

**3rd Working Group Session of the  
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64**

**10, 12 and 13 June 2026**

**Written responses by Maldives**

***Question by Cook Islands***

Could the Maldives elaborate on the methodologies used to assess adaptation outcomes in sectors such as coastal protection, water security, and food security? And how does the Maldives assess the resilience benefits of renewable energy deployment, particularly for remote island communities?

***Response***

The Maldives would like to note that the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework do not prescribe a specific methodology for assessing adaptation outcomes or resilience benefits. Rather, the MPGs encourage Parties to report on their monitoring and evaluation systems, indicators, results, effectiveness, and resilience outcomes associated with adaptation actions. Accordingly, the methodology employed for the adaptation chapter of the BTR 1 adopts a systematic approach to assess the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities posed by climate change across eight critical sectors identified in the Maldives' national communications: Agriculture, Infrastructure, Public Health, Water, Coral Reefs and Biodiversity, Tourism, Fisheries, and Early Warnings and Systematic Observation. The assessment was a synthesis of scientific literature, existing national reports, and studies previously conducted for national communications, complemented by stakeholder consultations across the different regions of the country. Additionally, a thorough analysis of relevant government policy documents and sectoral plans enabled the identification of national adaptation policies, strategies, and actions.