

Readiness Proposal

with UNEP for the Republic of Maldives

23 September 2022



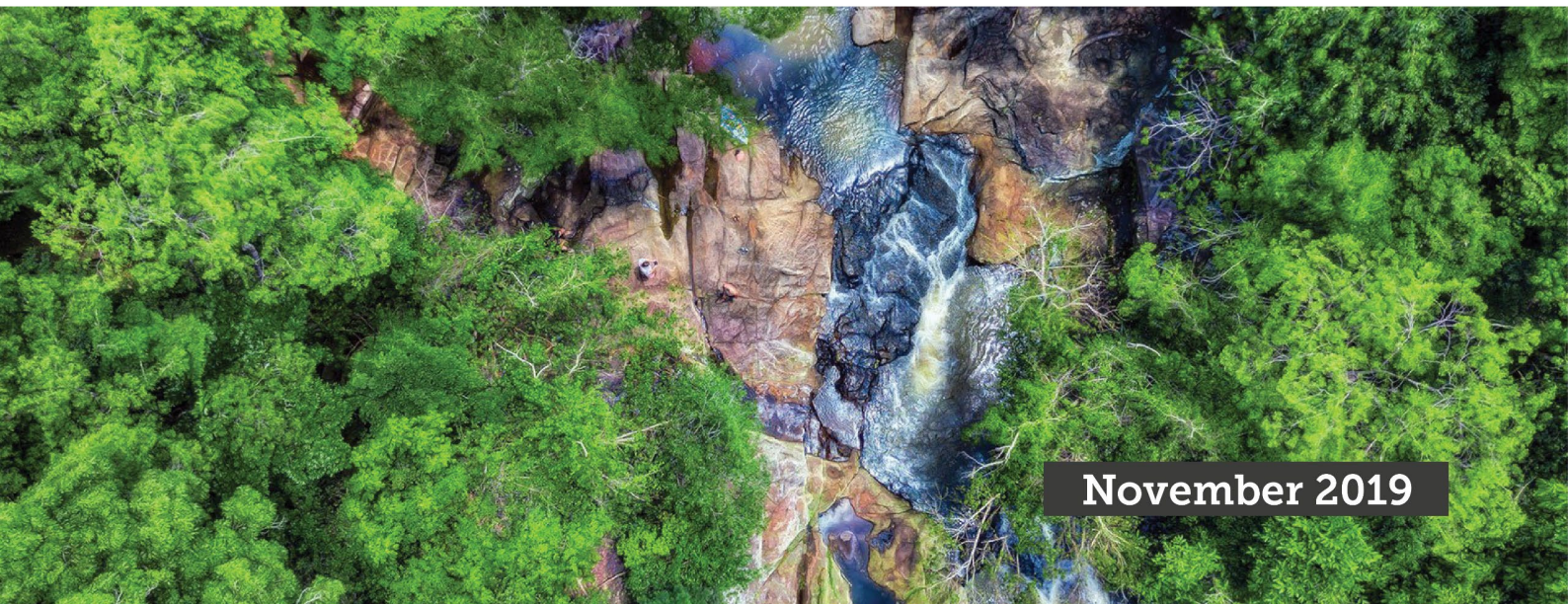
**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

PROPOSAL TEMPLATE



Proposal title:	Advancing the National Adaptation Plan of the Maldives
Country:	Republic of the Maldives
National designated authority:	The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology
Implementing Institution:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Date of first submission:	31 March 2020
Date of current submission / version number	30 August 2021 V.1



November 2019

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GCF Readiness -[Country]-[yyymmdd]

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	Country name: Republic of the Maldives (Maldives) Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology Name of contact person: Ms. Aishath Aileen Niyaz Contact person's position: Assistant Director Telephone number: +960 3018300 Email: amjad.abdulla@environment.gov.mv Full office address: Green Building, Handhuvaree Hingun, Maafannu, Malé, 20392, Republic of the Maldives Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology Malé 20392, Maldives Email: gcfnda@environment.gov.mv	
1.2 Date of initial submission	31 March 2020	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	30 August 2021	Version number V.1
1.4 Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National designated authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner Name of institution: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Name of official: Henrik Slotte Position: UNEP-GCF Coordinator and Authorised Representative Telephone number: +41 22 917 85 98 Email: henrik.slotte@un.org Full office address: International Environment House 11-15 Chemin des Anémones CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: alam31@un.org bunchingiv.bazartseren@un.org jessica.troni@un.org	
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Advancing the National Adaptation Plan of the Maldives	
1.6 Type of Readiness support sought	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development <input type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning	

1.7 Brief summary of the request

The Republic of the Maldives is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and is one of the smallest atoll island nations globally. The government of Maldives has expressed concerns about the impacts of global warming on the country as the geographical characteristics of the country — comprising small, low-lying atoll islands — makes the Maldives extremely vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, particularly coastal erosion and sea-level rise. A 0.5 to 0.8 meter rise in sea level by 2100 — as predicted by global climate change models — would lead to a loss of most of the land area of the Maldives. As the islands of the Maldives are highly vulnerable to inundation, sea-level rise will also exacerbate the existing problems of beach erosion and salt-water intrusion, threatening the country's limited freshwater resources. Rising sea levels and increasingly intense storm surges will also cause significant economic losses and damage to critical infrastructure. In addition to sea-level rise, the coral reefs surrounding the Maldives are at risk from rising seawater temperatures, as well as pollution. These reefs support both the country's tourism and fisheries sectors which, together, underpin the economy of the country.

In response to the climate threats facing the Maldives, the country has undertaken a number of climate-responsive development planning and adaptation processes the NAPA, NDC, national communications, MCCPF and Strategic Action Plan, as well as projects and programmes funded through GCF, GEF, LDCF, AF, and GCCA. In addition to identifying the sectoral priorities and strategies that underlie the country's national adaptation priorities, these projects have established a baseline from which cooperation and partnership opportunities of the NAP process can be advanced.

Despite the steps already made in terms of Readiness for long-term adaptation, several barriers remain that restrict the national adaptation planning (NAP) process. these include: i) weak institutional and coordination mechanisms for planning climate change adaptation (CCA); ii) limited capacity for planning CCA, including limited technical capacity to assess climate risk vulnerability or appraise adaptation measures; iii) limited and uncoordinated access to financing to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity; iv) limited access to, and sharing of, reliable climate change information and knowledge for decision-makers and stakeholders; v) lack of systematic integration of CCA into national, island and sectoral development planning and budgeting processes; and vi) lack of monitoring and reporting systems to communicate results of adaptation measures to decision-makers and improve implementation by evaluating lessons learned.

The overall goal of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability of the Maldives' population to climate change impacts through enhanced capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring adaptation interventions. By supporting the Government of the Maldives in undertaking a process for formulating and implementing its NAP — in accordance with the country's National Climate Change Policy Framework and in line with national priorities, including those identified in the 2020–2024 GCF Country Programme — the proposed project will achieve this goal and overcome the identified barriers through four participatory, gender-responsive and socially-inclusive outcomes, focusing on: i) enabling national government and non-state actors/stakeholders to advance the NAP process through strengthened institutional arrangements and improved technical capacity; ii) identifying, analysing and prioritising climate change impact and adaptation information to inform adaptation planning in the Maldives; iii) developing a funding strategy for the implementation of national adaptation; and iv) enhancing the capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives.

Implementation of the proposed outputs will advance CCA in the country and build resilience. It will also support the integration of CCA into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities in a coherent manner. The guiding principles

of the NAP process, including social and gender considerations, will be emphasised throughout planning and implementation of the proposed project. A number of different beneficiary groups will benefit from the implementation of the proposed project activities. The capacity of national and local government will be strengthened for adaptation planning, with training provided to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology — notably the Climate Change Directorate and the Maldives Meteorological Service — relevant line ministries at different levels of government and representatives of the Maldives National University and other relevant academic and research institutions. In addition, consultations and awareness-raising will actively include the private sector, research and academic institutions, development partners, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations. Private sector engagement in CCA will be actively promoted, fostering increased investment in adaptation-related initiatives. Lastly, the general public will benefit from enhanced country-led adaptation planning and awareness-raising, prioritising the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups.

1.8 Total requested amount and currency

USD 2,845,709

1.9 Implementation period

36 months

1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?

- Yes
 No

1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support

- Yes
 No

The Maldives is accessing support through UNEP to undertake capacity building within the National Designated Authority (NDA). Under the proposed Readiness and preparatory support project, the capacity of the NDA will continue to be built and a system developed for issuance of a no-objection letter established. Additional stakeholder engagement will also be undertaken while developing the country programme.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

Development context

Located in the Indian Ocean, the Republic of the Maldives (hereon, Maldives) is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and is one of the smallest atoll island nations globally. The country has a land area of ~300 km² — comprising ~1,192 islands — and a population of ~392,400 people, approximately one third of which live in the capital city of Malé. The rest of the population resides in the southern city of Addu and ~200 populated islands across the archipelago.

While the country was one of the world's 20 poorest countries in the 1980s¹, it is now a middle-income country, with economic growth primarily driven by the tourism and fisheries industries. In 2017, ~70% of the labour force was employed in the services industry, with ~23% working in industry and ~8% in agriculture — producing crops such as coconut, corn and sweet potato. Economic growth in the Maldives over the past decades has been significant, with growth in GDP per capita of US\$200 in 1978 rising to US\$11,890 in 2018². The rate of growth has also increased in recent years, from only 2.2% in 2015, to 4.5% in 2016, 4.8% in 2017³ and 6.7% in 2018⁴.

¹ World Bank. 2013. The Maldives: A development success story. Available at:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/10/maldives-development-success-story>

² World Bank. 2019. The World Bank in Maldives. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

³ CIA. No date. The world factbook. Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mv.html>

⁴ World Bank. 2019. The World Bank in Maldives. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

Since the 1980s, the country has also made significant improvements in health and education⁵. However, the geography of the country makes service delivery challenging, and limits the ability of the government to create jobs and diversify the economy. This, among other factors, has resulted in a youth unemployment rate of 15.3%. In addition, the rate of women participating in the workforce has been consistently low⁶. More than 25% of women in the country are either not employed or are not actively seeking employment⁷.

The Maldives currently has a relatively high fiscal deficit (~10% of GDP in 2016), which is partly a result of debt accrued from external loans — including for large-scale infrastructure projects funded by China. The government has prioritised the diversification of the economy, to increase opportunities for employment and to reduce challenges to development — including corruption, cronyism and other socio-economic issues. Other priority areas for reform include: i) improving efficiency of social spending; ii) enhancing economic and social inclusion in all regions of the country; iii) facilitating private sector job creation; iv) reducing the vulnerability of the population to climate change through improved climate-resilience and enhanced disaster risk preparedness; and v) implementing public financial management reforms⁸.

Governance context

The Maldives is a presidential republic, with the President as both the head of state and head of government. Having gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1965, the country's legal system retains elements of English common law — primarily used in commercial matters — but is largely based in Islamic Sharia law.

The government of Maldives has expressed concerns about the impacts of global warming on the country — particularly coastal erosion and sea-level rise, as only ~20% of the country is at an elevation of more than 1 m above sea level. While the previous president — Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom — diverted the country's focus from climate change to economic growth through the development of mass tourism, current president Ibu Solih (elected in 2018) has pledged to implement large-scale environmental programs in accordance with international conventions. As a member of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Maldives shares several challenges with other member states of the organisation, including: i) climate change; ii) sustainable development; and iii) ocean conservation⁹.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology (MECCT) (previously the Ministry of Environment and Energy) is the key government institution managing climate change adaptation (CCA) projects and programmes in the country. The MECCT also serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Ministry and its agencies — Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Utilities Regulatory Authority (URA), Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS), and Biosphere Reserve Office (BRO) — support the government to formulate an integrated policy for sustainable energy and environmental affairs. Figure 1 outlines the organisational structure of the ministry, including the minister and political appointees, permanent secretary, and the designated agencies and ministerial departments. Further detail on the structure of MECCT (particularly the Climate Change Directorate [CCD]) and the role of the NDA and other ministries in the NAP process is provided in Section 6.1: Implementation Arrangements. The proposed project will strengthen the technical and operational capacity of GoM, particularly of MECCT, for planning and coordinating CCA initiatives.

⁵ World Bank. 2013. The Maldives: A development success story. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/10/maldives-development-success-story>

⁶ World Bank. 2019. The World Bank in Maldives. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

⁷ World Bank. 2019. The World Bank in Maldives. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

⁸ World Bank. 2019. The World Bank in Maldives. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

⁹ AOSIS. 2019. About us. Available at: <https://www.aosis.org/about/>

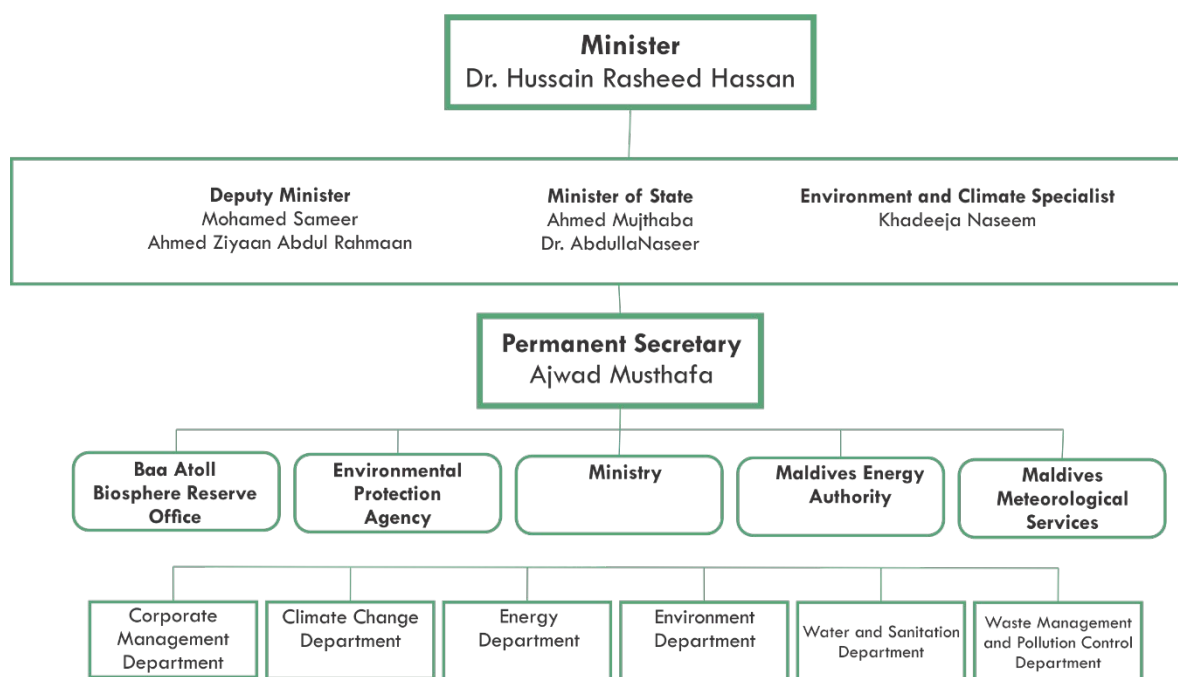


Figure 1. Organogram of the Ministry of Environment, ¹⁰

The Climate Change Bill (expected to be enacted in 2021¹¹) mandates a Climate Change Council (CCC) to be chaired by the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Technology and with the Climate Change Directorate serving as the secretariat. The objective of the National CCC would be to act as an advisory body to the MECCT for the formulation and implementation of national policies and regulations on climate change. In addition, the CCC would promote the coordination of activities between agencies and entities operating in climate change. The CCC would include the MECCT and other sectoral and cross-sectoral ministries, as well as non-governmental stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and academia¹². Since this legislation is still under development, provisional coordination structures will be established under the NAP Readiness process, with the understanding that these may be incorporated into bodies mandated under the Climate Change Act, once passed.

Institutional response to climate change

Baseline

Climate change

In the context of climate change and development, the Maldives faces similar socio-economic challenges as other SIDS. These include: i) a large population density; ii) poverty; iii) challenges regarding communication across a dispersed population; iv) large transport costs; and v) a small island economy that is physically isolated from world markets, but highly susceptible to global influences. Furthermore, the geographical characteristics of the country — comprising small, low-lying atoll islands¹³ — makes the Maldives extremely vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. With over 80% of the land area of the Maldives less than one meter above mean sea level, the country is particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise^{14,15}. A 0.5 to 0.8 meter rise in sea level by 2100 — as predicted by global climate change models¹⁶ — would lead to a loss of most of the land area of the Maldives.

¹⁰ Ministry of Environment. 2016. About Ministry. Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/about-ministry>

¹¹ The Climate Change Bill has been tabled to Parliament and is currently under committee review stage. While the Bill is expected to be enacted in 2021, it is the prerogative of Parliament and the government cannot provide a definitive timeline.

¹² Climate Change Bill. Nd. English Translation — Draft

¹³ The highest point of land is only ~2 m above sea level.

¹⁴ Storlazzi, CD et al. 2018. Most atolls will be uninhabitable by the mid-21st century because of sea-level rise exacerbating wave-driven flooding. *Science Advances* 4: eaap9741. Available at: <http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/4/eaap9741/tab-pdf>

¹⁵ World Bank. 2010. Climate change in the Maldives. Available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2010/04/06/climate-change-in-the-maldives>

¹⁶ IPCC. 2014. Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, 151 pp. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full.pdf

Maldives is influenced by tropical monsoon events resulting in the islands experiencing a warm and humid climate throughout the year. The southwest monsoon period occurs from April to May annually, while the northeast monsoons occur from December to January. Average maximum temperatures in the Maldives generally range from 25°C to 31°C. Data from the World Bank Group has demonstrated an average annual increase of 0.17°C for maximum temperatures while annual rainfall totals in Male have demonstrated a decreasing trend of ~2.7 mm per year since 1998. However, the decrease in annual rainfall totals is predominantly observed during the southwest monsoon season.

The observed trends in temperature and precipitation noted above have a complex relationship with global climate circulation phenomena such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). For example, while incidences of coral bleaching have been shown to be linked with the increase in sea surface temperatures, the added effects of ENSO — such as a decrease in sea levels — have significantly contributed to the loss of exposed corals. Ocean acidification has also been identified as a growing threat to the coral reef communities consisting of algae, sponges and stony corals, which support critical fish species. Overall, these climate change impacts have had adverse impacts on local livelihoods in the Maldives, and are strongly affecting food security. For example, in the fisheries sector, tuna catch is a critical component. However, tuna is very sensitive to biophysical conditions such as a rise in surface temperatures — hence climate change is contributing to a reduction in catch. The agriculture sector has also been affected by climate change — particularly increased rainfall variability and sea level rise. This has caused a greater incidence of flooding events, which in turn drives a decline in crop yields¹⁷. In addition to the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector, there has been significant erosion of coastal environments as a result of, *inter alia*, sea level rise.

In 2004, 64% of all inhabited islands and 45% of tourist resorts reported severe beach erosion¹⁸. As the islands of the Maldives are highly vulnerable to inundation, sea-level rise will also exacerbate the existing problems of beach erosion and salt-water intrusion. Rising sea levels and increasingly intense storm surges will cause significant economic losses and damage to infrastructure, as the bulk of tourism¹⁹ and fisheries²⁰ infrastructure is located within 200 m of the coastline²¹. Rising sea levels also threaten the limited freshwater resources of the Maldives. Saltwater is gradually encroaching on the small pockets or 'lenses' of underground fresh water on the islands, upon which most of the population of the Maldives is dependent to meet their basic needs²². In addition to sea-level rise, the coral reefs surrounding the Maldives are at risk from rising seawater temperatures, as well as pollution. These reefs support both the country's tourism and fisheries sectors which, together, underpin the economy of the country. All the above climate change impacts represent profound threats to the Maldivian economy.

Development planning

Although political will has varied between administrations, the government of the Maldives (GoM) has generally recognised the importance of integrating environmental and climate change considerations into national planning. The government is active in developing the necessary policy and governance instruments while building the institutional, technical and human capacities needed to achieve sustainable development in all economic sectors. Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue, it is likely to exacerbate the development challenges faced by the Maldives owing to its location, geographic and demographic distribution and economic development. In this regard, it is important that climate change is intuitively and proactively integrated into national and island development planning.

Strategic Action Plan 2019–2023²³

For national development planning, the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2019–2023 is the central policy framework and planning document that will guide the overall development direction of the Maldives for the next five years. The SAP identifies five priority areas for development, namely: i) Blue Economy; ii) Caring State; iii) Dignified

¹⁷ Climate Risk Country Profile: Maldives (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.

¹⁸ National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). 2005. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mdv01.pdf>

¹⁹ Tourism contributes over 30% of the GDP of the Maldives. Ministry of Tourism. 2005. Tourism Statistics 2005: Economic indicators of tourism. Available at: http://www.tourism.gov.mv/pubs/stat2005/HTML/5_economic_indicators.htm

²⁰ While fisheries contribute less than 2% of the overall GDP, they remain the primary livelihood in rural areas of the Maldives. Rasheed & Shuaib. 2017. The Maldivian economy in 2016: Fisheries sector. Maldives Times, 24 March 2017. Available at: <https://maldivestimes.com/the-maldivian-economy-in-2016-fisheries-sector/>

²¹ The average width of a tourist resort is 190 m, 63% of resort islands have a width less than 200 m and 88% less than 300 m. In addition, the average width of inhabited islands is 566 m, so infrastructure is built within 233 m of the coastline.

²² NAPA. 2005.

²³ Government of Maldives. 2019. Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023.

Families; iv) Jazeera Dhiriulhin²⁴; and v) Good Governance. These priorities, and the sub-sectors they encompass, are additionally informed by several crosscutting priorities of GoM including accountability mechanisms, proposed decentralisation reforms, addressing gender sensitivity and inclusivity through key targets for women, proposed transport and connectivity reforms, and environmental reforms.

The Jazeera Dhiriulhin sector of the SAP includes specifically developing Resilient Communities as a key subsector, prioritising the following policy approaches.

- Policy 1: Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities and build climate-resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities.
- Policy 2: Promote environmentally sound technologies and practices towards building sustainable climate resilient island communities.
- Policy 3: Foster strategic partnerships and enhance national and international cooperation and advocacy in climate change.
- Policy 4: Enhance island, atoll and city level preparedness, response and recovery capacities to manage recurring hazards.
- Policy 5: Strengthening national level disaster management information, communication and coordination system.
- Policy 6: Ensure and integrate sustainable financing into CCA opportunities and low emission development measures.
- Policy 7: Strengthen aeronautical meteorology and multi-hazard early warning capacity

Other relevant proposed priorities, strategies and actions in the SAP include: i) mainstreaming climate smart and sustainable agricultural practices; ii) monitoring health impacts of climate change; iii) supporting local councils to integrate climate risks and hazard and vulnerabilities to local development; iv) developing regulatory framework for designating green areas in reclaimed land and islands as a climate change mitigation and adaptation measure; v) reviewing and revising the existing legal, regulatory and policy frameworks concerning anthropogenic and climate change impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems; vi) increasing research on environmental protection and conservation to minimise pressures on ecosystems and biodiversity from anthropogenic and climate change related stresses; vii) ensuring climate resilient and cost-effective water supply and sewerage systems; viii) conducting climate modelling under different emission scenarios for natural water resources; ix) integrating environmental protection and biodiversity conservation with the guidelines, regulations and compliance documents on land use planning, local developments planning, building and all infrastructure development projects; x) establishing a baseline database on the threats and pressures on groundwater lenses and other important ecosystems for water, human health, wellbeing and livelihoods.

The NAP process aims to contribute to delivering the priorities of the GoM — as outlined in the SAP — building upon the adaptation planning baseline undertaken in the country to date, as outlined below.

Adaptation planning baseline

In terms of CCA planning, this has included progress through the development of several national documents such as the Initial National Communication (INC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁵ (UNFCCC) submitted in 2001 and the Second National Communication (SNC)²⁶ submitted in 2016. In 2005, the Maldives submitted their National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)²⁷ and in 2015, their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which was updated in 2020. Further, a Strategic National Action Plan²⁸ was developed in 2011, a Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF)²⁹ was developed in 2015, and a Country

²⁴ From the Strategic Action Plan: “Jazeera Dhiriulhun’, literally translates into ‘island life’. It conceptualises a development model in which citizen engagement, inclusivity, and sustainability are at the core. The ideology behind ‘Jazeera Dhiriulhun’ centres around living in harmony with the island environment, where citizen’s livelihoods, economies, cultural identity, and well-being are derived sustainably through connectivity and management of natural resources.”

²⁵ Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment. 2001. First National Communication of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/maldnc1.pdf>

²⁶ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2016. Second National Communication of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/wp-content/files/publications/20161030-pub-second-national-comm-oct2016.pdf>

²⁷ Republic of the Maldives. 2015. National Adaptation Programme of Action. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mdv01.pdf>

²⁸ Republic of the Maldives. 2015. Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 2010-2020 Available at: <http://ndmc.gov.mv/assets/Uploads/Strategic-National-Action-Plan-for-Disaster-Risk-Reduction-and-Climate-Change-Adaptation-2010-2020-Provisional-Draft.pdf>

²⁹ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2015. Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework. Available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mdv172920.pdf>

Programme developed in 2020. The Maldives has also previously accessed several international funds (for example, GCF, GEF, LDCF, AF, and GCCA) to fund projects and programmes to address its adaptation needs. These projects have established a baseline from which cooperation and partnership opportunities of the NAP process can be advanced. These projects/documents, and their processes are described further below.

NAPA (2005)

The NAPA outlines the development challenges faced by the country — which are being exacerbated by climate change — and proposes 12 priority adaptation projects, some of which have been implemented³⁰. The eight vulnerabilities and impacts discussed include: i) land, beach and human settlements; ii) critical infrastructure³¹; iii) tourism; iv) fisheries; v) human health; vi) water resources; vii) agriculture and food security; and viii) coral reef biodiversity. The NAP process stocktake (see below) identifies how several NAPA projects were not realised, owing to financial constraints, inadequate technology transfer and capacity building — all major challenges to addressing climate change. This Readiness proposal will update the NAP by strengthening the scientific and economic basis for the adaptation strategies as well as putting the focus on medium to long-term climate change risks.

Initial and Second National Communications (2001, 2016)

The Second National Communication (SNC) builds on the activities undertaken during the Initial National Communication (INC), describing the progress made to address climate change in the Maldives since the submission of the INC 15 years prior. The SNC contains the results of technical and scientific studies, observations and findings of assessments conducted through field work. Most relevant to the NAP process, the SNC includes a discussion of the Maldives' vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (chapters 6 and 7, respectively). The SNC builds on the eight main areas of climate change vulnerability and adaptation identified in the NAPA, namely: i) land loss, beach erosion and human settlements; ii) critical infrastructure; iii) groundwater and rainwater resources; iv) coral reefs; v) agriculture and food security; vi) human health; vii) fisheries; and viii) tourism. The SNC notes that the Maldives is moving towards an integrated water resource management (IWRM) approach, at that stage being piloted in six islands. This Readiness proposal will build on the Maldives' pilot programme for the six islands by establishing a framework for the development of island-level adaptation plans (Output 3.2.3).

The SNC lists a number of gaps and constraints, particularly with regards to data availability, including: i) specific emission factors; ii) in-depth vulnerability assessments; iii) current and historical climate variability data; and iv) spatial and temporal data for priority sectors, including health, agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors. This Readiness proposal will address the listed constraints by conducting medium- to long-term climate risk assessments for vulnerable sectors³² (Activity 3.2.1.1) and implementing a strategy to disseminate information stored in the climate information system at appropriate temporal and spatial scales (Activity 3.2.1.3). The sectoral adaptation targets outlined in this Readiness proposal directly align with the SNC adaptation priorities in the Maldives. These priorities include:

- increasing coastal protection through hard and soft engineering measures;
- promoting water security through: i) groundwater protection; ii) rainwater harvesting; iii) storm water management; and iv) desalination;
- enhancing food security by expanding the number of available distribution centres, as well as increasing local agricultural production to reduce import dependency ;
- addressing health-related climate change impacts through public health surveillance, the control of vector-borne diseases (e.g. dengue fever), and improving access to health care; and
- ensuring the safety and sustainability of the tourism sector through: i) community-based adaptation, where tourism-dependent communities can cooperate on joint initiatives to reduce common vulnerabilities; ii) climate-proofing critical infrastructure; and iii) risk management, by incentivising private sector investment for CCA in the tourism sector³³.

The SNC notes that many of the above adaptation measures — particularly those relating to water resources and climate proofing technologies — will require additional financing. This Readiness proposal will address this barrier by developing finance action plans for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions (Output 3.4.1). Moreover,

³⁰ Projects completed under the LDCF. Maldives country profile. Available at: https://www.thegef.org/projects?search_api_views_fulltext=maldives

³¹ Including utility services, hospitals, transport and communication infrastructure and waste management centres.

³² The vulnerable sectors identified are the agriculture and food security, tourism, health, fisheries and water sectors.

³³ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2016. Second National Communication of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SNC%20PDF_Resubmission.pdf

this Readiness proposal will contribute to the adaptation priorities listed above by developing sectoral adaptation plans for the tourism, fisheries and agricultural sectors, as well as providing recommendations for updating the health sectoral adaptation plan (Output 3.2.2).

Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 2010–2020 (SNAP, 2011)³⁴

The SNAP was developed with assistance from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to promote collaboration among policy makers, experts and practitioners of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and CCA in the Maldives for the development of a comprehensive risk management approach. The SNAP process undertook extensive stakeholder engagement to identify adaptation and DRR weak points and needs, as well as strengths and actions under implementation. The SNAP identifies four 'strategic areas of action', which include promoting: i) an enabling environment for good democratic governance; ii) empowered and capable communities; iii) resilient communities with access to technology, knowledge and other resources; and iv) risk-sensitive regional and local development. This Readiness proposal will contribute to the achievement of the SNAP priorities through the development of the three GCF Concept Notes (Activity 3.4.1.6), which will be informed by, *inter alia*, the four strategic areas of action.

Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning (ICRRIP) (2009–2015)³⁵

This US\$ 9.4 million, LDCF-funded project sought to ensure that climate change risks are integrated into resilient island planning in the Maldives and that national, atoll and island authorities and communities can prioritise and implement CCA measures. Proposed project outcomes included:

- Outcome 1 — enhanced capacity of national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and civil society leaders to integrate climate risk information into policy, planning and investment decisions;
- Outcome 2 — integration of climate risk planning into key national policies that govern or impact land use planning, coastal protection and development;
- Outcome 3 — locally prioritised, appropriate adaptation options that reduce exposure to climate change risks demonstrated; and
- Outcome 4 — project knowledge and lessons learned compiled, analysed and disseminated locally, nationally and internationally.

Notably however, the terminal evaluation (TE) found that many of the outputs were incomplete or only partially achieved; awarding a 'Moderately Satisfactory' rating to Outcome 1, 'Moderately Unsatisfactory' ratings to Outcomes 2 and 3, and a 'Highly Unsatisfactory' rating to Outcome 4. The terminal evaluators comments included that the capacity of national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and civil society leaders to integrate climate risk information into policy, planning and investment decisions was enhanced, but less effectively than expected, and that was done mainly at a national level. The training programme was not implemented in full, and knowledge accumulated in the project was not distributed appropriately. The climate risk information system intended to be developed and implemented under the project was not (at the time of the TE) functional. Additionally, the integration of climate risk planning into key national policies was incomplete, with legislation developed only in draft form but not formally adopted or implemented and guidelines being only partially drafted, with limited distribution. The effectiveness of demonstration adaptation interventions to reduce climate change exposure was unclear, and decision-making for this process has excluded local communities by being generally 'top-down'. Finally, some of the knowledge and lessons-learned of the project were partially published as guidelines, but for the most part the outputs of this outcome were not achieved. The TE attributed the shortfalls to, *inter alia*, weak project governance, limited adaptive management, inappropriate management arrangements, poor timekeeping, and divergences between project activities and stakeholders³⁶. The proposed project will address these gaps, notably by holding technical training workshops and developing guidelines for enhanced integration of CCA in national and sectoral planning and decision-making.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2015; 2020)

³⁴ Republic of the Maldives. 2015. Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 2010–2020 Available at: <http://ndmc.gov.mv/assets/Uploads/Strategic-National-Action-Plan-for-Disaster-Risk-Reduction-and-Climate-Change-Adaptation-2010-2020-Provisional-Draft.pdf>

³⁵ Global Environment Facility. Nd. Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/integrating-climate-change-risks-resilient-island-planning>

³⁶ Trumbic, I. 2016. Terminal Evaluation of the UNDP/GEF Project "Integration of Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives". Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/ICRRIP%2520TE%2520FINAL_0.docx

Maldives submitted its first NDC to the UNFCCC in 2015³⁷. The NDC identified climate change as a major challenge to the country's socioeconomic development and a matter of high national priority. In accordance with the Paris Agreement, the Maldives submitted its updated NDC in 2020, in which the country reiterates the need for urgent adaptation planning and action. Both the economy and society of the Maldives are highly sensitive and vulnerable to climate change, climate variability and natural disasters. Based on these vulnerabilities, the NDC highlights priority measures for CCA in: i) agriculture and food security; ii) infrastructure resilience; iii) public health; iv) water security; v) coastal protection; vi) coral reef biodiversity; vii) tourism; viii) fisheries; ix) early warning and systematic observation; x) disaster risk reduction and management; and xi) the cross-cutting issues of finance, climate governance and capacity building.

The updated NDC is the result of several stakeholder consultations and review of initiatives, projects and programmes in various sectors. The contributions presented in the NDC are in line with all relevant government policies, plans and strategies. While the sectors addressed have mostly remained the same between the NDCs — with the addition of agriculture and disaster risk reduction and management in the most recent update — the commitment to enhance adaptation efforts in each of them has been strengthened.

This Readiness proposal will contribute to addressing the challenges identified in the priority sectors above. For example, the NDC emphasises a need to enhance the use of evidence-based decision-making on coastal adaptation planning in order to improve coastal resilience in the Maldives. Output 3.2.1 will contribute to this goal by conducting medium- to long-term climate risk assessments which consider ecosystem parameters and economic assets. The three GCF Concept Notes will directly contribute to addressing the priorities outlined in the NDC (Activity 3.4.1.6). The NAP process will deepen the analysis on the priorities regarding medium- to long-term climate risks, and will develop recommendations to adapt existing policies and planning processes to better align with identified CCA priorities and contribute to future iterations of the NDC (Output 3.2.2).

Sectoral adaptation

The projects, programmes and initiatives listed below have addressed adaptation planning in the priority sectors (as identified in the Country Programme) of the Maldives. Although these have aimed to address adaptation planning in priority sectors, CCA efforts are still hindered by inconsistent mainstreaming in vulnerable sectors. The NAP project will emphasise the participatory and consultative consideration, evaluation and prioritisation of vulnerabilities and strategies — as identified in the NAPA, INC, SNC, NDC and the documents mentioned below — to enhance cross-sectoral coherence.

- **Tourism** — Within the tourism sector, several projects have been designed to support CCA by promoting integrated water resource management and infrastructural development. For example, closing in 2016, the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project *Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector Project (TAP)*³⁸ addressed key infrastructure issues and aimed at formulating essential policies, standards, codes and regulatory guidance that would facilitate necessary investments to increase the resilience of the tourist infrastructure to climate change. The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Tourism and tourism operators to recognise climate risks to operations and adopt appropriate adaptation measures to address these risks. A community-based adaptation project *Sustainable Water Use Management and Community Awareness in Maalhos Island, Baa Atoll* was also implemented to promote integrated water management. Plans developed to achieve adaptation goals in the tourism sector are included in the Blue Economy priority sector of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP).
- **Health** — The Ministry of Health has drafted a Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) which includes activities and strategies for mainstreaming CCA into the sector³⁹. Notably however, the HNAP did not conduct any independent, health-oriented vulnerability assessments, although it does recommend these, and a mapping of climate sensitive risks and diseases be undertaken. The health sector also has a National Environmental Health Action Plan 2017–2021 (NEHAP) which attempts to integrate health issues into national environmental planning, although the activities are not costed, and implementation arrangements (particularly inter-ministerial coordination) are not yet in place. The SAP includes health, specifically for

³⁷ The Maldives' Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. Available at:

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Maldives%20First/Maldives%20INDC.pdf>

³⁸ Global Environment Facility. 2016. *Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector*. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/increasing-climate-change-resilience-maldives-through-adaptation-tourism-sector>

³⁹ The HNAP is an approximately 80-page document, comprised of a description of the national context — regarding climate change, health and policy and institutional context — guiding principles for the HNAP, a situational analysis of health issues under a changing climate, implementation strategies for strategic areas, followed by a framework for implementation, management and M&E.

addressing climate-related concerns for the sector, such as exposure to climate hazards, monitoring health impacts and ensuring resilient sanitation and social support systems. Similarly, the Maldives Health Master Plan (MHMP), for the years 2016–2025, intends to monitor the health impacts of climate change to address any emerging health issues. No relevant projects within the health sector have been developed.

- **Fisheries** — Within the fisheries sector, several policies and plans have been developed to support CCA. The new Fisheries Act⁴⁰ was recently adopted by parliament, making significant revisions to strengthen the governance of the sector. Further work is underway to update sectoral plans for fisheries with the provisions of the Act. A Master Plan for Sustainable Fisheries (MASPLAN) was also developed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, to incorporate the measures implemented in the sector to address the challenges of climate change. Additionally, the Marine Research Centre (MRC) provided its findings for the development of the program. The MRC has also prepared a *Maldives live bait fishery management plan* to address the unsustainable practices of bait extraction in the Maldives. Fisheries is also included as a priority sub-sector under the Blue Economy priority of the SAP, with strategies that address building resilience to climate change for the sector. Projects implemented to achieve adaptation goals include a program for multi-species hatchery under the IFAD-Mariculture Enterprise Development Project developed by the government of Maldives.
- **Agriculture and food security** — Within this sector, a national strategy to address food security was drafted in 2012 to synergise the different adaptation measures being implemented. Additionally, the SAP outlines agricultural activities under the Blue Economy priority sector, many of which address adaptation issues in agriculture and food security. Projects implemented to achieve adaptation goals have relied on the initiative to introduce hydroponics as an alternative production technology on land scarce islands to further increase food security. Additionally, an integrated farming project using greenhouse auto-pot systems— with the support of IFAD and UNDP— was undertaken from 2008 to 2013. This project was considered successful as it increased food production for local and commercial needs in several cities.
- **Water** — Within the water sector, several policies have been designed to support CCA including, *inter alia*, the National Water and Sewerage Policy (NWSP)⁴¹ which provides a framework and articulates priorities for the provision of water and sewage services, and the proper management of water resources in the Maldives. However, although the policy notes its alignment to the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF), there is little direct consideration made for the impact of climate change on water supply or access. With regards to the water sector, the baseline to complement the NAP process will also be informed by the policy outcomes and standards developed under the GCF-funded project “Support of Vulnerable Communities in Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages”. Water and sanitation are also included as a priority sector in the SAP, including making consideration for groundwater under climate change conditions. The Maldives has implemented several projects to improve access to desalinated or rainwater-piped water and sewage systems across several islands, to improve water security. A project targeted at increasing climate resilience through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is also expected to address water security concerns⁴².

This Readiness proposal will complement the existing and ongoing adaptation initiatives through several outputs and activities. Since the projects discussed above aim to address concerns such as water security, food security, sustainability of the fisheries sector, IWRM and increased investment for each sector, this Readiness proposal will assist in addressing these concerns by: i) ensuring the respective sectoral adaptation plans are developed (Output 3.2.2); ii) establishing island level adaptation plans (Output 3.2.3); iii) conducting climate risk assessments and evaluating adaptation strategies relevant to medium to long term climate change risks, taking into account what has worked before (Output 3.2.1); iv) designing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the NAP and sectoral adaptation process that tracks progress towards adaptation outcomes; and v) developing financial action plans to increase investment in CCA (Output 3.3.1) based on NAP priorities.

Readiness and Preparatory Support for Establishing and Strengthening National Designated Authority (NDA), and Developing Strategic Framework for Engagement with the GCF in Maldives (NDA Readiness)

In 2017, the GCF approved US\$300,000 in funding for the MECCT to receive NDA Readiness and preparatory support. This project aimed to: i) strengthen the NDA’s capacity to engage with the GCF; and ii) facilitate the engagement of stakeholders in an inclusive process in defining the GCF Country Programme (CP). By further developing coordination structures and the concerted engagement of stakeholders, the proposed project will complement the activities under the NDA Readiness project.

⁴⁰ At present, the Fisheries Act is only available in Dhivehi language.

⁴¹ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2017. National Water and Sewerage Policy: Safe Water and Improved Sewerage Services for Sustainable Development

⁴² See Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives for details

Activities under this project that are relevant to the NAP process include:

- “Activity 1.1 — Development of operational guidelines for coordination between [the MECCT] and other actors involved in the GCF”;
- “Activity 1.2 — Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Assessment Report to implement NDA functions; capacity development programme implementation”;
- “Activity 1.4 — Development of platform on [the MECCT] webpage to communicate between the NDA and stakeholders”;
- “Activity 2.1 — Development of guidance document on Maldives’ country programme prioritisation for GCF”;
- “Activity 2.2 — Assessment report on identification of means to facilitate private sector contribution on implementing priority areas to address climate change issues”;
- “Activity 2.4 — Development of Five Year National Strategic Framework to Mobilise International Climate Finance to address Climate Change Issues in the Maldives”.

This NDA strengthening project is currently in implementation, and will support NAP Readiness Proposal through enhancing the capacity of the NDA to fulfil its functions. This Readiness proposal will complement activities performed by the MECCT — particularly the CCD — within its role as NDA. The responsibilities of the NDA within the NAP governance structure include the provision of oversight and guidance of implementation activities, as well as assisting with the access and deployment of resources from the GCF.

National Strategic Framework to Mobilize International Climate Finance to Address Climate Change in the Maldives 2020–2024 (GCF Country Programme)⁴³

With support from the Green Climate Fund and UNEP under the project, *Readiness and Preparatory Support for Establishing and Strengthening National Designated Authority (NDA), and Developing Strategic Framework for Engagement with the GCF in Maldives* (NDA Readiness), the GoM developed, through extensive stakeholder consultations, this document which includes: i) a Country Profile; ii) a Country Agenda and GCF Engagement, with identification of country priorities; and iii) an M&E framework for implementing the Country Programme .

The document identifies vulnerable sectors, namely: tourism, fishery, ecosystems (incl. marine), infrastructure (water and sewage, energy generation/distribution, communication, buildings, roads, etc.), transport, agriculture, construction, health, education, social protection, and financial services (insurance). The Country Programme also outlines the Gaps and Opportunities for having a strong understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and related policies and investment needs in the Maldives, including: limitation of public sector financing capacity and availability of funds to finance climate change projects; lack of direct access to major international funding sources, such as the GCF; limited private sector engagement in climate mitigation; limited capacity of local experts to develop and implement CCA projects; lack of dedicated adaptation investment frameworks; data gaps and capacity constraints at local level posing severe challenges to sufficiently quantify adaptation needs at the local level as well as understand current investment in adaptation; and limited understanding of technology needs with respect to adaptation and mitigation in the Maldives. Finally, the CP includes a description of the country’s project/programme pipeline, which also includes project preparation, Readiness, and Accreditation pipelines. This Readiness project will benefit the NAP Readiness Proposal because it has increased awareness and understanding of climate change and associated hazards and impacts, and further primed key stakeholder groups to consider CCA within their mandates. Moreover, the NAP project can use the Country Programme as a starting point to determine adaptation scenarios in relation to the climate risk assessments undertaken.

NAP process

In 2017, a stocktaking exercise⁴⁴ for initiating the NAP process was undertaken by UNEP, involving a desk review and extensive stakeholder consultations. The summary of this stocktake identified the need for adaptation planning, barriers to the process thus far, and opportunities that would need to be embraced for the NAP process to be effective. The stocktake also described a basic outline for a roadmap to develop the NAP process (Figure 2 below), many of the activities for which will be addressed in this project.

During the Initial Process phase, ‘initiating and launching the NAPs process in the Maldives’ will be achieved by Activity 3.1.1.1. Output 3.2.2, which will *inter alia*, produce a screening assessment report detailing sector-based

⁴³ Ministry of Environment. 2020. National Strategic Framework to Mobilize International Climate Finance to Address Climate Change in the Maldives 2020-2024.

⁴⁴ Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment. 2017. Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/maldives_summary_cca.pdf

adaptation priorities (Activity 3.2.2.1), will contribute to the ‘stock-taking of climate change adaptation projects and programmes (on-going and planned)’ activity included in the Initial Process (Figure 2). The CPEIR-type study developed under Activity 3.4.1.1 will include a review of institutional framework and policy landscape in the Maldives, as it relates to CCA interventions.

Following the Initial Process, the preparatory process recommends several activities with which the interventions in this Readiness proposal are aligned to. First, the ‘analysis of current and future climate change scenarios’ will be achieved by the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1) and supported by MoUs signed with priority representatives to commit all signatories to developing and implementing a climate information system (Activity 3.2.1.2). The second relevant target is to assess the vulnerability of and identify adaptation options for priority economic sectors. The review of current sector-based adaptation priorities, strategies and targets (Activity 3.2.2.1), which will inform the development and selection of proposed sectoral adaptation interventions (Activity 3.2.2.2) — as well as the revision of the Health NAP and development of sectoral adaptation plans for tourism, fisheries and agriculture/food security (Activity 3.2.2.3) — will contribute to this target. Second-order climate risk assessments, developed under Activity 3.2.2.1, will evaluate gender-disaggregated impacts of climate change on priority economic sectors, and will also contribute to this target. Third, the stocktaking report suggests reviewing the economic, social and environmental costs of proposed adaptation options, which this Readiness proposal will achieve through the economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1) and the CCA finance action plan (Activity 3.4.1.2). Stakeholder consultations will be guided by the stakeholder engagement strategy (Activity 3.1.1.5), which will inform the extensive stakeholder engagement included throughout the proposal. Finally, the integration of CCA into national planning will be achieved under Output 3.2.3, as well as under Activity 3.4.1.5. The final implementation stage includes several targets which this Readiness proposal will contribute to achieving. The strategic roadmap and communication strategy for the NAP process (Activity 3.1.1.5) will act as a long-term national implementation strategy for the NAP, while capacity building activities for public sector stakeholders will be undertaken in Activities 3.2.1.4, 3.4.1.4, 3.1.2.3 and 3.1.2.4.

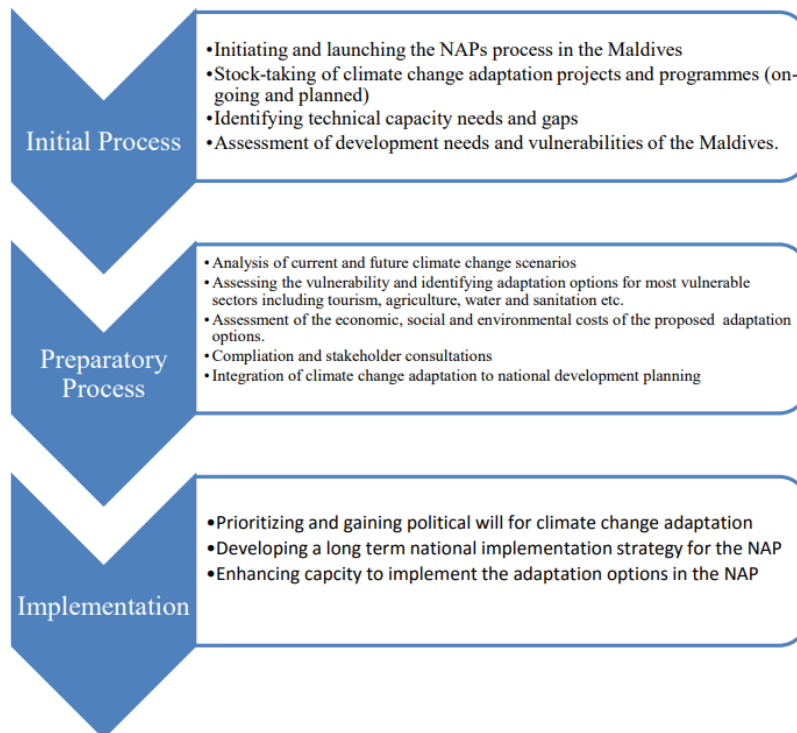


Figure 2. Proposed roadmap for the NAP process included in the NAP stocktaking report, 2017⁴⁵.

Legal/governance framework for climate change

Although no systematic review of the legal and governance framework for climate change has been undertaken to date, some frameworks are in place, including the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework and the Climate

⁴⁵ Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment. 2017. Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/maldives_summary_cca.pdf

Change Bill, which aims to establish the legal framework and policy to combat climate change and enhance climate resilience and low-emission development in the Maldives.

Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF, 2015)⁴⁶

The MCCPF, adopted in 2015, is underscored by seven guiding principles, namely: i) climate leadership; ii) intergenerational equitability; iii) [mainstreaming] climate change; iv) international commitments; v) multilateral partnerships; vi) transfer of technology; and vii) climate resiliency. Figure 3 shows the strategic framework of the MCCPF, including the components of the Maldives' low-emission development, adaptation and opportunities, and obligations and commitments — all of which are underscored by the 'building blocks' of technology transfer, finance and capacity development.

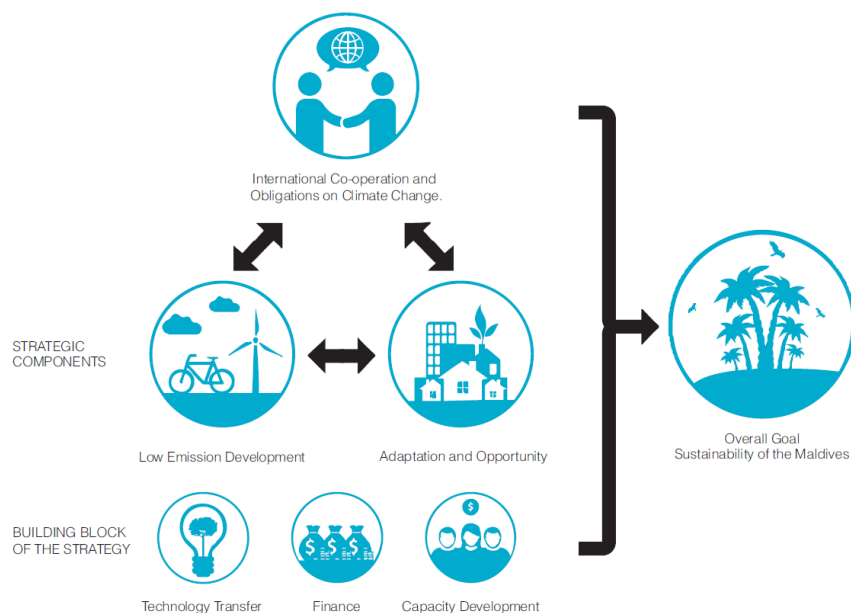


Figure 3. The MCCPF Strategic Framework, comprised of strategic components and building blocks⁴⁷.

The MCCPF presents five strategic policy goals for an integrated approach to addressing climate change in the Maldives. These goals are:

- “Policy Goal 1 — Ensure and integrate sustainable financing into CCA opportunities and low-emission development measures”;
- “Policy Goal 2 — Strengthen a low emission development future and ensure energy security for the Maldives”;
- “Policy Goal 3 — Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities and build climate-resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities”;
- “Policy Goal 4 — Inculcate [a] national, regional and international climate change advocacy role in leading international negotiations and awareness in cross-sectoral areas in favour of the most vulnerable and small island developing states”;
- “Policy Goal 5 — Foster sustainable development while ensuring security, economic sustainability and sovereignty from the negative consequences of the changing climate”.

Under each goal, the document identifies numerous objectives and strategies to achieving the goal. For adaptation, these include creating opportunities for climate-proof development, reviewing and improving existing policies, as well as educating and empowering the government to incorporate climate adaptation in planning processes. The MCCPF also outlines entry points for assessing and managing climate change funds, as an objective to achieving sustainable financing. The MCCPF will guide the implementation of the NAP strategy including support of the stakeholder engagement plan.

⁴⁶ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2015. Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework. Available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mdv172920.pdf>

⁴⁷ Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2015. Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework. Available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mdv172920.pdf>

This Readiness proposal has been designed to complement the MCCPF, and several activities will contribute to the achievement of the strategic policy goals listed above. First, the achievement of Policy Goal 1 will be supported by an economic appraisal of medium- to long-term strategies for each targeted economic sector (Activity 3.2.4.1), as well as detailed private sector engagement under Output 3.3.1, including targeted communication materials to encourage private sector investment in CCA (Activity 3.3.1.3). The activities under Output 3.4.1, which aim to discuss and review available adaptation options, as well as to develop finance action plans for medium- to long-term adaptation options, will further contribute to the achievement of this Policy Goal. Combined, the activities under these Outputs will promote the integration of sustainable financing into identified CCA opportunities. Second, the strengthening of adaptation options under Policy Goal 2 will be promoted by Outputs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 in this Readiness proposal. Output 3.2.2 will see the updating of the Health sector NAP as well as the development of three additional sector-based adaptation plans for the tourism, fisheries and agriculture/food security sectors. These plans will include a menu of options for adaptation which will improve the climate change resilience of businesses and communities employed in these industries. Output 3.2.3 will develop the design of a model Island Adaptation plan for an island in the North or South region (Activity 3.2.3.1), which will then inform an IAP guidance framework to support the upscaling and replication of this intervention across other islands in the Maldives (Activity 3.2.3.2). Finally, the development of the sector-based adaptation plans under Output 3.2.2 will also contribute to encouraging economic and social sustainable development within these sectors, thereby contributing to Policy Goal 5.

Climate Change Bill (under Parliament committee review stage)⁴⁸

This Bill (Act, once passed) is expected to be enacted in 2021. It will lay down the framework and policy to combat climate change in Maldives and aims to enhance climate resilience and low-emission development for the sustainable development of Maldives. As per the draft, the objectives of the legislation are to:

- “state the mechanism to lay down the adaptation and mitigation actions to combat climate change in Maldives;
- establish a reporting mechanism in relation to the implementation of international targets of Maldives related to climate change;
- mainstream climate change responses into development planning and implementation;
- formulate programs and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change;
- provide mechanisms for, and facilitate climate change research and development, training and capacity building;
- establish the administrative framework required to implement climate change actions in Maldives;
- establish the duties of the State to combat climate change in Maldives;
- establish a National Climate Change Fund in Maldives; and
- enhance climate resilience and low emission development for the sustainable development of Maldives”.

As discussed under the governance context above, the Bill also sets the mandate for the establishment of a National Climate Change Council to support the MECCT in addressing climate change. In addition, there are three articles from the Bill which will support and complement the NAP process. First, Article 17(f) mandates the ME to ‘develop and implement regulations and procedures on monitoring climate change effects, adaptation and mitigation actions, and to gather data required for reporting internally and internationally’. This requirement will benefit from the activities under Output 3.1.2, which will collectively establish an M&E system designed to monitor progress on implementing various elements of the NAP as well as the effectiveness of NAP outcomes in the Maldives. This system will set a precedent for monitoring CCA activities in the Maldives and serve as a starting point for the development of broader regulations and procedures, as outlined in Article 17(f). Second, Article 17(l) requires the ME to ‘facilitate acquiring technical and financial support to local research and development programs and projects to combat climate change’. This Article supports the implementation of Activity 3.1.3.4, which will produce a memorandum of understanding between the MECCT, the Maldives National University and other interested academic and research institutions regarding the continuation and updating of CCA-related research. Finally, Article 17(m), ‘to promote education and dissemination of information in the field of climate change at all educational levels’, encourages and supports the awareness raising campaign implemented under Activity 3.1.3.4. This campaign aims to improve the public’s knowledge of: i) current and future climate change impacts; ii) potential climate scenarios; iii) priority adaptation actions; iv) investment opportunities; and v) lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process.

⁴⁸ Climate Change Bill. Nd. English Translation – Draft.

Other relevant legislation/regulation in the Maldives

The MCCPF and NAP stocktake summary report describes other legislation, policies and regulations which indirectly influence CCA and other national development planning processes in the Maldives. These documents provide an enabling environment for CCA interventions in the NAP priority sectors — tourism, health fisheries, agriculture and food security and the water sector — and will be elaborated on in the following paragraphs.

The Environmental Protection and Preservation Act of Maldives (4/1993) is the primary legislation regulating environmental management, protection and conservation in the Maldives. This Act makes provisions for the MECCT (the Ministry of Planning and Environment at the time of publication) to act as the government entity responsible for ‘formulating all policies for the environmental protection [and] preservation’. Disposal of waste, including toxic waste, into any area not designated as a waste disposal site is also prohibited by this Act in order to prevent environmental pollution⁴⁹.

The Fisheries Law of the Maldives (5/1987) regulates the fishery industry in the Maldives and ensures the protection of endangered fish species through allowing the Ministry of Fisheries to prohibit the fishing or capture of vulnerable species for an appropriate period of time, as well as to create dedicated sanctuaries for said species where their capture is illegal⁵⁰.

The Maldives Tourism Act (2/1999) further safeguards the environment through requiring that any activity which could ‘cause a permanent change to the [natural] environment’ by a tourist resort leasing an island — such as deforestation, dredging lagoons or land reclamation — will require written permission from the Ministry of Tourism. Applicants for this permission must be able to provide: i) evidence that the proposed activities are essential to ensure the ongoing functioning of the relevant tourist resort; and ii) an environmental impact assessment report⁵¹.

Climate change and associated impacts have been identified as a major threat to the long-term sustainable development of the Maldives by the Maldives National Security Policy (2012). Recommended policies include: i) enhancing the capacity of public officials to develop and implement climate mitigation and adaptation plans, projects and programmes; ii) a resettlement policy to encourage citizens on the most vulnerable islands to relocate to ‘safe islands’⁵²; iii) improvements to waste management systems in densely populated areas of safe islands, to promote better public and environmental health; and iv) the development of a legislative framework to guide environmental conservation and bolster the enforcement of environmental regulations⁵³.

Energy security is regulated by the National Energy Policy and Strategy (2012), which has several guiding principles that support this objective, including the: i) enhancement of energy efficiency; and ii) assurance of ‘energy equity through social protection mechanisms and/or safety nets for vulnerable groups of the population’⁵⁴. Achieving energy security, particularly amongst low-income and vulnerable Maldivian communities, supports CCA by enhancing the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries and resulting in more climate-resilient communities.

CCA has also been promoted by the Government of the Maldives in their Foreign Policy through their membership in the Alliance of Small Island States, as part of which Maldivian representatives have consistently negotiated for greater action on climate change and environmental protection at an international stage⁵⁵. Moreover, the entire country was declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2017, which will further encourage environmental conservation and sustainable development⁵⁶.

In addition to the aforementioned policies, there are several regulations which are indirectly relevant to CCA, including the: i) Regulation on Uprooting, Cutting and Transportation of Palms and Trees (2006), which prevents the removal of tree species including mangrove forests and coastal vegetation; ii) Regulation on Dredging and Reclamation (2013), which inhibits the dredging of lagoons or reclamation of land in environmentally sensitive or important areas, particularly coastal areas; iii) Waste Management Regulation (2013), which inhibits the dumping

⁴⁹ Government of the Maldives. 1993. Environmental Protection and Preservation Act of the Maldives

⁵⁰ Government of the Maldives. 1987. The Fisheries Act of the Maldives.

⁵¹ Government of the Maldives. 1999. Maldives Tourism Act.

⁵² ‘Safe islands’ are designated based on the availability of formal social and economic infrastructure, and the existence of adequate disaster and risk management measures.

⁵³ Government of the Maldives. 2012. Maldives National Security Policy.

⁵⁴ Government of the Maldives. 2010. National Energy Policy and Strategy.

⁵⁵ Permanent Mission of the Republic of Maldives. N.d. Maldives Foreign Policy. [online] Available: <http://maldivesmission.ch/political-affairs/maldives-foreign-policy/>

⁵⁶ UNESCO. N.d. Baa Atoll – Maldives. [online] Available: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/multimedia/photos/mab-2011/maldives/>

of waste in coral reefs; iv) Desalination Plant Regulations (2002), which contributes to ensuring water security throughout the country; v) General Electricity Regulation and General Standards Required for Using Standby Generators, which promote energy security and resulting climate resilience for Maldivian communities; and vi) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (EIA, 2012), which mandates the completion of an EIA report reviewing, *inter alia*, climate change risks and vulnerabilities for all infrastructure projects proposed for the Maldives⁵⁷.

Budgeting

In the Maldives, proposed annual budgets are prepared by the respective government agencies, based on their sectoral policies, mandates and planned activities for the year. Three-year development plans are also submitted alongside the annual budget proposals. These are then submitted to the Ministry of Finance by August each year. Through a consultative process with relevant agencies, the MoF then compiles and revises these budgets, based on available funds and overall government priorities. The finalised budget proposal is then sent for Parliamentary approval and adopted by the end of each year.

Climate change information (generation, analysis and dissemination)

The Maldives has undertaken impact and vulnerability assessments during the development of previous adaptation planning processes, including the NAPA, national communications and NDC, in the sectors of health, agriculture and energy. Additionally, assessments are often conducted following natural disasters (e.g.: Post-Tsunami Impact Assessment) although these tend to focus on experienced impacts and recovery-costs. Table 1 and Table 2 describe the analyses and assessments undertaken in the Maldives to date. Although several of the outputs were incomplete, the ICCRRIP project did succeed in preparing some climate information documents, including a survey of soft adaptation measures, regional climate change scenarios, and guidelines for climate risk resilient coastal protection⁵⁸.

Generally, however, primary data is inadequate, and this challenge is compounded by issues of accessibility and coordination — The Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure maintains the government information database, but agencies do not necessarily have easy access to this information. Current information-sharing mechanisms are weak, although information is sometimes shared on an ad hoc basis. Capacity constraints and turnover within relevant ministries, departments and agencies are additional challenges to an effective climate-information system. Moreover, elevated staff turnover and underdeveloped technology transfer systems have eroded institutional knowledge. The proposed project will strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders and systems for the improved generation, analysis and dissemination of climate change information. Project activities will build upon the existing information and knowledge base and enhance access to this information, notably by developing an only publicly accessible climate change risk and vulnerability mapping tool and implementing a strategy for the dissemination of information stored on it, including to meteorological services. This will address the challenges associated with the lack of an institutionalised data collection and quality control system, and with limited accessibility of information to stakeholders in the NAP process.

Table 1. Summary of climate change scenario analyses undertaken for the Maldives.

Study	Criteria	Outcome
Maldives National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)⁵⁹ (2007)	Modelling method	Not stated
	Emissions scenario	N/a
	Year modelled to	2050s, 2080s, 2100
	Variables modelled	Temperature, rainfall, sea level rise (SLR), extreme events
	Historic data	Station data
	GCM data used	Not available
Climate and Health Country Profile — 2015 Maldives⁶⁰ (2015)	Modelling method	GCMs
	Emissions scenario	N/a
	Year modelled to	2100
	Variables modelled	Temperature, rainfall
	Historic data	CRU-TSv.3.22.

⁵⁷ Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment. 2017. Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/maldives_summary_cca.pdf

⁵⁸ Trumbic, I. 2016. Terminal Evaluation of the UNDP/GEF Project "Integration of Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives". Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/ICCRRIP%2520TE%2520FINAL_0.docx

⁵⁹ Moosa, Lubna, Saeed, Simad, et al., "National Adaptation Programme of Action — Maldives," 2007, http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/submitted_napas/items/4585.php.

⁶⁰ World Health Organization, "Climate and Health Country Profile - 2015 Maldives," *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 2015.

	GCM data used	CMIP5 (RCPs 8.5 and 2.6)
Country Report: Climate Risk Management in Maldives⁶¹ (2013)	Modelling method	GCM
	Emissions scenario	A2 (high) A1B (medium) B1 (low)
	Year modelled to	2030s, 2050s, 2080s
	Variables modelled	Temperature, rainfall, sea surface temperature (SST), SLR, extreme events
	Historic data	Station data
	GCM data used	GFDL HadCM3
State of the Environment 2016⁶² (2016)	Modelling method	GCM downscaling
	Emissions scenario	A2 (high) B1 (low)
	Year modelled to	2051–2050, 2082–2100
	Variables modelled	Temperature, rainfall, SLR
	Historic data	Maldives Meteorological Service Ministry of Environment and Energy
	GCM data used	Not available
Second National Communication of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁶³ (2016)	Modelling method	GCM downscaling
	Emissions scenario	A2 (high) — statistical downscaling A1B (medium) — dynamical downscaling B1 (low) — statistical downscaling
	Year modelled to	2021–2050, 2082–2100
	Variables modelled	Temperature, rainfall, SST, SLR
	Historic data	Maldives Meteorological Services
	GCM data used	HadCM3 MPI ECHAM 5 MRI CGCM 2.3.2a GFDL CM2.1

Latest modelling results were generated in 2016. Only one study uses RCP scenarios, and for one future period — 2100. CMIP5 (ensemble) model outputs used in this study, while other studies listed used various other GCM models.

Table 2. Summary of climate change risk and impact assessments undertaken for the Maldives⁶⁴

Study	Criteria	Outcome
Maldives National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)⁶⁵ (2007)	Sectors assessed	Land, Beach and Human Settlements; Critical Infrastructure; Tourism; Fisheries; Human Health; Water Resources; Agriculture and Food Security; Coral Reef Biodiversity
	Model or method used	Multi-criteria analysis including vulnerability assessments and stakeholder consultations to develop hazard-vulnerabilities-impacts matrices
	Year modelled to	2100
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Flooding, coastal erosion, storm surge, environmental degradation, coral reef biodiversity and health, vulnerability of infrastructure, tourism, saltwater intrusion, fisheries, human health, water resources, storms and cyclones, agriculture, food security, temperature, rainfall, SLR, extreme events — Qualitatively assessed based on expert assessment.
	Gaps	Very little information about the models is given, no discussion of impacts on gender, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Second National Communications of Maldives to the United Nations Framework	Sectors assessed	Land Loss; Beach Erosion; Human Settlements, Critical Infrastructure; Water Resources; Coral Reefs; Agriculture and Food Security; Human Health; Fisheries; Tourism
	Model or method used	Literature review and vulnerability assessments implemented under the Integrated Climate Change Strategy, including: i) National Capacity

⁶¹ Subbiah, Arjunapermal, Narasimhan, Ramraj, et al., “Country Report: Climate Risk Management in Maldives,” 2013.

⁶² Mohamed, Majeedha, “STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT 2016,” 2016, <http://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/wp-content/files/publications/20170202-pub-soe-2016.pdf>.

⁶³ Mohamed, Mizna, Shareef, Ali, et al., “Second National Communication of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,” 2016.

⁶⁴ Very little, if any, reference to how projects will respond to gender disparities and the empowerment of women is made in any of the literature reviewed.

⁶⁵ Moosa et al., “National Adaptation Programme of Action — Maldives.”

Convention on Climate Change⁶⁶ (2016)		Self-Assessment; ii) Technology Needs Assessment; and iii) National Adaptation Plan of Action.
	Year modelled to	2021–2050, 2082–2100
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Coastal erosion, inundation, flooding, storm surge, vulnerability of critical infrastructure, water resources, groundwater contamination, sea surface temperature, coral bleaching, coral reef biodiversity, agricultural productivity, food security, human health and sanitation, access to health care, fisheries, tourism, temperature, rainfall, SST, SLR — Qualitatively assessed based on expert assessment.
	Gaps	No discussion of impacts on gender, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Climate and Health Country Profile — 2015 Maldives⁶⁷ (2015)	Sectors assessed	Human Health
	Model or method used	Literature review
	Year modelled to	2100
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Human health, temperature, rainfall, health co-benefits — Qualitatively assessed based on expert assessment
	Gaps	In-depth look at health, and some co-benefits, however little to no detail on any other impacts, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Country Report: Climate Risk Management in Maldives⁶⁸ (2013)	Sectors assessed	Tourism; Fisheries; Agriculture; Water resource; Critical infrastructure; Biodiversity
	Model or method used	Multi-stakeholder study
	Year modelled to	2030s, 2050s, 2080s
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Flooding, wave swell, tide height, cyclonic storms, strong winds, drought, SLR, SST, heavy rainfall, storm surge — Qualitatively assessed based on expert assessment
	Gaps	Focusses more on certain sectors than others, does not consider impacts on health or gender, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives⁶⁹ (2015)	Sectors assessed	Coastal Zone Management; Critical Infrastructure; Tourism; Fisheries; Human Health; Water Resources; Agriculture and Food security
	Model or method used	Literature review
	Year modelled to	N/a
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Coastal erosion, vulnerability of critical infrastructure, tourism, fisheries, human health, groundwater contamination, agriculture, food security — Qualitatively assessed based on expert assessment
	Gaps	Not particularly detailed, no discussion of impacts on gender, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Detailed Island Risk and Vulnerability Assessment GDh. Thinadhoo⁷⁰ (2013)	Sectors assessed	Fishing; Public Administration; Manufacturing; Wholesale and retail trade and workshops; Transport, storage and communications; Hotels and restaurants; Electricity, Gas and Water supply; Mining and quarrying; Financial intermediation; Agriculture; Real Estate, renting and business activities
	Model or method used	Literature review
	Year modelled to	2050, 2080
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Fishing, agriculture, manufacturing, trade, construction, infrastructure and services, natural hazards, marine environment, vegetation, social vulnerabilities, economic sectors
	Gaps	Study is limited to a single island and climate modelling is limited, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Detailed Island Risk and Vulnerability	Sectors assessed	Fishing; Public Administration; Manufacturing; Wholesale and retail trade and workshops; Transport, storage and communications; Hotels and restaurants; Electricity, Gas and Water supply; Mining and

⁶⁶ Mohamed et al., “Second National Communication of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.”

⁶⁷ World Health Organization, “Climate and Health Country Profile - 2015 Maldives,” 2015, <https://www.who.int/globalchange/en/>.

⁶⁸ Subbiah et al., “Country Report: Climate Risk Management in Maldives.”

⁶⁹ Ministry of Environment and Energy, “Summary Report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives,” 2015.

⁷⁰ This study — and the one below — discuss gender issues, however they are limited to single islands. Replication of these studies across the entirety of the Maldives would be beneficial.

Assessment Hdh. Kulhudhuffushi⁷¹ (2013)		quarrying; Financial intermediation; Agriculture; Real Estate, renting and business activities
	Model or method used	Literature review
	Year modelled to	2050, 2080
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Fishing, agriculture, manufacturing, trade, construction, infrastructure and services, natural hazards, marine environment, vegetation, social vulnerabilities, economic sectors
	Gaps	Study is limited to a single island and climate modelling is limited, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.
Slow Onset Climate Change Impacts in Maldives and Population Movement from Islanders' Perspective⁷² (2017)	Sectors assessed	Human settlements; Critical Infrastructure; Coastal Zone Management
	Model or method used	Literature review
	Year modelled to	2100
	Variables modelled or discussed, and locations assessed	Coastal erosion, SLR, inundation, storm surge, temperature, climatic variability, adaptation methods
	Gaps	Assessment of impacts is not particularly detailed or thorough, risk assessment based on trend analysis and expert assessment rather, no simulated risk assessment.

Extrapolated trend analysis carried out in, amongst others, the following sectors: i) agriculture; ii) tourism; iii) fisheries; iii) human health; iv) land; v) water. Impact assessments were carried out by literature reviews and multi-criteria analyses.

Adaptation finance

There is currently no detailed resource assessment or plan available for financing CCA in the Maldives. The NDC, SAP and MCCPF identify that securing sustainable financing is a major challenge to addressing the threat of climate change. Although some public finance has been allocated to meet the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs — as identified in the NAPA, national communications, NDC, SAP etc. — as a small but highly exposed state, the Maldives does not have the wealth to address the extent of its adaptation needs.

Prior to COP21 (2015) the public companies of the Maldives adopted a 'Declaration of Intent to Contribute to a Climate Resilient Low Carbon Economy' which prompted Bank of Maldives Ltd (BML) to launch the BML Green Fund in 2016 to provide concessional finance towards this aim. The BML Green Fund was launched with an initial capitalisation of MVR500 million (US\$32.4 million) and is accessible via a BML Green Loan, although this function does focus on promoting the mitigation-oriented use of green energy technology and resources, rather than adaptation activities⁷³.

The Climate Change Bill proposes a Climate Change Fund, to be managed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) with the "purpose of attracting and channelling public, private, national and international financial resources for implementation of actions to combat climate change". As envisioned, the Climate Change Fund's assets and resources will include: i) government allocated budget; ii) donations, grants and gifts from public, private and international parties; iii) 30% of the monies collected as Green Tax under Law number 2/99 (Maldives Tourism Law), clause 35 sub-clause (h); and iv) any other relevant resources.

The proposed project will address gaps in the coordination and access to climate financing in the Maldives by establishing financing structures and frameworks, as well as mobilising the private sector for increased financing opportunities. Project activities will also contribute to the GCF funding pipeline.

Capacity building

The baseline for capacity building in the Maldives is relatively limited, which is unfortunate given the capacity constraints faced in adaptation planning, driven by relevant institutions' turnover and brain drains. The NAP process stock-take acknowledged a "severe shortage" of skilled and professional staff within the climate change sector. These shortages are further compounded across all sectors by limited knowledge of, and technical capacity for, climate risk management and adaptation.

⁷¹ Riyan, "Detailed Island Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, HDh. Kulhudhuffushi," 2013, 1–131.

⁷² Erasmus, Lodewyk, Murr, Arz El, & Presciuttini, Gabriel, "Selected Issues," *Journal of Water Law*, vol. 22, 2011, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4684-3821-5_16.

⁷³ Bank of Maldives. 2019. BML Green Loan. Available at: <https://www.bankofmaldives.com.mv/personal-banking/personal-loans/bml-green-loan>

The capacity-building intended under the ICCRRIP project was under realised, with the TE finding that whilst the capacity of national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and civil society leaders was enhanced, it was less effective than expected, and mainly at national level. The ICCRRIP training programme was also not implemented in full, and knowledge accumulated in the project was not distributed appropriately.

Activities underway for the NDA Readiness project include institutional and human resource capacity assessments and development, for the MECCT to fulfil its role as NDA to the GCF. The Maldives is also listed as one of the Phase IV countries in a recent concept-approved (June 2019) proposal by UNEP to develop GEF-funded Technical Needs Assessments (TNA), which will commence in 2020 and complement the adaptation activities of the NAP process. The respective section under barriers below, describes the capacity challenges faced by institutions responsible for conducting adaptation planning.

Monitoring and evaluation

There is no government-wide performance monitoring system, nor an existing M&E framework or strategy for adaptation actions in the Maldives, although the MCCPF does highlight the importance of developing an M&E system as a priority⁷⁴. Although GoM have identified the lack of overarching monitoring and reporting systems for adaptation specifically to be a gap, adaptation M&E is still generally conducted by the responsible ministries on an ad hoc or project-level basis. Financial M&E is overseen by the Ministry of Finance, who are currently mid-implementation on a World Bank-funded Public Financial Management Systems Strengthening Project. At the MECCT, project M&E is managed by Project Management Units (PMUs), overseen by senior ministerial management and supported by the Performance Monitoring Committee, as well as project specific steering and technical committees. In monitoring the activities at island and atoll level, the PMUs are supported by Atoll Councils and Island Councils. The outcomes of project M&E are updated on the MECCT website.

The proposed project will build upon existing M&E systems to ensure an iterative process of reflecting on lessons learned, notably through the: i) development of an M&E framework to assess the effectiveness of NAP outcomes; ii) provision of training on how to use and implement this M&E framework; iii) completion of a NAP process review aimed at fostering a learning process that can be the basis of the next NAP iteration; and iv) development of a system to document the successes, failures and lessons learned from the NAP process.

Barriers to the NAP process in the Maldives

The adaptation planning baseline (NAPA, NDC, SAP, National Communications, NAP process stock-take etc) has identified six barriers to effective adaptation planning, which the proposed Readiness and preparatory project aims to address. These barriers are described below.

- *Weak institutional and coordination mechanisms for planning CCA.* Poor coordination among key stakeholders and the lack of effective collaborations, especially during policy formulation, has led to difficulties in implementing CCA policies and programmes in the past. The lack of a capacitated inter-sectoral management structure has also created gaps, overlapping mandates and weak inter-sectoral coordination amongst the institutions and sectors facing climate change impacts.
- *Limited capacity for planning CCA, including limited technical capacity to assess climate risk vulnerability or appraise adaptation measures.* Whilst the MECCT is responsible for coordinating climate change activities, adequate strategies and technical capacity for undertaking the NAP process are lacking. Elevated staff turnover and brain drain in key ministries, as well as underdeveloped technology transfer systems, has eroded institutional knowledge over time — particularly regarding technical capacity to conduct data collection, analysis/interpretation and research.
- *Limited and uncoordinated access to financing to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity.* Financial constraints have been identified as a major contributor to previously identified adaptation priorities (such as the NAPA projects) not being addressed. Additionally, the lack of an overarching finance strategy and framework for adaptation, compounds the coordination issues described above.

⁷⁴ Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment. 2017. Summary report on National Adaptation Plan Process in the Maldives. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/maldives_summary_cca.pdf

- *Limited access to, and sharing of, reliable climate change information and knowledge for decision-makers and stakeholders.* Likely the result of the Maldives' dispersed range, much of the climate information and sector-specific risk assessments are inconsistent, out-of-date or at ineffective scales. The SNC identified the poor quality of available sectoral data as a barrier for developing the vulnerability assessment and GHG inventory. Furthermore, the lack of an institutionalised data collection and quality control system leads to poor data quality and inconsistent data formats. Additionally, the information that is available is not easily accessible to, or understood by, stakeholders in the NAP process.
- *Lack of systematic integration of CCA into national, island and sectoral development planning and budgeting processes.* To date, CCA has been inconsistently mainstreamed into sectoral planning and, where evident, in silos and often based on incomplete or limited vulnerability assessments. Annual and three-year development budgets are generally developed in silos, with each ministry producing their own submissions and the Ministry of Finance allocating resources on the basis of nationally determined priorities. The intended mainstreaming of CCA planning into key national policies under the ICCRRIP project was incomplete, with legislation developed only in draft form but not formally adopted or implemented and guidelines being only partially drafted, with limited distribution.
- *Lack of monitoring and reporting systems to communicate results of adaptation measures to decision-makers and improve implementation by evaluating lessons learned.* Since there is no government-wide performance monitoring system, nor an existing M&E framework or strategy for adaptation actions in the Maldives, the lessons learned from previous adaptation planning processes have not formally informed future iterations. This lack of institutional learning compounds the issues of turnover and brain drain discussed above, further eroding institutional capacity in critical ministries.

Project strategy

As a result of the barriers described above, the Government of the Maldives is constrained in undertaking a process for formulating and implementing its NAP in accordance with the country's National Climate Change Policy Framework and in line with national priorities, including those identified in the 2020-2024 GCF Country Programme.

The proposed project aims to strengthen existing systems and interventions being undertaken by the government, supporting cohesive, long-term, sustainable solutions for climate-resilient development in the Maldives. These complementary systems include the Country Programme and pipeline described therein, as well as the MCCPF, NAPA, NDC, National Communications, SNAP, NDA Readiness and ICCRRIP. Outcomes and activities have been designed to complement the adaptation priorities and interventions identified in the NAPA and developed under subsequent adaptation planning policies, processes and programmes, including the Country Programme as described in Section 2. These priorities and sectors have been used as entry-points for the formulation of the NAP process and the foundation for proposed activities — capitalising on synergies with the NAP that have emerged, as well as barriers that have been identified, through the development and implementation of the existing policies and projects. Annex 1 *Table on Complementary* has the details of the complementarity of this proposal to baseline efforts to date on adaptation planning.

The complementarity of the proposed project in responding to baseline barriers and building upon previous adaptation planning activities in the Maldives is described further in the project description in Section 4, as well as in the complementarity table in Annex 1. The project aims to address GCF Readiness Objective 3 National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes: "GCF recipient countries establish integrated adaptation planning and monitoring systems to enable climate resilience across sectors, as well as strengthen impact and catalyse the scale of public and private adaptation finance, based on strong climate rationale and active stakeholder engagement.

Gender considerations

The Maldives has a Global Gender Gap Index of 0.646⁷⁵, ranking 123rd out of 153 countries⁷⁶. While there is parity in educational attainment, the country ranks poorly in political empowerment, economic participation and opportunity, and health and survival, in which it ranks 115th, 131st and 147th, respectively. Female-headed

⁷⁵ The Global Gender Gap Index measures gender parity using a range of socio-economic indicators grouped in four topics: i) economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. A score of 1.000 represent parity.

⁷⁶ World Economic Forum. 2020. Global Gender Gap Report 2020. Insight Report.

households in the Maldives — which represent over half the households — are particularly vulnerable to poverty, which is exacerbated by lower incomes and restricted control of assets and resources⁷⁷. The Maldives is committed to the principle of gender equality through numerous national and international commitments. The Constitution of the Maldives (2008) guarantees equality between men and women, and gender mainstreaming has been adopted as national policy to integrate gender perspectives in policy, planning and budgeting. Gender responsiveness and parity are addressed in the 2016 Gender Equality Act, which is the GoM's vision of women's empowerment and promotion of gender equality through gender mainstreaming. It notably aims to prevent discrimination on the basis of sex or gender and gender-based violence against women. It also makes provisions for the differentiated rights and needs of women, targeting sectors such as public agency, employment, education, economic empowerment. A Gender Equality Action Plan is currently under development. While gender is further addressed in sectoral development plans, many gaps still remain. Gender roles and responsibilities are defined within a unique cultural framework and mediated through social positioning along the lines of religious, socio-economic status, and the urban versus outer island divide. Women are not a homogenous group and thus do not always share the same constraints and opportunities to participate in public life. Despite progress, women are under-represented at the national and local levels, accounting as recently as 2011 for 6.5% of parliamentarians, 14% of Ministerial positions, two of 167 Island Councillors, and none of the 15 Atoll Councillors⁷⁸. Even though equal rights of women and men are enshrined in the constitution, significant barriers for women's participation in public life remain. While Maldives' global ranking on gender equality has improved, gender gaps persist.

In order to address these disparities and reduce the negative impacts of climate change — which are likely to exacerbate gender-related issues — the project will proactively ensure the meaningful and empowered participation of women in activities. Considerations for gender-responsive approaches will be made throughout the NAP formulation, implementation, budgeting and M&E, for example in interventions such as the development of the risk assessments (3.2.1.1). This will start with promoting awareness and accessibility for women and women's groups in the launching of the NAP process (Activity 3.1.1.1). Gender-responsive trainings and stakeholder engagement activities will be promoted through all interventions of the proposed project to ensure the inclusion of women in adaptation planning processes and the development of gender-sensitive adaptation plans and strategies. Gender considerations will be explicitly included in the development of training materials for government in Outcome 3.1 and participation of women in all training activities will be actively promoted. Women's inclusion will also be actively promoted with regards to the distribution of information on the climate information tool as well as successes and lessons learned through to the NAP process in the Maldives. The M&E framework developed under Output 3.1.2 will be gender-sensitive where possible, for example by defining gender-specific indicators and accounting for the differential impacts on men and women. The awareness campaign to be developed in Output 3.1.3 will notably prioritise the inclusion of women as a target audience. Gender considerations will additionally be integrated when identifying adaptation priorities for the medium- and long-term (Output 3.2.2).

Finally, the project will encourage women to apply for project management positions and consultancy work, though final selection will be merit-based. A gender officer will be procured for the Project Management Unit (PMU), to provide guidance for gender and social inclusion and mainstreaming during the NAP process, ensuring that women are provided with equal opportunity to engage in the NAP process and that activities are sensitive and responsive to the needs, interests and access of female stakeholders and beneficiaries. The gender specialist in the PMU will also enable the promotion of gender equality in the documents drafted during the NAP process, such as frameworks, protocols and terms of references. In addition, engagement with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, as well as NGOs and CBOs will ensure that considerations for gender responsiveness and social inclusivity are an integral part of the NAP process. Members of these groups will notably be involved in the establishment of, and be members of, the steering committee, as well as the Climate Change Council to be established once the Climate Change Act passes into law.

⁷⁷ El-Horr, Jana and Rohini Prabha Pande. 2016. Understanding Gender in Maldives: Toward Inclusive Development. Directions in Development. World Bank, doi: 10.1596/978-1-4648-0868-5.

⁷⁸ UNDP Maldives. 2011. Women in Public Life in the Maldives. Situational Analysis.

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened ⁸¹	Whilst the Ministry of Environment (MECCT) is responsible for coordinating climate change activities, adequate strategies and technical capacity for undertaking the NAP process are lacking but are under development in legislation (Climate Change Bill, submitted to Parliament and expected to be enacted in 2021).	The NAP process is launched in the Maldives and the Government of the Maldives (GoM) is enabled to facilitate the NAP process through appropriate provisional institutional arrangements, capacity-building, strategic planning and stakeholder engagement.	Output 3.1.1: Institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process established.	Activity 3.1.1.1: Organise a national government-level inception event (40–60 participants) to promote the process of NAP formulation and implementation amongst high-level policy actors ⁸² .	Deliverable 3.1.1.1: a. Maldives NAP Inception Report, including participants list; b. Event/workshop press releases.
				Activity 3.1.1.2: Host a workshop amongst stakeholders ⁸³ including representatives from women's groups (40–60 participants) to determine and establish an interim steering committee to lead the NAP process, chaired by the MECCT.	Deliverable 3.1.1.2: a. Interim steering committee formed with clear written mandate for the NAP process; b. Stakeholder validation workshop report on the process of NAP formulation and implementation for the Maldives, including participants list.
				Activity 3.1.1.3: Draft and validate in a workshop (20–40 participants) the operational arrangements of the steering committee established under Activity 3.1.1.2 to: i)	Deliverable 3.1.1.3: a. Steering committee Terms of Reference (ToRs), endorsed by the respective authorities;

⁷⁹ Please briefly elaborate on current baselines on which the proposed activities can be built on, processes that are in place that the current Readiness proposal can strengthen, or any gaps that the proposed activities would fill in. If more space is needed, please elaborate this in Section 4.

⁸⁰ Please include tangible and specific deliverables for each activity proposed, Please note that during implementation all deliverables should be included within the implementation reports for GCF consideration.

⁸¹ Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 of Outcome 3.1 are continued after Outcome 3.4, to present a more logical and chronological sequential structure to the logframe. The outputs under this first part of the Outcome focus on capacity building and establishing fundamental organisation processes, and are thematically distinct from the Outputs of the second part of the outcome.

⁸² Including from the private sector, CSOs, including women's organisations, NGOs, academia and research institutions.

⁸³ including representatives from: Ministry of Environment (ME); Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (MNPI); Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage; Environmental Protection Agency; Maldives Meteorological Service; Health Protection Agency; National Disaster Management Authority; Local Government Authority; academia; private sector; national utilities; and NGOs and CSOs.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				<p>oversee the NAP process; ii) incorporate gender considerations into decision making processes; and iii) facilitate the engagement of sectoral agencies⁸⁴ for the formulation and implementation of the NAP. The steering committee will meet biannually and will be advised by the CSO/NGO committee (Activity 3.1.1.4), in the form of meeting reports (Deliverable 3.1.1.4[b]) which will explicitly include women's and marginalised people's interests and perspectives.</p>	<p>b. Management report with workplan and operational recommendations; c. Six meeting minutes of biannual meetings of steering committee.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.1.1.4: Establish a CSO/NGO advisory committee coordinated by the MECCT to facilitate engagement of non-government stakeholders, including representatives from women's groups, in the NAP process.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.1.4: a. Workshop report detailing the composition, ToRs and workplan for the CSO/NGO advisory committee; b. Six meeting reports summarising the main outcomes of the biannual meetings of the CSO/NGO advisory committee, distributed to the steering committee.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.1.1.5: Develop a strategic roadmap and stakeholder engagement strategy for the NAP⁸⁵ process, in consultation with the steering committee (Activity 3.1.1.2) and CSO/NGO advisory committee (Activity 3.1.1.4). This document will identify the important milestones and activities to be undertaken during the NAP process, drawing upon the objectives and targets identified in: i)</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.1.5: a. Validation workshop report, including list of attendees. b. NAP roadmap and stakeholder engagement strategy document outlining the: i) dynamic institutional arrangements to facilitate and coordinate the NAP process; ii) mandates of government at national, provincial, and sub-district levels; iii) important NAP process milestones and</p>

⁸⁴ The steering committee will engage with a range of sectoral agencies and government line ministries that have an interest in the NAP process, such as those listed under the NDA sub-heading in Section 6.1, which include the MoFMRA, MoT, MoF, MTCA, MMS, Ministry of Health and others.

⁸⁵ With a clear focus on engaging women throughout the NAP process.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF); ii) the Maldives Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); iii) the Strategic Action Plan (SAP); iv) the 2017 NAP stocktaking exercise; and v) other relevant policy tools and documents endorsed by the government.	identification of which bodies are responsible for their implementation.
Outcome 3.2 Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact	Provisional information on climate impacts and risks is available in the Maldives, although contains gaps and there are barriers to stakeholders accessing and updating this information.	The gaps and needs in climate information and services for the Maldives are understood and addressed, in conjunction with strengthened accessibility and updating procedures; training has strengthened the technical capacity of relevant stakeholders to access and use this information; and improved climate analysis tools are developed.	Output 3.2.1: Climate change information for medium- and long-term adaptation planning collated and gaps in knowledge identified and addressed	Activity 3.2.1.1: Conduct medium- to long-term climate risk assessments of vulnerable sectors for Malé region and two other regions (one each from the North and South, to be determined during project implementation). Risk assessments will be conducted so that findings are gender-disaggregated as far as possible. These assessments will consider the risks to both ecosystem parameters and economic assets. For each area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first-order climate risk assessments, including projections and impacts of: i) coastal erosion; ii) inundation; iii) temperature increases; and iv) changes in the quantity and quality of island freshwater lens. • second-order climate risk assessments, including gender-disaggregated impacts on: i) health; ii) tourism; iii) fisheries; iv) infrastructure; and v) population displacement. Activity 3.2.1.2:	Deliverables 3.2.1.1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Three island-level climate risk and vulnerability assessments; b. Summary report for policymakers distributed. Deliverable 3.2.1.2: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operational climate information system;

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				<p>Develop ToRs with representatives of the Climate Change Directorate (CCD; within MECCT), Maldives Meteorological Services (MMS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS; within MNPI) and other relevant line ministries for the specifications of the design of a climate information system for collecting, storing and disseminating climate information (including that gathered under Activity 3.2.1.1) to inform the evidence base for current and future iterations of the NAP process in the Maldives with a focus on the differential impacts of climate change on gender. This system will be housed by the CCD and notably be composed of a climate vulnerability and risk mapping tool.</p>	<p>b. MoUs amongst CCD (MECCT), MMS and MNPI to establish the management and updating of the database, as well as data-sharing agreements.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.2.1.3: Develop and implement a strategy to disseminate information stored on the climate information system established under Activity 3.2.1.2 at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, and in an accessible format, as well as for climate information services (including meteorological services). The strategy will be guided by the recommendations and mapping produced for the stakeholder engagement plan developed under Activity 3.1.1.5.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.1.3: a. Available climate information and services appropriately packaged and disseminated to relevant stakeholders⁸⁶; b. Business plan for the financial sustainability of the system.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.2.1.4:</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.1.4: a. Training module and guidance document;</p>

⁸⁶ As identified in the stakeholder engagement plan, including government institutions, private entities, CSOs, environmental NGOs and the general public.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				Hold a technical training workshop (20–40 participants) for the CCD, MMS, NBS, representatives from women’s groups and the relevant sections within the MECCT on climate data acquisition and analysis to strengthen the capacity of the existing data-generating network for climate risk assessments to inform future iterations of the NAP process. Distribute the training module and guidance report to all attendees following the training to ensure ongoing capacity building.	b. Training workshop report, with participants survey and list.
	Adaptation planning and prioritisation is lacking in other sectors, and nationally. In Maldives, only the health sector has a National Adaptation Plan (HNAP), finalised in 2018.	Sectoral adaptations plans for the health, tourism, fisheries and agriculture/food security sectors are developed.	Output 3.2.2: Sectoral adaptation plans developed.	Activity 3.2.2.1: In consultation with relevant stakeholders ⁸⁷ including representatives from women’s groups, carry out a screening assessment of possible sector-based adaptation strategies and adaptation-relevant targets previously quantified for Maldives to inform the identification of the NAP strategies and targets for Activities 3.2.2.2–3.2.4.1 and Outputs 3.2.2–3.2.4. Activity 3.2.2.2: Hold a workshop with the steering committee (20–40 participants) to determine prioritised sector-based adaptation strategies and develop recommendations for updating the health sectoral adaptation plan and drafting sectoral adaptation plans for health, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security, indicating	Deliverable 3.2.2.1: a. Screening assessment report on sector-based adaptation priorities, strategies and targets. Deliverable 3.2.2.2: a. Workshop report and participants list with: i) a set of recommendations for revising the Health NAP and drafting sectoral adaptation plans for tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security; and ii) prioritised adaptation strategies.

⁸⁷ Including the: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Health.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				preferred and alternative adaptation strategies.	
	<p>The SAP and ICCRRIP identifies enhancing island-level preparedness to climate change impacts as a priority policy focus.</p> <p>However, island-level climate change adaptation (CCA) planning and prioritisation is still lacking.</p>	<p>A framework is established for the development of Island Adaptation Plans.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.3: Framework for development of island-level adaptation plans established.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.2.3: Based on the assessments conducted, the strategies and targets reviewed, prioritised and costed, and the recommendations updating and drafting sectoral adaptation plans under Activities 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2.1–3.2.2.2, revise the Health NAP and develop sectoral adaptation plans for tourism, fisheries and agriculture/food security.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.2.3: a. Four sector-based adaptation plans validated: for health, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security.</p>
	<p>There is limited medium- and long-</p>	<p>The NAP is submitted to UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.4:</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.3.1: Based on the assessments conducted and the strategies and targets reviewed, prioritised and costed under Activities 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2.1–3.2.2.3, draft and validate a model Island Adaptation Plan (IAP) for an island in the North or South region with a focus on the differential impacts of climate change on gender, assessed and determined in Activity 3.2.1.1.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.3.1: a. Island Adaptation Plan, with costed implementation plan and targets.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.2.3.2: Develop an IAP guidance framework, integrating lessons learned from Activity 3.2.3.1 with a focus on the differential impacts of climate change on gender. Hold a workshop with representatives of MECCT, MoHA and LGAs (20–40 participants) to establish an action plan for the development of further IAPs and to train stakeholders on using the guidance framework.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.3.2: a. IAP guidance framework disseminated to local government authorities; b. Workshop report and participants list, including action plan for upscaling IAP development.</p>
			<p>Activity 3.2.4.1:</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.4.1:</p>	

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
	term national adaptation planning in the Maldives.		National Adaptation Plan developed.	<p>Based on the climate risk assessments under Activity 3.2.1.1 and the adaptation strategies developed in Outputs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, conduct economic appraisals and recommend medium- to long-term adaptation strategies for each targeted sectors in consultation with relevant stakeholders⁸⁸, including representatives from women's groups.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4.2: Develop the draft NAP and a costed implementation plan to address the adaptation priorities and targets previously reviewed, validated and/or updated. Inputs to the plan include the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1), the sectoral adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.3), the Island Adaptation Plan (Activity 3.2.3.1), the economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1) as well as other lessons learned from Output 3.2.4, the CPEIR-type study (Activity 3.4.1.1) and the CCA finance action plan (Activity 3.4.1.2).</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4.3: Hold a national validation meeting (40–60 participants) with relevant government⁸⁹, non-governmental⁹⁰ and private sector stakeholders to present</p>	<p>a. One economic appraisal report detailing medium- to long-term strategies for each targeted sectors, including a table of adaptation solutions with detailed costings and indicating which sectors are being addressed by specific interventions.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.4.2: a. Draft NAP document with costed implementation plan and targets.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.4.3: a. National validation meeting report and participants list.</p>

⁸⁸ This will include government stakeholders from sectors such as health, tourism, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, environment, finance and transport.

⁸⁹ Such as institutions represented in the steering committee, with the addition of entities with an interest in the NAP process, such as the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, MMS, Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage.

⁹⁰ This will include representatives from women's groups.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				the draft NAP and validate the document.	
				Activity 3.2.4.4: Revise and submit the NAP document, validated under Activity 3.2.4.3, to the UNFCCC and present the lessons learned from the NAP process in the Maldives (based on Activity 3.1.1.3) at national and international climate change-related meetings and conferences.	Deliverable 3.2.4.4: a. Final NAP document submitted to the UNFCCC; b. Materials for presenting lessons learned from the NAP process in the Maldives; c. Policy brief to synthesise NAP document for policy-makers.
Outcome 3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalysed	The NDA Readiness project assessed means to facilitate private sector contribution to CC-related issues. The GCF Country Programme highlights the need to develop and strengthen the leveraging of private financing to the fullest extent possible, as well as to create an enabling environment for	The NAP process integrates private sector interests and facilitates increased private sector investment in CCA, enhancing private sector engagement. Private sector knowledge and awareness of climate change impacts, implications for business and opportunities for investment in CCA in the Maldives is strengthened, building on lessons learned to date.	Output 3.3.1: Private sector engagement strategy developed.	Activity 3.3.1.1: Organise annual forums with private sector representatives ⁹² (40–60 participants each) to collaboratively: i) discuss the findings of the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1) and implications for the private sector; ii) discuss prioritised adaptation strategies for the Maldives (Outputs 3.2.2–3.2.4); iii) identify barriers to and opportunities for private sector investment in CCA, with a focus on women's interests within the private sector, including encouraging female entrepreneurship and engagement in CCA. Activity 3.3.1.2: Based on the outcomes of Activity 3.3.1.1, develop a report on the reasons behind successes and failures of private sector engagement, investment and partnerships to date in CCA and feed	Deliverable 3.3.1.1: a. Three private sector forum reports, including list of attendees, participant surveys and identified opportunities for investment, disseminated to participants, private stakeholders, steering committee and relevant government institutions. Deliverable 3.3.1.2: a. Report on the reasons behind successes and failures of private sector involvement in adaptation.

⁹² including from the tourism, agriculture and infrastructure sectors, and from industry associations, the Maldives Women's Chamber of Commerce (MWCC) and Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs)

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
	enhance climate access ⁹¹ .			<p>this into the development of the climate finance action plan in Activity 3.4.1.2.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1.3: Based on the stakeholder mapping and engagement plan developed under Output 3.1.1, the outcomes of Activities 3.3.1.1 and 3.3.1.2, develop tailored messages for relevant private sector actors in the Maldives — reflecting: i) climate change risks and implications for the private sector; ii) barriers and opportunities for private investment in CCA; iii) successes and failures of private sector engagement in CCA to date; and iv) key steps for enhanced engagement — to encourage private CCA financing in the country.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.3.1.3:</p> <p>a. Communication materials targeted at private sector actors, associations and platforms published and widely disseminated.</p>
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	<p>There is no detailed resource assessment or plan available for financing CCA in the Maldives.</p> <p>Although the Maldives has an annual and five-year consultative development planning and budgeting process, managed by the MNPI and MEF,</p>	<p>Additional resourcing is identified for prioritised climate change activities, through the development of a detailed financing plan to optimise all adaptation-related expenditures in the medium- to long-term. Systematic mainstreaming of CCA is secured into planning and budgeting systems</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1: Adaptation finance options discussed and finance action plan for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions developed.</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.1.1: Commission a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)-type study to determine the effectiveness of past adaptation expenditures, assess available domestic and external finance to support the implementation of NAP priorities and establish funding needs for NAP implementation.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1.2: Commission a consultancy to develop a CCA finance action plan to: i) secure internal and external funding for adaptation in the Maldives; ii) facilitate access to new sources of adaptation</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.1:</p> <p>a. CPEIR-type study with recommendations for funding priority adaptation strategies.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1.2:</p> <p>a. CCA finance action plan, including assessment on entry points for adaptation and green budgeting in planning and budgeting, to be distributed to all NAP stakeholders⁹⁵;</p>

⁹¹ Ministry of Environment. 2020. National Strategic Framework to Mobilize International Climate Finance to Address Climate Change in the Maldives 2020- 2024

⁹⁵ Such as those attending the national donor forum under Activity 3.4.1.3.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
	there is limited systematic mainstreaming of CCA in regular planning and budgeting systems in the Maldives, besides the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF), Climate Change Bill and the Strategic Action Plan (SAP).	across sectors and government levels.		finance, including from the private sector (Output 3.3.1); and iii) manage and track all adaptation expenditures in the medium- to long-term, such as introducing climate change budget codes. This will be informed by the validated adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.3), the economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1), the report on private sector involvement in adaptation (Activity 3.3.1.2) and the CPEIR-type study (Activity 3.4.1.1). Using the NAP targets and strategies developed under Outcome 3.2, this will identify entry points for mainstreaming CCA into relevant planning and budgeting, as well as policy, legislation and strategies, considering the provisions in the Climate Change Act, if passed during/prior to project implementation. This will be undertaken through consultations and a workshop validation process with relevant national and sectoral stakeholders and decision-makers ⁹³ . This activity will involve analysing how national planning can incorporate green budgeting ⁹⁴ and opportunities to catalyse public-private partnerships and blended finance, approaches, as well as how barriers to a low-carbon climate-resilient transition can be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 1x validation forum report, including participants list and surveys; c. outputs of validation forum disseminated via public portals or online platforms such as MECCT social media, for governmental actors, development partners, NGOs, CSO and the general public.

⁹³ Including, but not limited to, representatives from government sectoral ministries, parliament, private sectors such as tourism and infrastructure, CSOs and the judiciary.

⁹⁴ "Green budgeting means using the tools of budgetary policy-making to help achieve environmental and climate goals. This includes evaluating environmental impacts of budgetary and fiscal policies and assessing their coherence towards the delivery of national and international commitments" (OECD Green Budgeting Framework).

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.3: Organise a national donor forum meeting (40–60 participants) with: i) the Ministry of Finance and relevant sectoral line ministries; ii) potential donors and sponsors, including national and international agencies; iii) NGOs; iv) CSOs, including representatives from women’s groups; and v) private sector actors to discuss the funding of prioritised adaptation actions identified under Activity 3.2.2.1, as well as the CCA finance action plan developed under Activity 3.4.1.2.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.3: a. Donor forum report, with participants list.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.4: Develop step-by-step guidelines and a training package — targeted at relevant sectoral policy- and decision-makers in Maldives — for institutionalising and operationalising the recommendations provided in the action plan developed under Activity 3.4.1.2.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.4: a. Set of mainstreaming guidelines; b. Training manual report.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.5: Based on the review undertaken and recommendations, guidelines and training developed under Activities 3.4.1.1–3.4.1.4, draft additions to the legal and governance framework for CCA planning and budgeting, in collaboration with the MECCT, and support and oversee relevant line ministries in mainstreaming CCA through short-term reforms or initiating long-term amendments.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.5: a. Bylaws/regulations, procedures and standards drafted by legal experts for the implementation and enforcement of the relevant climate change legislation; b. Training workshop report, including participants list; c. Validation workshop report, including participants list and minutes of institutional and legal expert meetings.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.6:</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.6: a. Three GCF Concept Notes;</p>

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				Based on the outcomes of the climate risk assessments and adaptation option prioritisation in Outcome 3.2, and aligned with the CCA priorities outlined in the NDC, develop three Concept Notes for the GCF using GCF CN template and meeting standards for submission. CNs will be consulted and validated among stakeholders. Pre-feasibility assessments for three concepts will be undertaken.	b. Three supporting pre-feasibility assessments for prioritised concepts.
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened (continued) ⁹⁶ : <i>Capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives enhanced</i>	Whilst there is no government-wide performance management system in the Maldives, ministries manage their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) autonomously (usually by project), with the exception of finance M&E which is additionally overseen by the Ministry of Finance.	A systematic M&E system for the NAP process is established across all vulnerable sectors through a participatory process, with training to support implementation.	Output 3.1.2: Monitoring and evaluation system for the NAP process and its outputs established.	Activity 3.1.2.1: Conduct a consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders (20–40 participants), including government ministries ⁹⁷ , NGOs, CSOs, representatives from academia and women's groups, private sector actors, and the steering and CSO/NGO advisory committees to define: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators, gender-disaggregated where appropriate; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outcomes and outputs; v) planning tools; and vi) follow-up actions for the NAP M&E framework developed under Activity 3.1.2.2. These will be defined with a specific focus on measuring differential impact on women and men. Activity 3.1.2.2:	Deliverable 3.1.2.1: a. Stakeholder consultation workshop report and participants list; b. Report on the M&E framework. Deliverable 3.1.2.2:

⁹⁶ Outcome 3.1 is continued here, to present a more logical and chronological sequential structure to the logframe. The outputs under this second part of the Outcome focus on enhancing the capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives, and are thematically distinct from the Outputs of the first part of the outcome.

⁹⁷ Such as ME, MoF, MNPI, MoHA, MoT, MoFMRA, National Bureau of Statistics, MMS, Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				From the outline defined under Activity 3.1.2.1, develop an M&E framework to assess the effectiveness of NAP outcomes in the Maldives with a focus on gender-specific considerations and feed back into the NAP process in an iterative manner.	a. Operational M&E framework for the NAP process and outputs.
				Activity 3.1.2.3: Design a training manual for technical staff from relevant government institutions — particularly the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) in MECCT — to enable the use of the standardised M&E framework developed under Activities 3.1.2.1-3.1.2.2.	Deliverable 3.1.2.3: a. M&E framework training manual.
				Activity 3.1.2.4: Conduct a two-day workshop (20–40 participants) using the training manual designed under Activity 3.1.2.3 for relevant government departments ⁹⁸ , NGOs and research institutions responsible for using and implementing the M&E framework.	Deliverable 3.1.2.4: a. Training workshop report, including participants survey and list.
	Lack of procedures for systematic gathering, documenting and analysis of lessons	A system for gathering, documenting and analysing lessons learned from the NAP	Output 3.1.3: Lessons learned from the NAP process systematically gathered, stored and disseminated to	Activity 3.1.3.1: Conduct a consultative NAP process review to promote learning and establish the basis for the next NAP process in the Maldives.	Deliverable 3.1.3.1: a. Consultative NAP process review report.

⁹⁸ This includes the ministries represented in the steering committee and other interested entities, such as the NBS and Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services.

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
	learned from CCA planning in the Maldives.	<p>process is established and implemented, with findings disseminated to national and international stakeholders.</p> <p>The NAP is submitted to UNFCCC.</p>	inform future iterations of the NAP process	<p>Activity 3.1.3.2: Host a workshop with key stakeholders including representatives from women's groups (20–40 participants) to develop a system to document the successes, failures and lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process, including private sector engagement.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.3.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Template to track successes, failures and lessons learned, including methodology for storing information developed; b. Workshop report, including participants list.
				<p>Activity 3.1.3.3: Develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign in collaboration with local CBOs and NGOs, including representatives from women's groups, to strengthen up-take of adaptation efforts by increasing knowledge of: i) current and future climate change impacts; ii) potential climate scenarios; iii) priority adaptation actions; iv) investment opportunities; and v) lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.3.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Awareness-raising campaign with tailored communication (printed, television and radio) products.
				<p>Activity 3.1.3.4: Sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the MECCT, Maldives</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.3.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. MoU document(s) between the MECCT, the Maldives National University and other

Outcomes	Baseline ⁷⁹	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables ⁸⁰
				National University and other relevant academic and research institutions outlining requirements for the continuation and updating of research related to CCA that will benefit future iterations of the NAP process.	interested academic and research institutions.
				Activity 3.1.3.5: Publish the main findings of the NAP report produced Activity 3.1.3.1 and other knowledge products generated during the NAP formulation process on government portals, ministerial websites and knowledge-sharing platforms, and stored in the database established under Outcome 3.2.	Deliverable 3.1.3.5: a. NAP and NAP process review uploaded to knowledge-sharing platforms, for governmental actors, development partners, NGOs, CSO and the general public.

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

Complementarity

The complementarity table in outlines how the NAP process responds to the barriers and gaps previously identified and builds on the adaptation planning activities undertaken in the Maldives to date.

Project description

The proposed Readiness project aims to enhance the technical, institutional and operational capacity of the Government of Maldives (GoM) to coherently formulate, implement and monitor national and sectoral adaptation planning in the Maldives. This will support the country's efforts to respond to, and address, the anticipated impacts of climate change which include rising sea levels, increasing temperatures and the changing profile of severe weather events on the Maldives' population and infrastructure, as well as the priority sectors of tourism, agriculture, health, and fisheries. The development and implementation of the NAP will be undertaken in a cross-sectoral and gender-inclusive manner⁹⁹, with input from a wide variety of stakeholders. It is expected: i) all stakeholders remain engaged throughout the NAP process; ii) knowledge management information systems and awareness-raising under the NAP process are sufficient to sustain the institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders; and iii) the adaptive management approach mitigates against unanticipated disruptions and maintains operations, should these disruptions occur.

The objectives of the project will be achieved through four interconnected outcomes, focusing on: i) enabling national government and non-state actors/stakeholders to advance the NAP process through strengthened institutional arrangements and improved technical capacity (Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened); ii) identifying, analysing and prioritising climate change impact and adaptation information to inform adaptation planning in the Maldives (Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact); iii) promoting increased private sector engagement, investment and partnerships in climate change adaptation (CCA) (Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalysed); iv) developing a funding strategy for the implementation of national adaptation (Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased); and v) enhancing the capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives (Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened (continued)¹⁰⁰). These outcomes and their accompanying outputs have been designed to address the identified barriers to the NAP process and minimise the risks of disrupting the NAP process.

The interconnected design of the project is intended to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of the project, by having the outcomes mutually reinforce one another. Output 3.1.1 from the first part of Outcome 3.1, for example, will establish a platform to deliver the effective implementation of subsequent activities. Similarly, the climate information outputs produced under Outcome 3.2, as primary inputs to climate-sensitive development and CCA planning, will underpin the enhancement of the country's NAP process at all levels. The implementation of the NAP through prioritised adaptation strategies and targets and the mainstreaming of CCA into sectoral, island-level and national policies, projects and plans (Outcome 3.2) considers private sector engagement under Outcome 3.3 while relying upon the country's resource mobilisation, as determined through the funding strategies of Outcome 3.4. The lessons learned through the M&E systems in the second part of Outcome 3.1 (Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) will facilitate the adaptive management of NAP processes, allowing for the iterative development of the NAP in future. The project outcomes are described in more detail below, whilst Figure 4 visually demonstrates the Theory of Change (ToC) for the project, outlining the barriers to be addressed with the proposed solution.

Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

This outcome aims to enable national government and non-state stakeholders to advance the national adaptation planning process through strengthened institutional arrangements and improved technical capacity. This outcome will also notably address the barriers of weak institutional and coordination mechanisms for planning CCA.

In **Output 3.1.1** institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process will be established. This will include hosting an event (Activity 3.1.1.1) for high-level government policy actors, to launch the process of NAP formulation and implementation to promote cross-sectoral buy-in of stakeholders, particularly of those

⁹⁹ Additional details on how the proposed project has been designed to mainstream gender considerations in its interventions are provided under the respective sub-heading in Section 2.

¹⁰⁰ Outcome 3.1 is split in two, to present a more logical and chronological sequential structure to the logframe.

sectors with less experience in adaptation planning. Notification of endorsement will be given, and the roles of the NAP team and other identified actors and stakeholders will be explained. The event will include stakeholders from the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs) including women's organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academia and research institutions.

After launching the NAP process, stakeholders¹⁰¹ will meet to establish an interim steering committee to lead the NAP process (Activity 3.1.1.2). Appropriate women's groups will be identified during this process, and representatives invited to participate to ensure gender responsiveness. This process will include endowing the interim steering committee, to be chaired by the Ministry of Environment (MECCT), with a long-term mandate for the process of formulating and implementing the policies, programmes and projects identified in the NAP. The interim steering committee should be developed with a contingency strategy for possibly absorbing or incorporating this body and its mandate into the structures commissioned under the Climate Change Act once it is passed (such as the National Climate Change Council). This committee would include representatives from the MECCT (as chair) — as well as the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (MNPI), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (MTCA), Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (MoFMRA), and the Maldives Food and Drug Authority, Ministry of Health and the Health Protection Agency, National Bureau of Statistics within MNPI, National Disaster Management Authority and national utilities (such as FENAKA, STELCO, and MWSC). The range of stakeholders represented will contribute to the inclusion and engagement of critical stakeholders. Operational arrangements will be drafted and validated (Activity 3.1.1.3) to strengthen the mandate of the steering committee to oversee the NAP process and to facilitate engagement with sectoral agencies for the formulation and implementation of the NAP. This will include defining the tasks and responsibilities of the steering committee — along with a workplan and operational recommendations — and its stakeholders, who will meet at least twice per year, or more often as needed. The steering committee will be supported by a CSO/NGO advisory committee (Activity 3.1.1.4), coordinated by the MECCT to facilitate engagement of non-government stakeholders — such as from the private sector, civil society and academia, notably ensuring women's and marginalised people's interests and perspectives are included in decision-making. This will be achieved by ensuring representatives from women's groups are engaged as key stakeholders in this process. The steering and CSO/NGO advisory committees will each convene biannual meetings. The outcomes of the CSO/NGO advisory committee biannual meetings will be summarised in a meeting report, which will be distributed to the steering committee prior to the biannual steering committee meetings. This will allow the main outcomes of the CSO/NGO advisory committee meetings to inform the decisions made by the steering committee.

In consultation with and validated by the steering committee and CSO/NGO advisory committee (established under Activities 3.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.4, respectively), a strategic roadmap and stakeholder engagement plan for the formulation of the NAP will be developed (Activity 3.1.1.5), with a clear focus on engaging women throughout the NAP process. The aim of this deliverable is to promote the inclusive and meaningful participation of stakeholders in the NAP process for improved effectiveness and impact of the process, in accordance with its roadmap. The strategic roadmap will identify the important milestones and activities to be undertaken, drawing upon the objectives and targets identified in: i) the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF); ii) the Maldives Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); iii) the Strategic Action Plan (SAP); iv) the 2017 NAP stocktaking exercise; and v) other relevant policy tools and documents endorsed by the government. The NAP roadmap will include: i) the dynamic institutional arrangements to facilitate and coordinate the NAP process; ii) the mandates of government at national, provincial, and sub-district levels; iii) important NAP process milestones and identifying which bodies are responsible for their implementation. An open, inclusive and flexible approach will be used to establish these arrangements, to strengthen the equitable and meaningful participation of actors in the NAP process, prioritising a balanced representation of men and women. To complement the strategic roadmap, the stakeholder engagement plan for the NAP process in the Maldives will also be developed, mapping the relevant actors and stakeholders to be consulted and involved in NAP planning and implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan will also include: i) providing details and a schedule on the consultations and how findings will be fed into each of the NAP components; ii) identifying opportunities to promote the NAP process; iii) analysing the risk of disenfranchisement on the NAP process and how to avoid those; iv) ensuring the engagement of stakeholders is sensitive to gender issues and representation, social inclusiveness and considers vulnerable

¹⁰¹ including representatives from: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage; Environmental Protection Agency; Maldives Meteorological Service; Health Protection Agency; National Disaster Management Authority; Local Government Authority; academia; private sector; national utilities; and NGOs, CSOs and CBOs, particularly women's groups.

groups. The engagement plan will involve consultations with stakeholder groups identified, such as government ministries, private sector actors, NGOs, CSOs and academia. Following this engagement plan, stakeholders will be engaged throughout project implementation, from the initial project conception, to full proposal development, implementation and reviews. They will be consulted extensively at national and local levels, in addition to being engaged in the development of adaptation policies and strategic plans. Output 3.1.1 as a whole will involve private actors and financial institutions in the establishment and coordination of the steering committee, including their mandate, terms of reference, and workplan, as well as in the NAP roadmap. The stakeholder engagement plan will make specific provisions for engaging with the private sector. This will ensure that private sector interests and opportunities are incorporated into the NAP process to leverage private climate finance.

Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact

Under this outcome, climate change impact and adaptation information will be identified, analysed and prioritised to inform adaptation planning in the Maldives at the sectoral, island and national levels. These interventions will address the barrier of limited capacity for planning CCA, notably due to limited technical capacity to assess climate risk vulnerability and appraise adaptation options.

Output 3.2.1 will collate climate change information for medium- and long-term adaptation planning, and identify and address gaps in knowledge. This will include conducting medium- to long-term climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1) of vulnerable sectors for Malé region and two other regions (one each from the North and South). Site selection of the representative atolls in the North and South would be undertaken during project implementation, guided by the spatial planning process currently under development for the long-term National Development Plan that is being developed by MNPI and will be finalised during the course of the NAP project. These assessments will consider the risks to both ecosystem parameters and economic assets and consist of first-order (projections and impacts of: i) coastal erosion; ii) inundation; iii) temperature increases; and iv) changes in the quantity and quality of island freshwater lens) and second-order (impacts on: i) health; ii) tourism; iii) fisheries; iv) infrastructure and v) population displacement) climate risk assessments, ensuring considerations for gender- and social-inclusion. The risk assessments will be conducted by an international professional firm, supported by a national consultant, and will involve, *inter alia*, undertaking scoping studies and desktop modelling, compiling and analysing data and conducting stakeholder engagement. Risk assessments will be conducted so that findings are sex-disaggregated as far as possible. Coordinated and overseen by the steering committee, relevant sectoral stakeholders will be engaged to assist in the development of the risk assessments. Deliverables will include the development and distribution of a summary of all climate risk assessments for policymakers and stakeholders. This activity will contribute to the generation of sound climate change information around which adaptation planning at the national, sectoral and local level can be strengthened.

The outputs of these assessments, as well as the climate information and data informing them will be collected and stored, along with similar relevant resources, on a climate information system (Activity 3.2.1.2). This information platform will heighten awareness of the links between climate change losses and damages and the main SDG agenda which will help with advocacy and political support for the NAP process and for financial sustainability of the tool. The information system will present sex-disaggregated data, where possible and where relevant, to ensure that the differential impacts of climate change on gender are adequately examined. Representatives of the Climate Change Directorate (CCD, within MECCT), Maldives Metrological Service (MMS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, within MNPI), MECCT and other relevant line ministries will determine the specifications to establish, manage and maintain this database that will be used to inform the evidence base for current and future iterations of the NAP process in the Maldives. The climate information system will include detail on the institutions or organisations providing the information, as well as case studies to demonstrate the applicability of the information in practice. The system will also house a climate vulnerability and risk mapping tool, by bringing together baseline data with climate change impact and risk information and converting them into an integrated set of GIS maps. This tool will then be able to be used by line ministries (including MNPI) to see how vulnerability and risk changes over time according to development pathways taken and climate change scenarios, and will enable better-informed decision-making. An MOU for the management and maintenance of the climate information system will be developed and operationalised between the CCD — who will host the database — MMS, MNPI and relevant line ministries making use of it for adaptation planning. This agreement will facilitate the uploading of past available data and ensure the regular uploading and updating of newly generated information and knowledge products. The MOU will include establishing feedback loops to inform the data generation of additional information, as required for CCA interventions. This will ensure that information updates will be based on the needs of the actors and stakeholders, particularly those designing and implementing specific adaptation interventions for priority sectors.

Once the climate information system and climate risk and vulnerability mapping tool are established and operational, a strategy will be developed (Activity 3.2.1.3) to disseminate the climate information stored on the system at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, and in an accessible format. This strategy will ensure that relevant stakeholders are aware of the database and climate services available to inform and support adaptation planning. Moreover, a business plan will be developed to enable the system to be run in a financially self-sustainable manner. The strategy will be guided by the recommendations and mapping produced for the stakeholder engagement plan, ensuring consultations with relevant stakeholders — particularly line ministries, and environmental NGOs and CSOs (including women’s organisations). This activity will deliver the packaging and dissemination of available climate information and services to relevant stakeholders. To address identified technical capacity barriers in government, a technical training workshop will be hosted (Activity 3.2.1.4) for the CCD, MMS, representatives from women’s groups and the relevant sections within the MECCT on climate data acquisition and analysis to strengthen the existing data-generating network for climate risk assessments to inform future iterations of the NAP process. The workshop will be informed by a training module and guidance document (Deliverable 3.2.1.4[a]), which will be distributed to all attendees after the workshop — including the CCD, MMS, NBS and relevant sections within the MECCT. This will contribute to ensuring the ongoing institutional capacity building for climate data acquisition and analysis.

Sectoral adaptation strategies — notably for identified priority sectors such as health, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security — will be reviewed and prioritised under **Output 3.2.2**. In consultation with relevant stakeholders including representatives from women’s groups, a screening assessment will be undertaken of possible sector-based adaptation strategies and adaptation-relevant targets previously quantified for the Maldives (Activity 3.2.2.1). This assessment will identify climate change vulnerabilities and misalignments in the current sector-based approach, and will review CCA strategies and targets and spending plans previously quantified for the Maldives¹⁰², as presented in the country’s NAPA, National Communications, NDC, MCCPF, SAP, and NAP process stocktake. The findings of the report will be presented at a workshop with the steering committee to determine recommendations for revising the Health NAP and drafting sectoral adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.2) for health, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security, indicating preferred and alternative adaptation strategies. The process of prioritisation should make consideration for the risks, needs and contributions of women and other marginalised groups, such as the youth. The Health NAP will then be revised, and the sectoral adaptation plans for tourism, fisheries and agriculture/food security will be drafted and validated by the steering and CSO/NGO advisory committees (Activity 3.2.2.3). These sectoral strategies will be based on the assessments conducted under Activity 3.2.1.1, and the strategies reviewed and prioritised under Activities 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.2.2. The level of detail of these sectoral adaptation plans will be at least as comprehensive as the existing Health NAP — as described under its sub-heading in Section 2 — allowing for further development based on the recommendations.

Under **Output 3.2.3**, a model Island Adaptation Plan (IAP) will be developed, and a framework will be established to develop further IAP to build capacity for adaptation planning at the island-level. Using the information, adaptation strategies and targets collected, identified and prioritised under the preceding activities, the project will draft and validate a model IAP (Activity 3.2.3.1) for an island in the North or South region with a focus on the differential impacts of climate change on gender, as assessed in Activity 3.2.1.1. The outcomes of the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1) will determine the most representative island to be used for this sample IAP. This activity would help incorporate and mainstream climate change into island planning, whilst increasing resilience of communities and islands. This process and model plan will serve as a reference for future discrete island adaptation planning. Lessons learned from this process, including a consideration of the differential impacts of climate change on gender, will be gathered and integrated into an IAP guiding framework and disseminated to local government stakeholders (Activity 3.2.3.2). Under this activity, a workshop will also be held with representatives of MECCT, MoHA, LGAs and local government representatives on how to use this guiding framework, and to establish an action plan for upscaling the development of other IAPs, thereby incentivising local governments to develop their own. Local Island Councils and representatives from Women’s Development Committees — both of which are established under the Local Governance Act — are existing governance mechanisms at island-level which could be used as steering committees for the development of further IAPs in order to follow an integrative approach. Local CBOs and NGOs could be engaged through these institutions in the planning process. The *learning-by-doing* approach to the model IAP will build familiarity with and ownership of the process among relevant NDA members. The model IAP therefore feeds into Activity 3.2.3.2 through: i) the preparation of an IAP guidance framework, based on lessons learned from the development of the model IAP; ii)

¹⁰² By stakeholders such as the: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Health.

the training of local governance stakeholders, based on the guidance framework, on how to develop further IAPs; and iii) the development of a workplan for the development of further IAPs, in order to build ownership of and commitment to island-level adaptation planning.

Output 3.2.4 will combine the outcomes of the climate risk and vulnerability assessments and the reviewed and prioritised and developed sectoral and island and national strategies and targets produced under Outputs 3.2.1–3.2.3 to conduct economic appraisals of these prioritised adaptation strategies (Activity 3.2.4.1). These appraisals will be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders¹⁰³ and will include: i) developing an analytical framework — by scoping the main adaptation strategies, developing a framework of private and public goods benefits streams for each and identifying which streams will be included in the cost-benefit analysis (CBA); ii) carrying out the CBA and sensitivity analysis for the main assumptions used to check the robustness of results; and iii) developing reports for policy-makers, which includes recommendations on the most appropriate adaptation strategies for the medium- to long-term, the presentation of findings to the steering committee and a summary report for policy-makers with the main results. The process of appraisal should make consideration for the risks, needs and contributions of women and other marginalised groups, such as the youth. The outcomes of the appraisals will be used to update the adaptation targets identified under Activity 3.2.2.1 and in the Maldives' SAP and NDC. The reviewed, prioritised and appraised strategies will then inform the development of the NAP for the Maldives. The project will thereby develop a draft NAP and a costed implementation plan, incorporating several key inputs including the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1), the sectoral adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.3), the Island Adaptation Plan (Activity 3.2.3.1), the economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1) as well as other lessons learned from Output 3.2.4, the CPEIR-type study (Activity 3.4.1.1) and the CCA finance action plan (Activity 3.4.1.2). A national validation meeting will be convened to validate the draft NAP document and costed implementation plan (Activity 3.2.4.3). Attendees will include relevant government¹⁰⁴, non-governmental¹⁰⁵ and private sector stakeholders. Relevant revisions will be made to the final NAP document, based on feedback received during the national validation meeting, and the revised inter-sectoral, medium- and long-term National Adaptation Plan document for the Maldives will be submitted to the UNFCCC (Activity 3.2.4.4). The elaboration of the NAP document will consist of, *inter alia*: i) reviewing existing documents and consulting relevant stakeholders to prepare an annotated outline and chapter plan of the document; ii) collating all studies and reports developed through different NAP-related activities to compile the draft document, ready for wider stakeholder consultation; iii) proposing methods and scope of consultations; iv) developing the final edited NAP document after reviewing feedback received through nationwide consultations; and v) developing a policy brief to synthesise the NAP document for decision-makers. Inputs to the plan include the climate risk assessments (Activity 3.2.1.1), the sectoral adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.3), the Island Adaptation Plan (Activity 3.2.3.1), the economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1) as well as other lessons learned from Output 3.2.4, the CPEIR-type study (Activity 3.4.1.1) and the CCA finance action plan (Activity 3.4.1.2).

Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalysed

This outcome specifically addresses the lack of private sector engagement, investment and partnerships in CCA. Building on the efforts of the NDA Readiness project to engage the private sector, the activities under this outcome will catalyse private sector engagement in CCA, notably by raising awareness about climate change impacts on and opportunities for private investment in CCA, and by ensuring that private sector interests are integrated the NAP process.

Output 3.3.1 will establish annual forums with representatives from key industries — including tourism, agriculture and infrastructure — as well as from industry and trade associations, the Maldives National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI), the Maldives Women's Chamber of Commerce (MWCC), business platforms and Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) (Activity 3.3.1.1). These forums will establish dialogue and relationships between private sector stakeholder regarding CCA and will include: i) discussions on the implications of climate change and climate risks on the private sector, notably based on the risk assessments developed under Activity 3.2.1.1; ii) discussions on prioritised adaptation strategies for the Maldives, as developed under Outputs 3.2.2–3.2.4; and iii) the identification of barriers to, but mostly opportunities for private sector investment in CCA, with a focus on women's interests within the private sector, including encouraging female entrepreneurship and engagement in CCA. Three forums will be held during the implementation of the

¹⁰³ This will include government stakeholders from sectors such as health, tourism, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, environment, finance and transport, as well as representatives from women's groups.

¹⁰⁴ Such as institutions represented in the steering committee, with the addition of entities with an interest in the NAP process, such as the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, MMS, Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage.

¹⁰⁵ This will include representatives from women's groups.

proposed project (one per year). The aim of these forums will be to increase awareness of climate change and collaboratively identify potential entry points for, and obstacles to, increased private sector engagement in CCA. Based on the outcomes of the first and second private sector forums, as well as a report commissioned on the successes and failures of private sector engagement to date in CCA interventions and peer learning, a private sector report will be developed (Activity 3.3.1.2) to evaluate the reasons behind successes and failures of engagement in CCA. The report will partly inform the adaptation finance action plan and mainstreaming of CCA in planning and budgeting under Output 3.4.1. This will incentivise private sector engagement, investment and partnership in CCA, for example through the promotion of opportunities to catalyse public-private partnerships and blended finance approaches. Finally, based on the final annual private sector forum and its outcomes, and considering the stakeholder mapping and engagement plan developed under Output 3.1.1, tailored communication materials will be developed to target private sector actors in the Maldives (Activity 3.3.1.3). These will reflect: i) climate change risks and implications; ii) barriers and opportunities for private investment in CCA; iii) lessons learned to date; and iv) key steps taken to enhance this engagement. With the aim of encouraging private CCA financing in the Maldives post-project implementation, these messages will be published and disseminated to industry associations, business platforms and key private sector actors. The potential for private sector investment in adaptation initiatives is further reinforced by activities under Outcome 3.1, such as through the inclusion of private sector representatives in the steering committee.

Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased

To ensure the sustainability of the NAP process in the Maldives, this outcome will develop a funding strategy for the implementation of national adaptation. This outcome will address the barrier of limited and uncoordinated access to financing to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity, as well as that of and limited integration of CCA into national, island and sectoral development planning and budgeting processes.

Output 3.4.1 will discuss adaptation finance options, develop a finance action plan for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions and review and strengthen the planning and budgeting framework for CCA in the Maldives. This will begin with undertaking a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)-type study to determine the effectiveness of past adaptation expenditures, assess available domestic and external finance to support the implementation of NAP priorities and establish funding needs and recommendations for NAP implementation (Activity 3.4.1.1). Based on the CPEIR-type study developed under Activity 3.4.1.1, as well as the validated adaptation plans (Activity 3.2.2.3), economic appraisal report (Activity 3.2.4.1) and forum reports and private sector report developed under Output 3.3.1, a consultancy will be commissioned to develop an adaptation finance action plan (Activity 3.4.1.2) to: i) determine and secure internal and external funding for adaptation in the Maldives; ii) facilitate access to new sources of adaptation finance, including from the private sector; and iii) manage and track all adaptation expenditures in the medium- to long-term, such as introducing climate change budget codes and optimising disbursement processes. The action plan should make consideration of private sector opportunities for accessing and leveraging private sector financing for funding CCA. This activity will notably determine entry points for mainstreaming CCA into relevant planning and budgeting, as well as policy, legislation and strategies, considering the provisions of the Climate Change Act, if passed during/prior to project implementation. This will be undertaken through consultations and a workshop validation process with relevant national and sectoral stakeholders and decision-makers, including parliamentarians, government officials, representatives from civil society, the private sector and the judiciary, ensuring representation from women and marginalised social groups. This activity will involve analysing how national planning can incorporate green budgeting¹⁰⁶ and how barriers to a low-carbon climate-resilient transition can be addressed, notably in sectors such as tourism and infrastructure. A typology of policy, legal and fiscal tools and approaches that could be used to remove private sector engagement will also be developed.

The development of the action plan will be complemented by a forum (Activity 3.4.1.3) hosted by the MoF and sectoral line ministries, with potential donors and sponsors including national and international agencies, as well as implementation actors to discuss the funding of prioritised CCA actions, as identified in the action plan. Additional attendees will include: i) NGOs; ii) CSOs, particularly representatives from women's groups; and iii) private sector actors. Step-by-step guidelines and a training package — targeted at relevant sectoral policy- and decision-makers in Maldives — will be developed (Activity 3.4.1.4) for institutionalising and operationalising the recommendations made for revising the existing legal provisions and governance framework. Recommendations for strengthening policy frameworks and legal provisions in support of NAP implementation will involve: i)

¹⁰⁶ "Green budgeting means using the tools of budgetary policy-making to help achieve environmental and climate goals. This includes evaluating environmental impacts of budgetary and fiscal policies and assessing their coherence towards the delivery of national and international commitments" (OECD Green Budgeting Framework).

analysing the scope of areas where policy and legal harmonisation is needed¹⁰⁷; and ii) developing the recommendations to strengthen the attainment of NAP objectives¹⁰⁸. Training and training materials will be developed to be gender-responsive and actively encourage women's participation. Based on the recommendations, guidelines and training developed, additions to the legal and governance framework for CCA planning will be drafted (Activity 3.4.1.5) in collaboration with the ME, who will also support and oversee relevant line ministries in mainstreaming CCA through short-term reforms or initiating long-term amendments. This activity will ensure that CCA is mainstreamed and considered in national and sectoral policy planning and budgeting at the government-level.

Global climate financing is further pursued through the development of three Concept Notes (Activity 3.4.1.6) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The themes of these Concept Notes will be determined based on the outcomes of the climate risk assessments and adaptation options prioritisation in Outcome 3.2, and will additionally consider CCA priorities outlined in the NDC. All Concept Notes will integrate a strategy to integrate private sector financing of adaptation. The development of the Concept Notes will further engage the private sector through: i) stakeholder engagement and outreach during the development of the risk assessments, such as stakeholder mapping to see which sectors are both most at risk and have the greatest opportunities for engagement, including fisheries, agriculture or tourism; and ii) exposure to the deliverables of Output 3.3.1, such as the opportunities and lessons learned for private sector engagement in CCA, as well as the climate finance strategy and governance framework mainstreaming recommendations developed under Outcome 3.4.1. The three Concept Notes will have further pre-feasibility assessments carried out. The concept notes will be designed to meet standards for submission. CNs will be consulted and validated among stakeholders.

*Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened (continued): Capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives enhanced*¹⁰⁹

The objective of the final outcome (which will be reported against Outcome 3.1) is to address the identified monitoring, evaluation and learning barriers to adaptation planning, by enhancing the national capacity to monitor, report on, and learn from the NAP process in the Maldives.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the NAP process and its outputs will be established under **Output 3.1.2**. The M&E system will be developed through a workshop with relevant stakeholders (Activity 3.1.2.1), which include government ministries¹¹⁰, NGOs, CSOs, representatives from academia and women's groups, private sector actors and the steering and CSO/NGO advisory committees, to determine: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators, gender-disaggregated where appropriate; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outcomes and outputs; v) planning tools; and vi) follow-up actions for the NAP M&E framework to be subsequently designed and established. These elements should ensure gender-sensitivity and social inclusion in the selection of, *inter alia* indicators/milestones, as well as in the monitoring methods employed. This will include gender-specific indicators — which will account for the differential impacts on men and women — and focusing on appropriate questions for women in monitoring methods. The elements identified in the workshop will then inform the development and institutionalisation of an M&E framework (Activity 3.1.2.2) to track and monitor the NAP outcomes, targets, and indicators, and feed back into the NAP process in an iterative manner. The system should also ensure that the indicators for the NAP are aligned with the requirements of UNFCCC NDC, SDGs and National Communications reporting processes. A schedule for conducting M&E activities at regular intervals (at least every two years) to assess the progress of the NAP process will also be developed, with a reporting strategy informed by the outcomes of the lessons learned in the NAP development process. To ensure the system is applied correctly and efficiently by stakeholders responsible for using and implementing the M&E framework — including technical staff from relevant government institutions (such as CCD, MECCT and MMS), NGOs and research institutions — training guidelines will be developed in a training manual (Activity 3.1.2.3) and training workshops hosted (Activity 3.1.2.4), making considerations and accommodations for pursuing gender-responsive and -equal participation. Recommendations will also be made for connecting the M&E framework to GoM budget allocation processes and for strengthening budget allocation process by MoF.

¹⁰⁷ By, *inter alia*: i) mapping out policy, laws and regulations that are affected by climate change or that may have an influence on NAP financing and implementation; ii) developing a framework for identifying gaps and contradictions in policy and regulatory frameworks, based on the findings of Outputs 3.2.2 and 3.2.4; and iii) developing case studies for policy and legal gaps to build the case for updating the frameworks.

¹⁰⁸ By, *inter alia*: i) drafting revisions and legal provisions to address gaps; ii) assessing institutional capacities for effective policy and legal framework coordination; iii) presenting the results to and training key institutional stakeholders.

¹⁰⁹ Outcome 3.1 is split in two to present a more logical and chronological sequential structure to the logframe.

¹¹⁰ Such as ME, MoF, MNPI, MoHA, MoT, MoFMRA, NBS, MMS, Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health.

To ensure long-term sustainability of adaptation planning, the project will include a strong focus on adaptive management. To achieve this, **Output 3.1.3** will produce and implement the mechanism to systematically gather, store and disseminate the lessons learned from the NAP process and to integrate them into future iterations of the NAP. A NAP process review will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the NAP process in the Maldives (Activity 3.1.3.1). This will include lessons learned from private sector engagement with the NAP process and CCA more generally, as developed under Output 3.3.1. Following this, the steering committee will host a workshop with key stakeholders, including representatives from women's groups, to develop a system to document the successes, failures and lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process (Activity 3.1.3.3). These lessons will be compiled and disseminated in an awareness-raising campaign to be implemented in collaboration with local CBOs and NGOs, including representatives from women's groups (Activity 3.1.3.3). The campaign will aim to strengthen the uptake of CCA efforts by increasing knowledge on: i) current and future climate change impacts; ii) potential climate scenarios; iii) priority adaptation actions; iv) investment opportunities; and v) lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process. To ensure the NAP process remains evidence-based, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) will be signed between the MECCT, Maldives National University and other relevant academic and research institutions (Activity 3.1.3.4) outlining requirements for the continuation and updating of research related to CCA, that will benefit future iterations of the NAP process. The main findings of this information-producing process, as well as the outputs of a NAP process review (Activity 3.1.3.1) and other knowledge products generated during the NAP formulation process will be published to knowledge-sharing platforms like the NAP GSPs, NAP Central and other UNFCCC platforms, as well as government portals, ministerial websites and national forums organised by the Maldives National University and government agencies (for example, Local Government Authority (LGA)). This information will also be stored on the database established under Outcome 2.

To strengthen uptake of adaptation interventions, an awareness-raising campaign, in collaboration with local NGOs, will be developed and implemented (Activity 3.1.3.3) to increase knowledge of: i) current and future climate change impacts; ii) potential climate scenarios; iii) priority adaptation actions; iv) investment opportunities; and v) lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process. The awareness-raising campaign will prioritise the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups. Tailored communication products, such as posters, information leaflets, radio broadcasts and short television documentaries will be developed for various national stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, CSOs and local communities.

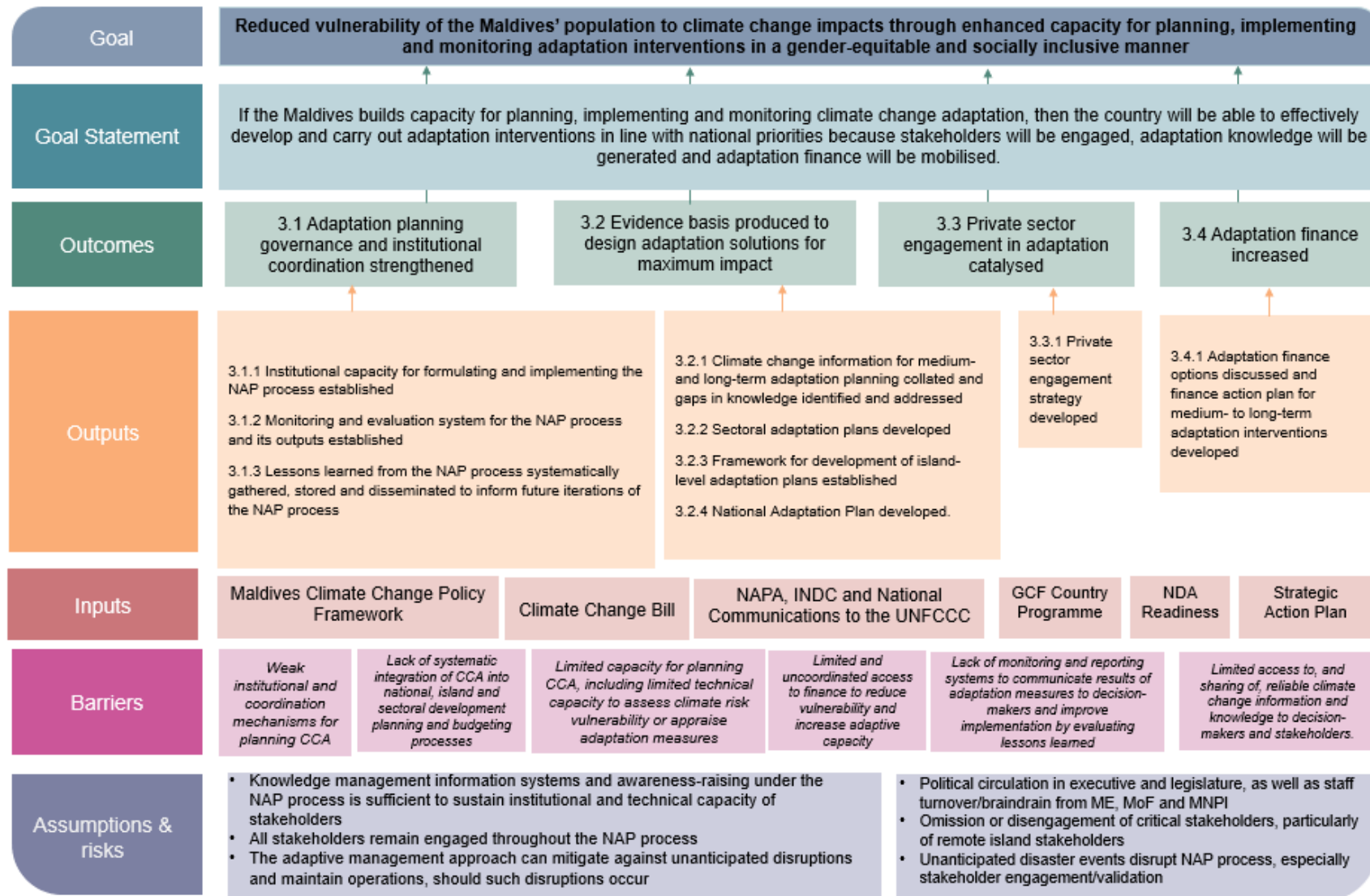


Figure 4. Theory of Change Diagram for NAP Readiness in the Maldives

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

5.1 Budget plan

Please see the detailed Budget Plan in the Excel file attached.

Overall financial management and procurement of goods and services under this Readiness request will be guided by the UNEP regulations, rules, policies, and procedures as well as its programme manual.

5.2 Procurement plan

Please see the detailed Procurement Plan in the Excel file attached.

Procurement of goods and services will follow the general principles stated under clause 7 of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the UNEP Programme.

For this Readiness and Preparatory Support proposal, procurement of international goods and services will be directly managed by UNEP. Procurement of national-level goods and services will be undertaken by the Implementing Entity (Ministry of Environment , Climate Change and Technology) in accordance with the approved Procurement Plan **and in accordance with Clause 7.01 of the Framework Agreement¹¹¹**

5.3 Implementation Plan

Please see the detailed Implementation Plan in the Excel file attached

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance to Clause 4 “Disbursement of Grants” and Clause 5 “Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner” of the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and UNEP on 2 June 2020 (Framework Agreement). The Delivery Partner is entitled to submit 2 request(s) for disbursement each year and is also entitled to request one interim request for disbursement within 30 days of notification of approval by the Fund.

UNEP adheres to the GCF requirement that the DP fees be collected at the rate of actual expenditure for the approved project activities

¹¹¹ The procurement of Goods and Services for Approved Readiness Support Proposals, whether by the Delivery Partner, any relevant Implementing Entity or by a party procured by either of them, shall be done in accordance with the rules, policies and procedures of the Delivery Partner.”

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

Delivery Partner/Accredited Entity

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been selected as the Maldives' Delivery Partner for the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. UNEP has considerable experience in helping countries access climate finance and in providing execution oversight of projects. To date, UNEP has facilitated the completion of 15 National Adaptation Programmes of Action and has assisted 38 countries in developing National Communications for Climate Change. It has also implemented or is in the process of implementing approximately 80 adaptation projects at global, regional and national levels.

As the Delivery Partner, UNEP will retain overall responsibility for the fiduciary management of the project and will carry out fiduciary and safeguards oversight and provide the necessary scientific expertise and technical support to the project formulation, start up, implementation, evaluations and closure.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology (MECCT) will be the Implementing Entity and will implement the following activities, with support from procured consultants, experts and specialists (as described under Section 6.2):

- 3.1.1.1–3.1.1.5
- 3.2.1.2–3.2.1.4
- 3.2.2.1–3.2.2.3, 3.2.3.1–3.2.3.2, 3.2.4.1–3.2.4.4
- 3.3.1.1–3.3.1.3
- 3.4.1.1–3.4.1.6
- 3.1.2.1–3.1.2.4
- 3.1.3.1–3.1.3.5

The Implementing Entity will report to UNEP on progress of implementation of the activities outlined above; and will ensure that project activities are well coordinated and aligned with national priorities. UNEP, as Delivery Partner, has undertaken a capacity assessment of the Implementing Entity¹¹², particularly by reviewing the elements of governance and public accountability. UNEP is confident that the MECCT has the relevant fiduciary and financial management capacity to act as the Implementing Entity.

UNEP will sign a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Implementing Entity to establish clear roles and responsibilities for the execution of the above-mentioned project activities; and to ensure that the activities are executed in line with GCF and UNEP rules, policies and requirements. The Project Cooperation Agreement will also document the transfer of funds to the implementing entity for the implementation of the relevant activities as specified hereinbelow. The Project Cooperation Agreement will contractually require the Implementing Entity to carry out specific obligations as required under the Second Amended and Restated Framework Agreement. UNEP as the Delivery Partner for this R&P Support Proposal will administer the grant disbursed by the GCF in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and UNEP on 2nd June 2020 ("Framework Agreement").

All operating procedures will align with the UNEP's programme manual, which includes provisions for financial management and procurement. The Project Cooperation Agreement will contractually require the Implementing Entity to carry out specific obligations as required under the Framework Agreement.

The UNEP Programme Officer (PO) will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GCF and UNEP policies and procedures. The functions of the PO will include but will not be limited to the following: a) participating in the Annual PSC meetings; b) the clearance of periodic Progress Reports and Project Implementation Reviews; and c) the technical review of project deliverables, d) providing input to periodic Readiness portfolio reporting to GCF; and e) preparing requests for disbursements.

UNEP as the Delivery Partner will be responsible for the implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial oversight and management of the readiness funds, procurement of goods and services, and monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with UNEP's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between GCF and UNEP dated 2 June 2020.

¹¹² UNEP, as Delivery Partner, will submit such capacity assessment to the GCF, in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement).

UNEP adheres to the GCF requirement that the DP fees be collected at the rate of actual expenditure for the approved project activities.

To avoid duplication of efforts at the country level and increase the effectiveness of the project and its coherence with national priorities, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established under Outcome 3.1. The PSC will be composed of representatives of the MECCT, as well as of other relevant line Ministries and institutions. and UNEP as a co-chair.

The PSC will have high decision-making capacity and will primarily serve to provide project oversight and advisory support, including a) overseeing project implementation, and b) reviewing the annual budget and work plan. The PSC will meet at least every six months with ad hoc meetings held as and when necessary to deal with emerging issues — to discuss the projects main performance indicators and provide strategic guidance.

NDA

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology (MECCT) (previously the Ministry of Environment and Energy) is the National Designated Authority (NDA) and the key government institution managing climate change adaptation (CCA) projects and programmes in the country. In addition to operational departments, the ministry includes the Departments of: i) Climate Change; ii) Energy; iii) Environment; iv) Waste Management and Pollution Control; and iv) Water and Sanitation. Of these, the Climate Change Directorate is in charge of formulating policies and standards to address the challenges of climate change, in line with the legislative framework of the Republic of Maldives, as well as international practices and conventions. Their mandate is to, *inter alia*: i) ensure and integrate sustainable financing into CCA opportunities; ii) bolster adaptation actions and opportunities, building climate-resilient infrastructure and communities; iii) advocate for a national, regional, and international climate change role in leading international negotiations and awareness in cross-sectorial areas to support the most vulnerable and small island developing states; iv) foster sustainable development while ensuring security, economic sustainability and sovereignty from the negative consequences of the changing climate; and v) strengthen international cooperation to boost investment and technical capacity. The CCD is divided into two functional sections, each comprising three units, as described below¹¹³.

Adaptation and Mitigation	Policy and programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation Unit • Greenhouse Gas Reporting Unit • Clean Development Mechanism Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Instruments • Communication and Programmes • Policy and Planning Unit

The MECCT is mandated to oversee the NAP process, particularly concerning overall adaptation planning, water and food security, and ecosystems adaptation. Other entities, and their interests in the NAP process include the:

- Ministry of Finance (MoF) — concerning budgetary planning and aid coordination;
- Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (MNPI) — concerning overall national planning and infrastructure adaptation;
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and Local Governance Authorities (LGAs) — concerning sub-national governance of local islands and atolls;
- Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services — concerning gender-responsive development and the inclusion and empowerment of women and vulnerable groups;
- Ministry of Tourism (MoT) — concerning adaptation regulation in the tourism sector;
- Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (MTCA) — concerning transportation systems and infrastructure adaptation;
- Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, and the Maldives Food and Drug Authority (MoFMRA) — concerning food security;
- Ministry of Health, and the Health Protection Agency — concerning adaptation in the health sector;
- Maldives Meteorological Services (MMS) — concerning the aggregation and dissemination of climate information and services;
- National Bureau of Statistics (within MNPI) — concerning adaptation-related socio-economic data collection and management;
- National Disaster Management Authority — concerning disaster risk reduction; and
- national utilities¹¹⁴ — concerning energy and water security.

Project Coordination

¹¹³ Ministry of Environment. 2016. Departments: Climate Change. Available at:

<http://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/department/168>

¹¹⁴ Including FENAKA Corporation Ltd (FENAKO) and State Electric Company Ltd (STELCO) for energy, Malé Water and Sewerage Company (MWSC) for water and sanitation

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established for the day-to-day management of the project. In order to enhance country ownership, this PMU will include a national Project Manager (PM) (full-time), Finance and Administration Officer (AFO) (part-time, half time) and Gender Specialist (part-time, quarter time). These key staff will be based in the Maldives and are expected to be hosted in the premises of the MECCT. The cost of the PMU will be partially covered by Project Management Costs, as envisaged in the project budget. Specifically, the cost of the Project Manager is split 40:60 between the Activity Budget (under Output 3.1.1) and the PMC, to reflect the relative split in the duties of the role between technical assistance and inputs, and project management and oversight. Details are provided in the Budget File attached.

A Technical Committee will be constituted under the chairmanship of the UNFCCC focal point for the Maldives to provide technical guidance and ensure communication and reporting on the NAP process with national and international adaptation communities.

The implementation map (Figure 5) illustrated the implementation arrangements for the project, including flow of funds, reporting lines, delivery support and so forth. Funds will be transferred from GCF to UNEP, as the Delivery Partner, and from UNEP to MECCT, as the Implementing Entity, for the specific activities outlined above.

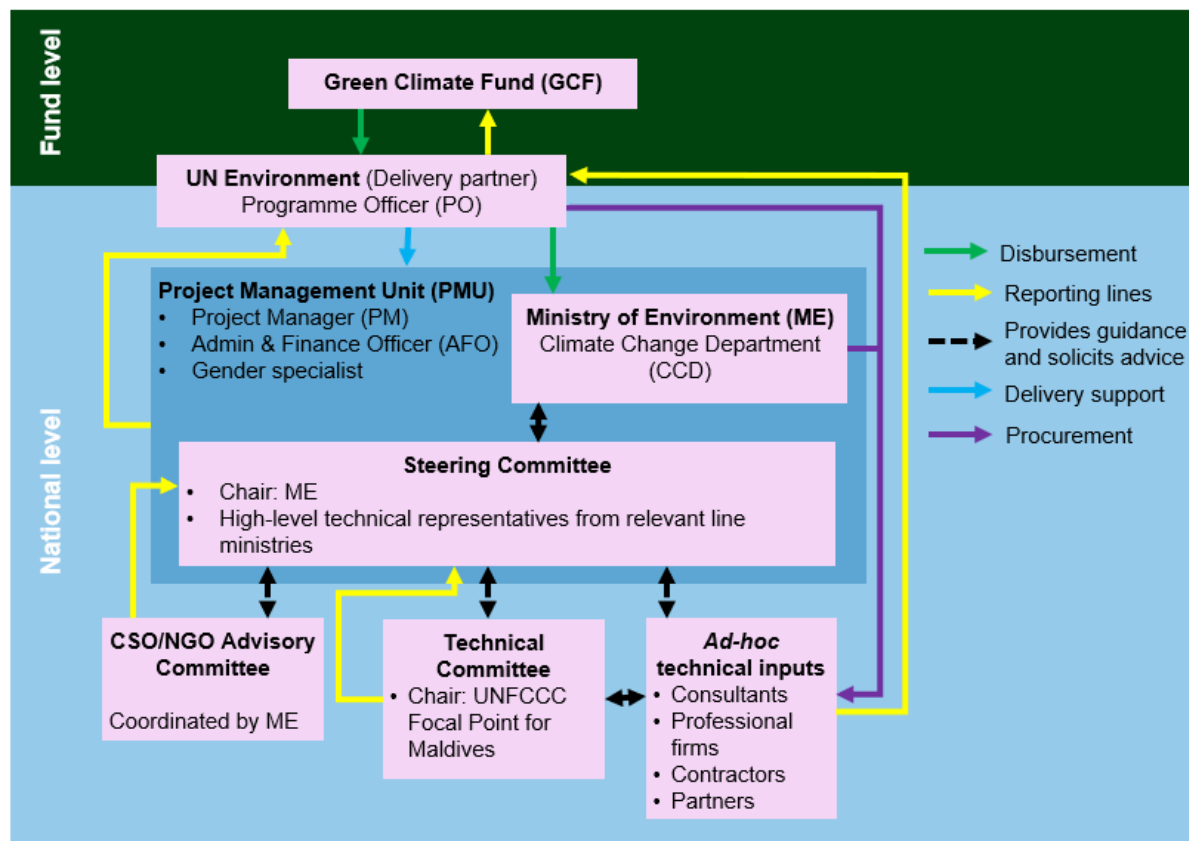


Figure 5. Proposed project implementation structure.

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will coordinate national level activities between the Delivery Partner (UNEP) and various partners and support the implementation of the project's activities and reports, adaptive management of the project's targets, activities or timelines. The PMU will include a national Project Manager (PM) (full-time), Finance and Administration Officer (AFO) (part-time) and Gender Specialist (part-time). The structure and designation of the PMU are subject to change to align with government policy, needs and existing capacity gaps and government structures.

The Project Manager will spend about 60% of their time on technical issues related to conducting activities and about 40% of their time will be spent on national level project management work.

The PMU will assist the UNEP PO with:

- i) preparation of the annual project work plans and budgets, including analysis and reporting;
- ii) preparation of procurement plans;
- iii) preparation of TOR and procurement packages;
- iv) preparation of the project requests for disbursement;
- v) tracking and monitoring of project costs and deliverables to plan;
- vi) maintenance of a knowledge and records management system;
- vii) preparation of progress reports and financial management reports;
- viii) support to the SC; and
- ix) facilitation of the NAP process review .

Specialist national consultants will be procured to support/conduct the following activities:

- Adaptation finance experts for Activities 3.2.4.1, 3.4.1.1, 3.4.1.2 and 3.4.1.3
- Climate change and adaptation planning specialists for Activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.1.3, 3.1.1.4, 3.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.3, 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, 3.2.4.2, 3.2.4.3, 3.2.4.4, 3.3.1.1, 3.3.1.3 and 3.4.1.6
- Climate change policy expert for Activities 3.2.2.2, 3.4.1.2, 3.4.1.4 and 3.4.1.5
- Climate data specialist for Activities 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.1.4
- Climate risk specialist for Activity 3.2.1.1
- Communications expert for Activities 3.1.3.3 and 3.2.1.3
- Economist for Activity 3.4.1.2
- IT expert for Activity 3.2.1.2
- M&E experts for Activities 3.1.2.2, 3.1.2.3 and 3.1.2.4
- Translation services for Activities 3.1.3.3, 3.2.4.4, 3.4.1.2 and 3.4.1.4

Specialist international consultants will be procured to support/conduct the following activities:

- Adaptation finance experts for Activities 3.2.4.1, 3.3.1.2, 3.4.1.1 and 3.4.1.2
- Climate change and adaptation planning specialists for Activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.1.4, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.3, 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, 3.2.4.2, 3.2.4.4, and 3.4.1.2
- Climate change policy expert for Activities 3.2.2.2, 3.4.1.2, and 3.4.1.4
- M&E specialist for Activities 3.1.2.1, 3.1.2.2 and 3.1.3.1
- Climate data expert for Activity 3.2.1.4

Professional firms will also be procured to conduct the following activities:

- International consultancy firm (including risk specialist, economists, social, ESS and gender experts, natural resource experts etc. lump sum @ \$40,000 per assessment) to conduct climate risk assessments under Activity 3.2.1.1
- International professional firm which would include adaptation planning and GCF specialists, risk specialist, economists, social, ESS and gender experts etc. to produce GCF Concept Notes and pre-feasibility Studies under Activity 3.4.1.6
- Professional firm of broadcast materials specialists for production of radio/television broadcasts under Activity 3.1.3.3
- Professional firm of IT specialists to disseminate findings online under Activity 3.1.3.5

6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Political and governance	Although the administration and executive	Low	High	Launch event to engender buy-in and	Ministry of Environment, Climate

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	of the Maldives are committed to prioritising adaptation, there is a low risk that political circulation will threaten the project			promote local ownership. Extensive high-level consultation and validation to maintain engagement	Change and Technology; UNEP
Stakeholder engagement	Unequal representation of gender in the project due to prohibitive cultural norms.	Low	Low	Gender considerations will be encouraged at all stages of project development and implementation.	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; UNEP
Covid-19 risk	Activities delayed or repeated for inadequate data due to limited face-to-face interaction and travel restrictions	Low	Medium	Adaptive management approaches will be used to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on project implementation. UNEP will provide tools for remote collaboration and engagement. All activities taking place under the project will be conducted in accordance with recommendation provided by the World Health Organisation related to the mitigation of COVID-19 or other pandemic diseases and/or in line with the country's COVID management plans	UNEP
Technical capacity	Changes or turnover of staff within key departments within MECCT, MoF or MNPI can cause gaps in institutional memory and delays in the progress of certain activities where NAP implementation is concerned.	Moderate	Medium	Make it a requirement that at least two staff from respective departments should be engaged in the NAP process. Additionally, a community of practice should be established to more broadly disseminate information on the development of the NAP process.	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; UNEP
Stakeholder engagement	Omission and disengagement of critical actors during NAP consultation and	Low	Medium	The SC will ensure critical actors are consulted or participate during the main phases of the NAP process, to	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; UNEP

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	implementation process.			promote ownership and engagement. Stakeholder engagement should account for the identified key stakeholders and their respective engagement needs, mechanisms and tools.	
Disaster events	The Maldives is prone to disaster risks and impacts, especially during the recurring cyclone season. Broad scope or significant disaster impacts have the potential to affect engagement by stakeholders with the NAP process.	Low	High	Make provision within implementation to review and modify activities after significant disaster impacts. This review process should also consider appropriate NAP activities that will complement elements of disaster risk management and recovery.	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; UNEP
Prohibited Practices money laundering or terrorist financing	Potential risks and vulnerabilities related to prohibited practices, money laundering or terrorist financing.	Low	Medium	<p>The proposed project will be implemented in accordance with UN regulations, rules and policies including the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat. The financial management and procurement in project will be guided by UN Financial Regulations, Rules and practices, as well as UNEP's operations manual.</p> <p>The risk of GCF proceeds being utilised towards Prohibited Practices, money laundering or terrorist financing is low, and will be mitigated through appropriate legal instruments which will include warranties</p>	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; UNEP

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				and caveats by the Implementing Entity to inter alia ensure compliance with the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as the Green Climate Fund Policy on Prohibited Practices.	

6.4 Monitoring

Arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluation

UNEP as the Delivery Partner will agree on a plan with the NDA to monitor the implementation of the activities using the grant proceeds. The activities included in the proposal pay significant attention to monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the process. The project will create an M&E framework and build capacity to conduct M&E activities. In this sense, the project will establish mechanisms to learn from the process of preparing, developing and implementing the Country Programme. Indeed, the project will undertake a midterm evaluation before this support concludes.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will play a key role in the monitoring of project progress providing project oversight and advisory support, including a) overseeing project implementation, and b) reviewing the annual budget and work plan. The PSC will meet every six months with ad hoc meetings held as and when necessary to deal with emerging issues — to discuss the project's main performance indicators and provide strategic guidance.

UNEP will submit semi-annual progress reports to the GCF, in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between GCF and UNEP.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) form a central component of the project design, with the second part of Outcome 3.1 focusing on enabling national stakeholders to document, review, monitor and communicate progress and results of the NAP. Specifically, GCF resources will be used to build the technical and operational capacity of national and sectoral planning units within key ministries to enable them to monitor, review and communicate the results of the NAP process in the Maldives. Data collection needs for the NAP process will be identified and a systemic monitoring and reviewing process will be established that will consider: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and atoll levels, gender-disaggregated where appropriate; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outputs; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) strategies for updating the NAP; and vii) follow-up actions. The M&E framework will furthermore focus on regarding the differential impacts of climate change on men and women. It should also ensure that the indicators for the NAP are aligned with the national NDCs, SDG and Adaptation Communications to the UNFCCC. To ensure that technical staff are able to implement the M&E framework, guidelines will be developed to facilitate their use and ensure that the NAP process can be monitored over the long-term and evaluated periodically. In addition to this, a system to periodically disseminate the successes, failures, results, challenges and lessons learned from the monitoring and reviewing part of the NAP process will be set up. This system will ensure these are communicated, both within the Maldives (between government ministries and development partners), and with other countries via South-South knowledge exchange and international fora.

6.5 Other Relevant Information

Sustainability

The Maldives' NAP will provide the roadmap for future climate change adaptation (CCA) in the country, including the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangements, knowledge base and financial strategy needed to address vulnerabilities to climate change. Through these activities, CCA will be institutionalised and operationalised as a development strategy for the country, enabling the Maldives to adapt to the effects and impacts of climate change. Lessons learned from the NAP process will also inform the processes of developing and implementing ongoing and future climate change-related policies and planning.

This project will yield long-term sustainable development impacts for the Maldives by integrating CCA into planning processes in different economic and social development sectors. This will: i) address the vulnerability of priority economic sectors; ii) promote climate-resilient development by capacitating and coordinating national, and island-level government institutions; and iii) channel CCA finance more effectively to address adaptation needs in the most vulnerable sectors, areas and populations.

UNEP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) and Environmental and social sustainability Framework: Stakeholder Response Mechanism. Stakeholder Response Mechanism provide an avenue for stakeholders to provide feedback or report concerns, complaints or grievance issues on UNEP's proposed or on-going projects. UNEP is committed to avoiding or minimizing unintended harm to stakeholders that may directly or indirectly result from its work. Stakeholders are strongly advised to make an effort to raise any concerns, complaints or grievances to the relevant UNEP Project Manager, UNEP's local project partners, consultants or the related UNEP Regional Office. Stakeholders may also submit their grievance through the UNEP website: <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/un-environment-project-concern> or email unenvironment-iossr@un.org.

Stakeholder engagement

Through the NAP development process, existing procedures for the engagement and involvement of relevant stakeholders will be improved to ensure accurate and balanced representation of a diverse range of stakeholders. The proposed project will include improving existing collaboration channels and coordination mechanisms for effective decision-making at different levels — between sectors and actors both within and outside the government. Representation of minorities, marginalised and disadvantaged groups, including women and youth, will be ensured during consultations at national and sub-national levels. Furthermore, all activities will ensure balanced representation of men and women, particularly those activities for which decision-making will be needed during implementation.

Conflict of Interest

To avoid any possible conflict of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner's role as an accredited entity, the prioritisation of investments and projects in the context of this Readiness grant will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, under the leadership of the NDA. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out by the country's mechanism of coordination and related institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector, to ensure that chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately include inputs from consulted stakeholders.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) restrictive measures

UNEP confirms there are no UNSC restrictive measures in force within the Maldives.

Prohibited Practices

The proposed project will be implemented in accordance with UN regulations, rules and policies, including the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat. The financial management and procurement for the project will be guided by UN Financial Regulations, Rules and Practices, as well as UNEP's programme manual.

The risk of GCF proceeds being utilised for prohibited practices, money laundering or terrorist financing will be mitigated through appropriate legal instruments which will include warranties and caveats by the Executing Entities to inter alia ensure compliance with the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as the Green Climate Fund Policy on Prohibited Practices. Further information on UNEP's Misconduct and Anti-fraud Policies is available at: <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment-programme/policies-and-strategies/misconduct-and-anti-fraud-policies>

Money Laundering/Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions, including S/RES/1269 (1999/S/RES/1368 (2001), and S/RES/1373 (2001), UNEP is firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. In accordance with UN Regulations, Rules and Policies, UNEP undertakes to use reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the GCF funds provided under the award are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism.

Annex 1. Complementarity Table

Gaps and barriers	Baseline: Work done to date	Proposed NAP sub-outcomes	Methodology
<p><i>Weak institutional and coordination mechanisms for planning climate change adaptation (CCA)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is poor coordination among key stakeholders and a lack of effective collaborations especially during policy formulation. • The lack of a capacitated inter-sectoral management structure has also created gaps, overlapping mandates and weak inter-sectoral coordination amongst the institutions and sectors facing climate change impacts. • Some institutional structures are in place in the Maldives to undertake and coordinate climate change interventions and adaptation planning, including those being established and strengthened through the NDA Readiness project. • The Climate Change Bill proposes a mandate for the establishment of a National Climate Change Council to support the MECCT in addressing climate change, but this legislation is still under committee review, yet to be enacted by parliament. 	<p>3.1.1 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.4.1 3.1.2 3.1.3</p>	<p>The project will address this barrier through the development of coordination structures and the concerted engagement of stakeholders across sectors. This aims to ensure buy-in that is informed and sustained, as well as activities that are well aligned and coherent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise a national government-level inception event to promote the process of NAP formulation and implementation amongst high-level policy actors. • Host a workshop amongst stakeholders to determine and establish an interim steering committee to lead the NAP process. • Draft and validate the operational arrangements of the steering committee to oversee the NAP process and to facilitate the engagement of sectoral agencies. • Establish a CSO/NGO advisory committee coordinated by the MECCT to facilitate engagement of non-government stakeholders in the NAP process. • Develop a strategic roadmap and stakeholder engagement plan for the formulation of the NAP process in the Maldives. <p>Additionally, through participatory and consultative workshops and processes, the project will further develop coordination and buy-in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ToR with representatives of the MMS, NBS, MECCT and other relevant line ministries for collecting, storing and disseminating climate information. • Hold a workshop with the steering committee to determine prioritised adaptation strategies and develop recommendations to draft or update sectoral adaptation plans. • Hold a national validation meeting with relevant government, non-governmental and private sector stakeholders to present the draft NAP and validate the document. • Organise annual forums with private sector representatives to collaboratively: i) discuss the findings of the climate risk assessments and implications for the private sector; ii) discuss prioritised adaptation strategies

			<p>for the Maldives; iii) identify barriers to and opportunities for private sector investment in CCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a report on the reasons behind successes and failures of private sector engagement, investment and partnerships to date in CCA. • Organise a national donor forum meeting with stakeholder to discuss the funding of prioritised adaptation actions, as well as the CCA finance action plan. • Conduct a consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders to define: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outcomes and outputs; v) planning tools; and vi) follow-up actions for the NAP M&E framework. • Host a workshop with key stakeholders to develop a system to document the successes, failures and lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process. • Develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign in collaboration with local NGOs to strengthen up-take of adaptation efforts.
<p>Limited capacity for planning CCA, including limited technical capacity to assess climate risk vulnerability or appraise adaptation measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the MECCT is responsible for coordinating climate change activities, adequate strategies and technical capacity for undertaking the NAP process are lacking. • Institutional knowledge has been eroded by elevated staff turnover and brain drain in key ministries, as well as underdeveloped technology transfer systems— particularly regarding technical capacity to conduct data collection, analysis/interpretation and research. • There is a “severe shortage” of skilled and professional staff within the climate change sector. • The baseline for capacity building in the Maldives is relatively limited. • Capacity-building intended under the ICCRRIP project was under-realised • Whilst the capacity of national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and civil society leaders was enhanced, it was less effective than expected, and mainly at national level. 	<p>3.1.2 3.2.1</p>	<p>To address this barrier and supplemented by the institution- and coordination-enhancing activities described above, the following activities will strengthen the technical and operational capacity of GoM for planning CCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a technical training workshop for the MMS, NBS and the relevant sections within the MECCT on climate data acquisition and analysis to strengthen the capacity of the existing data-generating network for climate risk assessments to inform future iterations of the NAP process. • Develop step-by-step guidelines and a training package for institutionalising and operationalising the recommendations made for revising the legal/policy framework. • Design a training manual for technical staff from relevant government institutions to enable the use of the standardised M&E framework. • Conduct a workshop using the training manual designed for government departments, NGOs and research institutions responsible for using and implementing the M&E framework.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICCRRIP training programme was not implemented in full, and knowledge accumulated in the project was not distributed appropriately. • A capacity assessment is being undertaken during the NDA Readiness project, to evaluate the MECCT's institutional and human resource capacity to implement NDA functions. This assessment will inform the implementation of a capacity development programme. • The Maldives is listed as one of the Phase IV countries in a recent concept-approved (June 2019) proposal by UNEP to develop GEF-funded Technical Needs Assessments (TNA). 		<p>Additionally, 'learning-by-doing' will be emphasised in the implementation of technical activities, such as the development of climate assessments, economic appraisals, drafting of the model Island Adaptation Plan and NAP etc, in order to build the capacity of GoM to conduct these activities independently.</p>
<p><i>Uncoordinated and limited access to financing to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no detailed resource assessment or plan available for financing CCA in the Maldives. • Although some public finance has been allocated to meet the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs — as identified in the NAPA, national communications, NDC, SAP etc. — as a small but highly exposed state, the Maldives does not have the wealth to address the extent of its adaptation needs. • Policy Goal 1 of the MCCPF is to ensure and integrate sustainable financing into CCA opportunities and low-emission development measures. The MCCPF also outlines entry points for assessing and managing climate change funds, as an objective to achieving sustainable financing. • The NDA Readiness project aims to generate an assessment report to identify means to facilitate private sector contributions for implementing priority areas to address climate change issues. In addition, this project will also develop a 'Five Year National Strategic Framework to Mobilise International Climate Finance', specifically for financing climate change issues in the Maldives. • The Bank of Maldives Ltd (BML) launched the BML Green Fund in 2016 to provide concessional finance for achieving a 'Climate Resilient Low Carbon Economy'. However, this fund focusses 	<p>3.2.2 3.4.1</p>	<p>The uncoordinated and limited access to financing in the Maldives will be addressed through the establishment of financing structures and frameworks, as well as through developing and mobilising private sector financing opportunities and contributing the GCF funding pipeline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct economic appraisals and recommend medium- to long-term adaptation strategies in consultation with relevant stakeholders. • Draft additions to the legal and governance framework for financing CCA planning and support and oversee relevant line ministries in mainstreaming CCA through short-term reforms or initiating long-term amendments. • Organise annual forums with private sector representatives to collaboratively: i) discuss the findings of the climate risk assessments and implications for the private sector; ii) discuss prioritised adaptation strategies for the Maldives; iii) identify barriers to and opportunities for private sector investment in CCA. • Develop a report on the reasons behind successes and failures of private sector engagement, investment and partnerships to date in CCA. • Develop a CCA finance action plan. This will identify entry points for mainstreaming CCA into relevant planning and budgeting, as well as policy, legislation and strategies. • Organise a national donor forum meeting to discuss the funding of prioritised adaptation actions, as well as the CCA finance action plan. • Develop three Concept Notes and pre-feasibility studies for the GCF.

	<p>on promoting the mitigation-oriented use of green energy technology and resources, rather than adaptation activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Change Bill proposes a Climate Change Fund, to be managed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) with the “purpose of attracting and channelling public, private, national and international financial resources for implementation of actions to combat climate change”. 		
<p>Limited access to, and sharing of, reliable climate change information and knowledge for decision-makers and stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact and vulnerability assessments have been undertaken during the development of previous adaptation planning processes, including the NAPA, national communications and NDC, in the sectors of health, agriculture and energy. Assessments are also often conducted following natural disasters (e.g., Post-Tsunami Impact Assessment) although these tend to focus on experienced impacts and recovery-costs. The ICCRRIP project prepared some climate information documents, including a survey of soft adaptation measures, regional climate change scenarios, and guidelines for climate risk resilient coastal protection. Maldives lacks an institutionalised data collection and quality control system, which leads to poor data quality and inconsistent data formats. The information that is available is not easily accessible to, or understood by, stakeholders in the NAP process. Current information-sharing mechanisms are weak, although information is sometimes shared on an ad hoc basis. 	<p>3.2.1 3.2.2 3.1.3</p>	<p>The project will build upon the climate change information and knowledge base, whilst also enhancing access to this information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct medium- to long-term climate risk assessments of vulnerable sectors for Malé region and two other regions (one each from the North and South). Establish a publicly accessible climate change risk and vulnerability mapping tool. Develop and implement a strategy to disseminate climate information stored on the mapping tool at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, and in an accessible format, as well as for climate information services (including meteorological services). Hold a technical training workshop for the MMS, NBS and the relevant sections within the MECCT on climate data acquisition and analysis to strengthen the capacity of the existing data-generating network for climate risk assessments. Conduct economic appraisals and recommend medium- to long-term adaptation strategies in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Develop tailored messages for relevant private sector actors in the Maldives — reflecting: i) climate change risks and implications for the private sector; ii) barriers and opportunities for private investment in CCA; iii) successes and failures of private sector engagement in CCA to date; and iv) key steps for enhanced engagement — to encourage private CCA financing in the country. Develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign in collaboration with local NGOs to strengthen up-take of adaptation efforts by increasing knowledge of: i) current and future climate change impacts; ii) potential climate

			<p>scenarios; iii) priority adaptation actions; iv) investment opportunities; and v) lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign an MOU between the MECCT, Maldives National University and other relevant academic and research institutions outlining requirements for the continuation and updating of research related to CCA that will benefit future iterations of the NAP process. • Publish the main findings of the NAP report, the TE report and other knowledge products generated during the NAP formulation process on government portals, ministerial websites and knowledge-sharing platforms, and stored in the database.
<p><i>Lack of systematic integration of CCA into national, island and sectoral development planning and budgeting processes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA has been inconsistently mainstreamed into sectoral planning, despite sectoral vulnerabilities and interventions having been identified in the NAPA, INC, SNC, NDC, SAP, and SNAP. • Where evident, this mainstreaming is isolated and often based on incomplete or limited vulnerability assessments. • Annual and five-year development plans and budgets are generally developed in silos, with each ministry producing their own submissions and the Ministry of Finance allocating resources based on nationally-determined priorities. • The intended mainstreaming of CCA planning into key national policies under the ICCRRIP project was incomplete, with legislation developed only in draft form but not formally adopted or implemented and guidelines being only partially drafted, with limited distribution. • The following projects, programmes and initiatives have aimed to address adaptation planning in the identified priority sectors of the Maldives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tourism — Closing in 2016, the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed TAP project aimed to formulate essential policies, standards, codes and regulatory guidance to increase the resilience of tourist infrastructure to climate change. The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Tourism and tourism operators to recognise climate risks to operations and adopt 	<p>3.1.3 3.2.2 3.4.1</p>	<p>To address the lack of integration in cross-sectoral policy for CCA, the NAP process will emphasise the participatory and consultative consideration, evaluation and prioritisation of previously identified vulnerabilities and strategies to enhance coherence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a review of possible adaptation strategies and adaptation-relevant targets previously quantified for Maldives to inform the identification of the NAP strategies and targets. • Determine prioritised adaptation strategies and develop recommendations to draft or update sectoral adaptation plans for health, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture/food security. • Conduct economic appraisals and recommend medium- to long-term adaptation strategies. • Draft and validate a model Island Adaptation Plan. • Develop the draft NAP and a costed implementation plan to address the adaptation priorities and targets previously reviewed, validated and/or updated, collating the sectoral plans previously developed. • Present the draft NAP and validate the document. • Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC and present the lessons learned from the NAP process in the Maldives at national and international climate change-related meetings and conferences. • Hold a workshop with representatives of MECCT, MoHA and LGAs to establish an action plan for the development of further IAPs.

	<p>appropriate adaptation measures to address these risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health — The Ministry of Health has drafted a Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) which includes activities and strategies for mainstreaming CCA into the sector. The health sector also has a National Environmental Health Action Plan 2017–2021 (NEHAP) which attempts to integrate health issues into national environmental planning, although the activities are not costed, and implementation arrangements are not yet in place. ○ Fisheries — A Master Plan for Sustainable Fisheries (MASPLAN) was developed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, to incorporate the measures implemented in the sector to address the challenges of climate change. ○ Agriculture and food security — A national strategy to address food security was drafted in 2012 to synergise the different adaptation measures being implemented. ○ Water — The policy outcomes and standards developed under the GCF-funded project “Support of Vulnerable Communities in Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages” will complement the NAP process with regards to the water sector. Additionally, the Maldives has implemented several projects to improve access to desalinated or rainwater piped-water and sewage systems across several islands, to improve water security. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop step-by-step guidelines and a training package for institutionalising and operationalising the recommendations. • Draft additions to the legal and governance framework for CCA planning and budgeting and support and oversee relevant line ministries in mainstreaming CCA through short-term reforms or initiating long-term amendments. • Develop a CCA finance action plan to: i) identify funding needs for NAP implementation; ii) secure internal and external funding for adaptation in the Maldives; iii) facilitate access to new sources of adaptation finance, including from the private sector; and iv) manage and track all adaptation expenditures in the medium- to long-term, such as introducing climate change budget codes. This will identify entry points for mainstreaming CCA into relevant planning and budgeting, as well as policy, legislation and strategies
<p><i>Lack of monitoring and reporting systems to communicate results of adaptation measures to decision-makers and improve implementation by evaluating lessons learned.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no government-wide performance monitoring system, nor an existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework or strategy for adaptation actions in the Maldives • The MCCPF highlights the importance of developing an M&E system as a priority. • Adaptation M&E is generally conducted by the responsible ministries on an ad hoc or project-level basis. 	<p>3.1.2 3.1.3 3.4.1</p>	<p>The NAP process will build upon Maldives’ current M&E systems, ensuring an iterative process of reflecting on lessons learned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a CCA finance action plan to: iv) manage and track all adaptation expenditures in the medium- to long-term, such as introducing climate change budget codes. • Develop an IAP guidance framework, integrating lessons learned from the development of the model IAP.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned from previous adaptation planning processes have not formally informed future iterations. • Financial M&E is overseen by the Ministry of Finance, who are currently mid-implementation on a World Bank-funded Public Financial Management Systems Strengthening Project. • The ICCRRIP project aimed to compile, analyse and locally and internationally disseminate project knowledge and lessons learned. Although some of the knowledge and lessons-learned of the project were partially published as guidelines, the outputs of this outcome were not achieved for the most part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders to define: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outcomes and outputs; v) planning tools; and vi) follow-up actions for the NAP M&E framework. • Develop an M&E framework to assess the effectiveness of NAP outcomes in the Maldives and feed back into the NAP process in an iterative manner. • Design a training manual for technical staff from relevant government institutions to enable the use of the standardised M&E framework. Conduct a workshop using the training manual for relevant government departments, NGOs and research institutions responsible for using and implementing the M&E framework. • Conduct a NAP process review to assess the effectiveness of the formulation of the NAP process in the Maldives. • Host a workshop with key stakeholders to develop a system to document the successes, failures and lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process. • Develop a report on the reasons behind successes and failures of private sector engagement, investment and partnerships to date in CCA. • Develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign in collaboration with local NGOs to strengthen up-take of adaptation efforts by increasing knowledge of lessons learned from the formulation of the NAP process. • Sign an MOU between the MECCT, Maldives National University and other relevant academic and research institutions outlining requirements for the continuation and updating of research related to CCA that will benefit future iterations of the NAP process. • Publish the main findings of the NAP report, the NAP process review and other knowledge products generated during the NAP formulation process on government portals, ministerial websites and knowledge-sharing
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			<p>platforms, and stored in the database established under Outcome 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC and present the lessons learned from the NAP process in the Maldives at national and international climate change-related meetings and conferences.
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Annex 2. Example terms of reference (ToRs) for international and national consultants.

ToR Template: Stakeholder engagement strategy/NAP road map development

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans (December 2012) and a number of Supplementary Guidelines. Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued guidance on adaptation planning approaches.

Effective Stakeholder Engagement enhances the transparency, accountability, integrity, effectiveness and sustainability of the National Adaptation Planning process by strengthening the implementation of the process and reducing risks. Effective Stakeholder Engagement promotes country ownership by forging stronger partnerships, particularly with civil society, Indigenous Peoples, communities and the private sector, and by harnessing the knowledge, experience and capabilities of affected and interested individuals and groups.

Stakeholder engagement is critical to ensuring an effective flow of information, maximization of local expertise, added credibility and enhanced climate awareness. Collaboration with key actors should include a broad constituency, including finance and technical experts, research organizations, civil society organizations, private sector, vulnerable populations and youth, minority and gender groups. This range of stakeholders are potential sources of information and data for identifying gaps and constraints; expertise for innovative approaches and solutions; and partnerships to address market, technological, and risk barriers to entry for transformational investments.

Objective of the assignment

To promote the inclusive and meaningful participation of Stakeholders in the National Adaptation Planning process to improve the effectiveness and impact of the process and in accordance with its Roadmap.

Tasks

1. Develop a mapping and stakeholder analysis of the stakeholder groups with power and interest in the NAP process. These should include stakeholder groups and individuals in the public and private sectors, at the national and sub-national level. For stakeholders with high power but low interest, design an engagement strategy that increases the interest and positive impact of the stakeholder/group; for stakeholders with high interest but low power, design an engagement strategy that increases the collective influence of the group.
2. Develop the stakeholder engagement strategy. This should include:
 - a. The consultation schedule and details of how the findings will be fed into each of the four components of the NAP process.
 - b. Opportunities to participate in standing or planned national/sub-national events to promote the NAP process.
 - c. How the engagement strategy will interact with, and contribute to, the NAP communications strategy and the range of substantive activities planned during the NAP project workplan.
 - d. An analysis of the risks of disenfranchisement or lack of ownership of the NAP process on: i) weakened progress; and ii) weakened impact and how to avert or minimize those risks.
 - e. Recommendations for the institutional arrangements for the NAP process to minimize risks and to maximise the impact of the NAP process, which will inform the design of NAP road map so that it captures all possible opportunities to make it effective and to minimize risks.

- f. Ensure that engagement of stakeholder is sensitive to gender issues and representation, social inclusiveness and considers vulnerable groups and/or communities.

Deliverable

A stakeholder engagement strategy and NAP road map to maximise impact and minimize risks, targeting specific stakeholder groups and, if relevant, individuals with activities, timeline and budget.

Qualifications

Academic Qualifications:

- At least Master's degree in an environmental science, climate change, economics, development studies, public policy or a closely related field.

Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years' relevant work experience at the international level in relation to climate change adaptation planning and policy, and integration of climate change into national development processes and sector policies and strategies.
- At least two previous similar assignments related to preparing facilitating and elaborating stakeholder engagement strategies, preferably related to environmental planning processes.
- Demonstrated previous experience in leading and facilitating high-level multi-stakeholder consultative processes.
- Demonstrated previous work experience in programmes and projects related to ecosystem-based adaptation, climate change/natural resource management, and/or monitoring and reporting of environment, climate and/or development policies and plans.
- Skills and experience to facilitate internet-based virtual meetings and stakeholder consultation processes.

Languages:

Excellent English written and oral communication skills are required.

ToR Template: Development of climate vulnerability and risk mapping tool/climate information system

The proposed climate risk and vulnerability platform will bring together baseline data with climate change impact and risk information and convert them into an integrated set of GIS maps. The initiative should be led by the relevant National Statistics Office. The information platform will heighten awareness of the links between climate change losses and damages and the main SDG agenda which will help with advocacy and political support for the NAP process and for financial sustainability of the tool. The tool can be used by line ministries and Ministries of Finance and Development Planning to see how vulnerability and risk changes over time according to development pathways taken and climate change scenarios and will enable the impacts of decisions taken to be seen clearly, enabling decision-making about policy pathways that can be taken.

Objective

To develop a user-centred climate risk and vulnerability mapping tool to help investment decision-making.

Task 1: Establish institutional arrangements

1. Set up task force group to guide this implementation of this output.
2. Carry out scoping of climate risk mapping tools under operation in the given country and/or other countries, how the tools could be developed; why they work and where the areas of improvement could be, to inform the design approach to be taken.
3. Develop ToR for the specifications of the climate risk mapping tool and Information Management System, how it might link to other information platforms in the country or region and determine how best to tender the work.
4. Determine the best manager for the national climate risk and vulnerability mapping tool Platform based on criteria to be determined by the task force group.
5. Determine priority data sets and methods of improving data quality.
6. Arrange data sharing agreements with main suppliers of the data and information in the country, including any Data Banks.

Task 2: Design of the climate risk and vulnerability mapping tool

7. Develop the design of the tool further by scoping user needs with planners in line ministries.
8. Develop user-friendly interface and develop prototype; links to SDG progress in the country should be made.
9. Pilot-test the tool, take feedback and further refine the tool.
10. Develop user guidance note.
11. Hold consultative workshop to receive feedback on the tool. Establish a test and feedback period.
12. Further refine the tool.

Task 3: Establish a sustainability plan for the tool

13. Develop and put into place a business plan that will enable the system to be run financially in a self-sustaining manner.
14. Put into place the legal agreement for management of the system.
15. Carry out an active dissemination campaign with ministries, and other stakeholder groups for use of the information management system for adaptation planning.

Deliverables

1. An inception report setting out the methodology to be taken and the workplan.
2. A functional digital climate risk and vulnerability mapping tool.
3. Legal agreements for data sharing and management of the tool.
4. Training module and guidance document.
5. Business plan.

ToR Template: Stocktaking on Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Legal Frameworks

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

National and sector policies and their accompanying legal and regulatory frameworks are important building blocks for enabling the successful implementation of a national adaptation plan (NAPs). Policy and legal formulations can serve as a vehicle for directing the required human, technological and financial resources for adaptation and enhance public awareness and participation¹¹⁵.

At one level, sector policies and regulations can be strengthened to address the adverse medium- and long-term impacts on their sector objectives, while on the other hand current sector policies and regulations that are found to undermine adaptation objectives should be subject to amendments in support of NAP implementation. Similarly, there is need for assessment of current institutional capacities for effective coordination and legal frameworks and initiating policy and legal amendments in support of adaptation planning and implementation.

[EA or UNEP] seeks to recruit an environmental lawyer

to undertake a stock-take study of existing policies, laws and regulatory frameworks concerning climate change adaptation. Working under the NAP Coordinator, the consultant will engage in a consultative process with the NAP team, the Ministry responsible for environment and climate change, members of the NAP Working Groups and legal officers of key sector ministries and the ministries of planning and finance.

Objective of the assignment

To develop recommendations for strengthening policy frameworks and legal provisions in support of NAP implementation.

Tasks

The consultant will undertake the following tasks:

Task 1: Scoping analysis of areas where policy and legal harmonisation is needed

1. In light of climate change impacts and risk projections in the medium and long term and impacts on key sectors as documented by the NAP project, map out policy, laws and regulations that are affected by climate change as well as have an influence on the effective financing and implementation of NAP priority programmes and actions.
2. Taking the findings from the economic appraisal study on recommended national adaptation strategies AND the sector mainstreaming study, develop a framework for identifying gaps and contradictions in policy, laws and regulatory framework for enabling the elaboration and implementation of the NAP, including provisions for its future iterations (i.e., five-year cycles).

¹¹⁵ [Guidebook On National Legislation For Adaptation To Climate Change UNEP 2011](#)

3. Screen the policy and legal frameworks in the country to identify the gaps and contradictions for attainment of NAP objectives.
4. Develop two case studies for policy and legal gaps to illustrate the ways in which they harm resilience building to make the case for updating the policy and legal frameworks.
5. Consult with members of the legislature and sector-based legal officers to discuss preliminary study assessments, findings and recommendations with the aim of soliciting feedback and contributions.

Task 2: Develop recommendations and/or drafts of policy and legal revisions to strengthen attainment of NAP objectives

1. Recommend/draft supplementary draft policy revisions and legal provisions to address the gaps identified in point 3 above.
2. Assess institutional capacities for effective policy and legal framework coordination and propose capacity-building initiatives to address gaps.
3. Present draft report and recommendations to the NAP team, NAP Technical Working Group(s) and key institutional NAP stakeholders (e.g., members of Parliament), and finalise report based on feedback received.
4. Prepare a short briefing note (max 4 pages) summarising key report findings and recommendations.

Deliverables

- An inception report setting out the methodology and workplan for the assignment.
- A final report outlining gaps and suggested changes to current policy and legal frameworks.
- A final report on recommendations and draft narrative for policy and legal revisions to strengthen attainment of NAP objectives.
- Briefing note summarising key report findings and recommendations.

Required Profile

Academic Qualifications:

At least Master's degree in either Law or Environmental Law.

Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years' relevant work experience at the international level in relation to environmental law, in particular related to climate change.
- At least two previous similar assignments related to assessing national and sector legal frameworks and integrating cross-cutting environmental management issues, preferably related to climate change and adaptation.
- Demonstrated previous experience in leading and facilitating high-level multi-stakeholder consultative processes related to reviewing and amending legal frameworks related to the environmental issues. Skills and experience to facilitate internet-based virtual meetings and stakeholder consultation processes.
- Demonstrated ability of canvassing the government and stakeholders on legal reform processes in a developing country context.

Languages:

Excellent written and oral communication skill in English is required.

ToR Template: Appraise and prioritize adaptation options to inform National Adaptation Plan processes – International Consultant

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium- and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

Adaptation strategy appraisal is developed after the possible range of adaptation options to respond to the range of climate change risks are identified. This identification process can be done from project evaluations and/or stakeholder consultations. Indigenous knowledge may offer interesting adaptation solutions to consider. Generally, adaptation options can be categorised into: (i) increasing adaptive capacity; (ii) reducing vulnerability to climate risks; and (iii) reducing exposure to the risk. Sector prioritization can be undertaken using multiple methods, including: (i) economic, least cost or cost-benefit analysis; (ii) multi-criteria analysis; and (iv) scenario analysis.

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) assigns a value to each cost item and benefit stream and a course of action is deemed positive when the benefits exceed the costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than 1, then the option is judged to be economically viable. A range of strategies to achieve the same goal may be compared and the strategy with the highest benefit-cost ratio selected. Obtaining accurate data for every cost and every benefit is difficult for non-marketed goods, services, and benefits. Proxy prices, like willingness to pay or willingness to accept compensation, can be used where there are no market prices.

Economic analysis of climate change adaptation options is an input to decision-making, but should not be the only ranking process. Economic analysis tells us nothing about the political, legal, social, environmental, or cultural acceptability of the options.

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) is a structured framework for comparing defined adaptation options across multiple criteria; MCA breaks complex decisions into smaller components. The full range of feasible adaptation options against the adaptation goal should be identified for ranking against decision criteria to be considered, including any quantitative targets or triggers (e.g., cost-benefit ratio); weights are assigned to each criterion; each criterion is scored and the results across all criteria are summed. Sensitivity analysis can test uncertainties.

In scenario analysis, all scenarios start with the question “what if”—for example, what if the coastal roads were all moved inland by 1 kilometre. Would that adaptation option be sufficient to guard against sea-level rise for the next 50 years? Ideally, scenario analysis for climate change adaptation options should consider quite different options. Scenario planning is probably the method of choice when there is considerable uncertainty over the drivers of change and relatively little control over those drivers.

Objective of the assignment

To prioritise adaptation strategies responsive to the main climate change risks in the economy through a process of economic appraisal.

Tasks

Task 1: Develop analytical framework

1. Scope the main adaptation options and strategies highlighted by the stakeholder consultations during the NAP process and published evidence of levels and causes of vulnerability to climate change and adaptation strategies. The adaptation strategies should be organized in terms of the climate change risk they would mitigate and the possible alternatives to each adaptation strategy in relation to the given climate change risk. The economic assessment should be based on climate change risks in two timeframes: 2040 and 2060 for an RCP scenario of 4.5.
2. Develop a framework of private and public goods benefits streams for each adaptation strategy, data needs, available information sources and information gaps; develop the framework for cost streams, data needs, available information sources and information gaps. The economic benefits streams should identify available information for benefit streams regarding ecosystem services (Provisioning Services (timber, water, NTFP), Regulating Services (soil protection, water and climate regulation), Cultural Services (spiritual, recreation), and Supporting Services (nutrient and seed dispersal). And 2) multiplier (secondary economic) effects on demand for materials, labour and jobs growth and opportunities for livelihoods, enterprises and the economy.
3. Identify and justify which benefits streams will be included in the CBA and the methodologies to be used to develop valuation estimates for non-market benefit streams and for acquiring information on private returns from the adaptation strategies, as well as costs,

Task 2: Carry out cost benefit analysis

1. Gather data and conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the adaptation strategies identified in (1) above including the 'do nothing' option organized by climate change risk mitigated, for the two timeframes and an RCP 4.5 scenario. Justify the choice of discount rate used and the timeframe used for the CBA.
2. Carry out sensitivity analysis for the main assumptions used in the economic analysis to check the robustness of the results.

Task 3: Develop reports for policy-makers

1. Develop a recommendations section on: i) adaptation strategies of greatest public benefit in relation to a 2040 and 2060 timeframe, the differences between the two and what that might mean for public policy; ii) what the results mean for a national funding strategy for climate change adaptation, regarding mobilizing private and public sources of funding; iii) research gaps and pointers for future work in this area; and iv) ToRs for adaptation economic assessments in future exercises of this nature.
2. Present the findings to the NAP decision-making group and/or wider stakeholder group to get feedback on the feasibility of the proposed adaptation strategies using methods such as scenario analysis and multicriteria analysis.
3. Develop a summary for policy makers (2–4 page briefing) with the main results.

Deliverables:

- An inception report containing the methodology and workplan;
- Draft and final reports containing the economic appraisal of the main adaptation strategies that have been scoped to address medium to long-term adaptation risks.

Qualifications

Academic Qualifications:

Master's degree in a relevant field such as Economics, Agriculture economics, Natural Resource Economics.

Experience:

- A minimum of 7 years' relevant work experience at the international level in relation to economic appraisal methods and their application, in particular related to environmental and social cost benefit analysis.
- At least two previous similar assignments related to elaborating and applying methods for economic appraisal of environment and development strategies, programmes and projects, and informing strategic priorities and decisions on prioritization of strategies and programmes
- Demonstrated previous experience in training and guiding leading and facilitating high-level multi-stakeholder consultative processes to elaborate policies and programmes
- Skills and experience to facilitate internet-based virtual meetings and stakeholder consultation processes.
- Working experience with government organizations would be an added advantage.

Languages:

Fluency in written and spoken English is required, proficiency in [other language] is an advantage.

ToR Template: Adaptation Planning Expert to Elaborate the NAP

Organisation Setting:

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC member states also agreed that the NAP process is guided by enhanced action on adaptation that should apply the following principles:

- Be undertaken in accordance with the Convention.
- Follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.
- Be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and by gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.
- Not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but facilitate country-owned, country-driven action.

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium- and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

Objective of the assignment

The main objective of this consultancy is to prepare National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document for the country based on assessments, studies and consultations done by the NAP project team, its national and international consultants and NAP key stakeholders.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of the Task Manager, and working in close coordination and collaboration with the NAP Project Manager, NAP team and its national and international consultants, and the Executing Agency senior managers, the consultant will undertake the following tasks:

Task 1: Annotated outline development

1. Review available NAP related documents and analyse their content with a view of informing the NAP document.
2. Develop an annotated outline and chapter plan of the country's NAP document (drawing on UNFCCC template and current NAPs available on UNFCCC NAP Central [website](#)), and a methodology for compiling the NAP document including timeline as part of an inception report.
3. In consultation with NAP Team, identify information sources from available NAP related documents generated by the NAP project and other sources, as necessary, to inform the NAP document content. Assess whether any information and analysis gaps exist and liaise with the NAP Team and NAP Working Teams to remedy any information and analysis gaps.
4. Validate the annotated outline and chapter plan with NAP Team and key stakeholders (e.g., Technical Working Group, etc.).

Task 2 NAP: document preparation

1. Collect and review all studies and reports developed through different NAP related studies by the NAP team, the Executing Agency and its partners, in particular on the findings from the climate vulnerability and risk assessments (VRA); the economic appraisal of adaptation strategies and final selection; as well as recommendations from other policy and legal review studies carried out for the NAP.
2. Work closely with national consultants on drafting the NAP document. Make work divisions in consultation with the NAP Team.
3. Compile the draft the NAP document (together with NAP Team and national consultants) ready for wider stakeholder consultation, while ensuring a focus on the rationale for climate change adaptation, priority actions for adaptation and means of implementation including integration across national development policy, planning, budgeting and monitoring processes.
4. Propose methods and scope of consultations,
5. Present draft NAP document, in collaboration with lead national consultant and NAP Team, to key stakeholders.
6. Collate the feedback and comments received through the nationwide consultations and UNEP.
7. Develop final edited NAP document (together with the NAP Team and national consultants)
8. Develop one policy brief (6 pages max.) synthesizing the NAP document for decision-makers.

Deliverables

- Inception report that outlines the NAP document, elaborates the methodology for this preparation, outputs and timeline.
- Draft NAP document.
- Final NAP document.
- One Policy Brief (6 pages max) which synthesizes the NAP document for decision-makers.

Qualifications / special skills or knowledge

Academic Qualifications:

At least Master's degree (Preferably PhD) in an environmental science, climate change, development studies, law, public policy or a closely related field.

Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years' relevant work experience at the international level in relation to climate change adaptation planning and policy, and integration of climate change into national development processes and sector policies and strategies.
- At least two previous similar assignments related to coordinating and drafting national climate related policies and/or action plans or strategies, and associated implementation, financing and monitoring strategies, preferably in a developing country context and within the region.
- Demonstrated previous experience in leading and facilitating high-level multi-stakeholder consultative processes to elaborate policies and programmes. Demonstrated previous experience in leading programmes and projects related to ecosystem-based adaptation, climate change/natural resource management, and/or monitoring and reporting of environment, climate and/or development policies and plans.
- Skills and experience to facilitate internet-based virtual meetings and stakeholder consultation processes.
- Demonstrated ability of canvassing the government and stakeholders on innovations and idea based on the climate change projections.

Languages:

Excellent written and oral communication skill in English is required.

ToR Template: Mainstreaming NAP priorities into national development plan and sector policies, plans and budgets

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium- and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

The next step is to operationalize the NAP by mainstreaming (integrating) its prioritized adaptation programmes and actions into national and subnational development plans and budgets, and sector policies, plans and budgets. This process should draw on the guidance and experience of environmental and climate adaptation mainstreaming initiatives, such as the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative ([2011](#), [2015](#)); [GIZ \(2013\)](#) and [WRI \(2018\)](#) among others.

This assignment is to identify where sector plans are vulnerable to climate change and where they increase vulnerability to climate change; and to determine a workplan to further explore the issues and develop adaptation strategies that can be taken up the line ministries in their strategic planning.

Objective

To-elaborate strategies and action plans for mainstreaming NAP priority programmes and actions into national and subnational development plans and budgets, and sector policies, plans and budgets to enable adaptation action.

Tasks

Task 1: Screen sector/level/sub-national level development plans and budgets against climate change risks

1. Develop a screening methodology to identify climate change vulnerabilities and misalignment (where current investments contribute to vulnerability to climate change) in the current sector-based approach.
2. Screen sector-based plans and capital investments against the climate change risk assessments carried out in a previous assignment in the NAP to identify the main areas of vulnerability and misalignment to the NAP priorities.
3. Review current sector policy and programme targets and spending plans and provide recommendations on where modifications would be needed for alignment of the sector spending plan with the NAP priorities.
4. Present the findings to NAP working groups, log the concerns and agree on a workplan (set of actions and further studies) for further scoping of the issues and possible solutions with the ultimate aim of aligning adaptation actions into sector spending plans and targets.

Task 2: Develop sector-level/sub-national level adaptation strategies

1. Develop a sector-level adaptation strategy and action plan building on the evidence base developed for the NAP process (e.g., available studies and reports); the screening exercise carried out above, identified entry points, recommended targets with a set of recommendations for further work in contested areas of the sector-based spending plan.
2. Recommend outline GCF Readiness NDA capacity building proposals for a workplan to further scope the options for mainstreaming into sector plans and budgets in areas that have not gained sufficient mainstreaming traction, paying due regard to what the information gaps are, who needs to be involved in the process and planning cycle entry points that could be used as mainstreaming entry points.

Deliverables

- An inception report setting out the methodology and workplan for the assignment.
- A report containing the screening exercise and findings of [ADD NUMBER] of sector plans, budgets and targets; and opportunities for integrating adaptation into national development plan and budget processes.
- [ADD NUMBER] sector-based mainstreaming adaptation strategies and action plans.
- Recommendations on outline GCF Readiness proposals for further work to mainstreaming NAP priorities into sector plans and budgets.

Required Profile

- The successful candidate will have the following profile:
- A post-graduate degree in either climate change, environmental management, public policy, or related science or social science degree.
- At least 10 years' previous work experience in climate and environment policy making and planning related to adaptation and cross-sectorial policy and planning processes with national and sub-national government institutions and their partners (e.g., civil society, technical partners, private sector).
- At least two similar assignments of supporting Government institutions to integrate climate change adaptation and/or environmental issue into national development plans, and /or sector policies, plans and budgets.
- Previous work experience in [region], preferably in [country].
- Excellent communication skills, with analytic capacity and ability to synthesize documents and relevant findings for the preparation of quality project reports and documents.
- Maturity and confidence in dealing with senior and high-ranking members of international, regional and national institutions.

ToR Template: NAP project funded GCF Concept Note Development

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium- and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

The NAP project provides for the elaboration of at least one project concept note on adaptation for submission by the country NDA to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The identified proposed project should feature as a priority adaptation programme/project contained in the country NAP, as successful funding of the project by the GCF will constitute a component of secured external climate finance mobilized towards the implementation of the NAP.

The GCF Concept Note shall be developed in accordance with GCF guidance on Concept Notes and address the following:

- Development context;
- Objective of the concept note;
- Climate change impacts and risks to be mitigated;
- Baseline drivers of vulnerability;
- Adaptation approach to be further investigated.

Objective

To develop a GCF concept note for a NAP prioritized adaptation strategy to a standard that would achieve UNEP clearance by the Concept Review Committee.

Scope and Tasks

The consultant should develop a concept note for Green Climate Fund by completing the [Concept Note template](#) (version 2.2 or the latest version on the GCF website) including all requirements of GCF design including a strong climate rationale, a design and arguments that address the Fund's investment criteria, theory of change diagram and supporting text; a draft results framework; budget and tentative co-financing plan, maps. The concept note should incorporate the following:

1. The information gathered should be location-specific and quantitative as far as possible. Data and information should be recent and referenced.
2. The climate rationale should set out trends, observed impacts and projected risks for the project area/s.
3. The adaptation measures proposed should, as far as possible, be based on initiatives that have been known to work in the country. Information on efficiency and effectiveness should incorporate considerations of financial viability and public benefit streams and impact.

4. The paradigm shift should incorporate innovative approaches; methods to strengthen public funding of adaptation approaches; mechanisms and approaches to incentivize private sector finance to adaptation; scalable and with a clear strategy for replication.
5. An outline, output level budget should be prepared based on country-level cost data.
6. The concept note should include a draft logframe detailing Fund level impact and Outcome indicators and tentative targets as well as project level outcome and output targets.

In order to prepare a successful Concept Note as outlined above, the consultant will undertake the following tasks:

1. Liaise with the country NDA and NAP project team to assess proposed priority adaptation strategies contained in the NAP and GCF Country Programme and select [ADD NUMBER] to be developed into a GCF Concept Note based on agreed criteria to be elaborated with the NDA and NAP project team.
2. Collect and review information related to baseline stressor and the climate change stressor leading to vulnerability to climate change to inform the elaboration of the Concept Note. This will include conducting interviews and work sessions with key stakeholders.
3. Liaise with the country NDA on identifying a GCF Accredited Entity that will engage in the elaboration of the Concept Note and further project development and implementation.
4. Hold work sessions with a Concept Note working group to present draft sections of the Concept Note and finalise the Concept Note drawing on inputs from the Concept Note working group.
5. Develop the Terms of Reference for a pre-feasibility assessment to support the concept note [to be done separately].
6. Submit final draft Concept Note to the NDA and country level no-objection process for review.
7. Submit to UNEP for review.

Deliverables

- GCF concept note endorsed by NDA and UNEP.
- A ToR for a supporting pre-feasibility assessment.

Qualifications

Academic Qualifications:

At least Master's degree (Preferably PhD) in an environmental science, climate change, economics, development studies, public policy or a closely related field.

Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years' relevant work experience at the international level in relation to climate change adaptation planning and policy, and integration of climate change into national development processes and sector policies and strategies.
- At least two previous similar assignments related to preparing successful project proposal on climate change adaptation for multilateral funds (e.g. GCF, GEF, AF).
- Demonstrated previous experience in leading and facilitating high-level multi-stakeholder consultative processes to elaborate project proposals.
- Demonstrated previous experience in leading programmes and projects related to ecosystem-based adaptation, climate change/natural resource management, and/or monitoring and reporting of environment, climate and/or development policies and plans.
- Skills and experience to facilitate internet-based virtual meetings and stakeholder consultation processes.

Languages:

Excellent English written and oral communication skills are required.

ToR Template: Develop Climate Adaptation Finance Strategy

Background

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued guidance on adaptation planning approaches.

An important step in the NAP process is to develop the financing strategy to enable implementation of prioritised adaptation programmes and projects attached to the NAP. The development of a dedicated financing strategy for the NAP process can define a coordinated national approach to identifying financing needs and assist prioritize potential financing sources and provide a comprehensive, step-by-step process for realizing a country's financing goals for adaptation¹¹⁶. A financing strategy can be informed by three main components:

1. **Identifying the financing gap** given the estimated total costs of the entire NAP process in comparison to the availability of existing sources of finance to meet these costs. This should draw on evidence of public benefits and financial returns in the economic appraisal / cost benefit analysis as well as extending the analysis on the potential to draw in private and public sector finance for adaptation. Existing sources of finance can be determined from baseline expenditure figures obtained from climate institutional expenditure reviews (CPEIRs) and review of medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs) and annual expenditure reports.
2. **Determining financing options** for prioritized adaptation actions by identifying potential sources of financing and suitable financial instruments, taking into consideration national circumstances, relationships and capacities.

The public sector is the largest source of financing in the economy and particularly important for adaptation-relevant investments. It is important that all investments in the economy build resilience to climate change and do not undermine adaptation. Mainstreaming of NAP priorities into sector plans, budgets and targets is a powerful way of increasing public financing for adaptation. Similarly, integrating NAP priorities into subnational local government plans, budgets and targets offer opportunities for assigning budgets for adaptation measures within cross-sectoral local development initiatives¹¹⁷. Understanding which public goods and services the government is uniquely placed to provide can help to secure proposals for access to external multi-lateral and bilateral climate change financing, by providing public co-financing. Ministries of finance can also consider setting up financial instruments and facilities in support of adaptation such as green bonds and climate funds.

The private sector may supply adaptation technologies and services; and/or may be impacted directly or through its supply chains by the effects of climate change. Private sector engagement on adaptation may be promoted through standards and regulations for buildings and infrastructure,

¹¹⁶ [Financing National Adaptation Plan Processes](#), Global NAP Network, 2017

¹¹⁷ [Financing local adaptation to climate change](#), UNCDF, 2018

changes to the tax and regulation regime, through public sector (insurance and banking institutions) de-risking of private sector investments, and public-private sector partnerships.

External multi-lateral and bilateral climate change funds can support piloting or expansion of promising financing mechanisms for public-private sector financing approaches.

3. **Identifying operational next steps** to mobilise climate adaptation financing from public, private and external funding source based on the selected financing options. These steps would include engaging with Ministries of Finance and Planning and sector ministries on demonstrating the net economic and societal gains in investing public funds into sector plans and budgets that integrate adaptation strategies and introducing reforms in fiscal regimes and instruments. Engaging with private sector entities through industry umbrellas organizations (e.g., insurance, bank institutions, associations of manufacturers, etc.) to seek their engagement in the investment in adaptation technologies and services. Strengthening capacities to prepare winning project proposals to external financing sources, back up by a coherent and coordinated NAP and its financing strategy.

Objective of the assignment

To develop an adaptation finance strategy that can maximise public, private and external financial resources towards adaptation to increase implementation progress, innovation and impact.

Tasks

The consultant will work in close collaboration with the NAP Team, NAP working group on climate finance, and key stakeholders including the ministries of finance and planning, and undertake the following tasks:

Task 1: Establish the funding gap

1. Determine the adaptation funding gap by comparing existing funding with the total estimate cost of the NAP (from the economic appraisal study). Existing funding for adaptation should be based on review of recent climate public expenditure and institutional review and/or medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEF) and reporting on external multi-lateral and bilateral funds.

Task 2: Determining finance options

1. Using the adaptation strategies recommended in the Economic Appraisal / CBA study on adaptation options, clearly distinguish the elements of the adaptation strategies that can be privately funded and those elements that should be funded by the public purse, because of their public goods nature.
2. For the elements of the adaptation strategy that can be funded from the private sector, carry out a barrier analysis to understand the factors that are preventing private sector investments in adaptation.
3. Develop a typology of policy, legal and fiscal tools and approach that could be used to remove barriers to private sector investment in adaptation.
4. For the elements of the funding strategy that should be funded by the public purse, develop an action plan by identifying a typology of actions and outputs.
5. Develop estimates of possible amounts of funding for adaptation that the typology of actions identified in 3 and 4 could unlock or leverage, and consider these in light of the economic costs and benefits of adaptation strategies that have been determined in the previous CBA study.

Task 3: Identifying operational next steps

1. Carry out consultations among government and private sector umbrella organisations to discuss and validate the private and public sector funding strategy.
2. Refine the funding strategy based on feedback from the stakeholder consultations including finalizing an action plan with timeline, responsibilities and costs.
3. Develop a recommendations section on: i) further work to be carried out and outline TORs; and ii) ToRs for future funding strategy development exercises of this nature.

Deliverables:

- A Climate Adaptation Financing Strategy report outlining: i) adaptation financing gap for implementation of NAP priority programmes and actions; ii) Financing Options from public, private and external funding sources; and iii) action plan for mobilizing climate adaptation financing according to financing options.

Qualifications / special skills or knowledge**Academic Qualifications:**

- Master's degree in a relevant field such as finance, economics, public policy or related subject.

Experience:

- Minimum of 10 years' work experience in climate finance mobilization including elaborating financing strategies and involving public, private and/or external (international) financing sources.
- At least two previous assignments related to climate financing for adaptation.
- A good understanding of the public budget preparation and expenditure reporting processes; particularly with regard to cross-cutting thematic areas such as gender, climate and environment sectors.
- Working experience in least developed countries and with government organizations would be an added advantage.

Languages:

Excellent English writing, reading and oral communication skills.

ToR Template: Development of a NAP Monitoring Framework for Adaptation

Introduction

The objectives of the NAP process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

The UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) on adaptation released [Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans](#) (December 2012) and a number of [Supplementary Guidelines](#). NAPs are focused on medium and long-term adaptation planning. Planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, as stated in the NAP technical guidelines (UNFCCC, 2012). Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has issued [guidance](#) on its support to national adaptation planning processes.

A National Monitoring framework for Adaptation aims to measure and report on adaptation achievements and results (impact). It should combine monitoring of progress on:

- 1) the NAP process, i.e., advancement in implementing policies, plans and/or interventions that aim to promote adaptation and build institutional and human capacity to do so; and
- 2) adaptation outcomes, i.e., the results from the implementation of those policies, plans and/or interventions (in other words, whether adaptation is taking place and is effective).¹¹⁸

The elaboration of the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation is an integral component of formulating and implementing the NAP. The NAP should contain indicators (measures of change) and targets for priority adaptation programmes and projects and means of verification for measuring progress and achievements. These NAP indicators, targets and means of verification form the basis from which the Monitoring Framework establishes data collection protocols to regularly collect data and information to enable periodic assessment of achievements against targets.

The National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation needs to be closely aligned and contribute to national development monitoring systems. This is normally led by Ministries of Finance and/or Planning.

The NAP aims to integrate adaptation into national development and sector policies, plans, budgets and monitoring systems. Similarly, the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation will need to contribute to national reporting on progress and achievements towards achieving the SDGs, in particular SDG 13 on Climate but also other SDGs (e.g. Agriculture, Water, etc.). Consequently, it is important that key stakeholders including central government (ministry of planning, national bureau of statistics); sector ministries (including environment, agriculture, etc.); local government; academia and research institutions; civil society and private sector are involved in the process of developing the M&E framework for the NAP and, where possible, that the NAP M&E framework is connected to and strengthens the national government performance management framework.

Objective of the assignment

¹¹⁸ See NAP Supplementary guidance document [Developing national adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems A Guidebook](#), GIZ & IISD, 2015

The main objective of the consultancy is to elaborate a National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation and to develop guidelines on its application and integration into national development and sector M&E systems.

Scope of Work and Tasks

The consultant will work in close coordination with the NAP Project team, NAP technical working group(s) and national institutions (e.g. national bureau of statistics) to undertake the following tasks:

Task 1: Develop the adaptation monitoring framework

1. Prepare an inception report on the methodology on conducting the consultancy including workplan.
2. Review of the existing national and sector government monitoring and evaluation system, and entry points for integrating adaptation relevant indicators and targets.
3. Develop a framework on possible adaptation indicators, targets and mean of verification that have been used in the country; Identify examples of good practice and areas where systems can be improved.
4. Support the NAP team to establish a multi-sectoral Technical Working Group with representatives from key institutional stakeholders (e.g., Ministries of planning and finance, national bureau of statistics, sector planning/monitoring/reporting officer, Ministry of local government, etc.).

Task 2: Develop data collection and reporting protocols

1. Prepare indicator definition sheets for each NAP indicator which defines the indicator, the target(s), the metrics to be used to monitor the indicator and data sources, the frequency for data collection and any methodological notes for analysing the data collected to inform progress and achievements against the indicator.
2. Prepare guidelines and training material for the application of the National Adaptation Monitoring Framework by technical staff in sector ministries, ministries of planning and finance, national bureau of statistics and other relevant national and subnational institutions.
3. Prepare a draft report on the proposed National Adaptation Monitoring Framework and a ppt. presentation.
4. Provide training sessions using the guidelines and training materials (*insert details on number of trainings, number of participants/training, location, timeline*).
5. Present the draft National Monitoring Framework to key stakeholders at a national workshop, and revise the document based on feedback received.

Task 3: Connecting the adaptation monitoring framework to the NAP

1. Contribute to the drafting of the NAP document by providing text on the national NAP monitoring framework and its application, including its integration within national development and sector monitoring systems.
2. Prepare recommendations for connecting the NAP monitoring framework to Government budget allocation processes and for strengthening budget allocation processes by Ministry of Finance.

Deliverables

- An Inception report setting out the methodology and workplan.
- A draft report on the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation with a ppt. presentation on the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation.
- A final report on the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation.
- Guidelines and training material for the application of the National Monitoring Framework for Adaptation.

Qualifications / special skills or knowledge

Academic Qualifications:

- Master's degree in either monitoring and evaluation, statistics, environmental sciences, public policy, economics or a closely related field.

Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years' relevant work experience in developing monitoring and evaluations systems for national public policy and programmes in a developing country context.
- Experience in developing M&E systems for policies, plans and programmes in close collaboration with public sector institutions, preferably with ministries of planning, national bureau of statistics and/or other relevant government agencies and institutions.
- Demonstrated experience and skills related to formulating indicators and means of verifications, including data collection protocols and analysis for monitoring and reporting on results and impacts of public policy and bilateral and multilateral supported programmes and projects. Engaged in the environment sector would be an added advantage.
- Experience in integrating social (i.e., gender, vulnerable groups) and economic variables in monitoring and evaluation systems and integrating environmental variables would be an added advantage.
- Ability to work effectively within a variety of government agencies and stakeholder groups and a diversity of individuals (gender, age, language, etc.).

Languages:

Excellent English writing, reading and verbal communication skills.

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT





BUDGET, PROCUREMENT & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

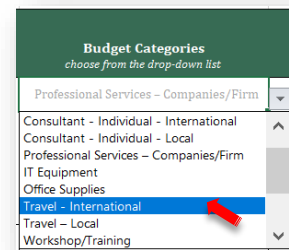
Readiness Grant Budget Preparation Guidelines

This file contains three specific planning tools to complete the supplementary information required when submitting a proposal for Readiness Programme support (including for NAP/adaptation planning):

- Budget plan and accompany Budget notes
- Procurement plan
- Implementation plan

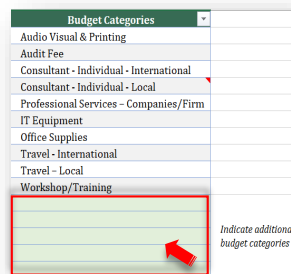
The following considerations are important when completing the budget:

1. Before preparing the Readiness and budget, procurement, and implementation plans, please read the full guidance contained in the Readiness Programme Guidebook, specifically Part III Section 5
2. You can select the appropriate budget categories from the dropdown list in the budget plan: 
3. To insert additional rows, right click on the row number below where you wish to insert the new row and choose INSERT.
4. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet. : 
5. The Budget Notes sheet should be used to record explanations, further details or cost breakdowns for individual lines



Project Management Cost:


Project management costs (PMC) are the direct administrative costs incurred to execute a project. They should cover only incremental costs incurred due to the GCF contribution. In most cases, these costs are directly related to the support of a dedicated project management unit which manages the day to day execution related activities of the project.

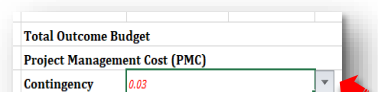


General Principles for PMC costs:

1. The percentage of PMC financed by GCF should not be more than the percentage share of the overall budget financed by GCF
2. PMC budget thresholds: Up to 7.5 per cent of total activity budget.
 - > PMC exceeding 7.5 per cent for the readiness (including NAPs) proposals, and PPF proposals, up to \$ 3 million will require detailed documentation and justification supporting the entire PMC budget.
 - > The PMC should be shown as a separate component in the project budget. A detailed breakdown of PMC should be provided by budget category.
 - > Indicative list of eligible project management costs:
 - > **Project staffing and consultants:** Project manager, Project Assistant, Procurement personnel, Finance personnel & Support/admin. Personnel
 - > **Other direct costs:** Office equipment, Mission related travel cost of the PMU, Project management systems and information technology, Office supplies, Audit cost

Contingency :

1. Select the appropriate % of Contingency Budget from the dropdown list : 
2. Contingency budget for unforeseen costs arising during the project implementation should not be included in the outcome budget separately.



3. Contingency budget must be used for any unforeseen programme (output level) cost that is unrelated to implementation/service fee.

4. Any use of contingency must be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing in advance provided with justifications that are acceptable to the GCF

5. If by the end of the grant implementation period, you have not spent Contingency, you may not increase the scope of the project or make any other expenditures using the Contingency.

	Choose percentage
	0
	1%
Sub-Total (Total Out	2%
	3%
Delivery Partner F	4%
	5%

If you are unsure about how to complete the budget template, please send your query to: countries@gcfund.org

5.1 Budget Plan
Please add rows for Outcomes, Outputs and Cost Categories as required. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet.

Outcomes / Outputs		Detailed Budget (in US\$)				Expenditure Plan														
		Budget Categories	# of Units	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per budget category)	Total Budget (per outcome)	6m	12m	18m	24m	30m	36m								
Outcome 3.1 Institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process established	Output 3.1.1 Institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process established	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	80	650.00	52,000.00	220,650.00	19,500.00	13,000.00											
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	268	350.00	93,750.00		28,000.00	84,750.00											
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	625.00	22,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00								
		Travel - International	Travel	2	3,000.00	6,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00										
		Travel - Local	Travel	2	12,500.00	25,000.00		25,000.00												
		Travel - Local	Travel	2	1,500.00	3,000.00			3,000.00											
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	2	400.00	800.00			1,800.00											
		Meeting	Months	1	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00												
		Meeting	Months	2	4,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00											
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00												
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	2	4,000.00	8,000.00			12,000.00											
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	3	2,000.00	6,000.00			6,000.00											
		Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	1	71,250.00	71,250.00							71,250.00							
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	25	350.00	8,750.00							8,750.00							
		Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Output 3.1.2 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Travel - International	Travel	2		3,000.00	6,000.00	165,900.00			3,000.00							
Audio Visual & Printing	Printings			1	900.00	900.00			900.00											
Audio Visual & Printing	Printings			1	3,000.00	3,000.00						3,000.00								
Workshop/Training	Workshop			4	4,500.00	18,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00		3,000.00							
Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum			1	20,250.00	20,250.00							20,250.00							
Consultant - Individual - Local	Days			55	550.00	30,250.00														
Travel - International	Travel			1	5,000.00	5,000.00		9,916.00	4,987.00		14,000.00		4,987.00							
Travel - Local	Travel			1	5,000.00	5,000.00							5,000.00							
Travel - Local	Travel			2	1,500.00	3,000.00						3,000.00								
Audio Visual & Printing	Printings			1	4,000.00	4,000.00							4,000.00							
Workshop/Training	Workshop			2	4,000.00	8,000.00							4,000.00							
Workshop/Training	Workshop			2	4,000.00	8,000.00			4,000.00				4,000.00							
Workshop/Training	Workshop			18	400.00	7,200.00			2,000.00		2,000.00	1,200.00	2,000.00							
Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum			1	25,000.00	25,000.00							25,000.00							
Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum			1	20,000.00	20,000.00							20,000.00							
Outcome 3.2 Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact	Output 3.2.1 Climate change information for medium- and long-term adaptation planning collected and gaps in knowledge identified and addressed	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	440	350.00	154,000.00	463,400.00			94,500.00	99,500.00									
		Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	6	41,583.33	249,500.00				249,500.00										
		Travel - Local	Travel	4	2,500.00	10,000.00				7,500.00	2,500.00									
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	1	900.00	900.00				900.00										
		Meeting	Months	3	4,000.00	12,000.00				8,000.00	4,000.00									
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	3	4,000.00	12,000.00				15,000.00	12,000.00									
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	8	2,500.00	20,000.00				6,000.00	4,000.00									
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	25	400.00	10,000.00														
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	60	650.00	39,000.00				29,250.00	29,250.00									
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	210	350.00	73,500.00				31,000.00	42,000.00									
		Travel - International	Travel	3	3,000.00	9,000.00				6,000.00	3,000.00									
		Travel - Local	Travel	2	2,500.00	5,000.00				5,000.00										
		Meeting	Months	1	4,000.00	4,000.00					4,000.00									
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	4,000.00	4,000.00					4,000.00									
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	10	400.00	4,000.00				4,000.00										
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	70	350.00	24,500.00					24,500.00										
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	36	650.00	23,700.00						23,700.00									
	Travel - International	Travel	2	3,000.00	6,000.00					6,000.00										
	Travel - Local	Travel	5	1,500.00	7,500.00				7,500.00											
	Travel - Local	Travel	1	12,500.00	12,500.00				12,500.00											
	Meeting	Months	1	4,000.00	4,000.00				4,000.00											
	Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	4,000.00	4,000.00				4,000.00											
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	258	350.00	90,300.00				86,000.00	21,000.00	12,800.00									
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	66	650.00	42,900.00				42,900.00											
	Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	1	40,000.00	40,000.00				40,000.00											
	Travel - International	Travel	8	3,000.00	24,000.00				3,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00									
	Travel - Local	Travel	2	1,500.00	3,000.00					3,000.00										
	Travel - Local	Travel	1	12,500.00	12,500.00						12,500.00									
	Meeting	Months	2	10,000.00	20,000.00						20,000.00									
	Workshop/Training	Workshop	8	400.00	3,200.00				3,200.00											
Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	1	3,000.00	3,000.00						9,000.00										
Consultant - Individual - Local	Lump sum	1	3,000.00	3,000.00						3,000.00										
Outcome 3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed	Output 3.3.1 Private sector engagement strategy developed	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	150	350.00	52,500.00	180,000.00		17,000.00		7,000.00		28,000.00							
		Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	1	15,000.00	15,000.00				15,000.00										
		Travel - International	Travel	1	3,000.00	3,000.00				3,000.00										
		Travel - Local	Travel	3	12,200.00	36,600.00				12,000.00			12,600.00							
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	3	20,000.00	60,000.00				20,000.00	20,000.00		20,000.00							
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	3	2,000.00	6,000.00				2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00							
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	1	4,500.00	4,500.00							4,500.00							
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Lump sum	1	1,500.00	1,500.00							1,500.00							
		Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	1	120,000.00	120,000.00					120,000.00									
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	500	350.00	175,000.00					21,000.00	63,000.00	91,000.00							
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	3	25,000.00	75,000.00							75,000.00							
		Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	Lump sum	3	75,000.00	225,000.00							225,000.00							
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	8	900.00	7,200.00							5,400.00							
		Audio Visual & Printing	Printings	1	2,000.00	2,000.00							2,000.00							
		Travel - International	Travel	5	3,000.00	15,000.00					9,000.00		2,000.00							
Travel - Local	Travel	1	12,500.00	12,500.00					5,000.00											
Travel - Local	Travel	2	2,500.00	5,000.00						7,800.00										
Travel - Local	Travel	8	1,000.00	8,000.00						7,000.00										
Consultant - Individual - Local	Lump sum	2	1,500.00	3,000.00						3,000.00										
Meeting	Months	20	400.00	8,000.00				4,000.00		4,000.00										
Workshop/Training	Workshop	13	2,000.00	26,000.00				6,000.00		20,000.00										
Workshop/Training	Workshop	4	4,000.00	16,000.00					4,000.00	12,000.00										
Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	10,000.00	10,000.00						10,000.00										
Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	20,000.00	20,000.00						20,000.00										
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	Output 3.4.1 Adaptation finance options discussed and finance action plan for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions developed	Consultant - Individual - Local	Days	36	1,875.00	67,500.00	725,400.00													
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	1,450.00	52,200.00														
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	700.00	25,200.00														
		IT Equipment	Lump sum	1	5,000.00	5,000.00							5,000.00							
		Office Supplies	Lump sum	1	1,000.00	1,000.00							333.00							
		Travel - International	Travel	5	3,000.00	15,000.00					9,000.00		2,000.00							
		Travel - Local	Travel	1	12,500.00	12,500.00							12,500.00							
		Travel - Local	Travel	2	2,500.00	5,000.00						5,000.00								
		Travel - Local	Travel	8	1,000.00	8,000.00							7,800.00							
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Lump sum	2	1,500.00	3,000.00							3,000.00							
		Meeting	Months	20	400.00	8,000.00					4,000.00		4,000.00							
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	13	2,000.00	26,000.00					6,000.00		20,000.00							
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	4	4,000.00	16,000.00						4,000.00	12,000.00							
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	10,000.00	10,000.00							10,000.00							
		Workshop/Training	Workshop	1	20,000.00	20,000.00							20,000.00							
Total Outcome Budget							2,370,750.00	193,900.00	277,250.00	492,100.00	486,310.00	389,450.00	683,617.00							
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	1,875.00	67,500.00	177,896.25	180,000.00	11,250.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	11,250.00							
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	1,450.00	52,200.00															
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Months	36	700.00	25,200.00															
	IT Equipment	Lump sum	1	5,000.00	5,000.00															5,000.00
	Office Supplies	Lump sum	1	1,000.00	1,000.00															333.00
Total Outcome Budget + PMC							2,548,646.25	195,950.00	285,950.00	495,810.00	495,060.00	390,783.00	694,867.00							

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Breakdown (per budget category)	Total (per budget category)
Audio Visual & Printing	38,000.00
Audio Fee	9,000.00
Consultant - Individual - International	156,000.00
Consultant - Individual - Local	880,250.00
Professional Services - Consultants/Firm	870,000.00
IT Equipment	5,000.00
Office Supplies	1,000.00
Travel - International	

Budget Note	Detailed Description
1	<p>International consultants (50 days at \$650 per day) for Activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.1.4</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1.1: 15 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to prepare background documents for launch meeting on climate change impacts, needs of the country, opportunities and a summary of the NAP process; Activity 3.1.1.2: 15 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to assess options for steering committee by consulting key stakeholders, and to compile validation workshop report; Activity 3.1.1.4: 20 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to conduct consultations, develop ToRs and workplan for CBO/NGO Advisory Committee.</p>
2	<p>Local consultants (265 days at \$350 per day) for Activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.1.3, 3.1.1.4, 3.1.1.5</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1.1: 50 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to prepare background documents for launch meeting on climate change impacts, needs of the country, opportunities and a summary of the NAP process, and to produce event/workshop press releases and formulate the NAP inception report after the launch meeting; Activity 3.1.1.2: 30 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to assess options for steering committee by consulting key stakeholders, and to compile validation workshop report; Activity 3.1.1.3: 45 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to prepare materials to brief steering on their responsibilities for the formulation and implementation of the NAP, to draft the ToR, and to formulate the management report, including a workplan and operational recommendations for the steering committee; Activity 3.1.1.4: 40 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to conduct consultations, develop ToRs and workplan for CBO/NGO Advisory Committee; Activity 3.1.1.5: 100 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to review relevant policies, draft roadmap, facilitate workshop and write up roadmap and work plan, as well as to develop a stakeholder communication/engagement plan through engagement with various stakeholder groups.</p>
3	Part of Project Manager (balance in PMC) at 25% of \$2500 = \$625/mo for 36 months.
4	Two Travel costs for International Consultants @ \$3000 (including flights, DSA etc.) under Activities 3.1.1.1 and 3.1.1.4
5	Two Travel costs for Stakeholders [(20 people x return flight from Male and local travel @ \$500 pp) + (20 people x DSA @ \$45 x 3 days)] @ \$12500 under Activities 3.1.1.1 and 3.1.1.2
6	Two Travel costs (two trips) for Local Consultant [(average cost of return flight from Male and local travel @ \$500 pp) + (DSA @ \$45 x 7 days) + reimbursement, accomodation etc.] @ \$1500 under Activity 3.1.1.5
7	Two Printing of reports and materials for workshops and meetings @ \$900 under Activity 3.1.1.3
8	One high-level meeting (40–60 participants, including venue, facilities, printing etc. @ \$10000) under Activity 3.1.1.1
9	Two Validation Meeting (20–40 participants @ \$4000) under Activities 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.4
10	One Stakeholder engagement forum (40–60 participants, including venue, facilities, printing etc. @ \$10000) under Activity 3.1.1.2
11	Three validation workshops and one training workshop (20–40 participants) @ \$2000 under Activities 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.5
12	Three consultation workshops (up to 20 participants each, including venue, facilities, printing etc. @ \$2000) under Activity 3.1.1.5
13	Professional services firm (M&E specialist) to undertake the following activities under Output 3.1.2, for a total of ~95 workdays @ day rate of USD750
14	Local consultants (25 days at \$350 per day) for Activity 3.1.2.4: 25 days M&E specialist to develop and deliver a two-day training workshop on how to use the M&E system.
15	Two Travel costs for International Consultants @ \$3000 under Activities 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.2
16	One Printing of materials for workshops and meetings @ \$900 under Activity 3.1.2.1
17	One Printing and distribution of training materials @ \$3000 under Activity 3.1.2.3
18	Four validation workshop, one stakeholder consultation workshop and one two-day technical training workshop (20–40 participants each) @ \$4000 under Activities 3.1.2.1, 3.1.2.2 and 3.1.2.4
19	NAP process review. 45 days @650
20	<p>Local consultants (95 days at \$350 per day) for Activities 3.1.3.2, 3.1.3.3, 3.1.3.4, 3.1.3.5</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3.2: 15 days M&E specialist to facilitate workshop and develop tracking template; Activity 3.1.3.3: 20 days climate change policy expert and 40 days communications expert to develop awareness-raising campaigns; Activity 3.1.3.4: 20 days climate data expert to draft and facilitate the MoU between ME, Maldives National University and other relevant academic and research institutions.</p>
21	Travel costs for International Consultants @ \$5000 under Activity 3.1.3.1
22	Two Travel costs for Local Consultants [(average cost of return flight from Male and local travel @ \$500 pp) + (DSA @ \$45 x 7 days) + reimbursement, accomodation etc.] @ \$1500 under Activity 3.1.3.3
23	One Printing of English and Dhivehi communication materials (including banners, brochures, factsheets etc) @ \$4500 under Activity 3.1.3.3
24	Two workshops (20–40 participants each) @ \$4000 under Activities 3.1.3.1, 3.1.3.2
25	Eighteen stakeholder meetings (<10 participants each @ \$400) under Activities 3.1.3.2 and 3.1.3.4
26	Professional firm (broadcast materials specialists, lump sum @ \$25000) for production of radio/television broadcasts under Activity 3.1.3.3
27	Professional firm (IT specialists, lump sum @ \$20000) to disseminate findings online under Activity 3.1.3.5
28	Local consultants (1 x lump sum @ \$1500) for translation to Dhivehi under Activity 3.1.3.3
29	One awareness raising campaign (multi-media adaptation awareness raising campaign (videos, radio shows, brochures, posters etc.)) @ \$50000 under Activiy 3.1.3.3. The most suitable deliverables for target audiences may differ. The total budget allocated for these campaign is a reflection of anticipated average costs as some costs would apply across all target markets whereas others would be specific
30	<p>Local consultants (440 days at \$350 per day) for Activities 3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.3 and 3.2.1.4</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1.1: 270 days climate risk specialist to support the climate change risk assessment work regarding data gathering and local modelling expertise for first order and second order impact assessment (90 days per region); Activity 3.2.1.2: 20 days climate change and adaptation planning specialist to write up ToR agreed upon by meeting participants, as well as data-sharing and legal agreements; 60 days climate data expert and 20 days IT specialist to develop national climate information system site according to ToRs and develop business plan; Activity 3.2.1.3: 50 days communications expert to develop and implement the strategy for sharing climate information; Activity 3.2.1.4: 20 days climate data expert to prepare and provide technical training to the MMS and relevant sections of ME.</p>

31	<p>International consultancy firm (lump sum @ \$40,000 per assessment) to conduct three first-order and three second-order climate risk assessments (6 total) under Activity 3.2.1.1. Conducting these detailed climate assessments will require analysis and interpretation of quantitative and qualitative data to produce inter alia, as appropriate: i) hydrological modelling; ii) land use surveys; iii) ecological assessments; iv) social and market assessments; v) risk mappings and so forth. As a result, the firms procured to conduct these activities will require a reasonable and adequate amount of time and resources.</p> <p>The firm will also provide the training on climate data acquisition and analysis under Activity 3.2.1.4 amounting to 10 days of additional work @ \$950/day.</p>
32	<p>Four Travel costs for Local Consultants [(average cost of return flight from Male and local travel @ \$500 pp) + (DSA @ \$45 x 14 days) + reimbursement, accomodation etc.] @ \$2500 under Activities 3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.3 and 3.2.1.4</p>
33	<p>One Printing of materials for workshops and meetings @ \$900 under Activity 3.2.1.1</p>
34	<p>Three validation meetings (20–40 participants) @ \$4000 under Activities 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.1.3</p>
35	<p>One two-day high-level validation workshop and two technical training workshops (20–40 participants each @ \$4000) under Activities 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.1.4</p>

5.2 Procurement Plan

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
				(Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)		
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
Awareness Raising	Awareness raising campaign	50,000.00	Open tender	>\$10,000	Year 3	Year 3
Travel	Domestic travel costs	144,000.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	>\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Travel	International travel costs	68,000.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	\$2,000 - \$5,000	Year 1	Year 1
Meeting	High-level meetings	14,000.00	Request for Quotations	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Meeting	Validation meetings	52,000.00	Request for Quotations	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing of materials for workshops and meetings	8,100.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing of training materials	3,000.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	<\$10,000	Year 3	Year 3
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing of reports	17,900.00	Request for Quotations	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Audio Visual & Printing	Printing of communication products	9,000.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	<\$10,000	Year 3	Year 3
Workshop/Training	Consultation, validation and training workshops	163,400.00	Request for Quotations	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Workshop/Training	Donor and private sector forums	80,000.00	Request for Quotations	>\$10,000	Year 2	Year 2
Audit Fee	Annual project audit (PMC)	9,000.00	Request for Quotations	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
IT Equipment	Laptop (1) and desktop (2) PCs (PMC)	5,000.00	Low value procurement	<\$10,000	Year 1	Year 1
Office Supplies	Office supplies	1,000.00	Shopping/Low Value Procurement	<\$5,000	Year 1	Year 3
Meeting	Bi-annual SC and CSO/NGO AC meetings (PMC)	21,000.00	Request for Quotations	<\$5,000	Year 1	Year 1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 645,400.00				
Consultancy Services						
International consultant	Climate change and adaptation planning specialists	156,000.00	Competitive recruitment	All consultancy services are subject to same competitive recruitment process	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Climate change and adaptation planning specialists	416,850.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Adaptation finance/economic experts	91,000.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 2
Local consultant	Communications experts	45,500.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Climate risk/data specialists	129,500.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 2
Local consultant	M&E Specialists	14,000.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Translators	9,000.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 2	Year 2
Local consultant	IT specialists	7,000.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 3	Year 3
Local consultant	Project Manager (PMC)	90,000.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Finance and Admin Officer (PMC)	52,200.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Local consultant	Project assistant - Gender specialist (PMC)	25,200.00	Competitive recruitment	Ibid	Year 1	Year 1
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Adaptation finance experts	135,000.00	Open tender	All professional services are subject to same competitive process	Year 1	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	M&E Specialists	100,500.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 1	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Climate change adaptation planning specialists for three concept notes	75,000.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 2	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Climate change adaptation planning specialists for three pre-feasibility assessments	225,000.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 2	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Climate risk specialists for vulnerability assessments	249,500.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 1	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Economist	40,000.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 2	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Broadcast materials specialists	25,000.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 2	Year 2
Professional Services - Companies/Firm	IT specialist firm	20,000.00	Open tender	Ibid	Year 3	Year 2
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 1,906,250.00				

Budget Categories
Audio Visual & Printing
Audit Fee
Consultant - Individual - International
Consultant - Individual - Local
Professional Services - Companies/Firm
IT Equipment
Office Supplies
Travel - International
Travel - Local
Workshop/Training
Meeting
Awareness Raising

Indicate additional budget categories