



Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10317

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives

Countries

Maldives

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Climate finance, Climate information, Disaster risk management, Small Island Developing States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Private Sector, Large corporations, SMEs, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

2/5/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2024

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

138,462.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	CBIT	GET	1,457,500.00	440,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,457,500.00	440,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and establish climate finance tracking system in the Maldives.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
The Maldives? National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory system improved.	Technical Assistance	1. The Maldives is able to regularly compile consistent and accurate sectorial GHG inventories to regularly report to UNFCCC.	1.1. Institutional arrangements for cross-ministry cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for preparing GHG inventory to comply with the ETF established and formalized. 1.2. National GHG database management system for GHG data established in the Ministry of Environment 1.3. Country-specific emission factors, for the relevant source categories of energy, and/or waste sectors, developed to increase the reliability and accuracy of the GHG inventory. 1.4. Modalities and procedures for implementation of QA/QC designed and adopted by inventory team	GET	441,500.00	130,500.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Maldives Transparency Framework for Mitigation and adaptation actions and resilience building, including tracking support for implementation.	Technical Assistance	2. Maldives tracks and report transparently its mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as support for implementation, to UNFCCC and inform its climate policy/action development.	2.1. Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing climate change mitigation data collection and processing established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.	GET	848,000.00	265,500.00
			2.2. Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods, and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including database storage and management system, developed and operationalized.			
			2.3. Tracking Adaptation Actions: data collection mechanism enhanced for local level adaptation planning.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance			GET	35,500.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,325,000.00	396,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		132,500.00		44,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			132,500.00		44,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,457,500.00		440,000.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	440,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				440,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Maldives	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,457,500	138,462
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,457,500.00	138,462.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

45,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,275

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Maldives	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	45,000	4,275
Total Project Costs(\$)					45,000.00	4,275.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	25	25		
Male	25	25		
Total	50	50	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

No significant changes have been undertaken in the project design regarding the project results framework, budget and co-finance amount. While the overall objective of the project remains unaltered, a few changes have been made to the project outputs to reflect inputs received during the in-country stakeholder consultation and discussions with Climate Change Department (CCD) of Ministry of Environment.

Based on the discussion with the CCD, Output 2.1 has been amended to emphasize the climate change mitigation element under this output.

Furthermore, Output 2.3 has been adjusted to reflect the revised activities included under the output. Activities planned to be implemented under the draft NAP proposal have been removed to avoid overlap. The NAP proposal is currently at the final stage for the approval.

All changes in project outputs are summarized in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Changes made to the project outputs during the PPGstage

PIF Stage Outputs	Adjusted Outputs	Reason for Adjustment
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<p>Output 2.1: Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing data collection and processing established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing data collection and processing of climate change mitigation data established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency</p>	<p>This output will complement work being done on institutional arrangements for adaptation under the NAP. As such this output will focus only on mitigation. Inclusion of <i>climate change mitigation</i> to reflect the activities under this output which is for MRV of mitigation actions.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Tracking Adaptation Actions: Metrics for monitoring the implementation of adaptation plans and, actions and assessing the impacts of these in addressing vulnerabilities both at national and local level developed.</p>	<p>Output 2.3 Tracking Adaptation Actions: data collection mechanism enhanced for local level adaptation planning.</p>	<p>Many of the activities identified during the PIF stage are planned to be implemented under the NAPs proposal so this output has been adjusted to complement the NAP and not overlap.</p>

1b. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Anthropogenic climate change is widely accepted as the most significant environmental challenge faced by the world in the 21st century. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (2014) and the Global

Warming at 1.5 0C (2018) special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirm that climate change is an existential threat for low lying coral islands like Maldives. The Maldives is one of the most vulnerable countries for adverse impacts of global climate change. Maldives' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) highlights food security, critical infrastructure, public health, water security, coastal protection, and coral reef biodiversity as key vulnerabilities of the country. In addition to these vulnerabilities, Maldives, like other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), face specific developmental challenges. They include high transportation and logistical costs, exploitation of natural resources, poor management of waste and pollution, and a small population leading to unsustainable economies of scale for different development agendas. Furthermore, the economy of the country is highly dependent on the tourism and fisheries which are highly susceptible to external shocks. This is very apparent during the current COVID-19 pandemic.

The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) was a key milestone for the international climate negotiations due to adoption of the Paris Agreement (PA), which came into force in 2016. Maldives were among the first countries to sign and ratify the PA in April 2016. One of the unique aspects of the PA is the contribution of both Annex 1 Parties and non-Annex 1 Parties in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in the form of NDCs. Article 13 of the PA outlines the transparency framework relating to the transparency of action and support. The main purpose of the transparency framework is to improve mutual accountability amongst the Parties in terms of their efforts for emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and support needed and received for addressing climate change. Despite being a country with very limited emissions, the Maldives is committed to support the temperature goal of the PA. Maldives submitted a fair and ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in September 2015 with mitigation and adaptation actions in a number of sectors. Maldives aims to reduce its Business as Usual (BAU) emission by 10% unconditionally by 2030. This 10% reduction can be increased to 24%, subject to availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building.

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed on the Katowice climate package during the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) held in Katowice on December 2018. The Katowice climate package included eight guiding principles for the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the PA, these include 1) Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and implementing the transparency framework in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties; 2) The importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; 3) Providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities; 4) Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability; 5) Avoiding duplication of work and undue burden on Parties and the secretariat; 6) Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention; 7) Ensuring that double counting is avoided; and 8) Ensuring environmental integrity. Furthermore, the

ETF requires all Parties to compile national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and to report on the implementation of mitigation actions (tracking of NDC implementation) on a regular basis.

The Maldives is committed to meet the requirements of the ETF, despite of the flexibility provided for SIDS. There is need, therefore, for the Maldives to (i) establish a permanent institutional arrangement for GHG inventory compilation and tracking of NDC commitments, (ii) develop a centralized climate data management system for GHG data, tracking of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and support received and needed and (iii) develop tools and train experts to meet the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Geography, climate and population

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The Republic of Maldives is an archipelago consisting of 1192 low-lying islands, clustered into 26 natural coral atolls. Geographically these islands are situated in the central Laccadives-Maldives-Chagos submarine ridge. The atolls are dispersed over an area of 115, 300 km². The average elevation of the islands are 1.5 meters above the mean sea level and approximately 80% of the islands have an elevation of less than 1 meter, making the country one of the flattest countries in the world. The islands of the Maldives are extremely small. Most of the vegetated islands are less than 0.5 square kilometers in land area.

The climate of the Maldives is dominated by two monsoons namely Southwest monsoon (Hulhangu) extending from May to November and Northeast monsoon (Iruvai) extending from January to March. Most of the rainfall occur during the Southwest monsoon and Northeast monsoon corresponds to a dryer period with limited rainfall. Despite of monsoonal variability there is a minor fluctuation in the ambient temperature of the country. The mean annual temperature of Maldives is 28-degree Celsius.

The resident population (including registered expats) of Maldives is 402,071.[1]¹The population is geographically dispersed into 187 inhabited islands. Male? City which is the capital city of the Maldives hosts more than 38% of the entire population as of the 2014 census.

Economy and Human Development

The economy of the Maldives is highly dependent on two major sectors namely fisheries and tourism, with minimal diversification. This lack of diversification and heavy dependence on the fossil fuel make the economy highly vulnerable to external shocks. Tourism contributed approximately 19.9% of the nominal Gross Domestic Production (GDP) prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Fisheries is the other main sector of the economy contributing approximately 4% of the nominal GDP in 2016. The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have a significant adverse impact on the Maldivian economy. Due to closure of the national borders and COVID-19 outbreak in the Greater Male? region, the annual growth rate of nominal GDP is expected to decrease in 2020.

The national Human Development Index (HDI) for Maldives, placed it in the medium human development category, with an HDI of 0.688.[2]² The human development performance of Maldives shows progress as well as the underlying income disparity of the population. According to the national poverty line, 8.2% of the population lives below the poverty line.[3]³

National Planning and Environmental Policy Framework

The overarching national policy document in the Maldives is the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2019 ? 2023 which outlines the developmental targets and priorities of the government. The SAP was adopted in 2019 and includes national priorities for environmental management including the following areas 1) Clean Energy 2) Waste as a resource 3) Environmental Protection and Preservation 4) Resilient communities 5) Water and Sanitation.

The Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1993) is the main legal instrument for environmental protection in the Maldives. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the government

institution mandated with implementation of this Act. Several regulations have been developed under the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act. The most important regulations are Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (2007) and Environmental Damage Liabilities Regulation (2011).

Climate Policy and Governance

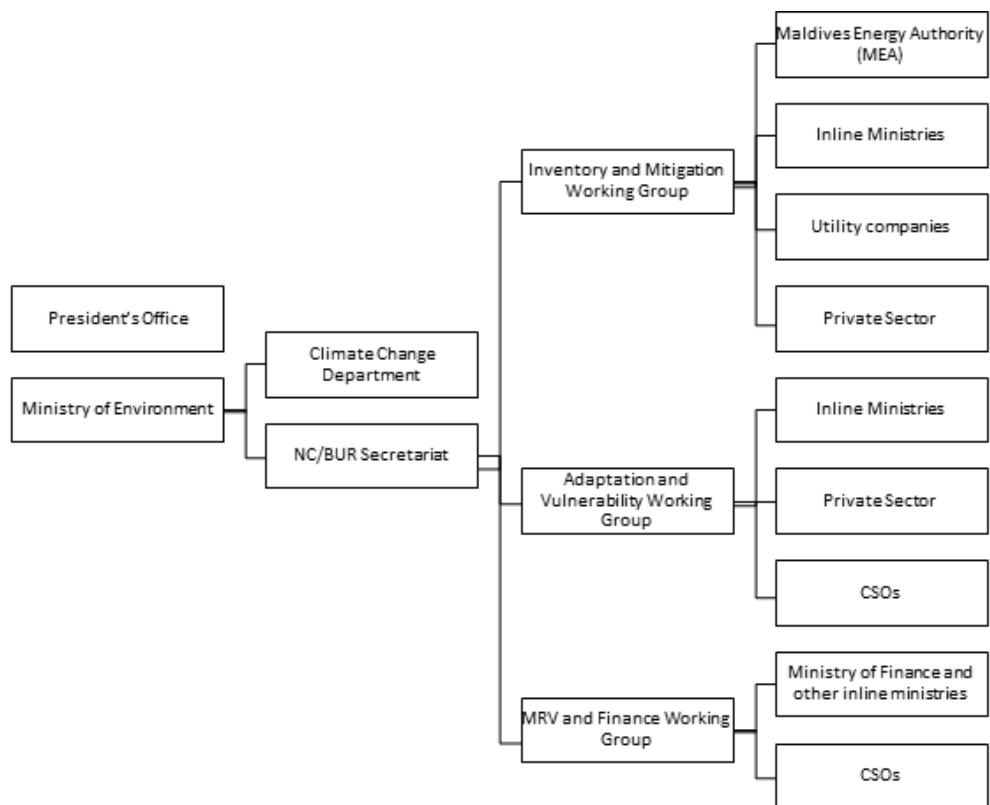
A climate change bill was developed in 2018, under the technical assistance from UN Environment, and submitted to Parliament. Currently, the Maldives Climate Change Bill is in the parliament for discussion and it is expected to be ratified by first quarter of 2021. Proposed Maldives Climate Change Bill has general provision for data collection and identify? s MoE as the lead agency for data collection for climate change national reporting. The main objectives of the Proposed Maldives Climate Change Bill include the following;

- ? 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?.

The Maldives? long-term vision for climate change mitigation and adaptation is defined by the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF), 2015, which identifies five key policy goals.

These goals are: 1) Ensure and integrate sustainable financing into climate change adaptation opportunities and low emission development measures; 2) Strengthen a low emission development future and ensure energy security in the Maldives; 3) Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities and build climate resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities; 4) Assume national, regional and international climate change advocacy role in leading international negotiations and awareness in cross-sectorial areas in favor of the most vulnerable and small developing states and; 5) Foster sustainable development while ensuring security, economic sustainability and sovereignty from the negative consequences of climate change. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) is the main document for adaptation planning in the Maldives. NAPA identified eight main areas as key vulnerabilities and prescribed the adaptation needs for these areas. The areas include 1) Land, Beach and Human Settlement; 2) Critical Infrastructure; 3) Tourism; 4) Fisheries; 5) Human Health; 6) Water Resources; 7) Agriculture and Food Security and 8) Coral Reef Biodiversity.

The Maldives ratified the UNFCCC on November 1992 and Kyoto Protocol in March 1998. The Maldives was one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement on April 2016. The Maldives has always developed the national reports to UNFCCC in a timely manner reflecting the national capacity and constraints. The First National Communication (NC1) was submitted in 2003 and Second National Communications (NC2) was submitted in 2016. Maldives submitted its Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in December 2019. The work done under all the different submitted National Communications (NCs) has been project based and heavily reliant on consultants. This process has highlighted a lack of sustainable institutional arrangements, gaps in data availability, a lack of documentation and archiving, and non-existent domestic technical capacity as critical challenges that the country is facing within measurement and reporting of national greenhouse gases. Figure 1 illustrates the existing institutional arrangement for the national climate change reporting in the Maldives. This institutional arrangement for NC1 and has been followed for development of BUR1. Table 2 lists the constraints and capacity building needs for different aspects of climate change national reporting included in NC2.



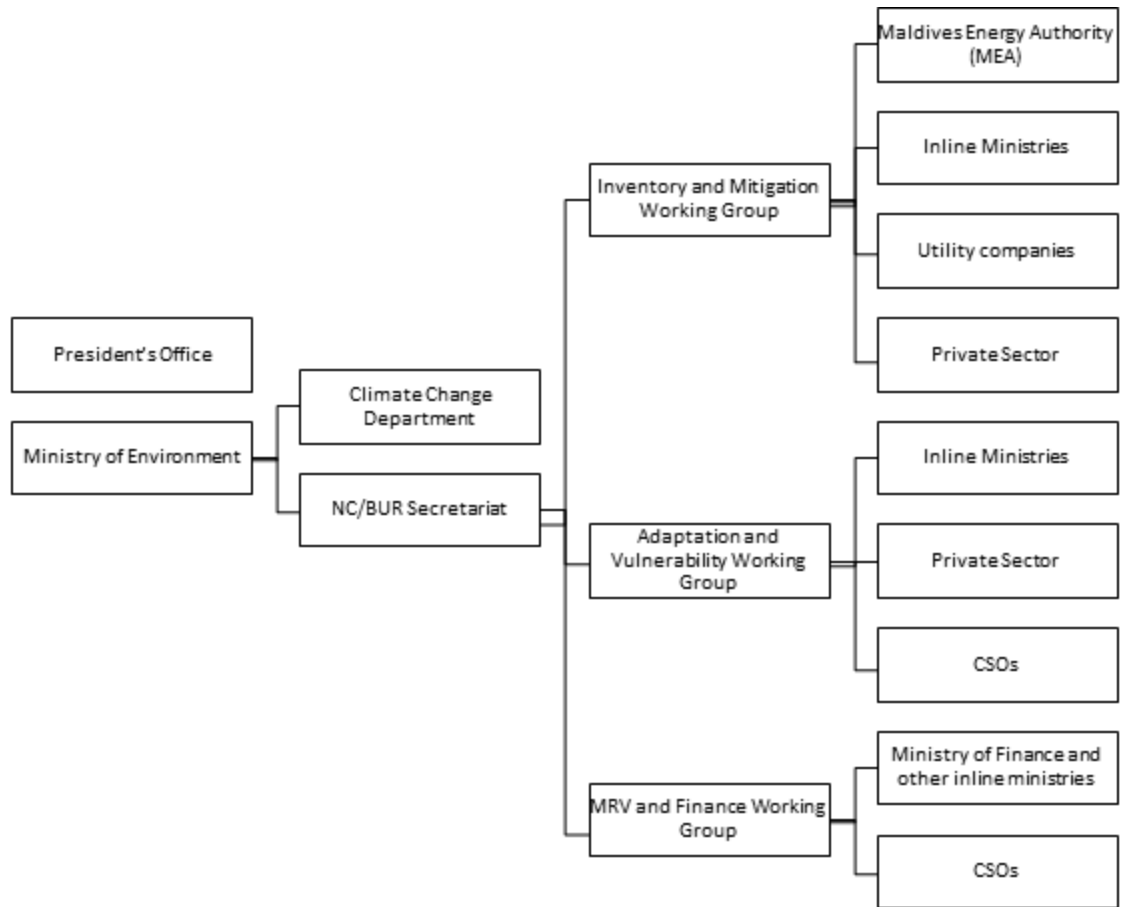


Figure 1: Existing Institutional Arrangements for National Climate Change Reporting

Table 2: Key cross cutting constraints, gaps and needs identified in the NC2

Aspect	Constraints and Gaps	Needs and Support required
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<p>Data availability and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Lack of institutional arrangements for data collection and data sharing. ? Lack of local emission factors in energy, waste and transport sector; ? Inconsistent data formats from the same sources and do not provide information for analysis; ? Lack of proper methods in data acquisition, analysis and management ? Lack of means for data quality control ? Reluctance by the private sector in provision of their data as it is collected on a commercial basis. ? Lack of the necessary infrastructure for collection of data such as atmospheric and oceanic data, coastal and geomorphological changes etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish and regulate a system for collection of the data needed for GHG inventory, possibly via MEA and MoE. ? Enhance the availability and reliability of the power production data from the private sector. ? Provision of training to the respective staff involved in data handling and analysis; ? Establish institutional arrangement for data sharing among various stakeholders with understanding of provision of mutual benefits. ? Establishment of networks and collaborations with national, regional and international hubs for exchange of data and information.
<p>Institutional capacity and human resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Shortage of skilled and professional staff in various institutions among the stakeholders ? Insufficient information and technical knowhow to mainstream climate change into planning ? Weak inter sectoral coordination ? Over lapping mandates among institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish a multi-agency institutional framework to address the diverse cross-cutting nature of climate change ? Establish an institutional mechanism for coordination, exchange of information and data among the public institutions and private sector ? Strengthen the academic and training institutions and review the curriculum ? Review of the institutional policies to retain the skilled personnel in various institutions ? Provision of focused training to enhance the technical capacity of the existing staff for data collection, analysis and research.

Baseline and Barriers for GHG inventory compilation process in the Maldives

Currently, Maldives is compiling the GHG inventory for the years 2016 to 2019^[4] to be reported in the Third National Communication which is expected to be submitted to UNFCCC in 2023.

Table 3 shows projects in the Maldives that are part of national reporting to UNFCCC and the status of the GHG Inventory under each project.

Table 3: Baseline projects for capacity building of GHG inventory compilation

Project	Funding Source	GHG Inventory MRV aspects included	Status of report
First National Communication (NC1)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ UNDP	The first GHG inventory was compiled for the year 1994.	Completed
Second National Communication (NC2)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	GHG inventory compiled for 2011.	Completed
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	The project determined baseline emission for year 2011 and BAU scenario for 2030.	Completed

First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	GHG inventory compiled for 2000 ?2016 (sectoral and reference approach)	Completed
Third National Communication (NC3)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	GHG inventory for the year 2016 to 2019	Ongoing
Initiatives for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	Government of Italy	Development of data collection protocols for activity data in waste sector.	Ongoing
Updating of NDC	Government of Maldives	Updating the BAU scenario for 2030	Ongoing

Table 4 lists various stakeholders involved in the GHG inventory compilation process. The main institution which collects the GHG inventory data is CCD of MoE. The other stakeholders are involved mainly in providing the activity data and coordination of data collection from the data providers.

Table 4: Stakeholders involved in the GHG inventory compilation process

Name of the stakeholder	Type of Stakeholder	Main Mandate	Role in GHG inventory process
Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment	Government Institution	Formulation of climate policy, focal point for UNFCCC and GCF	Inventory compilation
Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	Government Institution	The Regulator of the Energy Sector in the Maldives.	Coordination and Data provider

Utility Companies (Fenaka Corporation, Stelco and MWSC)	State-owned enterprises and companies with government as majority shareholder.	State owned companies responsible for the generation and supply of electricity to customers throughout the Maldives	Data provider
Ministry of Tourism	Government Institution	The main focal point of Inventory team to tourism sector in the Maldives	Coordination with tourist resorts.
Tourist Resorts	Private sector	Energy consuming and waste generating sites with some on site mitigation and adaptation projects	Data provider
National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Government Institution	Responsible for the core statistical activities in the country; conducting population census survey, compiling and disseminating demographic, economic and social statistics.	Sectorial Experts
Pollution Control and Waste Management Department, Ministry of Environment	Government Institution	The policy making institution for waste management and pollution control sector in the Maldives.	Coordination.
Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO)	State owned enterprise	With a mandate to provide a sustainable waste management solution throughout the country, WAMCO is responsible for the waste management functions of the Greater Male? Region	Data Provider
Ministry of Transport/ Transport Authority	Government Institution	Policy making and regulator for transport sector in the Maldives. Transport authority collects and maintains data regarding land and sea transport.	Coordination and Data Provider
Transport Companies and companies with transport fleets (Maldives Transport and Contracting Company (MTCC, MVK, MPL)	Private sector/ State owned enterprises	Provide public transport service	Data provider
International and Regional Airport	State owned companies	International aviation fuel bunkering service	Data Provider

Maldives Customs Service (MCS)	Government Institution	Maintains and regulate import duty and related data	Data Provider
State Trading Organization (STO) PLC Ltd	State owned company	Main importers of oil and LPG in the Maldives	Data Provider
Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company (MIFCO)	State owned company	Energy intensive industrial company which operates fish canning factories.	Data Provider
Private sector energy intensive companies (Ensis Fisheries, Horizon Fisheries, Villa Gas Pvt Ltd)	Private companies	Importers of LPG and fish processing companies.	Data Provider
Civil Aviation Companies (Manta Air, Villa Air and Island Aviation)	Public owned companies and private companies	Domestic civil aviation	Data Provider

Previous GHG inventory compilation cycles and other inventory development support programmes have identified the following barriers:

- Lack of well-defined permanent institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting for the GHG inventory; GHG inventory compilation has not been conducted on a regular basis and rely on contracting external local and international experts for their preparation, which leads to a lack of continuity between inventory compilation cycles.
- Formal arrangements need to be established between sectors for data sharing. This includes legal agreements (e.g. MOUs), access to established platforms for data collection and clear clarification of mandates for data collection, handling and analysis.
- The national inventory uses the most basic/simplest calculation methods offered by IPCC guidelines (Tier 1) and use of default IPCC emission factors which increases the level of uncertainty of the inventory.
- Quality assurance (QA) is done at a minimal level since there are few national experts trained in the field of GHG inventory compilation and academia lack expertise in the field.
- There are gaps in activity data sources, for example for transport and waste sector estimates, with the need for a nation-wide waste audit identified.
- Data for preparing inventories is reliant on data collected from the perspective of planning and reporting on economic development. Therefore, the existing data collection systems are not tailored for the data formats required by the GHG inventory compilation process and may add to the uncertainties in GHG inventory estimation.

Quality Control (QC) is done by the data providers and the inventory compilers in CCD of MoE. A template for the GHG inventory data collection is available and shared with data providers. There are no guidance materials available for the data providers on QC or procedures for collection of GHG

inventory data. Quality Assurance (QA) is done by external consultants as there are no academic institutions in the Maldives which specialize in GHG inventory research.

GHG data are collected and stored in Excel Spreadsheets. These data are archived in the file servers of MoE and cloud-based storage for future use. There are no guidebooks or manuals available for preparing the GHG inventory or collection of activity data required for GHG inventory. Hence, the following capacity building needs for training have been identified:

- ? Development of procedures and standard template for collection of GHG inventory data;
- ? Data analysis and GHG inventory compilation in energy and waste sector;
- ? QC/QA procedures and planning.

Baseline and Barriers Transparency Framework for tracking NDC Mitigation Actions

The Government of the Maldives has participated in UNFCCC processes actively and consistently to implement necessary institutional arrangements for climate change. The MoE is mandated to respond to the call for alignment with the ETF and coordinate the implementation and tracking of NDC progress. To respond to its mandate, the CCD has established project specific institutional arrangement for compiling the NCs and the BUR1. This includes working groups from different sectors that provide technical inputs to CCD in preparation and submission of NCs and the BUR. The Government of the Maldives has implemented MRV capacity building support projects which are included in the Table 5.

Table 5: Baseline projects for measuring and reporting of mitigation measures

Project	Funding source	Mitigation action MRV aspects included	Status
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	Government of Italy	Development of tools and enabling environment for MRV in waste sector	On-going
Third National Communication (NC3)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ UN Environment	Information on the progress of NDC implementation	On-going

Revision of NDC	Government of Maldives	Updating of mitigation assessment and revision of the NDC target.	On-going
Development of Climate Change Act in the Maldives	UN Environment	Drafted Maldives Climate Change Bill which has general provision for data collection for national reporting process.	Completed
First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UN Environment	Impact of mitigation actions on NDC targets quantified and sectoral mitigation actions described.	Completed
Second National Communication (NC2)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UN Environment	Description of the mitigations actions in energy and waste sector is provided including the estimated emission reduction.	Completed
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) project	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UN Environment	Determination of emission reductions through GACMO model for on-going and planned mitigation projects.	Completed

Table 6 identifies the stakeholders involved in MRV of mitigation action. The main institution responsible for data collection is CCD of MoE. The Energy Department of MoE and MEA are important stakeholders involved in data collection and validation for mitigation action in the energy sector.

Table 6: Stakeholders involved in the MRV of mitigation actions

Name of the Stakeholder	Main Mandate	Role in MRV of mitigation Action
Waste and Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Environment	The department responsible for pollution control and waste management policy making and implementation of solid waste management projects in the Maldives	Power generation data from Waste to Energy Projects
Energy Department, Ministry of Environment	The department responsible for policy making and implementation of renewable energy projects in the Maldives	Installed capacity of Renewable energy (RE) project and production data from RE projects.

Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	The Regulator of the Energy Sector in Maldives	Appliance Import Data, Data on Approved Net metering applicants and renewable energy applicants
Ministry of Tourism	The policy making institution for tourism sector development in the Maldives	Information on renewable energy projects implemented by the tourism sector
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	The main policy making institution in the transport sector and maintains data regarding land and sea transport	Information on imports of electrical vehicles
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Responsible for the core statistical activities in the country; conducting population census survey, compiling and disseminating economic and social statistics	Demographical, socio economic data for mitigation assessments
Private Sector (Tourist Facilities)	The most developed private sector companies in Maldives are tourist facilities including resorts and guesthouses.	Information on Climate change mitigation activities such as renewable energy installation.

The MRV system for mitigation action in the Maldives has significant gaps as identified in the BUR1. Table 7 describes the key gaps identified during elaboration of BUR1.

Table 7: Gaps identified in the mrv system for mitigation actions (Adapted from BUR1)

Legal Aspects	
Legal mandate	A legal mandate is only identified for the CCD at the MoE. This follows its mandate to carry out the obligations of all climate change related International treaties and activities related to organizations that the Maldives is party to.
Compliance and Legal Frameworks	No compliance system defined and no existing legal frameworks for MRV in the country
Institutional Aspects	
Institutional Setup	Although the CCD has a clear role as a coordinator of climate initiatives in the country, and stakeholders were identified, the official definition of a system with institutions participating on a regular basis is still missing. This implies that no coordination work made by the CCD team is based upon a formal system.

Roles and Responsibilities	It is declared that roles and responsibilities of stakeholders (ministries, government departments, private sector and civil society) are only defined to a small extent and even for sub-national governments or academia they are not defined at all
Capacity and Skill training	The core of the climate expertise at Government level is limited to the members of the CCD team, but technical capacities are lacking in top line ministries and stakeholders in general.
Sectoral arrangements for collaboration	Sectoral arrangements for collaboration are not in place
Procedural Aspects	
Database management systems and Information systems	Data base management systems and informational systems are not in place, but with initial level of development
Tools and Guidelines	Limited tools and guidelines for data collection and this is limited mostly to the team of the CCD.
Technical working groups	Technical Working groups are not identified on a regular basis, unless for the preparation of consolidated reporting documents to UNFCCC, including National Communications and BUR on a specific basis.
Baseline setting: Projections	Lacks the capacities to set baselines for projections
Verification	Data verification protocols are not in place
Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder engagement is limited to publication of data
Availability and Management of GHG Data for MRV System	
Identification of key datasets and templates or guidelines for data collection and reporting at sectoral level	To a moderate extent
Obstacles identified for data collection	Cost of data; Submission of data is noncompulsory

Data collection performed on a voluntary basis	Not at all
Strategy for data management including regular updates, backup and archive routines	To some extent
Policies for data handling in place including confidentiality and privacy	To a small extent
National GHG registry for collecting emissions data from regulated facilities	Not at all
Public availability of GHG data	To some extent
Quality Assurance & Quality Control at national level including a plan with activities and responsibilities	Not at all currently, but external Quality Assurance will be used for GHG inventory compilation
Quality Assurance & Quality Control at sectorial level	Some level of quality control is done at sectorial level
Indicators for Mitigation Actions	

Initial identification of mitigation indicators, templates for compilation of data on indicators and timelines for compilation of data on indicators	To some extent
Data on indicators collected on a regular basis	Every two years
QA & QC for mitigation actions	To a small extent

There are no general guidelines or methodologies for estimating the impact of mitigation actions in the country. Most of the mitigation actions are funded by donor agencies as renewable energy projects. These projects calculate the emission reduction and impacts of mitigation actions on an ad-hoc basis. There are no clear definitions of the data required for estimating the impacts of mitigation action.

Even though, Maldives has set ambitious renewable energy targets, there is no central agency which collects data on impacts of mitigation actions. The Energy Department of MoE collects data on renewable energy installed capacity for tracking the renewable energy targets. Data collection for reporting mitigation actions in national climate change reports are done by CCD. However, there are no means of quality control including verification of data reported by the project management units of renewable energy projects. Furthermore, there is requirement for the private sector to report data on mitigation actions.

To date, the projects implemented in the Maldives, particularly NC1, NC2 and BUR1, have been focused on meeting reporting requirements and enabling the lead ministry (MoE) to understand the processes involved. However, these projects have not focused on strengthening the systems for improving and sustaining climate change reporting for mitigation actions. The stakeholder consultations conducted for development of the Maldives Climate Change Act (MCCA) highlighted the need for clearly defined mandates and roles for various actors in addressing climate change and reporting to the Convention. This would provide a good anchor for this CBIT project. The ICAT work

which is currently on-going is the only support project that has helped to create an institutional framework with associated processes and procedures, but it is limited to one sector (waste sector) due to limited resources.

A barrier and gap analysis study conducted in collaboration with Government of the Maldives and UNEP DTU Partnership in 2018 identified the following barriers for MRV of mitigation actions in the country^[5];

- Lack of institutional setting for data generation/collection and reporting for MRV system and lack of institutional agreements for MRV data sharing
- Lack of institutional and technical capacity amongst officials of related institutions regarding MRV and lack of involvement of institutions within MRV system at government level;
- Lack of a database and IT infrastructure to store and maintain MRV data in the government institutions.

Baseline and Barriers for the adaptation transparency framework

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in the Maldives was initiated in 2017 with a stocktaking exercise including desk review and stakeholder consultations. Currently, Maldives is in the process of establishing the institutional framework and defining the key roles and responsibilities for the stakeholders involved in the NAP process. Maldives submitted its NAP proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2019 and currently is at the last stage of approval (expected second quarter 2021). The NAP proposal is aimed to address the following challenges of adaptation planning in the Maldives:

- The country's weak institutional and coordination mechanism on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues;
 - Limited technical capacity to assess vulnerability, appraise adaptation measures, and access funds to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity and resilience
 - Lack of systematic integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into the national development planning processes and
 - Lack of monitoring and reporting system to communicate results of adaptation measures to decision-makers and improve implementation from learning.
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? Lack of a mechanism to monitor and evaluation adaptation activities at a community level including adaption activities implemented by the private sector particularly tourism industry.

Current vulnerability and adaptation tracking in the Maldives remain largely top-down. This points to a strong need for the involvement of local authorities and other stakeholder such as communities and NGOs involved in adaptation planning. Additionally, the NAP is focused largely on national and government led adaptation efforts. However, various adaptation initiatives undertaken by the private sector (e.g., tourism industry) or by non-governmental organizations will not be captured via NAP activities related to monitoring and evaluation.

The proposed NAP will also have a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component to monitor the progress of the NAP and associated actions as a tool to continuously improve its design and delivery mechanisms. Table 8 below lists the projects which contributed to capacity building for tracking of the adaptation activities in the Maldives.

Table 8: Baseline projects for tracking of adaptation activities

Project	Funding source	Adaptation action MRV aspects included	Status
Draft the Maldives NAP Proposal to Green Climate Fund	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	M&E system for adaptation through the following objectives: To enhance the institutional and technical capacity of National government to advance the Maldives' NAP at the national level. To improve the capacity of national stakeholders to be able to document, review, monitor and communicate progress and results of the Maldives's NAP.	On-going
Third National Communication (NC3)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Conduct vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the identified key vulnerable areas	On-going

Revision of NDC	Government of Maldives	Stock take and update of the adaptation goals outlined in Maldives NDC	On-going
Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)	World Bank	Improve the data collection for coral reef monitoring in southern most atolls of the Maldives.	Completed

Baseline and Barriers for the climate finance transparency and tracking of financial support needed and received

Maldives has been, and continues to be, working with several international donors and financiers on projects that directly concern climate change adaptation and mitigation. As Maldives does not have a single entry system in place yet, the tracking of these activities is not straightforward. Nevertheless, recordings are thorough and most of the information ultimately rests with the Ministry of Finance. Corroborating the information with the most relevant line ministries brings a significant level of detail to this information.

The Ministry of Finance also tracks national budgets allocated either as co-financing for donor-funded projects or as stand-alone nationally prioritized activities. Furthermore, the agreements between donors and the Maldives government include information on national contributions, thus providing a comprehensive picture of the Maldives public sector financing for climate change related purposes. Even though climate finance data is available with various entities, there is no systematic collection and archiving of this data. Thus, it is difficult to easily access and report such information.

The country has a centralized system for registering Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with donors to support developmental and environmental activities, but there is no specific system for either recording the climate change project specific information nor a web-based system with well-defined information structure that could provide easy assessment of funding by type of activity supported.

The Government of the Maldives has developed enterprise resource planning-based budgeting. Under this system, a distinction will be made between baseline funding and new projects/ programs, referred to as the new policy initiative. The Ministry of Finance plans to develop a screening tool for New Policy Initiatives (NPIs) based on SDG contributions and climate finance. Thus, an initial process is being put in place to track budget funding that contributes to various environmental benefits. Currently, NPIs are checked for any climate finance component. This is a very recent initiative and still requires the definition of institutional responsibilities and methodology for tagging.

The BUR1 was the first report which reported the financial support needed and received. During the elaboration of the BUR1, a gap analysis on institutional arrangements highlighted the need to establish a climate finance tracking system which will be used for the basis of this CBIT project. Furthermore, MoE is implementing a GCF Readiness support programme which is aimed to monitor, oversee and streamline climate finance systems related to GCF projects. As a part of this programme, MoE is developing a platform accessible via the MoE's website to communicate GCF project information between NDA and stakeholders. Table 9 provides detailed information regarding these projects.

Table 9: Baseline projects for tracking of climate finance and financial support needed and received

Project and time	Funding Source	Description of support	Status of Implementation
First Biennial Update report (BUR1) 2017 - 2019	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	The project completed a gap analysis on institutional arrangement required to establish a climate finance tracking system. This will form the basis for further work in the CBIT project. Furthermore, the project conducted initial mapping of climate finance resources and mapping of funding and support to help validate and seed the system developed under CBIT project.	Completed

<p>GCF Readiness support</p> <p>2018 - 2019</p>	<p>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p>	<p>The outcome of this project is Monitoring, Oversight and Streamlining of climate finance systems related to GCF projects. The relevant activity for tracking of Climate Finance will be the development of a platform accessible via the MoE's website to communicate GCF project information between NDA and stakeholders.</p> <p>The activities which will be monitored using the coordination mechanism including:</p> <p>Monitoring progress of GCF projects</p> <p>Grievance mechanism for project stakeholders</p> <p>Disbursement of GCF project finance including GCF funds and co-finance.</p>	<p>On-going</p>
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During the implementation of the aforementioned projects the following barriers were identified for tracking of climate finance and financial support needed and received:

- Limited access to climate finance data for national projects and limited participation of line ministries in data analysis and reporting of finance data.
- Lack of a centralized registry which records MoUs encompassing financial data, including values of training delivered via donor assistance.
- There is no existing mechanism to record and report the private sector's climate-related investments.

Linkages between the baseline projects and CBIT work

The CBIT support will address the identified barriers by strengthening the existing institutional arrangement in GHG inventory compilation, tracking of mitigation and adaptation actions and support received. Databases will be established in the Ministry of Environment which are expected to improve the data management. These databases will be linked to ensure a holistic approach to meet all the requirements of ETF of PA.

The CBIT proposal is also designed to complement the ongoing projects funded by bilateral and multilateral donor assistance. Building on the findings of the NC2 and BUR1 project and addressing the need for the establishment of a robust MRV system as well as a mechanism to track the support received and needed, this project will help to develop a permanent institutional arrangement for GHG inventory compilation, tracking of NDC targets and adaptation actions as well as tracking of climate finance mobilized in the country.

The initial proposal for the MRV system for mitigation actions developed under the BUR1 support will be used as a basis for establishment of MRV system for tracking of mitigation actions in the country.

The CBIT project will support the development of a comprehensive MRV system for mitigation action, with particular focus on energy and waste incorporating the outputs of the ICAT project. The details of the linkages between recently completed baseline projects and CBIT works is given in the Table 7.

The trainings and assessments to be conducted under the CBIT project will complement the on-going works of NC3 particularly in the GHG inventory compilation, reporting of mitigation actions and conducting the Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) assessments.

Table 10: Linkages between baseline projects and cbit support

Baseline Project	Linkage to CBIT works	Timeline of the project
Second National Communication (NC2)	The gaps and needs identified was reflected in the CBIT proposal.	Completed

Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	<p>The initial proposal of MRV system for mitigation actions developed under BUR1 will be used to establish the institutional arrangement and capacity building of stakeholders.</p> <p>The initial assessment on tracking of climate finance conducted under the BUR1 was used to develop the project activities under the CBIT project.</p>	Completed
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	The MRV system for waste sector developed under ICAT support will be incorporated in the data management system to be established under CBIT support.	On-going and expected to be completed in the first year of CBIT project
Maldives NAP Proposal to Green Climate Fund	The adaptation MRV system activities not covered under the NAP proposal are included in the CBIT project.	Draft proposal not approved
GCF readiness support	The CBIT project will use the approach and systems developed in the GCF readiness project for work on tracking climate finance. This will be focused on ensuring consistency between the systems.	On-going and expected to be completed in the first year of CBIT project
Development of Maldives Climate Change Act (MCCA)	The Draft Maldives Climate change bill once ratified will provide a legal framework for implementation of MRV systems and other monitoring tools developed under the CBIT project.	Drafting completed and in the parliament for discussion.
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) project	The NDC implementation plan developed under the INDC support will be used as a basis for establishment of MRV system for mitigation actions as well tracking of adaptation actions.	Completed
Third National Communication (NC3) project	The assessment, data collected and training conducted for the elaboration of TNC will populate the data collection system developed under the CBIT support.	On-going and expected to be completed in the second year of CBIT project

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs and activity/deliverables

The baseline projects such as the NC2 and BUR1 have built a basic foundation for the GHG inventory compilation and the BUR1 has identified the gaps and barriers for an MRV system for mitigation actions and preliminary assessment for tracking climate finance in the Maldives. However, CBIT support is required to address the identified challenges and implement the necessary activities to facilitate the compilation of GHG inventories, and tracking of mitigation, adaptation actions and support received on a continuous basis.

The requested support is in alignment with the Climate Change Focal Area Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies of GEF7 Replenishment Programming Directions and Paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions. This proposal is in line with UN Environment's Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees Celsius stabilization pathway.

This CBIT project is aimed to establish and enhance the Maldives' transparency system, in line with ETF of the PA. To achieve this objective, the following efforts are needed:

- (i) strengthening and formalizing long-term institutional arrangements;
- (ii) systemizing data collection and processing;
- (iii) developing indicators and advancing methodologies, as well as improving the overall data quality and management procedures, for preparing GHG inventories, tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and climate finance in an integrated manner. The final goal is to inform the national decision-making process as well as regularly report to the UNFCCC process.

The project includes two components:

- Component 1: The Maldives' National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory System improved.
- Component 2: The Maldives' Transparency Framework for mitigation and adaptation actions and resilience building, including tracking support for implementation.

Component 1 is designed to enable Maldives to meet the GHG inventory reporting requirements under the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) outlined under the ETF of PA. Particularly, Chapter II of the MPGs contained in the annex of decision 18/CMA.1. Component 2 is designed to meet the NDC tracking requirements of MPGs and both components are aimed to enable Maldives to submit the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) in a timely and regular manner.

Each component involves the delivery of key training and capacity building workshops. These workshops will be designed with gender considerations in mind, both in terms of encouraging equal participation and access for men and women. The workshops will be designed taking into account the different needs and approaches. The Gender Expert (see Gender Equality section) will advise on the design of the workshop and enhancing engagement of men and women in the workshops.

Table 11 below outlines the links between the outputs from this project and those of the NC3, ICAT, GCF Readiness and NAP projects. Where activities are aligned, the CBIT proposal activities will incorporate and build on any findings from the NC3 and ICAT project.

Table 11: Alignment of CBIT project outputs and NC3 and ICAT project outputs

CBIT project outputs	Alignment with outputs of NC3	Alignment with outputs of ICAT (Waste Sector MRV project)	Alignment with outputs of GCF Readiness Project	Alignment with outputs of NAPs proposal

<p>Output 1.1 Institutional arrangements for cross ministry cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for preparing GHG inventory to comply with the ETF established and formalized.</p>	<p>Output 3.1: The national GHG inventory management systems strengthened</p> <p>Output 10.1 Stocktaking assessment conducted and institutional arrangements for preparation of subsequent NCs described.</p>	<p>Output 2.3 Elaboration of a guideline(s) with procedures for training in data collection and data management for waste sector GHG inventory.</p>		
<p>Output 1.2 National GHG database management system for GHG data established in the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Output 3.3: National GHG Inventory Report prepared, and GHG inventory data archived</p>			

<p>Output 2.1 Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing climate change mitigation data collection and processing established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Technical capacity for climate change mitigation actions team strengthened</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Assessment of key barriers and gaps hindering data and information sharing among waste stakeholders (from the private and public sector)</p> <p>Output 3.2: Based on the findings of output 3.1, elaboration of a roadmap, compiling the most suitable instruments for facilitating data sharing and reflecting key steps and implementation procedures for removing barriers, key implementing actors, roles</p>		
<p>Output 2.2 Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>Output 4.1 climate change mitigation actions strengthened</p> <p>OUTPUT 4.2: Updated Baseline data collected and Baseline Scenario to 2040 modeled</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Development of procedures and methodologies for data collection and data management for the waste sector, and its integration into the existing MRV arrangements of the country</p>		

<p>Output 2.3 Tracking Adaptation Actions: Metrics for monitoring the implementation of adaptation plans and, actions and assessing the impacts of these in addressing vulnerabilities both at national and local level developed.</p>	<p>Output 5.1: Technical capacity for Vulnerability and Adaptation mechanism team strengthened.</p> <p>Output 5.3: Vulnerability assessment completed.</p> <p>Output 5.4: Assessment of adaptation measures completed.</p> <p>Output 5.5: Vulnerability and adaptation report completed, and data/information archived.</p>		<p>Output 3.1.1: Institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process established.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1: Climate change information for medium- and long-term adaptation planning collated and gaps in knowledge identified and addressed</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Monitoring and evaluation system for the NAP process and its outputs established.</p>
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<p>Output 2.4 Tracking support for NDC Implementation: Institutional arrangements, including methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting support and Web based reporting system developed and integrated in national financial systems</p>	<p>Output 7.1: Strengthen Financial, technical and capacity needs documented</p> <p>Data collection on finance and support to populate the tools and systems created under CBIT support.</p>		<p>Activity 1.4: Monitoring, oversight and streamlining of climate finance including development of a platform on MoE website to communicate between NDA and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.2: Planning and budgeting framework for climate change adaptation reviewed and strengthened.</p> <p>Output 3.4.1: Adaptation finance options discussed and finance action plan for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions developed.</p>
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The following is a description of the behavioral change desired and for each of the two outcomes of the CBIT project.

Table 12: The current limiting behavior that will be addressed and desired behaviour

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behavior
Outcome 1: The Maldives is able to regularly compile consistent and accurate sectorial GHG inventories to regularly report to UNFCCC.	
<p>? Data is collected by stakeholders for their own purposes and not tailored for GHG inventory compilation in terms of approach, content, and format.</p> <p>? Stakeholders are unwilling to collect, compile or share data for the inventory because there is low level of awareness of GHG data reporting, it is additional work (i.e. not a priority or aligned with day to day objectives) and because there is mistrust around conflicting mandates and data ownership (particularly in the public and tourism sectors)</p> <p>? The current institutional arrangements for collection of GHG inventory data are for temporary and formed on project basis.</p> <p>? Stakeholders lack the technical knowledge in GHG inventory compilation hence, all the GHG inventory compilation works are carried out by the CCD of MoE.</p>	<p>? Mainstreaming the desired outcomes of the CBIT project is expected to improve the awareness of the stakeholders regarding the importance of collecting of data for sectorial planning purpose.</p> <p>? Early engagement of the stakeholders during the development of the data management systems in the project is expected to create a sense of ownership of the data system and will encourage change of behavior towards data generation, sharing and compiling.</p> <p>? The introduction of MOUs and TORs for the stakeholders will make the institutional arrangement permanent.</p> <p>? The capacity building works undertaken by the project will build the institutional capacity of the inline ministries so that they will be able to elaborate sectorial GHG inventories.</p>
Outcome 2: Maldives tracks and report transparently its mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as support for implementation, to UNFCCC and inform its climate policy/action development.	

? There is a general lack of awareness of the stakeholders regarding the NDC targets, adaptation actions and climate finance.

? Most of the stakeholders implementing renewable energy projects do not collect energy generation data which is essential for estimation of the CO₂ emission reduction, but instead track co-benefits associated with the mitigation action.

? Sectorial emission targets, particularly in the energy sector, are not streamlined with NDC targets.

? Private sector stakeholders, particularly the tourism sector, do not report on their implementation of renewable energy projects or adaptation actions in their premises. This is mainly due to a lack of a legal requirement and reporting on these are perceived as a burden with no benefit for them in return.

? The capacity building activities under CBIT support are expected to create awareness regarding NDC targets, particularly for private sector stakeholders and public sector ministries implementing mitigation and adaptation actions. This will facilitate the streamlining of sectorial emission reduction targets with NDC targets and facilitate the adoption of emission reductions as a key indicator for tracking the implementation of renewable energy projects. Once ratified, the draft climate change bill will provide mandate for the stakeholders to provide the activity data for tracking of these actions.

? The legal framework for reporting by non-state actors e.g. NGOs and private sector, on climate finance received and invested in climate change mitigation or adaptation actions will be formulated in consultation with the stakeholders and is expected to mandate and incentivize private sector to report these data in a regular manner. The non-disclosure clauses of the legal framework are expected to increase trust of the non-state actors.

Outcome 1: The Maldives is able to regularly compile consistent and accurate sectorial GHG inventories to regularly report to UNFCCC.

This component aims to strengthen the GHG inventory process and improve the quality of the GHG inventory through the establishment of long-term institutional arrangements for data collection and GHG emission estimation by stakeholders, and the development of a GHG data archiving system. This component will also support the development of templates for data collection, guidance on data collection, development of country specific emission factors and the QA/QC process.

The CBIT project proposes activities that will allow the country to use a more detailed level of emission estimation to better track the emission trend changes by sector and to monitor the progress of

NDC implementation. The project will support the transition to higher tier methods through the identification of country-specific emission factors, selection of technology specific calculation methods, designing of modalities and procedures for QA/QC, providing training to staff in line ministries and agencies and development of statistical methods for more comprehensive data gathering.

The Overall responsibility of coordination of the Inventory related data collection will be done by the Inventory Coordinator (IC) who is a civil servant based in the CCD of MoE. IC will work closely with the consultants developing different deliverables under the component to ensure that capacity building of the civil servants in the climate change department and other inline ministries are done.

Output 1.1 Institutional arrangements for cross ministry cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for preparing GHG inventory to comply with the ETF established and formalized.

An institutional mechanism for inter-ministerial cooperation to systemize data collection and processing will be developed. This will be in line with the institutional arrangements prescribed under the proposed MCCA. Once ratified, MCCA will provide legal authority to Ministry of Environment to develop regulations and collect information required for national climate change reporting. The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) will be established under the MCCA which will be the top advisory council which will guide Ministry of Environment on NDC implementation and implementation of other reporting obligations under PA and UNFCCC.

The Ministry of Environment will be the lead agency and the in line stakeholders include Ministry of Transport, Maldives Energy Authority (MEA), Ministry of Tourism, utility companies, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Maldives Customs Service (MCS) and private sector companies. The Inventory and Mitigation Working Group established under BUR1 and NC3 will be the main national committee to oversee and provide technical guidance for the GHG inventory process.

The institutional mechanism will be based on a gap assessment by reviewing the existing institutional arrangements and capacities for data collection, analysis and reporting. It will build on the temporary project specific institutional arrangements established under the NC2 and BUR1 process for GHG inventory preparation and the stock take exercises conducted for the NC2 and BUR1. The focus of the gap assessment will be to provide a broader overview of the current institutional set-up and remaining gaps that need to be addressed to comply with the ETF of the PA, covering the preparation of GHG

inventory. To formalize and facilitate this institutional mechanism, a technical guideline will be drafted to provide a clear definition of responsibilities and roles of line ministries, agencies and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. data providers such as the private sector) with regard to data collection. This also includes the identification and empowerment of the lead agency in charge of the overall national GHG inventory process. The regulation will be complemented by specific mandates and data-sharing agreements to further enhance and sustain production, collection, and timely reporting of emission data to support the GHG inventory process over time. This mechanism will strengthen collaboration between relevant ministries and agencies, and thus facilitate learning and identification of synergies and overlaps in data collection processes and other data-related activities. Involving and coordinating with agencies and ministries in the inventory process early on will build mutual trust and ensure overall buy-in for the process which is key to build a perennial transparency system in the country. This work will be done through a series of smaller consultations with a range of stakeholders in addition to the three stakeholder workshops planned. This process is likely to be iterative and therefore may require several short, ad-hoc consultations with relevant agencies.

This Output directly addresses the barrier of temporary, insufficient and incompletely defined coordination and cooperation, which were identified above while reducing reliance on consultants and ad-hoc working groups. It addresses the need for institutional development by ensuring greater participation from relevant agencies, as identified in the key stakeholder consultation.

Proposed activities

? **Activity 1.1.1:** Review the findings of the stocktaking exercise done for the BUR1 project and assess its relevance and any potential gaps related to role, responsibilities, resources, personnel and data collection capacity of key line ministries and agencies.

? **Activity 1.1.2:** Develop design options for institutional arrangements and finalizing the design through consultations. The institutional arrangements will outline clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of involved ministries, agencies and external data providers for data production, collection and reporting. In addition, this will include the human resource requirements and Terms of Reference (TOR) for operating the institutional arrangements.

? **Activity 1.1.3:** Finalize the permanent structures and processes in line with the roles and responsibilities of involved sectorial stakeholders for the GHG inventory system through stakeholder consultations.

? **Activity 1.1.4:** Draft technical guidelines defining the roles and responsibility of line ministries, agencies and relevant stakeholders for GHG data collection for consideration and adoption by the Ministry of Environment.

? **Activity 1.1.5:** Draft three (3) generic MOUs for government institutions, state-owned companies/companies with majority government shares and private sector stakeholders and initiate the process for its adoption.

? **Activity 1.1.6:** Organize three (3) stakeholder workshops with all involved ministries to inform about the inter-ministerial cooperation mechanism and the related roles and tasks.

Deliverables

? **Deliverable 1.1.1:** Stock-take/gap assessment and design option report on the institutional arrangements for GHG inventory.

? **Deliverable 1.1.2:** Draft Technical Guideline which defines the roles and responsibility of all the stakeholders involved in GHG inventory data collection.

? **Deliverable 1.1.3:** Three (3) generic MOUs for government institutions, state-owned companies/companies with majority government shares, and private sector stakeholders for data sharing.

? **Deliverable 1.1.4:** Three (3) Workshop reports of inter-ministerial coordination mechanism consultation and finalization.

Output 1.2. National GHG database management system for GHG data established in the Ministry of Environment.

The BUR1 preparation process, as well as the stakeholder consultations for the preparation of the CEO Endorsement document, revealed that current arrangements for database management are insufficient to support inventory activities. A robust, systematic and long-lasting national GHG database management system will be developed under this output that enables data collection from line ministries and other relevant actors, incorporation and harmonization of GHG data, and that simplifies future inventory processes. The development of the GHG inventory database will involve designing the requirements of the database management system in consultation with the stakeholders. This designing work will involve development of data entry formats, determination of entities which will be provided with access for data entry. Analysis and aggregation of the entered data will be conducted by the system. A user-friendly interface will be designed. The funding requirements for maintenance of the

GHG database management system will be arranged by MoE through national budget. CCD and IT department of MoE will collaborate in maintenance of the GHG database management system.

This data management system will be strengthened, maintained and updated with revised emission factors, guidelines, toolkits, spreadsheets and protocols for data collection and methodological developments important to the inventory process. Spreadsheets will be developed with help from sectoral experts to show the unique needs and characteristics of sectors and will build on IPCC software. Guidelines will be developed, showing procedures for using the spreadsheets and for the details associated with each step of the inventory compilation process. The establishment of a national GHG database management system will also enable a more frequent update of inventory data to comply with the new requirements under the ETF.

The data sets and inputs in the GHG inventory are also very relevant for NDC tracking activities. The output of the inventory itself provides a strong driver for mitigation action and evidence of successful mitigation initiatives, validating funding and support and providing incentive and information for future informed decision making. As such, it will be important that any GHG inventory database management system developed under this CBIT project is technically integrated, and institutionally coordinated, with the proposed NDC tracking systems for mitigation, adaptation and support.

The transport sector contributes to 25% of the GHG emissions in the 2015 inventory and was considered a key category during the key category analysis in both level and trend assessments. However, there are unique constraints in obtaining the activity data in transport sector. During stakeholder consultation, a need was identified to improve the data collection mechanism for the Ministry of Transport. A database will be developed and hosted by Ministry of Transport which will be linked to the GHG data management system to be established in the Ministry of Environment.

Therefore, the following activities are proposed:

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 1.2.1:** Design the database management system for data storage related to GHG inventory with access for ministries to feed in data and undertake sectoral inventory provisions, as well as mechanisms for QA/QC, coordinated and integrated with the proposed NDC tracking systems on mitigation (Activity 2.2.6), adaptation (Activity 2.3.3) and support (Activity 2.4.4).

? **Activity 1.2.2:** Develop guidelines and protocols for data collection and reporting to ensure consistency and quality of data.

? **Activity 1.2.3:** Design a database for the Ministry of Transport data in line with the GHG data requirements of Ministry of Environment.

? **Activity 1.2.4:** Develop sector specific GHG emission spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines for relevant key categories.

? **Activity 1.2.5:** Conduct four (4) training workshops on GHG inventory compilation and maintenance of the database management system for the staff involved in GHG inventory compilation.

Deliverables

? **Deliverable 1.2.1:** Database management system for data storage related to GHG inventory.

? **Deliverable 1.2.2:** Guidelines and protocols for GHG data collection.

? **Deliverable 1.2.3:** Sector-specific GHG emission calculation spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines.

? **Deliverable 1.2.4:** Database for the Ministry of Transport.

? **Deliverable 1.2.5:** Four (4) workshop reports on consultation and finalization of GHG inventory compilation and maintenance of the database management system.

Output 1.3. Country-specific emission factors, for the relevant source categories of energy, and/or waste sectors developed to increase the reliability and accuracy of the GHG Inventory.

Default IPCC emission factors have been used for the previous GHG inventories prepared under the NC1, NC2 and BUR1, which can likely result in the overestimation of emissions as highlighted in the BUR1. Therefore, this output will focus on developing country specific emission factors for Energy Industries ? Liquid Fuels (1.A.1) and Water-borne Navigation - Liquid Fuels (1.A.3.d).

This output supports the country in evolving the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its national GHG inventory system through the following activities:

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 1.3.1:** Conduct an emission-factor study and develop country specific emission factors for Energy Industries ? Liquid Fuels (1.A.1) and Water-borne Navigation - Liquid Fuels (1.A.3.d). This study will be conducted in collaboration with the Maldives National University (MNU) and other national institutions to build their capacity for GHG inventory related research works.
- ? **Activity 1.3.2:** Conduct one (1) workshop on the country specific emission factors.

Deliverables

- ? **Deliverable 1.3.1:** A country specific emission factors report for the identified Energy Industries ? Liquid Fuels (1.A.1) and Water-borne Navigation - Liquid Fuels (1.A.3.d).
- ? **Deliverable 1.3.2:** Workshop report on the country specific emission factors.

Output 1.4 Modalities and procedures for implementation of QA/QC designed and adopted by inventory team based in Ministry of Environment

Quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) are essential procedures for ensuring the quality of data in the process of GHG inventory compilation. Establishing a QA/QC system, including the elaboration of a QA/QC plan and related procedures, facilitates regular GHG inventory compilation, which involves large amounts of data and information, provided by different agencies and institutions. Currently no QA/QC procedures exist, and the experts involved lack adequate capacities to carry out QA/QC procedures.

In addition, so far, the MoE, responsible for preparing GHG inventory, has been collecting data from published sources for preparing the GHG inventory. As the inventory is undertaken at Tier I level, data collection is primarily focused on activity data, rather than country-specific emission factors. Therefore, QA/QC is limited to ensuring that the definition of activity data retrieved from published data sources matches with the requirements of activity data for GHG inventory compilation. This

output will deliver a well-defined and institutionalized QA/QC system for inventory preparation including methodologies and guidelines for relevant agencies, with a view to strengthen the integrity, accuracy and completeness of the GHG inventory and enhance technical capacities in the long-term. The QA/QC system will follow 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

The project will also assist MEA in development of a mechanism by which MEA can verify power production data. MEA is the main source of data for the energy industries category of the GHG inventory. This will enable the Ministry of Environment to verify the data for energy industries on regular basis.

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 1.4.1:** Develop a QA/QC plan for GHG Inventory preparation, including:
 - o General and category-specific QC procedures and methods following IPCC guidance, for institutions involved;
 - o QA review procedures for lead agencies to assess the quality of data collected and provided by line agencies;
 - o TOR for personnel within lead agencies to coordinate and undertake those QA/QC activities;
 - o Proposal of methods for documentation, reporting and archiving of inventory data and related material, and QC activities.
- ? **Activity 1.4.2:** Adapt guidance and training material for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures in the GHG inventory compilation.
- ? **Activity 1.4.3:** Develop a mechanism by which MEA can verify power production data.
- ? **Activity 1.4.4:** Provide training to staff in the different agencies involved in the GHG inventory process to introduce the QA/QC plan and distribute checklists.

Deliverable

- ? **Deliverable 1.4.1:** Report on mechanism for MEA to verify power production data.

- ? **Deliverable 1.4.2:** QA/QC plans and training materials
- ? **Deliverable 1.4.3:** Three (3) training workshop reports on QA/QC plans

Outcome 2. The Maldives tracks and reports transparently its mitigation and adaptation in implementing NDC to UNFCCC and inform climate policy and action development.

The Maldives is preparing its first NDC implementation plan covering mitigation actions in the Energy, Transport, and Waste sectors. Monitoring of mitigation actions is vital to understand the effectiveness of implementation and extent to which those actions have achieved the NDC goal, and to determine whether policy adjustments and further resources are required for their implementation. In order to fulfil the ETF of the PA parties are required to regularly provide necessary information to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contributions". Thus, the Maldives needs to establish institutional and technical capacities for transparency on NDC implementation. Tracking progress is also crucial for increasing ambition, since each NDC submission must present a progression over the last NDC.

The adaptation component of Maldives' NDC outlines adaptation goals in 10 key areas. These areas include 1) Enhancing Food Security; 2) Infrastructure Resilience; 3) Public Health; 4) Enhancing Water Security; 5) Coastal Protection; 6) Safeguarding coral reef and its biodiversity; 7) Tourism; 8) Fisheries; 9) Early Warning and Systematic Observation and 10) Cross cutting issues. The CBIT support will develop a mechanism to track the adaptation actions in enhancing food security area and some other cross cutting issues. CBIT support will develop a mechanism to track the associated climate finance received and mobilized by the country for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

As discussed in Section 1b.2 Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, the Maldives currently does not have a system of tracking implementation of climate actions in place. There is an overall government programme monitoring system, which is more focused on fund dispersal and in some cases targets achieved. The system is not designed to assess the GHG reductions of the mitigation actions nor is the data collection of this system designed to collect relevant data for assessment. Further, the country lacks methodologies and capacities to undertake such assessments and collect relevant data.

Thus, the second component of the current CBIT proposal is aimed at establishing systems for tracking progress on implementing mitigation and adaptation actions and support received to achieve the NDC goals.

All the outputs and activities under this component will be implemented in close collaboration with civil servants of the CCD of MoE to ensure that their technical capacity is built and ensure continuity of the project activities beyond the project period. The MRV Coordinator, who is a civil servant of CCD, will be responsible for overseeing the project activities under this component.

Output 2.1: Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing data collection and processing of climate change mitigation data established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.

This output will design institutional arrangements for the tracking of mitigation actions building on the previous institutional arrangement used for NC2 and BUR1. The BUR1 process has established an ad-hoc working group to collect information on mitigation actions and assess the GHG impacts. The current exercise will build on it and take into account the arrangement for NDC coordination and implementation in the country. This work will focus primarily on the Energy sector (including transport) and Waste as the primary sectors.

Under this output, an assessment of the existing legal arrangements for sharing data required for GHG emission reductions will be conducted and identification of bottlenecks for the flow of relevant data. For instance, Guidelines will be developed on specific reporting processes to remove existing bottlenecks.

Building technical capacity of the inline stakeholders is key to successful tracking of GHG emission reductions, this project will train the staff within the Energy Department, Waste Management and Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Transport, MEA and utility company staff on guidelines and reporting procedures developed. Furthermore, training will be conducted on energy/mitigation modelling software such as Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) ? Integrated Benefits Calculator (IBC), Hybrid Optimization Model for Electric Renewables (HOMER) and trainings on basic energy statistics.

The project will assist MoE to complete a Maldives Energy Supply and Demand study for the years 2018 to 2020. This study is expected to inform an update to the baseline scenarios for the mitigation modelling for the NDC targets and will be used for subsequent NDC revision cycles. The latest energy supply and demand study available is for the year 2012. This was utilized for proposing the NDC targets in 2015. In order to ensure the sustainability of the activity, capacity building of the energy department staff of MoE will be trained on data collection and methodologies used to estimate energy supply and demand.

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 2.1.1:** Update the gaps and needs identified in the BUR1 for establishment of a robust MRV system by holding a consultative workshop for all the stakeholders involved in MRV of mitigation actions.
- ? **Activity 2.1.2:** Based on the updated gaps and needs identified under Activity 2.1.1, strengthen the institutional arrangements for the monitoring of mitigation actions, including outlining relevant legal frameworks which act as bottlenecks for collection of mitigation data from implementation entities of mitigation projects in the energy sector.
- ? **Activity 2.1.3:** Coordinate with President's Office and get a presidential decree to formalize the institutional arrangement for MRV of NDC mitigation actions.
- ? **Activity 2.1.4:** Develop guidelines on reporting procedures of GHG emission reduction estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the Energy sector and train the staff involved in implementation of mitigation actions.
- ? **Activity 2.1.5:** Provide training to related stakeholders to enhance technical capacities on processes and procedures for on reporting GHG emission reductions and energy/mitigation modelling software such as LEAP-IBC, HOMER and basic statistics.
- ? **Activity 2.1.6:** Develop the Roadmap Draft ? (the process and phases for ETF) and update it after further consultations. The roadmap details the activities that need to be implemented for obtaining reliable and regular information on GHG emissions and mitigation actions.
- ? **Activity 2.1.7:** Conduct energy supply and demand study for year 2018 ? 2020 with capacity building of the Ministry of Environment staff.

Deliverable

- ? **Deliverable 2.1.1:** Report on gaps and needs and institutional arrangements for the monitoring of mitigation actions, including outlining relevant legal frameworks which act as bottlenecks for collection of mitigation data.
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.2:** Roadmap (the process and phases for ETF)
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.3:** A presidential decree to formalize institutional arrangement for MRV of NDC mitigation action.
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.4:** Guidelines on reporting procedures of GHG estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the energy and waste sector.
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.5:** Energy supply and demand study for the Maldives including capacity building of Ministry of Environment staff.
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.6:** Six (6) training reports on mitigation/energy modelling software such as LEAP-IBC and HOMER and short-term training on basic energy statistics.
- ? **Deliverable 2.1.7:** Workshop report on consultative workshop on updating the needs and gaps for an MRV system of mitigation actions.

Output 2.2 Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.

This output will address the existing gaps such as lack of relevant methodologies and tools, and related human capacities, for tracking progress of mitigation actions outlined in its NC2 and BUR1.

Under this output, an information matrix and monitoring indicators will be developed to track NDC progress and related mitigation actions. Training programs will be developed for officials from relevant sectors, lead agencies and actors. This output will also address the procedure to archive data from actors involved in collecting, assessing and reporting GHG mitigation impact of mitigation impacts. A central web-based platform will be developed to monitor, collect, store, evaluate, document and report on such data. In addition, the undeveloped process of accessing and sharing relevant data across key Maldivian agencies and sectors working at various levels of governance (i.e., from national to sub-national levels) will be advanced and facilitated by the platform.

Data sources and outputs of the GHG inventory and adaptation tracking will be relevant and, in some cases, overlapping with the data needed for effective mitigation tracking. As such, it will be important to develop an integrated data management system. Given that different actors may be involved in the GHG inventory preparation, adaptation and mitigation action tracking, the system will need a flexible approach to administration and access. However, it is anticipated that the development of an integrated system will reduce duplication of effort and increase efficiency and the chance of long term use for the system.

This will enable stakeholders to continue, beyond the project lifetime, using data to inform sectorial and national decision-making processes. The platform will need devoted resources (human and financial) for constant maintenance and enhancement.

All the data sharing platforms to be established under the CBIT support will be linked and hosted by the Ministry of Environment to ensure consistency of approach and efficient use of resources. The design and development of the platform will be undertaken through a participatory process where all key agencies and stakeholders will be involved.

All the activities under the output will be implemented with stakeholder consultation at the development and finalization stage of each of the deliverables. Two capacity building workshops will be conducted to enhance their technical capacity for using the tools, methodologies and online data management system to be developed under this output.

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 2.2.1:** Develop sector specific sex disaggregated indicators with support of sectorial experts and stakeholders for tracking of the Maldives? mitigation actions.
- ? **Activity 2.2.2:** Develop tools and methodologies for estimating the indicators and protocols for data monitoring needed for estimating indicators.
- ? **Activity 2.2.3:** Provide recommendations of indicators, characteristics, periodicity for gathering information, and the actors and institutions in charge of measuring them.
- ? **Activity 2.2.4:** Develop training modules, guidelines and provide training for staff in relevant agencies on the use of and the reporting on the specific indicators.
- ? **Activity 2.2.5:** Define and implement a specific validation method for the list of recommended indicators.

? **Activity 2.2.6:** Establish a linked online data management system to collect, aggregate and archive mitigation data, integrated and coordinated with the GHG inventory (Activity 1.2.1), adaptation (Activity 2.3.3) and support (Activity 2.4.4). Make it available to ministries and decision-makers, including training of data provider representatives on the system operation.

Deliverable

? **Deliverable 2.2.1:** Tools, methodologies for estimation of mitigation indicators to track the NDC implementation and train on usage of indicators.

? **Deliverable 2.2.2:** Online data management system to collect, aggregate and archive data and make it available to ministries and decision-makers, including training of data provider representatives on the system operation.

? **Deliverable 2.2.3:** Two reports on capacity building workshops conducted for stakeholders on use of tools, methodologies, indicators for NDC implementation and use of online data management system.

Output 2.3 Tracking Adaptation Actions: data collection mechanism enhanced for local level adaptation planning.

As indicated above, the Maldives NAP proposal is currently in the approval process. The following table 13 indicates the main outputs and activities of the draft Maldives NAP proposal relevant to the work under this CBIT project;

Table 13: The expected outcomes and main outputs of Maldives NAP proposal

Main Outputs	Proposed Activities
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<p>Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Institutional capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process established.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Planning and budgeting framework for climate change adaptation reviewed and strengthened.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Monitoring and evaluation system for the NAP process and its outputs established.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Lessons learned from the NAP process systematically gathered, stored and disseminated to inform future iterations of the NAP process</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Climate change information for medium- and long-term adaptation planning collated and gaps in knowledge identified and addressed;</p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Sectoral, national and island level adaptation strategies developed.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1: Adaptation finance options discussed and finance action plan for medium- to long-term adaptation interventions developed.</p>

This output will focus on articulating the architecture, designing metrics and establishing a M&E system for monitoring the implementation of adaptation plans and actions and assessing the impacts of these in addressing vulnerabilities. Thus, the CBIT work will complement the NAP process by broadening the scope to include and integrate M&E activities related to other adaptation activities undertaken by various organizations and sectors. Further, the legal arrangements and institutional framework for monitoring adaptation will be designed in accordance with the NAP institutional arrangements and legal framework. It will be vital for this process to develop formal mechanisms through which communities and other key end-users (e.g., private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), and marginalized groups) can hold government agencies accountable for implementing community adaptation efforts. Transparent methodologies to track adaptation (e.g., identifying processes for collection, storing, analysis and disseminating data) will be developed in consultation with the national climate change steering committee and other relevant stakeholders through participatory and co-designing approaches.

This output will define and propose a set of metrics that can track the progress of adaptation activities undertaken by various organizations and sectors and assess their impacts in reducing vulnerabilities both at local and national levels. Currently, the vulnerability and adaptation needs assessments have been done through projects and no systematic institutional arrangements exist for regular assessment.

The NAP process is the first exercise to institutionalize the national adaptation process and initiate the basic core for an adaptation action tracking system. The NAP process will be focused on M&E of the NAP steps and implementation of the steps. The current output will complement the outputs of NAP by developing appropriate quantitative and qualitative metrics and indicators for tracking adaptation actions that can complement NAP activities and other local or national development initiatives (e.g., SDG work). In developing indicators, attention will be paid to identifying indicators that are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound) but also sex disaggregated. Further methodologies and tools will be developed to use the data to assess the effectiveness of implementation and its impacts on reducing vulnerabilities. Given the remoteness of the outer islands, specific consideration will also be paid to developing indicators with island communities and Atoll Councils, which can be monitored through these local stakeholders, and thus developing capacity at the local level for tracking adaptation. Such efforts are critical for empowering end-users and ensuring accountability of national adaptation efforts, particularly for enabling communities to articulate their concerns. For instance, this output will amend existing tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation on early warning and systematic observation which is identified as a key vulnerable sector in Maldives NDC. This activity will include collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to collect loss and damage data for extreme weather events. Currently, the damage data is collected at island level using island councils and verified by enforcement authorities like Maldives Police Services (MPS). The system currently does not collect any loss data and the CBIT support will develop tools and methodologies to incorporate the loss data and incorporate loss and damage data into DesInventar^[6] open source software. This will enable NDMA to report accurate information to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Ministry of Environment to track loss and damage data to be reported in BTR under the provision of ? Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts? in Chapter IV of the MPGs . The amended system will be piloted in 5 selected islands. Based on the findings of the pilot phase, the system will be adopted for other islands even after the CBIT project period. The data collected from this piloting exercise will feed into the database to be established under activity 2.3.4 of this output.

Food security is one of the key vulnerabilities of the Maldives as identified in NAPA, NC1, NC2. Under this output a full set of operational climate risks, vulnerability and adaptive capacity indicators for the agricultures sector will be developed. The remaining sectors indicators will be developed under the NAPs. These indicators are expected to assist Ministry of Environment in tracking the adaptation goals outlined in the NDC. These indicators will also assist the Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) assessments to be conducted for NC3.

Any database system developed under this output should also be linked with the mitigation action (Output 2.2) and finance and support (Output 2.4) databases also developed under this CBIT programme. Much of the data and stakeholders is likely to be cross-cutting and shared between the

separate thematic areas and as such any IT systems designed to track this information should be linked to streamline the MRV activities.

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 2.3.1:** With reference to the NAP process, review any ongoing stock taking activities, and address any gaps with respect to the legal arrangements, mandates and institutional framework for adaptation monitoring.
- ? **Activity 2.3.2:** Establish and formalize institutional arrangements, modalities, outlining reporting, role and responsibilities and take advantage of synergies with the NAP institutional arrangements and legal framework.
- ? **Activity 2.3.3:** Carry out a feasibility study for the standardization of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases
- ? **Activity 2.3.4:** Establish and maintain the adaptation database system in collaboration with different stakeholders involved in the NAP process, integrated and coordinated with mitigation action tracking (Activity 2.2.6) and support (Activity 2.4.4).
- ? **Activity 2.3.5:** Amend existing tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation on key vulnerable area: Early Warning and Systematic Observation, identified in the Maldives NDC.
- ? **Activity 2.3.6:** Pilot the improved tools and methodologies developed under activity 2.3.6 in Five (5) selected islands and train the local council's staff on collection of extreme weather events information.
- ? **Activity 2.3.7:** Develop a full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability, or adaptive capacity indicators for agriculture sector.

Deliverables

- ? **Deliverable 2.3.1:** Stocktake report on the adaptation monitoring.
- ? **Deliverable 2.3.2:** Feasibility study for the standardization of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases.
- ? **Deliverable 2.3.3:** Database system for tracking of adaptation actions.

? **Deliverable 2.3.4:** Report on amendment of existing tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation on early warning and systematic observation.

? **Deliverable 2.3.5:** Five (5) Training reports for the adaptation actions database and amended tools and methodologies for collection of extreme weather events information.

? **Deliverable 2.3.6:** Full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability or adaptive capacity indicators for agriculture sector.

Output 2.4 Tracking support for NDC Implementation: Institutional arrangements, including methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting support and Web based reporting system developed and integrated in national financial systems

This output will complement existing national systems and protocols to measure, track the financial flows, and identify the institutional arrangements for the existing donor procedures/guidelines for tracking, reporting and verifying the support received towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. Ideally, the system to track climate finance must characterize financial sources as domestic, bilateral or multilateral, divided into financing instruments (in the case of bilateral and multilateral flows: grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans as well as in-kind contributions, and in the case of domestic flows: budget allocations, loan repayments, private investment and other innovative financing mechanisms), and tag these with purpose of the finance. Such tagging can follow OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) principles, should differentiate between mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage purposes, and identify the finance flow as recurrent spending or investment.

This output will deliver legal/institutional framework to enhance the coordination and information flow among stakeholders including government agencies, local councils, civil society and private sector actors in order to design a system that enables easy registration of information on all international supported projects by all local actors, so that a central clearinghouse can report on what finance was received for what type of climate action. In addition, it will be also linked to the government budgeting of similar actions. Further, it will also devise a mechanism for non-state actors to report in climate finance received. The output will help develop required protocols and strategies, mandates and guidelines to collect data, measure and track the financial flows, and identify the institutional arrangements for the existing guidelines for tracking, reporting and verifying the support received towards climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Maldives.

Information on the associated climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, programs, and actions is proposed to be collected and tracked in the mitigation and adaptation action tracking system (Outputs

2.2 and 2.3 respectively). The climate finance tagging system will contain valuable information on mitigation and adaptation interventions for progress tracking. Similarly, the action tracking systems will contain important information on interventions that have received support and funding. As such, a substantive process of data sharing and integrating between the two datasets will be required. To avoid duplication of effort, and to improve efficiencies of governance, the climate finance tagging system developed under this output should link to the proposed action tracking system.

Proposed activities:

? **Activity 2.4.1:** Take stock of present institutional arrangements to track supports received in the Maldives particularly gap analysis of the current tagging initiatives at the Ministry of Finance including procedures and processes of involved agencies and ministries.

? **Activity 2.4.2:** Carry out a gap's analysis, especially with regard to the flow of financial information and inter-ministerial communication.

? **Activity 2.4.3:** Formalize and strengthen the institutional arrangement, outlining the responsibilities of ministries and agencies to deliver the necessary data and information to track progress and developing required mandates for data sharing procedures and outlining reporting responsibilities.

? **Activity 2.4.4:** Systematize the reporting of climate finance received and delivered across the ministries by develop the tagging system, including methodology, in close collaboration with Ministry of Finance, for identifying budgetary allocating to address climate change and integrating it into the national budget making process, including methodology and guidelines for implementation. Integrate climate finance reporting into the processes of the proposed climate change mitigation and adaptation action tracking system and develop link for use of the shared dataset.

? **Activity 2.4.5:** Develop framework for reporting by non-state actors e.g. NGOs and private sector on climate finance received and invested in actions for climate change or related actions, in consultation with the stakeholders,

? **Activity 2.4.6:** Organize and implement training activities for relevant staffs for reporting mechanism, report on support received for climate change actions from international donors (by government or non-state actors) and investments made by private sector.

? **Activity 2.4.7:** Identify potential linking points and establish linkages between the climate finance tagging system with other database developed for tracking of adaptation and mitigation action.

Deliverables

- ? **Deliverable 2.4.1:** Stock take and gap analysis report with regard to institutional arrangements for climate finance and support, the flow of financial information and inter-ministerial communication.
- ? **Deliverable 2.4.2:** Recommendations report on Institutional Arrangements outlining the responsibilities of ministries and agencies to deliver the necessary data and information to track progress and developing required mandates for data sharing procedures and outlining reporting responsibilities.
- ? **Deliverable 2.4.3:** A presidential decree to formalize institutional arrangement for MRV of climate finance and support received and needed.
- ? **Deliverable 2.4.4:** Guidelines for tagging climate finance and system development and operationalization of system for tagging and generating reports on climate finance.
 - ? **Deliverable 2.4.5:** Framework for reporting by non-state actors e.g. NGOs and private sector on climate finance received and invested in actions for climate change or related actions, in consultation with the stakeholders.
 - ? **Deliverable 2.4.6:** One (1) Training report on climate finance tagging and reporting system.

Output 2.5 Partnership and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency in regional level established in coordination with the global CBIT project.

This output will facilitate knowledge sharing activities on transparency through participation in peer to peer exchange workshop in the region. Furthermore, knowledge sharing platform will be developed at the start of the project and will be an avenue to share the reports and technical material developed under the project for the general public and other relevant stakeholders of the CBIT project. This knowledge sharing platform will also provide a link to the GHG inventory, climate action and support data management system proposed under this project.

Proposed activities

- ? **Activity 2.5.1:** Conduct the project inception workshop

? **Activity 2.5.2:** Participate in peer-to-peer exchange workshop in the region on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learnt

? **Activity 2.5.3:** Establish a portal at Ministry of Environment website to enable access to the workshop reports and training materials developed under the CBIT project.

Deliverable

? **Deliverable 2.5.1:** Inception workshop Report

? **Deliverable 2.5.2:** A portal to help organize and access documents from workshops and training material to facilitate access and disseminate amongst additional staff, private sector stakeholders, NGOs and host in Ministry of Environment website.

? **Deliverable 2.5.3:** Participation report in peer exchange workshop in the region on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learnt.

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project addresses the GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries in undertaking transformational changes towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, as per COP decision of the 21st session of the COP, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The project addresses the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through its support for enabling activities, including obligations of the Convention and the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

The different components of this project are well aligned with the transparency-related activities of the Proposed Programming Priorities specified under paragraph 18 (national level) and 20, 21 in the CBIT Programming Directions (GEF/C50/06). The table 10 below shows the alignment of activities under each output with its associated GEF focal areas

Table 14: The alignment of activities under each output with GEF focal areas

<i>CBIT Outputs and related Activity</i>	<i>Aligned GEF focal area</i>
Output 1.1 Institutional arrangements for cross ministry cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for preparing GHG inventory to comply with the ETF established and formalized.	18 (a) and (c). (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.
Output 1.2 National GHG database management system established in the Ministry of Environment.	18 (d). Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.
Output 1.3 Country-specific emission factors, for the relevant source categories of energy, and/or waste sectors, developed for increasing the reliability and accuracy of the GHG Inventory.	18 (f). Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

<p>Output 1.4 Modalities and procedures for implementation of Quality Control / Quality Assurance (QC/ QA) are designed and adopted by inventory team based in Ministry of Environment.</p>	<p>18 (d), (e).</p> <p>Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13:</p> <p>(d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities; (e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures.</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing climate change mitigation data collection and processing established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.</p>	<p>18 (a), (c).</p> <p>Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.</p>

<p>Output 2.2 Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>18 (a) ,(c), (d).</p> <p>Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs; d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities;</p>
<p>Output 2.3. Tracking Adaptation Actions: data collection mechanism enhanced for local level adaptation planning.</p>	<p>18 (d), (e) and (k).</p> <p>? Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13:</p> <p>(d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities;</p> <p>(e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures;</p> <p>? Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time: (k) Support to introduce and maintain progress-tracking tools for transparency related actions and progress towards targets/goals.</p>

Output 2.4 Tracking support for NDC Implementation: Institutional arrangements, including methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting support and Web based reporting system developed and integrated in national financial systems.

18 (a), (c), (j).

? Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs; (d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities;

? Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time: (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting: the assessment supports mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, including associated institutions, tools, methodologies, MRV systems, associated data systems; (i) Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received.

Output 2.5 Partnership and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency in regional level are accomplished in coordination with the global CBIT project.

20, 21 (b), (e).

20: global coordination platform: A global, cross-cutting CBIT program coordination platform will be established to support the CBIT management, with the engagement of the GEF Secretariat

21(b): regional and global capacity building programs to enhance transparency, such as institutional and policy measures, tools, methodologies, and data, tracking progress and enhancements;

21 (e) Exchange of transparency practitioners and experts, planners and implementers: South-south and north-south exchange of experiences and lessons learned; Activities assist to meet the Transparency Framework objectives at Regional and global level.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The current CBIT project will design a country driven, robust and long-lasting system for transparent and accurate reporting on GHG inventory, progress and implementation of climate change actions, and climate finance. This is essential to achieve the global goal to restrict "the increase of global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, following efforts to restrict the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels" called for in the Paris Agreement.

Climate change governance at the national level is driven by the Government of the Maldives and followed by sub-national actors. The coordination among the various levels of government and other stakeholders in climate related matters is limited. The ETF system targeting the NDC implementation has to be developed, as there is no existing system for tracking climate change actions. It will need improved coordination mechanisms between central and sub-national levels in order to align national and local priorities and address the effective and transparent implementation of mitigation measures. Incremental resources will be mobilized for addressing sectoral coordination and collaboration with the national and non-state climate change policy actors. Moreover, the mitigation data management system

under the ETF system will be developed both for national and sub-national levels in consideration of the fulfilment of the NDC goals.

The Maldives has been making progress in the development of coordination mechanisms regarding information sharing, in particular regarding the GHG inventories, however, still needs improvement for establishment of a long-lasting data collection system, using higher tier methods, analysis, and the QC/QA. The country is in the process of preparing its first BUR report and having a sustainable National GHG inventory is important for its future reporting mechanism. BUR and NCs do not provide resources for creating systems and developing necessary tools for operating systems. So CBIT funds are required to support these activities. The Government of the Maldives is serious in establishing the systems and investing resources but needs additional resources to procure international expertise to help develop these systems and train stakeholders for effective operations of the system.

Without the support of the CBIT project, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects will be slower, even though climate change constitutes one of the priorities of the country. The focus would be on defining and implementing actions that, even if coordinated, would not have the necessary information/data analysis and systematization. This CBIT project will address transparency gaps, institutional strengthening, the GHG inventory system enhancement, MRV challenges, tracking of climate finance and local capacity development.

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting and tracking progress of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on full-agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming Directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project; however, the Ministry of Environment, as part of government's commitment, is contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of USD 460,000, as has been included in table B.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Global environmental benefits from this project are directly related to supporting the Maldives in the implementation of its first NDC as well as enhancing ambition for future rounds of NDC submissions. This project will establish permanent institutional arrangements for transparency and will enhance the

quality and accuracy of the Maldives' GHG inventory through sectoral templates, country-specific emission factors as well as a QA/QC system. The implementation of climate actions in the Maldives' NDC will not only result in GHG emissions reduction but will also bring about a variety of environmental and social co-benefits, including a decrease in air pollution.

The project will further provide monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress of climate actions and will thereby strengthen Maldives' institutional and technical capacities to track progress of its mitigation actions. Monitoring of climate actions is a precondition to make necessary adjustments and enhance ambition and will enable the Maldives to comply with the requirements of Art.4 of the Paris Agreement stating that each Party's consecutive NDC will represent a progression of its current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition. Tracking progress in the implementation of the Maldives' NDC will also inform the Global Stock take with a view to enhance the global response to climate change in line with the long-term temperature goals of the agreement.

This CBIT project will track indicators in the CBIT tracking tool : Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data (following a scale of 1 to 10), and Indicator 5 for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction (following a scale of 1 to 4).

The CBIT project include an adaptation action tracking output which is expected to improve the institutional arrangement for implementation of adaptation actions. The adaptation tracking system to be established under the CBIT support is expected to enable mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into sectorial plans and policies. Furthermore, Maldives will benefit in securing more finance for climate change adaptation projects through establishment of climate rationale for development projects. The adaptation tracking system is expected to inform the advocacy and international negotiation processes spearheaded by Maldives.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

The innovation potential of this project lies in formalizing and making permanent the Maldives' institutional arrangements for transparency, which so far have served the purpose of preparing BURs and NCs, as well as in elaborating data-sharing agreements and institutional mandates. This will improve communication and coordination with different agencies and ensure greater involvement of the sectors in transparency work and NDC implementation as a whole.

The current practices of data management will be replaced by an innovative integrated online database which will collect, store and archive data required for tracking of climate actions. In addition, the mainstream government budgeting and auditing regimes will be linked to tracking of climate actions and support received.

-

Sustainability:

Institutionalization of the systems and process is key to sustainability. The project's primary focus is institutionalizing the MRV systems in the country. There is government commitment to anchoring institutions with necessary government notifications and agreements. The project is focused on creating the tools, methods and guidance document to ensure the continuity of project objectives beyond the project intervention. Further, it will focus on capacity building to ensure use of the software to operate the institutional mechanism and process effectively. The project will also assess the staffing needs for operating the system thus providing an important element of sustainability. The project thus has all the key elements of ensuring sustainability of change brought in by the project beyond the project intervention.

-

Potential for scaling-up:

In general, the project has substantial potential for scaling up, taking into account its national and cross-sectoral scope, covering sectors and actions related to emissions, mitigation, financial support, and adaptation. The tools, methodologies and mechanisms developed by the CBIT project will be tested under a wide range of consultations with public, private and civil society sectors. Later, based on this framework, the NDC of the Maldives will be implemented and tracked.

The CBIT project focuses on transparency aspects at the local level and its coordination with national targets. The technical capacity and best practices developed in pre-selected sectors could be extended to other sectors engaged in climate change mitigation.

The tools and methodologies developed for tracking of adaptation actions particularly in early warning and systematic observation will be piloted in 5 island councils and which will be scaled up to cover all the local government councils. The training will be provided for the island councils and NGOs working in these islands.

NDMA is the main government institution mandated with awareness raising on disaster risk reduction and resilience building at local island level. The case study of the piloted islands will be provided in general training conducted by NDMA on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation trainings for other islands.

Similar method was used during awareness campaigns for sound management of solid waste resources through a campaign called 'Saafu Raajee'. Island Waste Resource Management Centers were either established or upgraded through World Bank funding and currently they are used as case studies.

The CBIT project could inspire other neighboring countries how to build connections between central and local governments on implementing NDCs into their own institutional and transparency frameworks.

Moreover, the project is aiming to learn from previous experiences and share its experiences at the international level. The project will promote that the Maldives actively exchanges lessons learned with regional peers. These lessons include those of neighboring SIDS countries, which are currently developing detailed CBIT projects. The Maldives will participate in global platforms and networks providing and receiving inputs.

[1] National Bureau of Statistics (2014)

[2] United Nations Development Programme (2016)

[3] National Bureau of Statistics (2016)

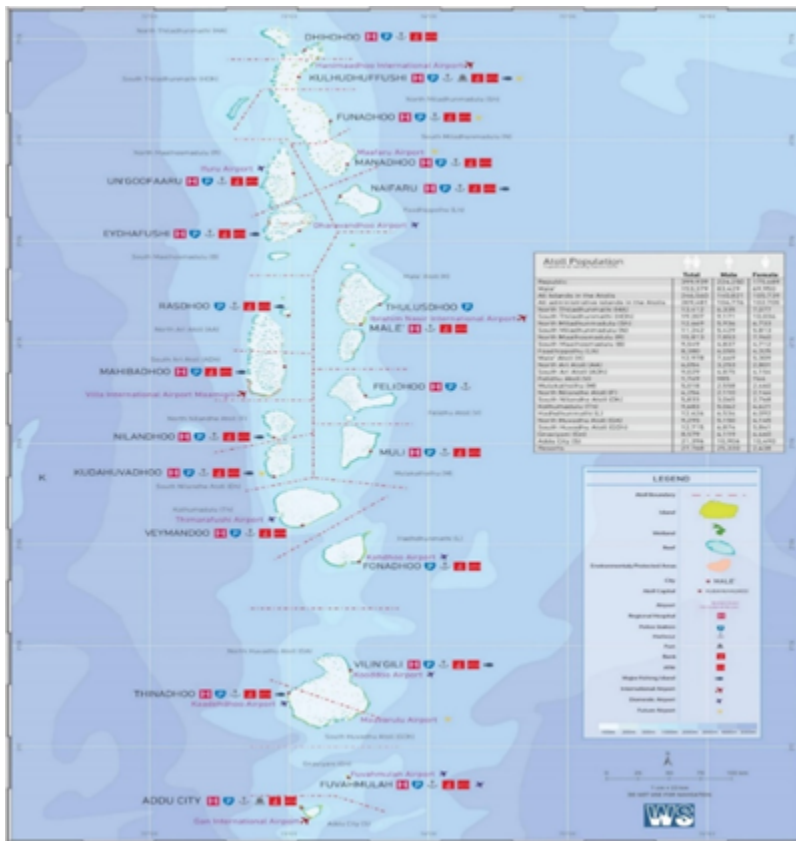
[4] May be subjected to change, reference approach will be provided for the years 2016 ? 2019 and not decided for sectorial approach

[5] UNEP DTU Partnership (2018), Initial Proposal of a national system for MRV of mitigation actions for Maldives

[6] DesInventar is an open-source software used to record loss and damages from natural disasters and is mainly used for reporting purposes for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

In the project design stage, the stakeholders were consulted through online meeting due to COVID19 pandemic. The main discussions of these meetings include current initiatives, barriers, constraints and assistance needed in GHG inventory compilation, MRV of mitigation action and support received and needed.

A stakeholder validation workshop for the CEO endorsement document was conducted virtually on Monday, 26th October 2020. The stakeholders were presented with the main project components and activities and their feedback was obtained. A total of 27 participants (Male: 15 and Female: 12) joined the virtual workshop.

The final draft of CEO endorsement document was shared with all the stakeholders on Sunday, 8th November 2020 and their final feedback was obtained. These comments from stakeholders were addressed in the final version of CEO endorsement document.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Table 15: The main stakeholders involved in project implementation

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Government	Climate Change Department, MoE	Currently conducting the analysis for elaboration of NC3. Implementing ICAT	The overall implementation of all the project Components and Outputs.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	<p>Development of a database to collect power production data from diesel generators and RE sources.</p> <p>Compilation of Island Electricity Databook which include installed capacity of RE and power generation by diesel generators.</p>	MEA will partner with the project in implementation of the component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and component 2 (Outputs 2.1, and 2.2)
	Ministry of Transport	Collection of transport sector data for policy and planning purpose.	Ministry of Transport will partner with the project in implementation of component 1 (outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and component 2 (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2)
	Energy Department, MoE	<p>Collection of data regarding implementation of RE projects in the Maldives.</p> <p>Development of policies and legislature to be implemented by MEA.</p>	Energy Department, MoE will partner with the project in implementation of component 2 (Outputs 2.1 and Output 2.2)
	Waste Management and Pollution Control Department, MoE	<p>Implementation of ICAT works;</p> <p>Collection of data required for waste sector of GHG inventory</p> <p>Collection of data of waste management projects in the Maldives.</p>	Waste Management and Pollution Control Department, MoE will partner with the project in implementation of component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4) and component 2 (Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4)
	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (MoFMRA)	Online portal for collection of agricultural statistics including production data at local island level	MoFMRA will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.3).
	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	Liaison with local island councils of data regarding damage on infrastructure at local island level due to extreme weather events.	NDMA will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.3).

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Collection and maintenance of data regarding grant finance received from multilateral and bilateral donor assistance.	MoF will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.4).
	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Empowerment	Maintenance of a database of NGOs and CSOs operational in the Maldives.	Ministry of Youth Sports and Community Empowerment will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.4).
	Ministry of Tourism	Collection of power production data and waste management data from tourist facilities.	Ministry of Tourism will partner with the project in implementation of component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and Component 2 (Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4)
	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Collection and maintenance of demographical data in the country	NBS will partner with the project in implementation of (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4) and Component 2 (Output 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3)
	Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	Review all laws and policies for compliance with Gender Equality Law	Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services will partner with the project in ensuring gender equality aspects in all the project activities.
	National Centre for Information Technology (NCIT), Ministry of Science and Technology	Hosting of government websites and databases.	NCIT will partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.2) and Component 2 (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2.)
	Local Government Authority (LGA)	Liaison of the central government ministries with local government councils.	LGA will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.3)

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	Maldives Customs Services (MCS)	Collection and maintenance of fuel import data	MCS will be partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4).
Municipality	Local Island Council	Collection of data regarding damage on infrastructure at local island level due to extreme weather events	Local Island councils will partner with the project in implementation of Component 2 (Output 2.3)
Academia	Maldives National University (MNU)	Conduct undergraduate programmes in Science and Technology	MNU will partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Output 1.3)
Utilities	State Electric Company (STELCO)	Collection and maintenance of power production data. Implementation of RE projects.	STELCO will partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and Component 2 (Output 2.1 and 2.2).
	FENAKA Corporation	Collection and maintenance of power production data. Implementation of RE projects.	FENAKA will partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and Component 2 (Output 2.1 and 2.2).
Private Sector	Male? Water and Sewerage Company (MWSC)	Collection and maintenance of power production data. Implementation of RE projects.	MWSC will partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4) and Component 2 (Output 2.1 and 2.2).
	Data providers for GHG inventory process (Tourist Resorts)	Collection and maintenance of activity data for GHG inventory	Private Sector data providers will be partner with the project in implementation of Component 1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4).
CSOs	Civil Society Organization (CSOs)	Conduct awareness raising campaigns on climate change adaption and mitigation.	CSOs will partner with the project in dissemination of information and awareness raising of the general public and vulnerable groups related to various aspects of the project.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
	NGOs working in gender related issues	Conduct advocacy campaigns for gender related issues.	Provide technical input to the Gender Expert and participate on working group and project steering meetings on need basis.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Strong stakeholder participation of both public and private sector actors is critical for the achievement of the project objectives and implementation of the project activities. In that sense, there are both public and private entities that must work with the project to implement a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures but for generating quality information to inform policy processes and decision making.

In practical terms, stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the project execution through activities under all outputs. Stakeholder consultation and buy-in is of utmost importance for the sustainability of the project and engagement will be done both formally and informally at all levels of project implementation and decision-making. When drafting the technical guidelines under the activity 1.1.4, which defines the roles and responsibilities of line ministries, agencies, and relevant stakeholders all the stakeholders will be consulted in a meaningful manner. The draft MOUs to be developed under the activity 1.1.5 will be elaborated in close collaboration with the private sector stakeholders as well as the government stakeholders.

The stakeholder's participation will be ensured through Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. The PSC will consist of stakeholders from key ministries, agencies and NGO representatives which will be decided in the inception workshop. Stakeholders will be involved in providing technical inputs through two technical working groups namely Inventory and Mitigation Technical Working Group (IMTWG) and Vulnerability and Adaptation Technical Working Group (VATWG). These technical working groups are already established for BUR1 and NC3. CBIT project will utilize the same technical working groups to ensure effective stakeholder participation.

The stakeholder participation will be ensured by conducting consultative workshops under the activities 1.1.6, 1.2.5, 1.3.5, 1.4.4 and 2.1.1. The project team will ensure a gender balance and prioritize participation of the women. The Training of Trainers (TOT) approach will be followed to maximize the participation of the stakeholders. The training to be conducted under the activity 1.4.4, 2.1.4, 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 will ensure capacity building of the stakeholders via TOT approach where possible.

The web-portal which will be hosted in the MoE website (activity 2.5.2) will ensure that all the technical reports, training materials and guidelines developed under the CBIT support will readily available for all the stakeholders as well as general public. In addition, coordination and information sharing will be done with the global CBIT project platform.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender analysis:

The prime legislature which is aimed to ensure the gender equality and women's empowerment in the country is Gender Equality Act (2016) which came into force in 2017. The main aim of this legislation is to eliminate discrimination based on sex or gender, including ending violence against women. The Act promoted gender equality in all aspects of public and family life. It also outlined duties and responsibilities on State and private parties, prohibited victimization and introduced remedies for gender-based discrimination. A national gender policy was developed in 2019 which includes five strategic goals; 1) Leadership and Governance; 2) Economic Empowerment, 3) Institutional Gender Mainstreaming 4) Gender Based Violence and 5) Access to Justice.[1] The Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2019-2023[2] included a 'Gender Equality' subsector under the 'Good Governance' sector. It recognized that 'despite advancements in legal and policy framework including the passage of a domestic violence, a sexual harassment act and gender equality law, administrative, budgetary and human resource constraints restrict the implementation of these laws to achieve gender equality'. The policy priorities of the Gender Equality subsector focused on 'increasing women's representation in decision-making, minimizing sexual harassment, domestic violence, eliminating barriers for women to participate in economic activity including cultural barriers by promoting shared care work and household responsibilities.

Maldives is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which was ratified in 1993. In a Global Ranking on gender gap issues, the Maldives is ranked number 113 out of a total of 149 countries, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2018.

In the Maldives, the labor force participation rate of women was 42.2% when compared with men (75.1%) in 2019.[3] The women's share in wage employment was 39% and majority of the women work as employees (69%) and entrepreneurs (26%).[4] In 2018, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) was found to be 0.93 for pre-primary level enrollment, 0.95 for primary level enrollment, 1.19 for upper secondary level enrollment and 0.89 for lower secondary level enrollment indicating a disparity in the favor of boys in all enrollment level except for the upper secondary level enrollment. However, one in every four women has experienced some form of violence in Maldives indicating gender-based violence is prevalent in the country.

Sixty percent of civil servants in the Maldives are women. However, women representation at the decision-making level of the civil service and other government jobs remains exceptionally low. For instance, only 35% of the cabinet ministers are women and merely 6% of all the elected local government councilors are women. The main reason for low representation of women in decision making positions is patriarchal social norms where women are expected to be taking childcare and household chores responsibilities. For instance, on average, Women spent 6 hours per day on household work whilst men spent 3 hours on household work in the Maldives.[5]

Current working groups convened for the elaboration of the NCs and BUR1 are male dominated, as many of the stakeholder agencies nominate technical staff or staff in decision making positions to represent the institution in the working group, and these positions are predominantly occupied by men. Moreover, the technical experts for inventory compilation and MRV related works are mainly men. Hence, this project will promote women's participation in transparency related activities through access to capacity building and training of female technical experts.

The gender analysis for this document has found three areas where the project could influence gender considerations:

? Formalisation of roles and responsibilities within the legal framework and institutional arrangements could emphasize and cement lack of consideration for gender issues and gender disparity itself if gender related ministries and CSOs are not incorporated into the final arrangements.

? The data collected and data collection systems for climate action tracking could perpetuate gender-blind approaches to climate change if sex disaggregated data is not collected and incorporated in the database design. This also includes the development of gender sensitive indicators and gender sensitive communication of the data within the data management platform.

? Training and capacity building could influence availability of technical expertise across both genders equally in the future if the project ensures to provide training to a group of stakeholders with an equal gender split, where possible. Not only access to training however, training must also be delivered in a gender sensitive manner.

The challenge in addressing the points above lies in the existing availability of female technical experts within relevant stakeholder institutions. There is a need therefore to ensure that sex disaggregated data on participation and project access is made available for future human resource decisions within relevant line ministries. There are no legal, cultural or religious restraints on women's participation in the project.

Gender Action Plan:

To address the issues raised by the Gender Analysis above, a five-point Gender Action Plan is included below:

? Participation in steering committees and decision-making bodies

To ensure the project continually strives to address the areas that have an impact on gender considerations, outlined above, it will be important to include representation in the Project Management Unit, a gender focused organizations in the Project Steering Committee and in the formalized institutional arrangements for the national MRV system itself. The project will hire a **Gender Expert** who will sit within the PMU and will develop a **Gender Monitoring Framework**. The Gender Monitoring Framework will introduce measures and KPIs that can be tracked throughout the project to ensure gender issues are being considered and addressed. The gender expert will also facilitate a session during the inception workshop (activity 2.5.1) to discuss how to ensure a gender balanced project implementation. The Gender Expert, a part-time role, will provide support to the PMU on how to implement the Gender Action Plan and guidelines on how to monitor the indicators included in the Gender Monitoring Framework. The Project manager will be responsible for monitoring the gender action plan using the gender monitoring framework. The Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services will be represented in the Project Steering Committee and will facilitate discussion and review of the Gender Monitoring Framework during project review meetings. This will include, for example, ensuring that formalization of the institutional arrangements includes roles and responsibilities for gender expertise and consideration.

? Ensuring project outputs mainstream gender issues

The Gender Monitoring Framework will be developed at the start of the project and will be integrated with the project M&E plan. This will include indicators and guidelines for drafting legal instruments that need to consider gender parity. For example, data sharing agreements or MoUs, when defining data types and formats, should specify that sex disaggregated is required as much as possible. The project itself will not be developing policy however it will be designing the data management system that forms the evidence base for policy and strategic decision. Therefore, the Gender Monitoring Framework will also specify requirements for communicating the climate action (mitigation and adaptation) tracking data on the data management platform. Requirements for communication of this data will include sex disaggregated views that can then be readily mainstreamed into the decision making and policy development process. Furthermore, the gender expert will be responsible, under activity 2.2.1, for developing gender-sensitive indicators for NDC implementation, taking into account that climate change affects women and children to a greater degree. This will be important for tracking and monitoring adaptation and for providing the evidence base needed to address gender-related vulnerabilities.

? Providing equal access to training and capacity building activities

The Gender Expert and PMU will work closely with contracted consultants and firms to ensure that training and capacity building exercises are made available for men and women equally. During the gender focused session in the inception workshop any potential issues within line ministries or working groups will be discussed for example, not enough female technical experts to attend the training sessions. Possible solutions and workarounds will be agreed, including the possibility of making all training materials available online for future technical experts to avoid any current gender bias within line ministries from having a long-lasting future impact. Possible barriers for access to training will also be discussed during project inception, with flexible and remote working options made available. The Gender Expert will provide guidance and support to the PMU to promote women's participation in all capacity building and consultation exercises.

? Measuring the impact of the gender participation

KPIs developed in the Gender Monitoring Framework will be tracked and reviewed through the project to ensure that equal access to capacity building and training is available for men and women. These KPIs could include, but are not limited to:

? The gender split of the focal points in key NDC sectors

? The gender split of organisations in the proposed institutional arrangements

- ? Availability of training to implementation partners
- ? Access to the online data management platforms
- ? Access and operational knowledge of tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data
- ? Representation at workshops and webinars

However, sex-disaggregated data is not always sufficient to determine whether the project outputs have responded appropriately to the differentiated needs of women and men. Therefore, further qualitative information needs to be gathered on whether equality of opportunity has been provided. This includes conducting surveys that assess the effectiveness of training provided and analyses of gender barriers to appointed positions. The framework for gathering this information will be included in the Gender Monitoring Framework, tracked by the PMU and will be reviewed in Project Steering Committee meetings. Lessons learnt will be fed back into the development process.

- ? Financial resources for ensuring the implementation of the Gender Action Plan

The project will allocate \$15,000 USD for the procurement of the gender expert who will be responsible for implementing this Gender Action Plan and developing the aforementioned Gender Monitoring Framework. These resources will be disbursed over the initial three months of the project, after which the action plan will be integrated into the M&E framework of the project. In-kind co-finance resources will also be provided for the involvement of the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services in the Project Steering Committee.

[1] Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services (2020) ?An assessment of gender statistics in the Maldives?.

[2] Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2019 ? 2023 is the main overarching policy document of Government of Maldives.

[3] National Bureau of Statistics (2019), ?Women in Maldives?.

[4] ibid

[5] ibid

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector involvement in the project will be as data providers for the GHG inventory compilation process and tracking of adaptation and mitigation actions. Particularly, the tourist resorts which are the largest private sector companies in the Maldives. However, engagement of private sector has always been a challenge for the MoE. For instance, in the tourism sector, there many private players, which do not share their individual data with the government due to a lack of mandate and experience in being engaged with governmental projects.

The activity 1.1.5 will develop a generic MOU which will be signed between private sector data providers which will contain non-disclosure clauses to ensure the privacy of the data. The Ministry of Tourism will liaise with MoE for implementation of the provision outlined in the MOU.

The guidelines and indicators developed under the Output 2.2 are expected to be beneficial for the private sector particularly the tourism sector which are implementing the renewable energy projects. This will enable them to estimate the emission reduction from their projects which can be used to indicate the environmental performance of the tourist establishment.

The private sector, especially the GHG inventory data providers, will be included in the Inventory and Mitigation Technical Working Group. Private sector stakeholders will be represented in the Adaptation and Vulnerability Technical Working Group and these stakeholders will be determined during the inception workshop.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

COVID19 Risk Assessment

The COVID19 pandemic has affected every economic sector in the Maldives and all segments of society however with differential impacts depending on age group, gender, disabilities, socioeconomic status and geographical locations.

COVID-19 related impacts in Maldives include (but are not limited to): Impact on Human Health; A depression of economic growth; A significant decline in tourism and remittances, that have led to reduced forex earnings; Reduced

income from major income contributing sectors (e.g. tourism, fishery, agriculture, services, etc.); Job losses, especially in the informal and SME sector; Reduced access to basic services; Household food insecurity (often worsening as a result of a decline in the economy and a breakdown in supply chains); Fragile healthcare systems that will be stretched further in the short run but could emerge stronger in the medium- to long- term; and Women and girls more adversely affected.

The COVID19 pandemic is expected to impact the implementation of the project particularly due to public health restriction in convening participants for workshops and trainings. CBIT project is expected to rely heavily on international consultants for delivery of key deliverables. The travel restriction and border closure may affect their engagement thus affecting the delivery of the project. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following;

- ? Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities;
- ? Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity;
- ? Projects might experience an increase in the risk of corruption;
- ? A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for transparency related works;

The following are the appropriate response measures to reduce the impacts of COVID on project delivery;

- ? If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by:
- ? Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized).

? Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible;

? Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.).

? If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.)

Climate Risk Assessment

This section will assess climate change impacts and disaster risks that may threaten the CBIT project outcomes or be exacerbated by the project activities.

(i) How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

The Maldives is one of the most vulnerable countries for adverse impacts of global climate change, such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, swell waves, droughts, and damaging winds. Maldives' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) highlights food security, critical infrastructure, public health, water security, coastal protection, and coral reef biodiversity as key vulnerabilities of the country.

The outputs and outcomes of the CBIT project in Maldives are related to establishing institutional arrangements, strengthening transparency activities, training relevant stakeholders and overall capacity building. Climate change impact in Maldives could adversely affect this project's objective and output in several ways:

1. **Disrupt data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure.** The extreme weather and sea level raise and swell waves could impact the infrastructures hosting the data collection, management and storage system built by the project and causing a system disruption and loss of data.
2. **Adversely affect capacity building activities.** Training activities, workshops and meeting could be adversely impacted by climate events which could disrupt the equipment and hinder participants and stakeholders' mobility.
3. **Change priorities of project's stakeholders.** When a vulnerable country is impacted by extreme climate change effects, political priorities and investor's interests and co-financing availability might shift. This might adversely affect the outputs of the CBIT project, since the latter targets institutions and needs political attention and interest to be successfully implemented.

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

As mentioned above, Maldives' sensitivity to climate change and its impacts have been undertaken in the NDC. The potential impact to the project has been analyzed above and it's been assessed that given the nature of the project interventions which focus mainly on technical and institutional capacity building, the climate risk on the project implementation is expected to be low.

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

To address the climate risks described above, the project has considered the following mitigation actions:

1. For the data systems generated by the project, and the storage of this data, the project will design resilient systems able to withstand the threats posed by climate change, including extreme rainfall, storm surges, and damaging winds. This includes storing data on a cloud outside of Maldives, ensure to store project documents during the course of the project in shared cloud folders, etc.
2. The project will ensure the safety of the personnel. When activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be mentally and physically assured. For capacity building activities, online options will be preferred when possible to save resources for travel as a default position in the project. This approach helps limit possible adverse effects of extreme climate events. For those capacity building activities which need to take place in person, they will be planned outside the storm season.
3. To arise and maintain political and stakeholder's attention, the project activities will build awareness on the importance of NDC targets and of having a GHG inventory system and ensure the engagement of relevant institutions by establishing regular communication among sectoral institutions through working groups, while the Project Steering Committee will serve to increase the buy-in by high-level officials. Further, the project will regularly report to meetings of permanent secretaries and Cabinet.

(iii) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Technical capacity to address climate risk needs to include the knowledge about past and future likelihood of extreme climate events impact on the project activities and outputs. Technical capacity also needs to include the ability to correctly judge infrastructures resilience to host the data management and storage system. Institutional capacity includes the ability to receive detailed information about reliability of such infrastructure and maintain political attention on the project.

The following table 16 describes the key risk for the project implementation including operational, environmental, institutional, technical and political risks associated with CBIT project.

Table 16: The main risk anticipated for the project and risk mitigation strategies

Risk description	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
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<p>Travel restrictions between countries, between islands and atolls or on islands themselves might hamper the execution of project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, facility visits, assessments/feasibility studies, etc.).</p> <p>COVID-19 related risk</p>	Operational	Moderate Risk	<p>If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g. via Webinars organized). ii) Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible; iv) Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.). <p>If face-to-face project activities (e.g. trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.).</p>	Project Team
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<p>Climate Risk (Short-term)</p> <p>Maldives is particularly vulnerable to climate-related hazards such as extreme rainfalls, storm surges, swell waves, droughts, and damaging winds.</p>	<p>Environmental</p>	<p>Moderate Risk</p>	<p>The databases and servers for maintaining the data will be stored in a building which will consider the adverse climate change impacts such as extreme rainfall, storm surges, and damaging winds.</p>	<p>MoE/ Project Team</p>
<p>Project Implementing Partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity, resulting in reduced attention/dedication to the project's implementation resulting in a slower implementation rate.</p> <p>COVID-19 related risk</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Moderate Risk</p>	<p>In order to increase the capacity of Project Implementing Partners/national partners/experts, the project can provide support in the form of providing fast mobile/data allocations, and in certain cases (if deemed critical to project success) enter into agreements to provide (temporarily) computer/conferencing equipment or purchase such equipment that would facilitate virtual work for key stakeholders and personnel. However, it is assumed that by the time the project starts implementation a lot of these measures have already been put in place by national partners themselves.</p>	<p>Project Team</p>
<p>Poor institutional coordination</p>	<p>Institutional</p>	<p>Moderate Risk</p>	<p>In recent years, the country had a good experience putting in practice the INDC Working Group for the preparation of NDC implementation. It was an effective tool to help establish coordination channels. Along with this, the project steering committee will be in charge of briefing all relevant stakeholders and supporting effective institutional coordination.</p>	<p>Project Team</p>

<p>Lack of interest from some sectorial institutions;</p> <p>Some sectorial institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions.</p>	Institutional	Moderate Risk	As the coordinating institution, the MoE will conduct regular consultations and negotiations with key relevant institutions, to explain the importance of the planned project interventions.	MoE
<p>Lack of sectorial development strategies</p> <p>Some sectorial institutions do not have long-term development strategies.</p>	Institutional	Moderate Risk	Recent sectorial policies have created a good path for all sectors to develop long-term sectorial development strategies. Strategic Action Plan 2019 ? 2023 provides development strategies for most of the sectors including energy, waste and transport.	MoE
<p>Lack of skill and capacities of sectorial institutions.</p>	Technical	Moderate Risk	This shortcoming will be addressed by developing targeted capacity building approaches for different sectors and for different skill sets.	Project Team
<p>Lack of available data or access to information.</p>	Technical	Moderate Risk	A key focus of the project is to develop templates for data collection to ensure required data for MRV is regularly collected. It will work with the National Bureau of Statistics and stakeholders in integrating the required data collection in existing data collection systems of the government.	Project Team
<p>Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools.</p>	Political	Moderate Risk	Regular communication with sectorial institutions through working groups and the Project Steering Committee will serve to increase the buy-in by high-level officials. Further, the project will regularly report to meetings of permanent secretaries and Cabinet.	Project Steering Committee

<p>Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools.</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>Medium Risk</p>	<p>The transparency system to operate would require funds for staffing and funds for information collection to be allocated by the Government. The budgetary constraints of the Government can limit the resources for operating the transparency institutional arrangements. Two-pronged strategy will be applied to manage the risk: creating awareness on the importance of institutions among ministers and politicians; and assessing the funding allocations and funding strategy for financing the transparency institutional mechanism and its operations.</p> <p>A significant part of responsibility will be taken up by respective line ministries and institutions in collecting and providing data. Thus embedding the functions within respective organizations mitigates some of the resources needs as the resources will be included in organizations itself.</p> <p>Not only it is important to count on financial resources for the framework but also, the project will train staff that will be able to operate this framework on a regular basis once financial requirements are met.</p> <p>The transparency systems could be utilized to mainstream political agendas and objectives which will ensure value addition to MRV system and increase the sustainability of MRV system through long-term funding and support.</p>	<p>MoE</p>
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6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

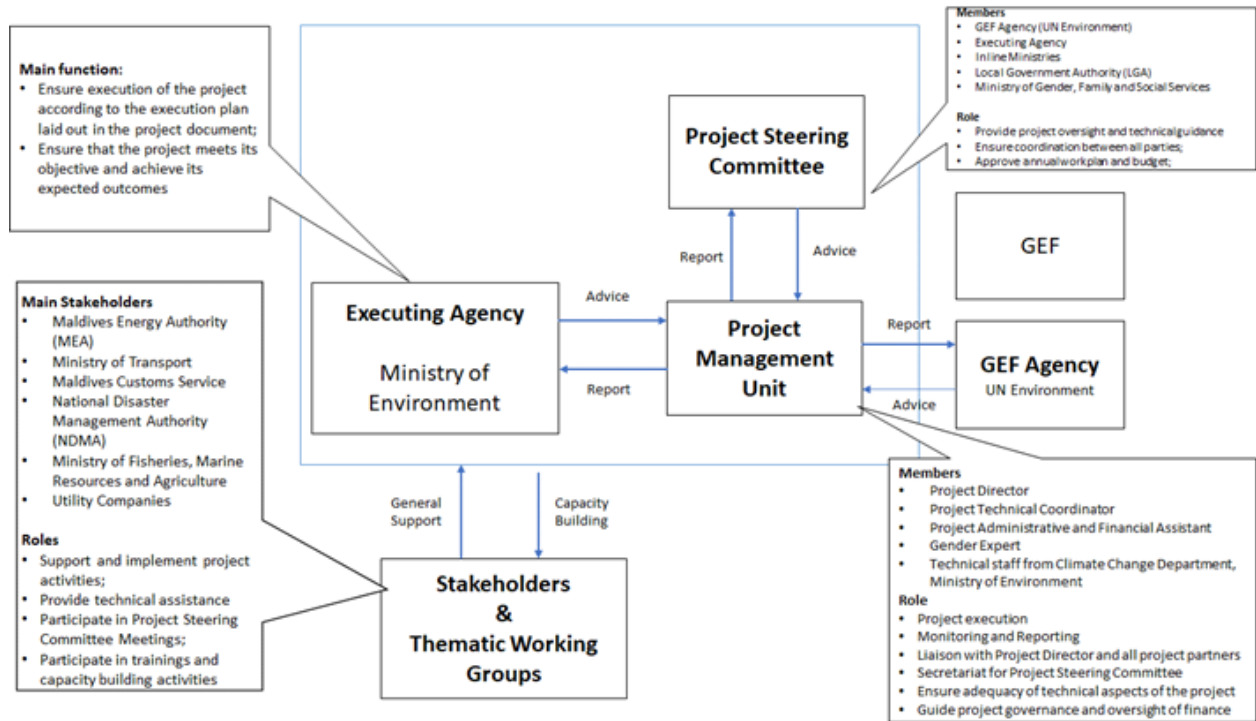


Table 17: The bodies involved in the project implementation and their roles and Responsibilities

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
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Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key ministries, agencies and NGO representatives (to be decided before inception workshop) - Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) - UN Environment (IA) - MoE (EA) - Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services - Local Government Authority (LGA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; ? Approve annual work plans and budget; ? Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; ? Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; ? Involve national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; ? Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development. 	Once in every quarter

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UN Environment, Climate Mitigation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UN Environment and GEF fiduciary standards; ? Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; ? Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UN Environment and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; ? Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables ? including formal publications; ? Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent; ? Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; ? Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; ? Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; ? Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; ? Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; ? Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; ? Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; ? Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; 	Periodic meetings with Project Management Unit (PMU) and EA, at least once per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Executing Agency (EA)	CCD, MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; ? Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; ? Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; ? Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; ? Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; ? Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; ? Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; ? Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; ? Day to day oversight of project execution; ? Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); ? Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; ? Effective use of both international and national resources ? Timely availability of financing to support project execution; ? Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; ? Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, ? Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. 	Internal quarterly meetings between PTC and PD

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Project Director (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Will be represented by an officer from the Executing Agency; ? Host/chair the PSC annual meetings; ? Report to and receive advice from the PSC; ? Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; ? Advise on hiring process. 	Regular meetings with PM, at least twice per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	<p>The PM will be paid with GEF funds and be hosted by the Environmental Protection Agency, and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; ? Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; ? Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; ? Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.); ? Undertake field visits; ? Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; ? Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; ? Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings; ? Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; ? Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; ? Coordinate the project work team; ? Coordinate with strategic taskforces; ? Act as secretary of the PSC; ? Plan the PSC annual meetings; ? Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and NPFC; ? Notify UN Environment and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; ? Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; ? Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and 	Regular meetings with NPFC at least twice per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Thematic Working Groups	Inventory and Mitigation Technical Working Group (IMTWG). This working group has been convened for elaboration of NC3. The same members will be utilized for CBIT works.	? Provide guidance to the Project Technical Coordinator and Project Director on identifying data sources for Component 1 and Component 2 activities. ? Provide the information required by the consultants for the preparation of deliverable under output 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2.	Twice a year
	Vulnerability and Adaptation Technical Working Group (VATWG). This working group has been convened for elaboration of NC3. The same members will be utilized for CBIT works.	? Provide guidance to the Project Technical Coordinator and Project Director on identifying data sources Component 2 activities. ? Provide the information required by the consultants for the preparation of deliverable under output 2.3 and 2.4.	Twice a year

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Coordination with other initiatives:

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The linkages between the ongoing GEF projects and CBIT project has been summarized in the Table 7. The MoE of the Maldives will be the Executing Agency for the project. The MoE is also the executing entity for the NC3 and the BUR1. This project will build on the outcomes of the work of NC3 and BUR1, such as the arrangements designed for NC3 project and BUR1 project and use them to establish the institutional arrangements. The CBIT project will formalize the data management system for GHG inventory building on the data being collected for preparing the GHG Inventory under the NC3 and initial BUR project. The assessment of MRV system carried on under the BUR will provide the basis to develop the MRV system for tracking NDC implementation.

For this CBIT project, for which UN Environment will be the Implementing Agency, it is planned to establish a Project Advisory Committee at the beginning of the project, representing all relevant sectors. Representatives of on-going GEF-financed projects in the Maldives (such BUR1, INDC, NDCs Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies Project), GCF supported projects (NAPs and GCF

Readiness Support project) as well as the ongoing ICAT project implemented by UNEP-DTU Partnership will be invited to all project events, to share experience and lessons learned in similar climate change-related undertakings. Additional Working Groups will be set-up throughout the project cycle, as relevant.

This project will coordinate with the CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP) through utilization of the knowledge products developed under the GSP, and will engage with peer-to-peer exchange through GSP under the Activity 2.5.2. Furthermore, the CBIT project will coordinate with UN country team in Maldives particularly the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and team. The CBIT project is aligned with the UNDAF for Maldives, especially with regard to its Strategic Priority Area 4 Environment & Climate Change particularly Output 4.1 (By 2020, national and sub-national authorities have strengthened, effective knowledge-based mechanisms that incorporate relevant sector data related to climate change, natural and human induced disasters and sustainable environmental management, and that are accessible for evidence-based, gender-sensitive decision making) that is aligned with the CBIT project objective: "To strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and establish climate finance tracking system in the Maldives".

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The current project is well aligned with the national socio-economic and environmental priorities of the Maldives, Notably, the project goals are fully consistent with the broad policy directions included in the Maldives National Development Strategies, NAPA, NC2 and BUR1. Similarly, the various sector-specific Strategic Roadmaps, laying out key policy priorities for the main sectors of the economy, reflect the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as contemplated in the country's NDC.

The proposed project is considered as a significant contribution to the country with regard to its ability to implement the Paris Agreement's transparency framework within the area of mitigation, adaptation and climate finance. Additionally, intended project activities related to development of an MRV system will help the country to meet the associated UNFCCC requirements.

Table 18: Alignment of the project with national strategies/plan/reports and assessments

National strategy/plan/report and assessment	Alignment
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National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC:	The NAPA identified key vulnerable sectors, which require short-term actions for climate change adaptation. NAPA also identified potential projects to be implemented for climate change adaptation. The tools developed via CBIT support will be used to evaluate the implementation of these projects.
National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC	The CBIT support will be used to establish an MRV system that is essential for formulation of GHG inventory that is a significant component of the National Communications. Furthermore, the gaps and barriers identified in the National Communications are proposed to be addressed by CBIT support.
Biennial Update Report (BUR1) under UNFCCC	The findings during elaboration of BUR1 will be built upon by CBIT support to establish climate finance tracking mechanism and established of MRV system for mitigation actions.
Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF)	The CBIT support activities will complement the achievement of the Policy Goal 1: Ensure and integrate sustainable financing into climate change adaptation opportunities and low emission development measures; Policy Goal 2: Strengthen a low emission development future and ensure energy security; Policy Goal 3: Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities and build climate resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities.
NDC	<p>Maldives? Nationally Determined Contribution NDC highlighted the importance of the financial resources, technology transfer and capacity</p> <p>Building for implementation of the conditional target. This project being a capacity building initiative is aligned with the Maldives? NDC.</p>

SDGs	Maldives is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda and the CBIT project is an opportunity to continue working to link climate and sustainable development. In that sense, the CBIT project in Maldives will advance tracking and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13, focused on climate change, in alignment with SDG target 13.2 (integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning), and indicator 13.3.2 ?Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions?. The information generated through the CBIT-supported work will be included in the relevant reports of progress in SDGs.
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020	The project is aligned with the UNDAF for Maldives, especially with regard to its Strategic Priority Area 4 Environment & Climate Change particularly Output 4.1 (By 2020, national and sub-national authorities have strengthened, effective knowledge-based mechanisms that incorporate relevant sector data related to climate change, natural and human induced disasters and sustainable environmental management, and that are accessible for evidence-based, gender-sensitive decision making) that is aligned with the CBIT project objective: " To strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and establish climate finance tracking system in the Maldives".
Strategic Action Plan of Government of Maldives (2019 -2023)	The project aligns with the Strategic Action Plan of Government of Maldives (2019 ? 2023) particularly with the actions identified in ? <i>Jazeera Dhiriulhun?</i> and Good Governance section has been reflected in the project activities. Good Governance section has actions for gender equality which has been utilized for elaboration of the Gender Action Plan of this project.
Gender Equality Act (2016)	The project is aligned with the Gender Equality Act, by promoted gender equality in all aspects, particularly in relation to the delivery of training workshops, and access to project deliverables. The Gender Expert will be key for integrating these aspects into the project implementation.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

An overview of challenges in Knowledge Management

Although, Maldives has been elaborating national climate change reports since 2002, the institutional arrangements required significant improvement particularly in terms of knowledge management. Some of the key gaps has been identified in terms of knowledge management includes the following;

- ? Lack of documentation of procedures and calculations used for GHG inventory compilation;
- ? Lack of archiving facilities for the data collected for national climate change reports;
- ? Very few national experts are involved in national climate change reporting and most of them are based in Ministry of Environment.

Proposed processes to capture, assess and document info, lessons, best practice & expertise generated during implementation.

1. The project will develop a knowledge sharing portal on the website of MoE (Activity 2.5.2) which will be developed in the first year of the project. This portal is aimed to provide a platform to share the technical reports and training materials developed under the project activities with all the stakeholders and public. This portal will share database reports from GHG inventory, tracking of mitigation action and adaptation databases.
2. CBIT project will support knowledge management in GHG inventory compilation NDC tracking, adaptation tracking and tagging climate finance through establishment of online data base management system. These databases will be archived in cloud storages and as well as dedicated servers housed in MoE. Staffs will be trained for utilization and maintenance of these databases and on data management.
3. All the trainings and workshops conducted under the CBIT project will be well documented in the form of video recordings and workshop reports. Due to the COVID19 pandemic situation, most of the trainings will be held online. These online trainings and webinars will be recorded, and reports will be developed and published in the knowledge sharing portal.
4. CBIT project will support peer-peer sharing of knowledge and experience through participation in the regional training workshop of ETF of PA. The Maldives CBIT project will partner with CBIT global coordination platform via regular updating of the Maldives CBIT Project webpage.
5. In addition, knowledge gained from implementation of the project activities will be properly documented and integrated into the relevant capacity building programs for local government agencies/authorities and private sector stakeholders. Training session outcomes will be reviewed by the PMU periodically and key lessons shared with the PSC. Sharing of knowledge will also be

undertaken through regular meetings organized by the PMU for the PSC, TWGs and other stakeholders.

6. On-going collaborative meetings will be conducted with other PMUs implementing similar in-line projects such as NC3 and ICAT.

The Table 19 includes proposed knowledge outputs to be produced and shared with stakeholders

Table 19: Knowledge outputs of the project

Project Output	Knowledge Outputs which will be shared with stakeholders via the portal
Component 1: The Maldives' National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory system improved.	
Output 1.1. Institutional arrangements for cross ministry cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for preparing GHG inventory to comply with the ETF established and formalized.	<p>Deliverable 1.1.1: Stock-take and design option report on the institutional arrangements for GHG inventory.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.2: Draft Technical Guideline which defines the roles and responsibility of all the stakeholders involved in GHG inventory data collection.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.4: Three (3) Workshop report of inter-ministerial coordination mechanism.</p>
Output 1.2. National GHG database management system for GHG data established in the Ministry of Environment	<p>Deliverable 1.2.1: Guidelines and protocols for GHG data collection.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.2.3: Sector-specific GHG emission spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.2.5: Four (4) workshop reports on GHG inventory compilation and maintenance of the database management system.</p>
Output 1.3. Country-specific emission factors, for the relevant source categories of energy, and/or waste sectors, developed to increase the reliability and accuracy of the GHG inventory.	<p>Deliverable 1.3.1: A country specific emission factors report for the identified Energy Industries ? Liquid Fuels (1.A.1) and Water-borne Navigation - Liquid Fuels (1.A.3.d).</p> <p>Deliverable 1.3.2: Workshop report on the country specific emission factors.</p>

<p>Output 1.4. Modalities and procedures for implementation of QA/QC designed and adopted by inventory team based in Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Deliverable 1.4.1: Report on mechanism for MEA to verify power production data.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.4.2: QA/QC plans and training materials</p> <p>Deliverable 1.4.3: Three (3) training workshop reports on QA/QC plans</p>
<p>Component 2: Maldives Transparency Framework for Mitigation and adaptation actions and resilience building, including tracking support for implementation.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1. Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation on systemizing climate change mitigation data collection and processing established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.1.1: Report on gaps and needs and institutional arrangements for the monitoring of mitigation actions, including outlining relevant legal frameworks which act as bottlenecks for collection of mitigation data.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.2: Roadmap (the process and phases for ETF)</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.4: Guidelines on reporting procedures of GHG estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the energy and waste sector.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.5: Energy supply and demand study for the Maldives including capacity building of Ministry of Environment staff.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.6: Six (6) training reports on mitigation/energy modelling software such as LEAP-IBC and HOMER and short-term training on basic energy statistics.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.1.7: Workshop report on consultative workshop on updating the needs and gaps for an MRV system of mitigation actions</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.2.1: Tools, methodologies for estimation of mitigation indicators to track the NDC implementation and train on usage of indicators.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.2.3: Two reports on capacity building workshops conducted for stakeholders on use of tools, methodologies, indicators for NDC implementation and use of online data management system.</p>

<p>Output 2.3. Tracking Adaptation Actions: data collection mechanism enhanced for local level adaptation planning</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.3.1: Stock take report on the adaptation monitoring.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.3.2: Feasibility study for the standardization of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.3.4: Report on amendment of existing tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation on early warning and systematic observation.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.3.5: Five (5) Training reports for amended tools and methodologies for collection of extreme weather events information.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.3.6: Full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability or adaptive capacity indicators for agriculture sector.</p>
<p>Output 2.4. Tracking support for NDC Implementation: Institutional arrangements, including methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting support and Web based reporting system developed and integrated in national financial systems</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.4.1: Stock take and gap analysis report with regard to the flow of financial information and inter-ministerial communication.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.4.2: Report on Institutional Arrangements outlining the responsibilities of ministries and agencies to deliver the necessary data and information to track progress and developing required mandates for data sharing procedures and outlining reporting responsibilities.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.4.3: Guidelines for tagging climate finance and system development and operationalization of system for tagging and generating reports on climate finance.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.4.4: Framework for reporting by non-state actors e.g. NGOs and private sector on climate finance received and invested in actions for climate change or related actions, in consultation with the stakeholders.</p> <p>Deliverable 2.4.5: One (1) Training report on climate finance tagging and reporting system.</p>

<p>Output 2.5. Partnership and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency in regional level established in coordination with the global CBIT project.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.5.1: Inception workshop Report</p> <p>Deliverable 2.5.3: Participation report in peer exchange workshop in the region on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learnt.</p>
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A discussion on how knowledge and learning will contribute to overall project/program impact and sustainability

Knowledge and learning in the proposed project will be the results of project activities integrated into all the project components, and the abovementioned knowledge outputs will collectively deliver the overall project impact. Knowledge and learning also play an important role in sustaining the project impact as all knowledge outputs will be owned and managed by project partners and stakeholders who will directly contribute and enhance the impacts beyond the project period. For example, training and capacity building programs such as training on energy modelling software will create future trainers within the stakeholder institutions. These trainers will ensure that knowledge is passed to their co-workers who will be working in tracking of NDC implementation, thus ensuring project sustainability beyond the implementation stage.

Strategic Communication Plan

The project will contribute towards development of a strategic communication plan for the CCD of MoE. This will include the following activities to communicate and inform the stakeholder out the outputs of CBIT project as well as other con-current projects such as NC3, ICAT and NAPs.

1. Presentation of the results and findings of the project implementation and technical deliverables as part of side events in Conference of Parties (COP);
2. Presentation of the main findings of the project outputs to inline ministries and other stakeholders such as private sector and civil society organizations;
3. Public awareness campaigns to promote the government's leadership on climate action.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget. The project will comply with UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project Inception Workshop (IW) to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU), but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The Gender Expert will work closely with the PMU to incorporate the Gender Monitoring Framework into the broader M&E framework. This will involve preparing guidelines and guidance for the PMU to be able to track and monitor gender aspects as defined at the start of the project. This will be reviewed and updated periodically throughout the project.

The project Steering Committee (PSC) will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager's supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the Project Management Unit, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will be completed by the Project Manager and ratings will be provided by UNEP's Task Manager. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP's Task Manager will have the responsibility of verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct a Mid-Term Review (MTR). This review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for Terminal Evaluations (TE) and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2 above). Members of the project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Manager will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with the GEF Evaluation requirements, the project will be subject to an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE). The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized.

The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the project manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The

Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan?.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the MTR/MTE and TE will verify the information of the tracking tool.

A summary of the planned M&E activities is provided in Annex J. The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop, and the Terminal Evaluation) is US\$ 35,500 (See Table B above and GEF Budget in Annex I-1).

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The CBIT project will support the Maldives to meet the requirements of the ETF formulated based on Article 13 of the PA. In addition, CBIT support will support implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the country.

The CBIT project will contribute to the tracking of adaptation actions particularly at a local government level. The vulnerability assessments and elaboration of climate change risks on the agriculture sector is expected to strengthen the adaptation efforts of the Maldives for the adverse impacts of climate change. Furthermore, the CBIT support will enable Maldives to identify adaptation needs and information for negotiations to highlight adaptation needs for support building momentum for further action.

The primary socio-economic benefit of the CBIT project includes job creation and career development through institutionalized roles and responsibilities for the staff involved in transparency related issues in MoE and inline ministries. The specific technical training such as training conducted under activity 2.1.4 will enable professional development of the stakeholders which improve the employment benefits for the trained staffs.

The main secondary socio-economic benefits include improved coordination between government ministries ensuring that climate change, economic and development co-benefits are focused and prioritized. The main anticipated co-benefits of the project include the following;

- ? Increase in responsiveness to energy planning by MoE
- ? Reduced dependency on imported fossil fuels;

- ? Less budget constraints on the government;
- ? Mitigation of conflicts over scarce resources;
- ? Improvement of the national and local economy
- ? Improving health and wellbeing of the citizens

Project Benefits (COVID19 related)

The job creation due to the project is a positive socio-economic impact of the project as mentioned above. The project will provide consulting opportunities for the national experts and IT companies which would contribute the local economic development. The foreign revenue which from the CBIT funds transfer is expected to help the country which is currently facing a significant shortage of foreign currency due to COVID19 impacts on the tourism sector.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva I	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This is a low-risk project. UNEP ESSF guiding principles-- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind--are still applicable

to the low-risk projects. It would be important to incorporate the current and projected needs and opportunities of the communities whose livelihoods are likely to be most vulnerable in determining what to include in the NDC tracking.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
SRIF Maldives 10317 Signed	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please refer to page 69-70 of the project document.

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UN Environment MTS reference
To strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and establish climate finance tracking system in the Maldives.	Indicator A: Number of sectorial agencies with their capacity strengthened to report information on NDC implementation, tracking of adaptation actions and support received and needed through the provision of contents to produce sectoral chapters of BURs, NCs and BTRs under the Paris Agreement.	1	4 (Maldives Energy Authority (MEA), Ministry of Transport, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resource and Agriculture)	National communications Biennial Update Reports Biennial Transparency Reports NDC reports	(A) The inline sectorial agencies of the project have shown interest in developing the capacity to meet the requirements of Enhanced Transparency of Framework of Paris Agreement. (A)The National Climate Change Act will be ratified to provide legal framework for the transparency related activities. (R) The National Climate Change Act may not be ratified prior to the implementation of the project. (R) Stakeholders may not be willing to engage in national reporting process.	UNEP MTS 2016-2021 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Indicator B: B1. Number of persons trained, and B2. percentage of persons trained that are women	B1 = 0; B2 = unknown	B1 = 50; B2 = 50%	Project Monitoring Reports	(A) The inline sectorial agencies of the project have shown interest in developing the capacity to meet the requirements of Enhanced Transparency of Framework of Paris Agreement. The National Climate Change Act will be ratified to provide legal framework. (R) Inadequate number of women in positions to receive training under the project and be assigned a role in the institutional arrangements.	
Project Outcome	Outcome level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
Outcome 1: The Maldives is able to regularly compile consistent and accurate sectorial GHG inventories to regularly report to UNFCCC.	Indicator 1.1: % of stakeholders with access to the database management system that declare the system is an improvement over existing mechanisms to support implementation and reporting of the National GHG inventory to track GHG emissions from the key sectors	0	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders before the database system is built and once it has been implemented (disaggregated by gender)	(R) Stakeholders have good enough internet access to use the database system	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
	Indicator 1.2: Number of country-specific emission factors developed	0	3 (At least 1 for each key sector, Energy, Transport and Waste)	National Inventory Report National communications Biennial Update Reports Biennial Transparency Reports	(R) Data availability is severely limited, exacerbated by COVID-19	
	Indicator 1.3: % of training participants declaring to be in a better position to implement National GHG inventory QA/QC measures to review and verify GHG emissions from the key sectors (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders before QA/QC training is delivered and after it has been delivered (disaggregated by gender)	(A) The sectorial agencies will support and provide incentives to retain the trained staff within their respective agencies; (R) Trained Staff may not be retained during or after project duration.	
Outcome 2: Maldives tracks and report transparently its mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as support for implementation, to UNFCCC and inform its climate policy/action development.	Indicator 2.1: % of relevant stakeholders identified in stakeholder mapping declaring to be in a better position to track mitigation actions against NDC targets from the key sectors (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders immediately after stakeholder mapping and after development and training activities have been delivered (disaggregated by gender)	The sectorial agencies will support and provide incentives to retain the trained staff within their respective agencies.	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
	Indicator 2.2: % of relevant stakeholders identified in stakeholder mapping declaring to be in a better position to track adaptation actions, vulnerability and risk and loss and damage from the key sectors (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders immediately after stakeholder mapping and after development and training activities have been delivered (disaggregated by gender)	(A) Local councils and other non-state actors will have the required IT infrastructure to utilize the system. (R) Island councils may face internet connection issues.	
	Indicator 2.3: % of relevant stakeholders identified in stakeholder mapping declaring to be in a better position to perform climate finance tagging and to track support (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders immediately after stakeholder mapping and after development and training activities have been delivered (disaggregated by gender)	(A) The inline ministries will understand the importance of the tagging system. (R) Financial data may not be collected by inline ministries such as Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Youth and Community Empowerment	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

N/

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 45,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
National Consultant	US\$ 33,000	US\$ 33,000	0
Stakeholder Workshops	US\$ 2,000	US\$ 2,000	0
External Review Expert (retained by UN Environment)	US\$ 10,000	US\$ 10,000	0
Total	US\$ 45,000	US\$ 45,000	0

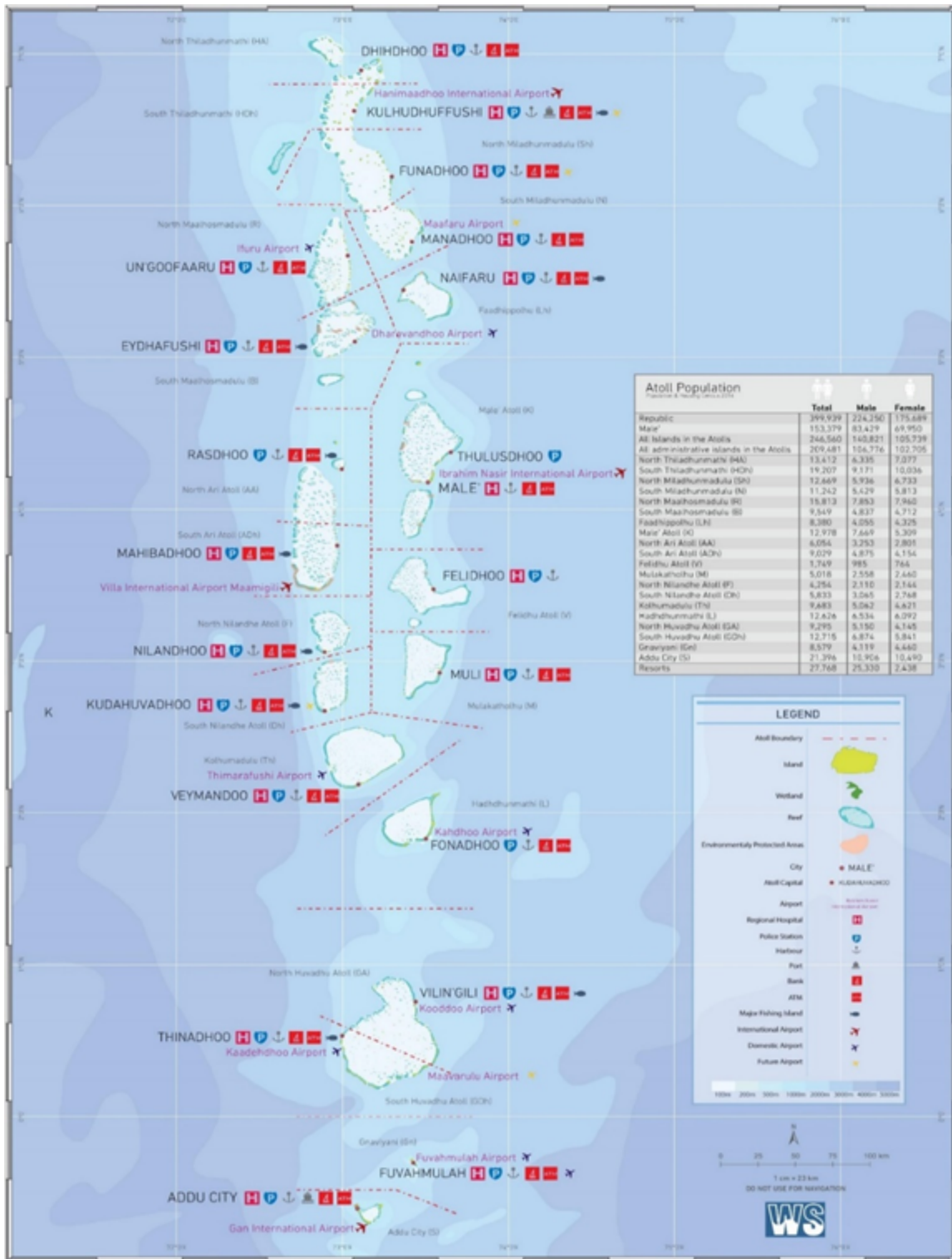
ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods				0		7,500	7,500
2 computers systems and 1 workstation				0		7,500	Ministry of Environment
07. Contractual services company	230,000	635,000	865,000	0		8,000	873,000
Independent financial audits				0		8,000	Ministry of Environment
International Consulting Firm for Emission Factor Study (CC2)	60,000		60,000			60,000	Ministry of Environment
International Consulting firm for MRV of mitigation actions (CC3)		110,000	110,000			110,000	Ministry of Environment
International Consulting Firm of Climate Finance (CC7)		80,000	80,000			80,000	Ministry of Environment
International firm for adaptation data (CC6)		110,000	110,000			110,000	Ministry of Environment
International IT Firm (CC1)	60,000	110,000	170,000			170,000	Ministry of Environment
International Training Firm for Energy modeling and statistics (CC4)		105,000	105,000			105,000	Ministry of Environment
National consulting firm to conduct energy supply and demand study (CC5)		60,000	60,000			60,000	Ministry of Environment
National IT Firm (CC8)	110,000	60,000	170,000			170,000	Ministry of Environment
08. International Consultants	130,000	60,000	190,000	32,500		0	222,500
International Consultant to develop framework for reporting by non-state actors e.g. NGOs and private sector on climate finance received and invested in actions for climate		30,000	30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment
International consultant to Develop guidelines and protocols for data collection and reporting including Sectors specific GHG emission spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines.	70,000		70,000			70,000	Ministry of Environment
International Consultant to develop QA/QC plans and training materials	60,000		60,000			60,000	Ministry of Environment
International consultant to stock take and conduct gap analysis with regard to the flow of financial information and inter-ministerial communication.		30,000	30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment
Terminal Evaluation			0	32,500		32,500	UNEP Evaluation Office
09. Local Consultants	45,000	81,000	126,000	0		0	126,000
Gender Expert		45,000	45,000			45,000	Ministry of Environment
National consultant for development of MOUs for institutional arrangements for GHG inventory and MRV related activities	9,000		9,000			9,000	Ministry of Environment
National Consultant for stocktaking and development of design options, technical guidance for GHG inventory completion	9,000		9,000			9,000	Ministry of Environment
National Consultant to develop a mechanism for MEA to verify power production data.	27,000		27,000			27,000	Ministry of Environment
National Consultant to stocktake legal arrangements, mandates and institutional framework for adaptation trading and conduct a feasibility study for standardization of		18,000	18,000			18,000	Ministry of Environment
National consultants to stocktake on institutional arrangement for tracking mitigation action and develop draft Roadmap for the process and phases for ETF		18,000	18,000			18,000	Ministry of Environment
10. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs	0	0	0	0		114,000	114,000
Project Administrative and Financial Assistant			0			40,800	Ministry of Environment
Project Technical Coordinator			0			73,200	Ministry of Environment
11. Training, Workshops, Meetings	36,500	42,000	78,500	3,000		0	81,500
Consultative workshop with key players to gather information and to identify MRV/transparency needs and gaps and relevant institutions for the Transparency Framework		2,500	2,500			2,500	Ministry of Environment
Inception Workshop			0	3,000		3,000	Ministry of Environment
Logistical cost for Trainings on Mitigation/energy modelling softwares and statistics		18,000	18,000			18,000	Ministry of Environment
Training workshop on the improved tools and methodologies developed under activity 2.3.3 in Five (5) selected islands and train the local council's staff on collection		12,500	12,500			12,500	Ministry of Environment
Training workshops on climate finance tagging mechanism		9,000	9,000			2,500	Ministry of Environment
Training workshops on GHG inventory completion and maintenance of the database management system	10,000		10,000			10,000	Ministry of Environment
Training workshops on QA/QC plans	14,000		14,000			7,500	Ministry of Environment
Training workshops on the country specific emission factor	5,000		5,000			5,000	Ministry of Environment
Workshop to inform all the involved stakeholders on the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism.	7,500		7,500			7,500	Ministry of Environment
12. Travel	0	30,000	30,000	0		0	30,000
Participate in peer exchange workshop in the region on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learned		30,000	30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment
13. Office supplies	0	0	0	0		3,000	3,000
Office supplies, miscellaneous			0			3,000	Ministry of Environment
Grand Total	441,500	848,000	1,289,500	35,500		132,500	1,457,500