



CLIMATE CHANGE AUDITING EXPERIENCE OF SAI MALDIVES



Previous experience and preliminary results of CCAA

Climate Change and Maldives



less than 1m above sea level



Crosscutting , impacts majority of sectors

Water resources

Coral Reefs

Fisheries



Erosion, Land loss

Food security

Human Health

Tourism

Impacts of Climate Change

Coral Reefs



Food security



Impacts of Climate Change

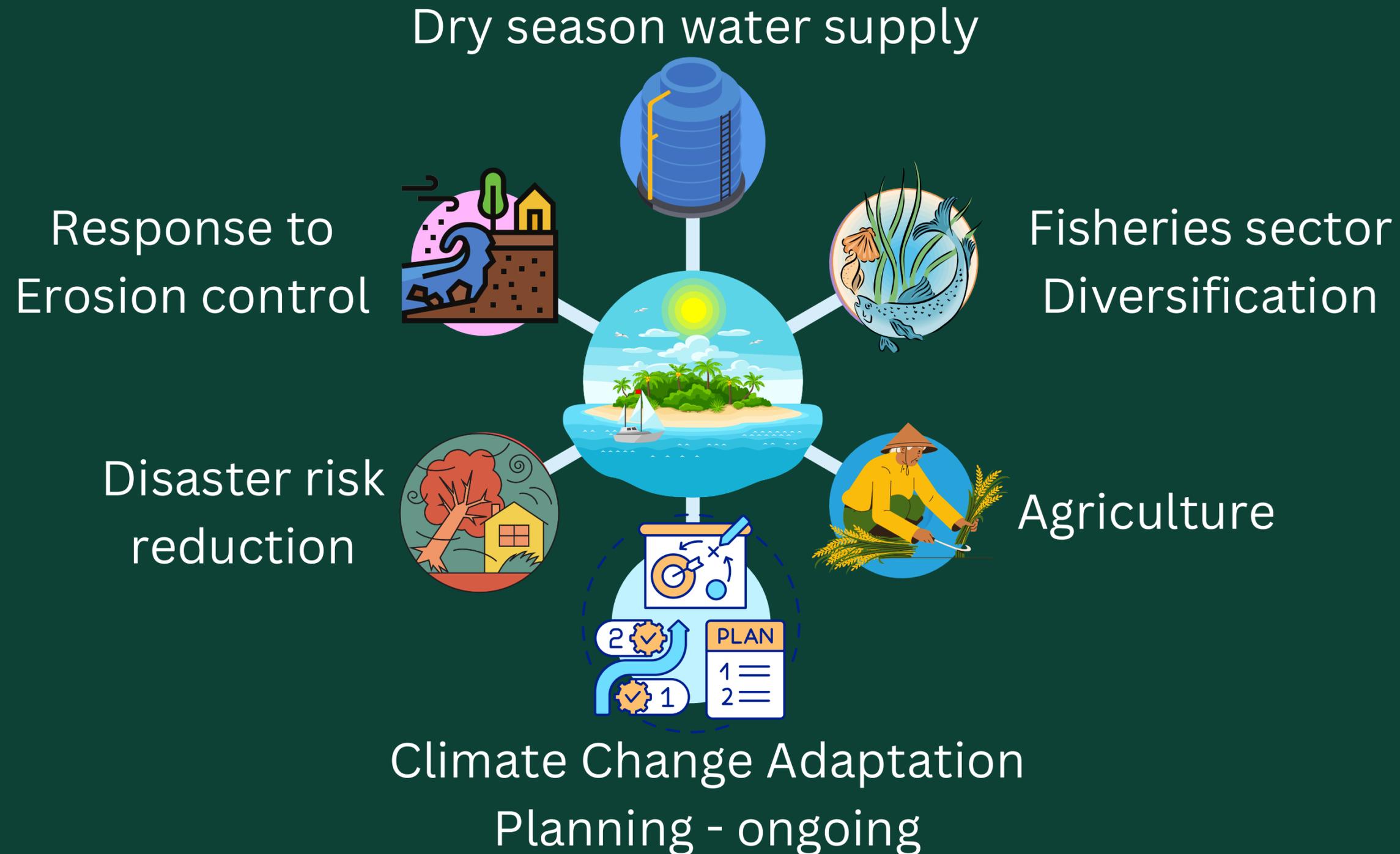
Erosion and the rising sea



Water security



Climate Change Adaptation Audits



Climate Change Adaptation Planning Risks and Preliminary findings

Governance

- National adaptation plan (NAP) not formulated, under development with delays
- Weak institutional coordination, absence of vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms
- Gaps and overlaps in institutional mandates
- Limited mainstreaming of adaptation planning tools into island level planning and budget
- Delayed updates of risk mapping



Climate Change Adaptation Planning

Risks and Preliminary findings

Inclusion:

- Undefined roles of key stakeholders such as private sector, civil society and local government in climate action
- Absence of routine engagement mechanisms and limited engagement with stakeholders (Civil societies, private sectors and vulnerable populations)
- The intersectionality between general vulnerabilities (such as socio-economic, gender, and health-related factors) and the specific impacts of climate change is not adequately considered when assessing climate vulnerability
- Absence of involvement of local research institutes in climate vulnerability mapping and limited interface with research institutions



Climate Change Adaptation Planning

Risks and Preliminary findings

Accountability:

- Lack of functional monitoring, reporting and verification processes, inhibiting the feedback loop to improve climate policy
- The annual reporting of the lead climate entity fail to offer a comprehensive overview of the progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts, limiting transparency and public understanding.
- National reporting obligations under the climate change law have not been fulfilled.
- The limited availability of financial and human resources, high staff turnover, and the lack of robust technology transfer mechanisms contribute to the constrained capacity for effective climate change adaptation planning





**THANK
YOU!**