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Publication Stock No.: TCS210056-2**CORRIGENDA****Page numbers and original content:****Changed to:**

1)	Page ii (Copyright), 2 nd to the last paragraph: <i>Cover Photos:</i> © Tom Perry/World Bank, " Malekula coastline " May 24, 2013 via Flickr, Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 2.0. © Tom Perry/World Bank, " Fishing at sunrise " May 23, 2013 via Flickr, Creative Commons CC BY-NCND 2.0.	<i>Cover Photos:</i> © Tchami, " Maldives " February 2, 2017 via Flickr, Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 2.0. © Alexandre Lefebvre, " Filitheyo Island - Maldives " January 31, 2014 via Flickr, Creative Commons CC BY-NCND 2.0.
2)	Page 2	additional bullet: The fisheries sector is critical to Maldives given the dependence on the sector for both food security and livelihoods.
3)	Page 2, Country Overview, first sentence: The Maldives is an archipelago of 25 low-lying coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, southwest of the Indian subcontinent.	Maldives is an archipelago of 26 low-lying coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, southwest of the Indian subcontinent.
4)	Page 2, Country Overview, second sentence: The country consists of just under 1,190 small tropical islands out of which about 358 are used for economic activities and human settlement. ¹	The country consists of just under 1,192 small tropical islands out of which about 358 are used for economic activities and human settlement. ¹
5)	Page 2, footnote 1: Republic of Maldives (2007). National Adaptation Program of Action. URL: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mdv01.pdf	Maldives Ministry of Environment and Energy (2016). Second National Communication of Maldives to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. October 2016. URL: https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/application/pdf/mlv_2nd_nc_13_oct_2016.pdf
6)	Page 3, paragraph 2, first sentence: The Maldives published its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2016.	Maldives published its Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020.

7)	<p>Page 4, Table 1: TABLE 1. Key indicators</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population Undernourished¹³</td> <td>8.5% (2014–16)</td> <td>FAO, 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Poverty Rate¹⁴</td> <td>8.2% (2016)</td> <td>ADB, 2018a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Share of Wealth Held by Bottom 20%¹⁵</td> <td>6.4% (2009)</td> <td>World Bank, 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Migration Rate¹⁶</td> <td>1.12% (2010–15)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infant Mortality Rate (Between Age 0 and 1)¹⁴</td> <td>0.9% (2010–15)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average Annual Change in Urban Population¹⁷</td> <td>1.12% (2010–15)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dependents per 100 Independent Adults¹⁸</td> <td>53.8 (2015)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Population as % of Total Population¹⁸</td> <td>39.8% (2018)</td> <td>CIA, 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Debt Ratio to GNI¹⁹</td> <td>35.5% (2016)</td> <td>ADB, 2018b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Expenditure Ratio to GDP¹⁹</td> <td>39% (2016)</td> <td>ADB, 2018b</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Value	Source	Population Undernourished ¹³	8.5% (2014–16)	FAO, 2017	National Poverty Rate ¹⁴	8.2% (2016)	ADB, 2018a	Share of Wealth Held by Bottom 20% ¹⁵	6.4% (2009)	World Bank, 2018	Net Migration Rate ¹⁶	1.12% (2010–15)	UNDESA, 2017	Infant Mortality Rate (Between Age 0 and 1) ¹⁴	0.9% (2010–15)	UNDESA, 2017	Average Annual Change in Urban Population ¹⁷	1.12% (2010–15)	UNDESA, 2018	Dependents per 100 Independent Adults ¹⁸	53.8 (2015)	UNDESA, 2017	Urban Population as % of Total Population ¹⁸	39.8% (2018)	CIA, 2018	External Debt Ratio to GNI ¹⁹	35.5% (2016)	ADB, 2018b	Government Expenditure Ratio to GDP ¹⁹	39% (2016)	ADB, 2018b	<p>Page 4, Table 1: TABLE 1. Key indicators</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population Undernourished¹³</td> <td>10.3% (2016–2018)</td> <td>FAO, 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Poverty Rate¹⁴</td> <td>8.2% (2016)</td> <td>ADB, 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Share of Wealth Held by Bottom 20%¹⁵</td> <td>8.3% (2016)</td> <td>World Bank, 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Migration Rate¹⁶</td> <td>2.3% (2015–2020)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infant Mortality Rate (Between Age 0 and 1)¹⁴</td> <td>0.7% (2015–2020)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average Annual Change in Urban Population¹⁷</td> <td>2.9% (2015–2020)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dependents per 100 Independent Adults¹⁸</td> <td>30.2 (2020)</td> <td>UNDESA, 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Population as % of Total Population¹⁸</td> <td>41.1% (2021)</td> <td>CIA, 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Debt Ratio to GNI¹⁹</td> <td>48.0% (2018)</td> <td>ADB, 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Expenditure Ratio to GDP¹⁹</td> <td>30.1% (2019)</td> <td>ADB, 2020</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Value	Source	Population Undernourished ¹³	10.3% (2016–2018)	FAO, 2019	National Poverty Rate ¹⁴	8.2% (2016)	ADB, 2021	Share of Wealth Held by Bottom 20% ¹⁵	8.3% (2016)	World Bank, 2020	Net Migration Rate ¹⁶	2.3% (2015–2020)	UNDESA, 2019	Infant Mortality Rate (Between Age 0 and 1) ¹⁴	0.7% (2015–2020)	UNDESA, 2019	Average Annual Change in Urban Population ¹⁷	2.9% (2015–2020)	UNDESA, 2018	Dependents per 100 Independent Adults ¹⁸	30.2 (2020)	UNDESA, 2019	Urban Population as % of Total Population ¹⁸	41.1% (2021)	CIA, 2021	External Debt Ratio to GNI ¹⁹	48.0% (2018)	ADB, 2020	Government Expenditure Ratio to GDP ¹⁹	30.1% (2019)	ADB, 2020
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14)	<p>Page 4, footnote 19: ADB (2018b). Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018, 49th Edition. Asian Development Bank. URL: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/443671/ki2018.pdf</p>	<p>ADB (2020). Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020. Asian Development Bank. URL: https://www.adb.org/publications/keyindicators-asia-and-pacific-2020</p>																																																																		

15)	Page 5	<p>Page 5, second paragraph, new paragraph:</p> <p>Green, Inclusive and Resilient Recovery The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has led to unprecedented adverse social and economic impacts. Further, the pandemic has demonstrated the compounding impacts of adding yet another shock on top of the multiple challenges that vulnerable populations already face in day-to-day life, with the potential to create devastating health, social, economic and environmental crises that can leave a deep, long-lasting mark. However, as governments take urgent action and lay the foundations for their financial, economic, and social recovery, they have a unique opportunity to create economies that are more sustainable, inclusive and resilient. Short- and long-term recovery efforts should prioritize investments that boost jobs and economic activity; have positive impacts on human, social and natural capital; protect biodiversity and ecosystems services; boost resilience; and advance the decarbonization of economies.</p>
16)	Page 11, Climate Related Natural Hazards: N/A	<p>Page 11, paragraph 3, additional paragraph (Climate Related Natural Hazards), first paragraph): The Government of Maldives has developed sound policies and plans to change its focus from a reactive approach to a more comprehensive approach to manage climate and disaster risk. In addition to the Strategic Action Plan these include: The Disaster Management Act and the 7th National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), and the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP). The NDMA has been promoting a Community Based approach to disaster risk reduction through its Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Framework. The government has finalized a National Spatial Plan (NSP) which focuses on a 20-year roadmap for infrastructure, spatial development and decentralization. The NSP envisages the development of regional hubs, sub-regional centres and other islands, with basic services made available within proximity. Therefore, the NSP's focus is on development across all the islands and to reduce the overcrowding and congestion in the capital where approximately 300,000 live in an area of 8.3 square kilometres.</p>
17)	Page 20, paragraph 4: Tourism is the main economic activity in the Maldives, accounting for 23% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Maldives in 2017 and more than one third of government revenue is generated from this sector.	<p>Tourism is the main economic activity in Maldives, accounting for 10.3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Maldives in 2019 and more than one third of government revenue is generated from this sector.</p>
18)	Page 22	<p>additional sentence: Transportation continues to be a problem for Maldives with transport costs remaining high. High transport costs also continue to be a limitation for decentralized service delivery.</p>
19)	Page 22	<p>additional section: Gender An increasing body of research has shown that climate-related disasters have impacted human populations in many areas including agricultural production, food security, water management and public health. The level of impacts and coping strategies of populations depends heavily on their socio-economic status, socio-cultural norms, access to resources, poverty as well as gender. Research has also provided more evidence that the effects are not gender neutral, as women and children are among the highest risk groups. Key factors that account for the differences between</p>

women’s and men’s vulnerability to climate change risks include: gender-based differences in time use; access to assets and credit, treatment by formal institutions, which can constrain women’s opportunities, limited access to policy discussions and decision making, and a lack of sex-disaggregated data for policy change.

20) Page 24, Table 3:
TABLE 3. Key national adaptation policies, strategies and plans

Policy/Strategy/Plan	Status	Document Access
Strategic Action Plan 2019–2023	Enacted	October, 2019
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to Paris Climate Agreement	Submitted	September, 2015
National Communications to the UNFCCC	Two submitted	Latest: October, 2016
Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework	Enacted	August, 2015
National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)	Enacted	December, 2006

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Policy/Strategy/Plan	Status	Document Access
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Updated Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Climate Agreement	Submitted	2020
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Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework	Enacted	August, 2015
National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)	Enacted	December, 2006
Disaster Management Act	Enacted	October 2007
Second National Environment Plan	Enacted	1999
National Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	Enacted	2014
Health Master Plan 2016–2025	Enacted	2014

21) Page 24, Climate Change Priorities of ADB and the WBG

(additional section):
ADB Country Partnership Strategy
 Asian Development Bank Country Partnership Strategy 2020–2024 supports the provision of a resilient and sustainable island life for all Maldivians. The CPS strategic objectives are to (i) enhance public sector efficiency and fiscal sustainability by improving the quality and efficiency of public services and SOEs, and tax administration; (ii) strengthen competitiveness and diversify the economic base by supporting private sector development, strengthening human development in health and education sectors, and improving international trade environment; and (iii) improve quality of life of island communities while ensuring environmental sustainability by investing in clean energy; solid waste management; and preservation of marine environment, climate adaptation, and disaster risk management. The CPS emphasizes the need for climate change adaptation, environmental protection and disaster risk management.

WBG Country Partnership Framework
 The WBG’s Country Partnership Framework (FY16–FY19) aims to contribute to the achievement of some of the government’s medium-term goals in areas that are critical for the reduction of extreme poverty and the promotion of shared prosperity, and consistent with the WBG’s comparative advantage. In the aftermath of the global crisis, Maldives underwent a challenging period marked by a complex political transition and substantial macroeconomic uncertainties. The findings of the 2015 systematic country diagnostic (SCD) have re-oriented the WBG program towards enhancing opportunities for the local population in tourism and fisheries (traditional growth sources), enabling opportunities for creation of new sources of growth which are inclusive, and improving management of the country’s wealth-generating natural resources and financial resources to better redistribute wealth. The SCD identified the most critical constraints and opportunities facing Maldives in accelerating progress toward the goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The CPF supports the country’s agenda for climate change mitigation and adaptation and mainstreaming, with specific focus on fisheries and coastal and marine ecosystems.