



**GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**

**PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM- SIZED PROJECT**

**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND**

**PART I: Project Information**

Project Title:	Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives		
Country(ies):	The Maldives	GEF Project ID:	10317
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01699
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Resubmission Date:	15 October, 2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8 Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GEFTF	1,457,500	484,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		1,457,500	484,000

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

<b>Project Objective: To strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and establish climate finance tracking system in the Maldives</b>						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
The Maldives' National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory system improvement.	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	GEFTF	415,000	145,000

			<p>in the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>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> <p>1.4 Modalities and procedures for implementation of QA/QC designed and adopted by inventory team based in Ministry of Environment</p>			
<p>Maldives Transparency Framework for Mitigation and adaptation actions and resilience building, including tracking support for implementation.</p>	<p>Technical Assistance</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>2.2 <b>Indicators</b> for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>910,000</p>	<p>295,000</p>

			<p>indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators, etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.</p> <p>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>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>2.5 Partnership and knowledge-</p>			
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			sharing activities on transparency in regional level established in coordination with the global CBIT project.			
Subtotal				GEFTF	1,325,000	440,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	132,500	44,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					1,457,500	484,000

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditures	484,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				484,000

Co-finance was estimated based on consultations with the country about current related activities. The amount will be confirmed during the CEO Endorsement.

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), COUNTRY (IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Government of Maldives	Climate Change	CBIT Set-aside	1,457,500	138,462	1,595,962
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					1,457,500	138,462	1,595,962

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

IS PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT REQUESTED? YES  NO  IF NO, SKIP ITEM E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	Maldives	Climate Change	CBIT Set-aside	45,000	4,275	49,275
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					45,000	4,275	49,275

**F. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS**

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	<b>Terrestrial protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
2	<b>Marine protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	
3	Area of <b>land restored</b> (Million Hectares)	
4	Area of <b>landscapes under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas)(Million Hectares)	
5	Area of <b>marine habitat under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)	
6	<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated</b> (million metric tons of CO2e)	
7	<b>Number of shared water ecosystems</b> (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited <b>marine fisheries</b> moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons)(Percent of fisheries, by volume)	
9	<b>Reduction</b> , disposal/destruction, phase out, <b>elimination</b> and avoidance of <b>chemicals of global concern</b> and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of <b>POPs to air</b> from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of <b>direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</b> as co-benefit of GEF investment	25 female and 25 male to be confirmed at the stage of full project development

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

**G. PROJECT TAXONOMY**

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making	-	-

Stakeholders	1- Private Sector  2- Civil society  3- Type of engagement	1-1 Large corporations 1-2 SMEs  2-1 Non-Governmental Organization 2-2 Academia  3-1 Information Dissemination 3-2 Consultation	-
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	1- Enabling Activities 2- Capacity Development 3- Knowledge Generation and Exchange 4- Learning 5- Knowledge and Learning	1-1 Indicators to Measure Change    5-1 Knowledge management 5-2 Capacity Development	-
Gender Equality	1- Gender result area	1-1 Capacity Development	-
Focal Area/Theme	1- Climate Change	1-1 United Nations Framework on Climate Change 1-2 Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	1-1-1 Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency 1-2-1 Mitigation 2 1-2-2 Adaptation 1

## Part ii: Project Justification

1a. *Project Description*. Briefly describe:

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

### **1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)***

Climate change is an existential threat to the small coral islands such as the Maldives. In the near term, the islands of the Maldives are very vulnerable to inundation and gradual sea level rise, which will aggravate the existing problem of beach erosion; in the recent past, 62 per cent of all inhabited islands and 45 per cent of tourist resorts reported severe beach erosion. Rising sea levels threaten its scarce fresh water resources, and the coral reefs that surround the country are at risk from gradual warming of sea water (in addition to pollution from man-made sources). These reefs support both the country's tourism and fisheries industries, both mainstays of the economy engaging a significant majority of the population, experience profound threat from the changing climate. The tourism sector, and its operations are closely connected to a diverse range of value chains which provide goods and services related to agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, construction, energy, water and waste management. Climate change undermines the resilience, viability and profitability of these value chains both directly and indirectly.

The Paris Agreement (PA) was adopted on December 2015 at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties in order to set out a collective action plan to limit the adverse impacts of global climate change. One of the unique aspects of the PA is the contribution of both

Annex 1 parties and non-Annex 1 parties in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The NDC is the contribution of each of the parties of the convention towards the implementation of the PA. Article 13 of the PA outlines the transparency framework of the agreement. References are made on the transparency of action and transparency of support under Article 13 of the PA. 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 available and provided for addressing climate change. Despite being a country with very limited emissions, the Maldives is committed to support the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement with mitigation actions in a number of sectors and has submitted a fair and ambitious NDC.

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.

To achieve these goals, the Government of the Maldives has put in place a number of policies that support the long-term climate vision of the country, which include; 1) Promote energy conservation and efficiency; 2) Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix; 3) increase national energy security; 4) Ensure access to safe water supply and adequate sewerage services; and 5) Protect and conserve water resources. Implementation of these policies is expected to enhance the resilience of the country and foster sustainable development.

In order to effectively plan, implement and monitor the progress towards the aforementioned goals and in general successful implementation of the PA's transparency requirements and overcome existing gaps and barriers, it is necessary to enhance Maldives' institutional, financial, human and technical capacities – urgently, and for the long term. This will also enable the country to track progress and regularly update its NDC while ensuring the most efficient use of existing resources. The Maldives' NDC contains both a mitigation and adaptation component. With the support from the Global Environmental Facility under the Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC, the Maldives is currently preparing its Third National Communication (TNC) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR). The NDC focuses on crucial actions to strengthen the country's resilience against adverse climate impacts and prioritizes mitigation actions in energy, transport, and waste sectors. Effective implementation of the activities within the different sectors requires coordination among line ministries and a robust system for monitoring, reporting and verification at the national level.

## **2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.**

### **2-1 The Baseline scenario for the GHG Inventory Process in the Maldives**

#### **Features of past GHG inventories of the Maldives and stakeholders involved:**

The Maldives have reported two GHG inventories to the UNFCCC. The first was compiled for year 1994 and was reported in its first national communication to the UNFCCC; the second was compiled for year 2011 and was reported in the second national communication in 2016. The GHG inventory compilation process is ongoing for the First Biennial Update Report (IBUR) that will include the first time series of GHG inventories (2011 to 2016) for the Maldives.

Table1 shows projects in the Maldives that are part of national reporting to UNFCCC and the status of the GHG Inventory under each project.

**Table#1** projects in the Maldives that have had capacity buildings for developing national inventory reporting to UNFCCC

<b>Project</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Description of support</b>
First National Communication (FNC)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ UNDP	The first GHG inventory was compiled for the year 1994.
Second National Communication (SNC)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	GHG Inventory for year 2011 was prepared and updated information on mitigation and adaptation measures and other aspects of climate change to UNFCCC
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	It determines baseline emission and BAU scenarios for setting the NDC emission reduction targets. The iNDC was submitted prior to Paris Conference Of Parties (COP)
First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNEP	Provides an update of the information presented in the SNCs, in particular on the national GHG inventory based on data from 2000 to 2016 as well as inventory of mitigation actions. This is expected to be completed last quarter of 2019.

Several gaps and challenges related to the existing national GHG inventory have been identified by the Ministry of Environment that are listed below:

- There is no well-defined permanent institutional arrangement in place for data collection, analysis, and reporting for the GHG inventory. The mandate for preparing and reporting of GHG inventory is with Ministry of Environment (MoE). The INC and SNC procedures have developed specific implementation arrangements to work with other line ministries and key stakeholders and are project based. The participation by other actions is based on invitation of the Ministry and voluntary cooperation, as the other ministries don't have an official obligation to participate in absence of a specific mandate to support development of GHG inventory. Although, there have been some improvements of the national inventory process, the Maldives' institutional setup for the preparation of GHG inventories is still in its early stages.
- The GHG inventory compilations have not been conducted on a regular basis and rely on local and international experts for their preparation, which makes the process ad-hoc based and not sustainable.
- The national inventory uses the basic/simplest calculation methods offered by IPCC guidelines (Tier 1) which increases the level of uncertainty of the inventory.
- There are no formal mandates and data sharing agreements in place between different stakeholders and the lead ministry responsible for preparing NCs and BURs, the Ministry of Environment, which makes data collection challenging and inefficient.
- Default Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emission factors have been used for the previous GHG inventories in the FNC and SNC, which are likely to procreate uncertainties in emissions estimation.
- 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.



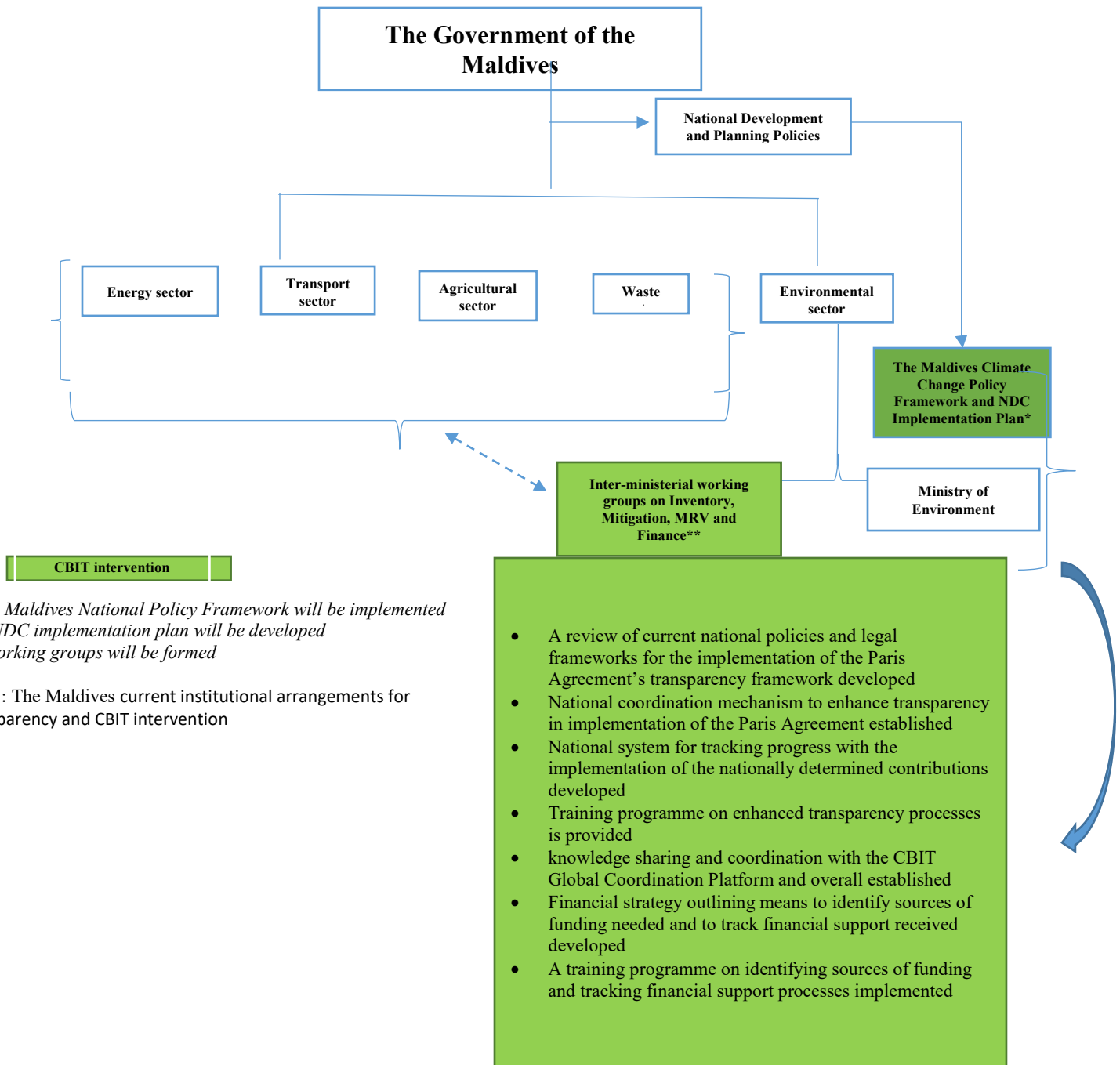
- Data for preparing inventories is based on data collected from the perspective of planning and reporting on economic development. Therefore, the existing data collection systems are not tailored for preparing GHG inventories and may add to the uncertainties in GHG inventory estimation.

The continued implementation of projects to prepare NCs and BURs will help in improvements in the processes and capacities in the country. The Republic of the Maldives, assisted by this CBIT project, has decided to tackle these issues by migrating the current ad hoc inventory to the current IPCC guidelines (2006 systematic, developing higher-tier methodologies). Further, the Maldives proposes to develop the data management system for these sectors for the entire time-series.

## **2-2 The Baseline scenario for the Transparency Framework for tracking NDC Mitigation Actions.**

The Maldives presented its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) with an unconditional emission reduction goal of 10% compared to a Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario. This goal can be further enhanced by 14% below of BAU scenario, subject to the availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building.

Government of the Maldives has participated in processes related to the Convention actively and consistently to implement necessary institutional arrangements for climate change. The MoE is mandated to respond to the call for transparency framework and coordinate the implementation and tracking NDC progress. To respond to its mandate, the Climate Change Department (CCD) has established **project specific** institutional arrangement for compiling the NCs and the first BUR. This includes working groups from different sectors that provide technical inputs to CCD in preparation and submission of NCs and the BUR. (figure 1).



\* The Maldives National Policy Framework will be implemented and NDC implementation plan will be developed  
 \*\* Working groups will be formed

Fig. 1: The Maldives current institutional arrangements for transparency and CBIT intervention

A recent project in collaboration between Government of the Maldives and UNEP DTU Partnership conducted a gap analysis and revealed the following challenges and gaps in implementing a transparency system:

- BUR will be the first experience for the Maldives in preparing and reporting assessment of mitigation actions planned and implemented pursuant to Cancun Agreement. As mentioned, a project based working group is established to bring together ministries and agencies in compiling information on mitigation actions and undertaking assessment of these actions. There is no domestic MRV system, except the government plans and projects' evaluation system. This system is not equipped to track and assess GHG emission impacts of mitigation actions.
- An absence of a national system for monitoring, and assessing the impacts of implementation of mitigation actions including tools and human capacities, whilst national capacity to develop long-term projections and integrated analyses remains limited. A few internationally supported projects contribute to elements of such a system but there is no comprehensive effort in creating such a system.
- There is no database storage and management system in place, which makes tracking progress and reporting challenging. In addition, the BUR development process also revealed needs for the development of templates for reporting of mitigation actions as well as projections including business-as-usual scenarios for different economic trajectories beyond 2020. In addition, a database for mitigation actions, consisting of reporting requirements, was identified as necessary.

In conclusion, the gaps can be categorised as follows:

1) *Legal and regulatory*; 2) *Institutional*; 3) *Procedural*; 4) *Availability and Management of GHG data for MRV systems* and; 5) *Indicators for mitigation actions*.

See below an overview of previous MRV capacity-building support projects:

**Table#2** Overview of previous MRV capacity-building support projects)

<b>Project</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Description of support</b>	<b>Climate Relevance</b>	<b>Institution</b>
Initial National Communication (INC) project	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	This project facilitated and coordinated the implementation of the national GHG inventory project	Provides the first GHG inventory of the Maldives and adaptation measures and measures taken to implement UNFCCC in the Maldives	Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment
Second National Communication (SNC) project	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	This project enables the Maldives to develop the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	Provides GHG inventory for the year 2011, mitigation and adaptation measures and other measures	Ministry of Environment (MoE <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Former Ministry of Environment and Energy which has been changed to Ministry of Environment in November 18 2018

			taken to implement UNFCCC.	
Third National Communication (TNC) project	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	This project enables the Maldives to develop the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, which will include the development of GHG Inventory for the year 2016 – 2020 as well as update the mitigation scenario.	The project provides information on country's efforts address GHG Emissions and enhancing adaptation, including providing GHG inventory for latest years.	Ministry of Environment (MoE <sup>2</sup> )
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) project	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	This project aims to identify and implement Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the Maldives.	Capacity buildings for setting up baseline scenarios for NDC targets.	MoE
First Biennial Update report (BUR1)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	This project supports the Maldives in the preparation of its first Biennial Update Report, including an update of its GHG inventory for the years 2000 to 2016 and conduct stocktaking exercise for MRV system for mitigation actions.	Elaboration of GHG inventory from the year 2000 to 2016.	MoE
Development of Climate Change Act in the Maldives	UN Environment	This project supports the Maldives to develop Climate Change Act	Legal framework for climate governance in	MoE

<sup>2</sup> Former Ministry of Environment and Energy which has been changed to Ministry of Environment in November 18 2018

		including the provisions for sharing of inventory data and other climate related information	the Maldives developed	
ICAT (initiatives for Transparency)	Ministry of Environment ITALY	This project will focus on strengthening capacity of the country for transparency in waste sector. The project has limited funding therefore will cover partially setting up the institutional arrangement for data collection in west sector	Capacity building for setting up an institutional arrangement for data collection in Waste sector	MoE Partners: UNEPDTU <sup>3</sup> and ISPRA <sup>4</sup>

The INC and SNC projects being focused on reporting requirements helped understand the process and requirements in the lead ministry but didn't focus on strengthening the systems for improving and sustaining the climate change reporting. The stakeholder consultations conducted for development of the Climate Change Act (CC) 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 the proposed CBIT work. The ICAT work is the only support project that helps creating an institutional framework and associated process and procedures, but it is limited to one sector due to limited resources. In absence of the CBIT support the development and operationalization of a fully defined Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) will take much longer time due to lack of dedicated focus on developing the institutions and process, as well as creating.

### 2-3 Baseline scenario related to the adaptation transparency framework

The Maldives is one of most vulnerable countries to climate change. The Government of the Maldives (GoM) has adopted several policy measures and project-based adaptation solutions but lacks the human and financial resources to account for and realize their long-term benefits for socio-ecological systems exposed to climatic risks. The INC identified key vulnerabilities, and proposed 12 high-priority adaptation and mitigation projects while clearly indicating the need for external financing. In 2007, the Maldives developed its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), an initiative undertaken to assess and address urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs. The Maldives adopted the Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (MCCPF) in 2015, which serves as an umbrella framework in developing the country's National Adaptation Plan and highlights the key thematic areas where attention and action are needed. In 2016, the Maldives submitted its SNC with references to additional studies on climate vulnerabilities and risks. Though the focus has been on identifying and assessing vulnerabilities and associated adaptation measures, there are still gaps in systematic collection and assessment on the robustness of adaptation actions that can inform the refinement of future vulnerability and adaptation needs.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.unepdtu.org/>

<sup>4</sup> The Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)  
<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/ISPRA/the-institute>

Maldives has started the process of establishing an institutional framework for the NAP process with key institutions identified along with key roles and responsibilities. In 2017, a stocktaking exercise for initiating the NAP was undertaken by UN Environment, involving a desk review and stakeholder consultations. As a result, a request for funding the NAP was submitted to the GCF. The proposed draft NAP will support the institutionalization of NAP process including the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing national policies, programs and activities in a coherent manner. The proposed NAP will also have a component on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to monitor specifically the NAP process and associated actions as a tool continuously improve its design and delivery mechanisms. **However, the NAP will not focus on the monitoring and evaluating the impacts of adaptation actions.**

As many of the impacts of climate change will be experienced at the local level, subnational and local authorities are crucial stakeholders for an effective tracking of adaptation goals. However, their participation in adaptation M&E has been overlooked. Currently, the metrics, indicators and methodologies applied at the national level are not fully applicable for regular use at the subnational or local levels (e.g. different scales, varying quality of information). Additionally, the capacity to monitor, collect, manage, and report on the data is limited at the local level. **However, the NAP goals related to capacity building are largely focused on national actors and their institutions.**

Current vulnerability and adaptation tracking in the Maldives remains 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. Moreover, local plans are currently being developed in several outer islands that could inform national efforts. Adapting metrics, indicators and methodologies to their needs and circumstances while maintaining comparability will be vital.

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 MRV for adaptation explicitly aims to coordinate its work with these indicatives and include them in the process; this integrated approach will be vital for NDC adaptation reporting.

**Table#3** Projects which contributed to capacity buildings for tracking progress of adaptation activities

Project	Funding Source	Time Period	Description of support
Draft the Maldives NAP Proposal to Green Climate Fund <sup>5</sup>	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Has not been approve yet.	The project will enhance the M&E system for adaptation through the following objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To enhance the institutional and technical capacity of National government to advance the Maldives’ NAP at the national level.</li> <li>2. To improve the capacity of national stakeholders to be able to document, review, monitor and communicate</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> This readiness and preparatory project aims to address four critical gaps: a) the country’s weak institutional and coordination mechanism on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues; b) limited technical capacity to assess vulnerability, appraise adaptation measures, and access funds to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity and resilience; c) lack of systematic integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into the national development planning processes and; d) lack of monitoring and reporting system to communicate results of adaptation measures to decision-makers and improve implementation from learning.

			progress and results of the Maldives's NAP.
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**2-4 The baseline scenario of the country capacity for climate finance transparency and tracking financial support needed and received:**

The country has a centralized system for registering Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)s 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.

National budget too is not tracked with respect to allocations for climate change or other environmental challenges. Though there have been some efforts in the past to tag national budgets by support to environmental activities, these have not sustained in absence of a clear system of institutional responsibilities and methodology for tagging. 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. Thus, some initial process is being put in place to track budget funding that contributes to various environmental benefits. **However, currently there is no equivalent effort to create a climate change tagging system for the project.**

A Stakeholder consultation process undertaken by the UNEP DTU Partnership and the Government of the Maldives highlighted that even though climate finance information is available with various entities in the country, there is no systematic collection, collation and archiving of this information. Thus, it is difficult to easily access and report such information.

*Assessment of barriers, gaps and needs for tracking climate finance in the Maldives*

- Limited access to climate finance data for national projects and limited participation of line ministries in data analysis and reporting of finance data.
- The contributions from donors to the Maldives are trackable, but requires the consultation with several sources that in itself are not systematically organized. Improving data access, in either a separate system, a system linked with the national budget, or a system that improves the access to the current sources of information is needed.
- The MoU<sup>6</sup> system is incomplete as it covers only donor-funded activities that include financial contributions to entities within the Maldives. In-kind technical assistance or trainings are not recorded in the system. Expanding the MoU requirement could be a solution to capture these climate actions within the overall climate finance tracking system.
- MoUs are not centrally registered, although copies of the MoUs exist in the Ministry of Finance. A central registry of MoUs encompassing financial data, including values of training delivered in kind is needed.
- There are inconsistencies between different publications/reports on climate finance, even some cases of the same institution. This is largely due to no defined categorization of recording data related to climate finance. A clear methodology and categorization of climate finance data by use and application is needed to ensure consistent assessment and reporting of climate data.
- The main challenge is recording and reporting of the private sector's climate-related investments. So far, there has been no recording of private climate finance in the Maldives. Among likely investors, more than 100 resorts are located on private islands that attract little public investment. The resorts may themselves undertake a number of investments, from water conservation to coastal protection and solar Photo Voltaic (PV) installations, in their local infrastructure, that may be classified as climate finance. Indirect assessment may be attempted through recordings by the port and customs

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<sup>6</sup> Most donor funded activities established as collaborative actions between a line ministry and the donor are based on a Memorandum of Understanding that also stipulates the budget.

authorities of imports of e.g. solar PV panels, but such recordings would only capture a fraction of project costs that also include engineering and construction. This is even more the case for many adaptation activities.

An overview of previous projects that have provided capacity buildings for the tracking of climate finance is presented in Table 4 below.

**Table #4:** list of projects that have a component of climate finance tracking.

Project and time	Funding Source	Description of support
First Biennial Update report (BUR1) 2017 - 2019	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	The project is undertaking 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.
GCF Readiness support 2018 - 2019	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring progress of GCF projects</li> <li>• Grievance mechanism for project stakeholders</li> <li>• Disbursement of GCF project finance including GCF funds and co-finance</li> </ul> <p>The CBIT project will use the approach and systems developed in the project for work on tracking climate finance. This will be focused on ensuring consistency between the systems.</p>

**2) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project**

The objective of this project is to establish and enhance the Maldives' transparency system, in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. To achieve this objective, following efforts are needed: strengthening and formalizing long-term institutional arrangements and systemizing data collection and processing, 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. The final goal is to inform the national decision-making process as well as regularly report to the UNFCCC process. This project will support Maldives in its aim to improve the quality of GHG inventories to be aligned with the principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability (TACCC).

This project includes two components:

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

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

This component is aimed at strengthening the GHG inventory process and quality through establishing long-term institutional arrangements for data collection and GHG emission estimation by stakeholders and developing a GHG data archiving systems.



The component will also support development of templates for data collection, guidance on data collection, development of country specific emission factors and 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 level of NDC implementation. Higher tier methods will be available through the project for estimating GHG emissions for activities such as 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.

*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 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 NC and BUR process for the GHG inventory preparation process. 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 Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, covering the preparation of GHG inventory. To formalize and facilitate this institutional mechanism, a regulation 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 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*

- Undertake a stocktaking exercise of existing institutional arrangements, in particular line ministries and agencies and other data providers, including their role, responsibilities, resources, personnel and data collection capacity.
- 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.
- 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.
- Draft regulation defining the roles and responsibility of line ministries, agencies and relevant stakeholders for GHG data collection for consideration and adoption by the relevant National authority.
- Draft and implement data-sharing agreements for the different data providers in relevant sectors, including data-sharing agreements with the private sector and subnational institutions and initiate process for its adoption.
- Assess the human resource requirements and Terms of Reference for operating the institutional arrangements.
- Organize a stakeholder workshop with all involved ministries to inform about the inter-ministerial cooperation mechanism and the related roles and tasks.

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

A robust, systematic and long-lasting national GHG database management system will be developed under the output that enables data collection from line ministries and other relevant actors, incorporate and harmonize GHG data, and ease future inventory processes. The BUR preparation process as well as the stakeholder consultations revealed that current institutional arrangements and database management are insufficient to support inventory activities.

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.

Therefore, the following activities are proposed:

*Proposed activities*

- 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.
- Develop guidelines and protocols for data collection and reporting to ensure consistency and quality of data.
- Establish the rules to operate the GHG database system in collaboration with different stakeholders involved in the inventory process.
- Develop sector-specific GHG emission spreadsheets, toolkits and guidelines for relevant key categories identified in the GHG Inventory.
- Provide training to staff maintaining the GHG database system.
- Establish and maintain the GHG database system in collaboration with different stakeholders involved in the inventory process.

*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 INC and SNC, which can likely result in the overestimation of emissions as pointed out in the SNC. Therefore, this output will focus on developing local emission factors and using higher- tier methods for key categories of emissions sources in the GHG inventory.

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

*Proposed activities*

- Conduct an emission-factor study and assess relevance of developing country specific emission factors for the preselected key categories particularly for relevant sectors (energy, transport, and waste to the extent possible).
- Provide guidelines, developing tools, methods for the technical staff on collecting the relevant data for higher calculation methods (> Tier 1).

*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

a 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 involve lack adequate capacities to under QA/QC procedures. In addition, so far, the MoE, responsible for preparing GHG inventory, has been collecting data from published sources for preparing GHG inventory process. As the inventory is undertaken at Tier I level, primarily activity data are required, and the QA/QC is limited to ensuring that the definition of activity data of published data matches with the required activity data for inventory. This output will deliver a well-defined and institutionalized QA/QC system for the Inventory preparation including methodologies and guidelines for the different agencies, with a view to strengthen the integrity, correctness and completeness of GHG inventories and enhance technical capacities in the long-term. The QA/QC system will follow 2006 IPCC's General Guidance and Reporting procedures (vol.1, Ch. 6.) as well as sector-specific IPCC guidance (vol. 2 & vol. 4).

### **Proposed activities**

- Develop a QA/QC plan for GHG Inventory preparation, including:
  - general and category-specific QC procedures and methods following IPCC guidance, , for institutions involved;
  - QA review procedures for lead agencies to assess the quality of data collected and provided by line agencies;
  - TOR for personnel within lead agencies to coordinate and undertake those QA/QC activities;
  - Proposal of methods for documentation, reporting and archiving of inventory data and related material, and QC activities.
- Adapt guidance and training material for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures in the GHG inventory compilation.
- Provide training to staff in the different agencies involved in the GHG inventory process to introduce the QA/QC plan and distribute checklists.

### **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 Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, 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 of the last NDC.

As mentioned in the baseline section, 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 are the data collection of this system designed to collect relevant data for assessment. Further, the country lacks methodologies and capacities to undertake such assessments.

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

*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*

This output will design institutional arrangements for the tracking of mitigation actions. The goal will be to enable the effective implementation of the Maldives' NDC Implementation Plan, starting in 2021, with the emission reduction goal of 10% (unconditional) compared to Business-as-Usual in 2030. The BUR process has established an adhoc 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 output will frame the necessary institutional arrangements of the monitoring of GHG emission reductions, including processes, procedures and modalities for the collection, reporting and QC/QA of GHG estimates. This output will also develop roles and responsibilities for line ministries and other actors responsible for implementing mitigation actions, procedures and processes for collecting and reporting information on GHG emissions reduction estimates, as well as systems for quality check of estimates. The focus of the work will primarily be on Energy sector (including transport) and Waste as the primary sector in the Maldives' NDC Implementation Plan and the largest emission reduction potential.

#### *Proposed activities*

- Hold a consultative workshop with key players to gather information and to identify MRV/transparency needs and gaps and relevant institutions for the Transparency Framework.
- Design and strengthen the institutional arrangements for the monitoring of mitigation actions, including outlining relevant legal frameworks and roles and responsibilities of ministries and agencies to deliver necessary inputs to track progress according to the monitoring indicators to be developed in this project in output 2.2.
- Develop guidelines on reporting procedures of GHG estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the Energy sector and other sectors e.g. waste to the extent possible.
- Provide training to related stakeholders to enhance technical capacities on processes and procedures for on reporting GHG emission reductions.
- 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.
- Amend and strengthen existing processes and procedures for collection, reporting, and quality control of GHG estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the Energy sector (including transportation).

*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.*

As mentioned above, the Maldives lacks relevant methodologies and tools, and related human capacities, for tracking progress of mitigation actions outlined in its NCs and upcoming NDC Implementation Plan, which will be addressed through this output. Under this output, an information matrix and monitoring indicators will be developed to track NDC progress about relevant 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. This will be linked with the GHG inventory data base. Given that different actors may be involved in the GHG inventory preparation and GHG mitigation tracking, the two systems will be separate but interlinked.

This will enable stakeholders to continue, beyond the project lifetime, using data to feed their 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 continuous updating of the platforms. The design and development of the platform will be undertaken through a participatory process where all key agencies and stakeholders will be involved. This process ensures fostering ownership; develop new partnerships and collaboration, incorporating expert knowledge and advice. A pilot phase of the platform will be conducted to assess its utility and subsequently make re-adjustments as required. The pilot phase will be for a period of 2 years.

#### *Proposed activities*

- Develop sector specific indicators with support of sectorial experts and stakeholders for tracking of the Maldives' mitigation actions.

- Develop tools and methodologies for estimating the indicators and protocols for data monitoring needed for estimating indicators.
- Develop training modules, guidelines and provide training for staff in relevant agencies on the use of and the reporting on the specific indicators.
- Host a workshop on best practices and to review lessons learned from the development of NDC indicators by countries implementing CBIT projects in the region.
- Define and implement a specific validation method for the list of recommended indicators.
- Provide final recommendations of indicators, characteristics, periodicity for gathering information, and the actors and institutions in charge of measuring them.
- Establish an 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.

The main deliverables of this output will be a set of guidelines for applying indicators at national and sub-national level. To realize the sustainability of the training programs, all the materials will be documented and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and available to all relevant stakeholders. A ‘knowledge management unit’, including a group of national experts, responsible for training activities, will be established at the Ministry of Environment to provide continuous training support to stakeholders.

*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.*

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 exists for regular assessment. The NAP process is the first exercise to institutionalize the national adaptation process and within that 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 gender 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.

### **Proposed activities**

- Stock take and analyze the legal arrangements, mandates and institutional framework under development by NAP for adaptation monitoring and identifying the gaps to be addressed.

- Establish and formalize institutional arrangements, modalities, outlining reporting, role and responsibilities and advantage synergies with the NAP institutional arrangements and legal framework.
- Amend existing tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation at the national level for use at the subnational or local level, for at least one of the priority sectors identified in the NDC
- Carry out a feasibility study for the standardization of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases
- Develop a full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability or adaptive capacity indicators to be collected locally and aggregated to the national level, for at least one of the priority sectors identified in the NDC
- Establish and maintain the adaptation database system in collaboration with different stakeholders involved in the NAP process.
- Provide training to staff maintaining the adaptation actions database.

*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 (grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans as well as in-kind contributions), and tag these with purpose of the finance. Such tagging can follow CPEIR principles, should differentiate between mitigation and adaptation 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 ministries in order to design a system that enables easy registration of information on all international supported projects by all government 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.

**Proposed activities:**

- 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 and Treasury including procedures and processes of involved agencies and ministries.
- Carry out a gap's analysis, especially with regard to the flow of financial information and inter-ministerial communication.
- 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.
- 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.
- Provide training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level, including pilot activities with selected sectors for BUR2;
- Develop legal 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;
- 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.

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

The present output will provide supports for the coordination and collaboration with other Asian and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) countries to facilitate learning and sharing of lessons-learned.

This output will focus on producing stronger regional cooperation and knowledge sharing of transparency efforts can strengthen national transparency activities in overcoming barriers and avoiding challenges. The coordination between the Maldives and Pacific island states need to be improved. In addition, there are no coordination between other Indian Ocean islands like Mauritius and Seychelles. Therefore, the member countries of The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) should aim to "enhance cooperation to improve SIDS countries collective capacity to address climate change ". The AOSIS can be used for sharing knowledge among the member states, advancing transparency efforts in the region, and even for exploring the opportunity of a harmonized regional MRV system.

Other countries in the region such as Thailand and Lao PDR are also implementing CBIT activities and collaboration with those countries can result in synergies and lessons-learned. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform will have an active role in this output for facilitation of exchanging information among peers.

***Proposed activities***

- Participate in peer exchange workshop in the region on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learnt
- Organize a system to help organize and access documents from workshops and training material to facilitate access and disseminate amongst additional staff, using the platform developed under output 2.3.
- Collaborate with other countries through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and related workshops
- Host workshops on best practices (including linking adaptation and mitigation) and publication of the report

***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 below shows the alignment of activities under each output with its associated GEF focal areas

**Table# 15:** The alignment of activities under each output with GEF focal areas

<b><i>CBIT Outputs and related Activity</i></b>	<b><i>Aligned GEF focal area</i></b>
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.	<b><i>18 (a) and (c).</i></b> (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.	<b><i>18 (d).</i></b> 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.	<b><i>18 (f).</i></b> Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.
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.	<b><i>18 (d), (e).</i></b> Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13: (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.
Output 2.1 Institutional mechanism and legal framework for inter-ministerial cooperation to systemize data collection and processing for tracking climate actions established and formalized with Ministry of Environment as a leading agency.	<b><i>18 (a), (c).</i></b> 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.
Output 2.2 Indicators for tracking mitigation actions, methods and tools for estimating indicators, templates and protocols for collecting data to estimate indicators,	<b><i>18 (a) ,(c), (d).</i></b> Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan,



<p>etc., including data base storage and management system, developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>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: 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><b>18 (d), (e) and (k).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13:</li> </ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.4 <u>Tracking support for NDC Implementation</u>: 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><b>18 (a), (c), (j).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time: (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency,</li> </ul>

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Output 2.5 Partnership and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency in regional level are accomplished in coordination with the global CBIT project.</p>	<p><b>20, 21 (b), (e).</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p>

**5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT 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 inventories 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); and**

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 sectorial 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, not the least 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).

#### **7) *Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.***

##### ***Innovation***

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.

##### ***Sustainability***

Institutionalization of the systems and process is key to sustainability. The project's primary focus is institutionalizing the MRV system 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 beyond the project intervention. Further, it will focus on capacity building not only to ensure use of the software to operate the institutional mechanism and process effectively but also to have the capacities to evolve the software with time. 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.

### *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.

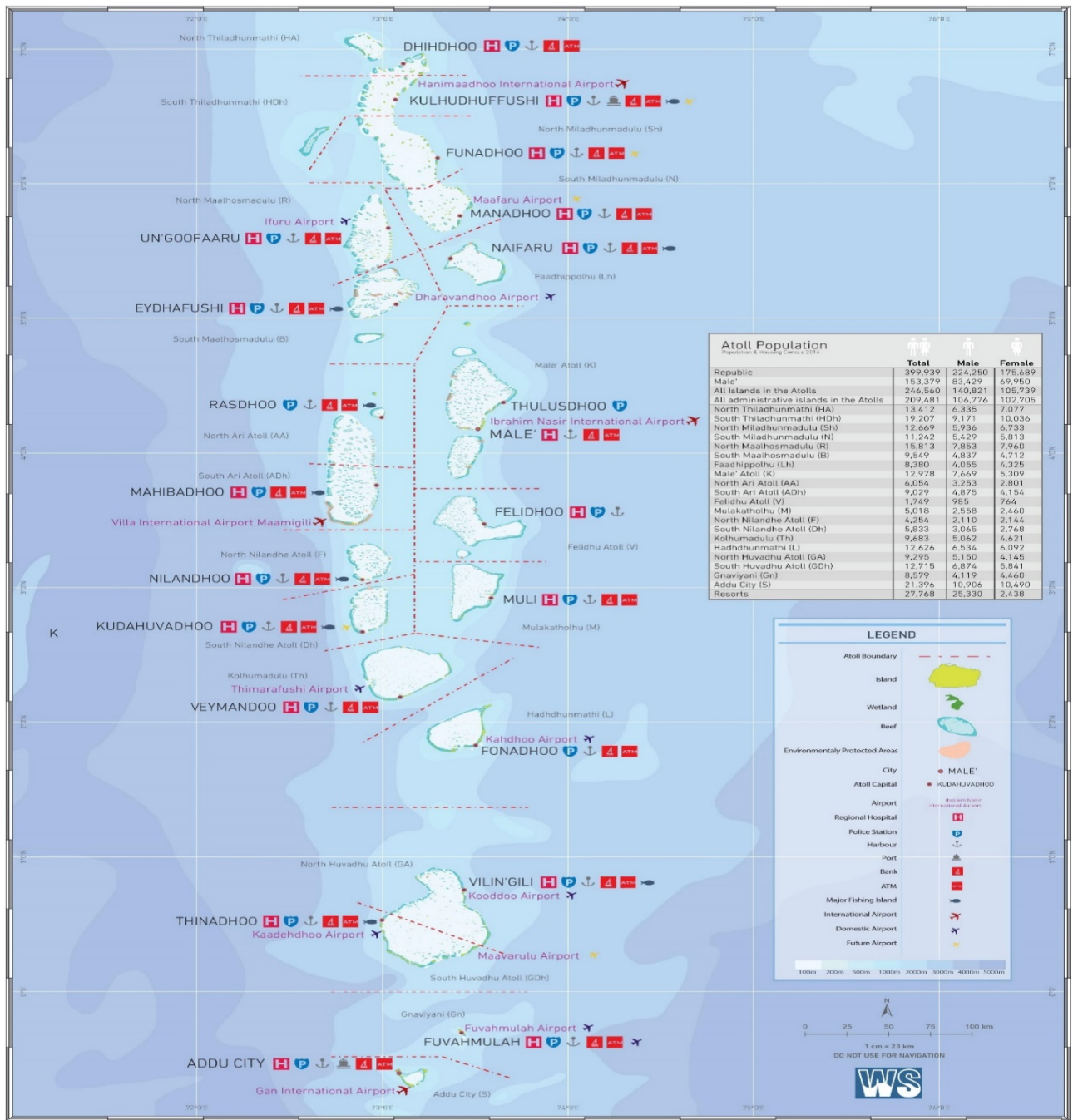
The CBIT project focuses on transparency aspects at the local level and its coordination with national targets. The technical capacity and best practices developed in pre-selected sectors could be extended to other sectors engaged in climate change mitigation.

The 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 neighbouring SIDS countries, which are currently developing detailed CBIT projects. The Maldives will participate in global platforms and networks providing and receiving inputs.

**1b. *Project Map and Coordinates.* Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**

The project will take place within the boundary of the Republic of Maldives and seeks to achieve positive impacts in the entire country.



Name of the Location	Geographical Coordinates
Green Building (Ministry of Environment and Environmental Protection Agency)	4°10'18.48"N 73°30'14.18"E
The Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	4°10'18.03"N 73°30'14.28"E

Velaanaage Building (Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism)	4°10'41.48"N 73°30'47.30"E
Ministry of Finance and Treasury	4°10'17.04"N 73°30'28.89"E
Roashanee Building (Health Protection Agency)	4°10'33.30"N 73°30'54.31"E
The Maldives Transport Authority	4°10'41.82"N 73°30'44.93"E
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	4°10'33.66"N 73°30'8.08"E
The Maldives National University (MNU)	4°10'13.68"N 73°30'33.17"E

**2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;**

**Civil Society Organizations;**

**Private Sector Entities;**

**If none of the above, please explain why.**

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

**Table below shows stakeholders' role in the project.**

<b>Name of key stakeholders</b>	<b>Responsibility/expertise</b>	<b>Role in the project</b>
Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment	Climate change department is the main coordinating entity of activities in the Maldives on behalf of the Ministry of Environment. The department is responsible for the elaboration of National Climate change policies, National Adaptation Plans, GHG inventories, MRV process and national submissions to UNFCCC.	The main role for the climate change department will be the overall coordination of the project and ensure effective involvement of all the stakeholders for implementation of the project.
The Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	The regulator for the energy sector in the Maldives. MEA is a semi-autonomous agency working under the umbrella of Ministry of Environment. They are responsible for enforcement of the energy sector regulation and collect data energy sector data required for GHG inventory process and tracking of NDC implementation.	MEA will be involved in the development of the tools outlined under outcome 1 and outcome 2.  They will be involved in the delivery of project outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.
The Maldives Transport Authority	The regulator for the transport sector of the Maldives. The transport authority is responsible for collection of the required data in the transport sector, which are required for GHG inventory compilation.	The main role of the transport authority is to coordinate development of the tools outlined in the outcome 1 and outcome 2.  They will be involved in the delivery of project outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Energy Department, Ministry of Environment	The policymaking division for the energy sector and implementation of renewable energy projects in the Maldives. The Energy Department also collects data for GHG inventory compilation and NDC implementation.	The Energy Department will be involved in the development of the database outlined under output 1.2 and the tools outlined under output 1.1.  They will be also trained under output 1.4 to enhance the capacity for transparency related matter of Paris Agreement.
Pollution prevention and waste management department, Ministry of Environment	The policy-making division for the waste management sector in the Maldives. They also implement infrastructure projects, which deals with waste management in the Maldives.	The pollution prevention and waste management department will be involved in development of the tools outlined in the outcome 1 and outcome 2.  They will be involved in the delivery of project outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2. 1, 2. 2 and 2. 3.
Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	The main government institution responsible for policy making in the housing sector and implementation of housing and infrastructure projects in the Maldives.	The Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the outcome 2. 5.
Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	The main policy making body for Fisheries and Agriculture sectors in the Maldives. They also implement innovative projects in the aforementioned sectors.	The Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
Health Protection Agency (HPA)	The government institution responsible for implementation of public health programs.	The Health Protection Agency (HPA) will be involved in the development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
The Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS)	The national meteorological agency, which provide systematic climate data and early warning and observation service.	The Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS) will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
Coastal Protection and Disaster Risk Section, Environment Department, Ministry of Environment	The government entity responsible for implementation of the coastal protection projects in the islands of the Maldives.	The Coastal Protection and Disaster Risk Section will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
Ministry of Tourism	The policy-making institution for tourism sector in the Maldives.	The Ministry of Tourism will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
Water and Sanitation Department, Ministry of Environment	The policy-making institution for the water and sanitation sector of the Maldives. The department also implement water and sanitation projects in the local islands.	The Water and Sanitation department will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Semi-autonomous institution responsible for regulator aspects in the environmental sector in the Maldives. They are involved in coastal surveys to determine the level of beach recession in local islands.	The Environmental Protection Agency will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the output 2.5.
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	The national institution responsible for collection, analysis and reporting of national statistics.	The National Bureau of Statistic will be involved in development of the tools and capacity building activities under the Outcome 2. Particularly, they will be involved in the development of the national data-sharing platform under the output 2.5.
Ministry of Finance and Treasury	The main financial institution of the country responsible for national budgeting and management of external financial resources.	The Ministry of Finance and Treasury will be responsible for development of the tools and capacity building outlined under outcome 2.
The Maldives National University (MNU)	The only public university in the Maldives, which teach and research climate change related issues.	The Maldives National University will be involved in the development of the training and capacity building efforts under Outcomes 1 and 2.
Civil Society Organization	Civil society organization relevant to the project will be identified during the preparation phase of the project, including organizations working on climate and gender or vulnerable groups.	Civil society organizations will provide input during the public consultation process and will be consulted throughout the entire project phase under Outcomes 1 and 2.
Private sector	The private sector including large corporations and SMEs in different sectors will be identified during the preparation phase of the project, including organizations working on climate change mitigation and adaptation.	The private sector in different domains such as energy, agriculture, industry, tourism, waste, education, finance, health, and information technology, will provide input during the public consultation process as well as provide mitigation and adaptation related data; and will be consulted throughout the entire project phase under Outcomes: 1., 2and 3.  In addition to these, the private sector will be involved in procurement, and supply & delivery of IT infrastructure to be established throughout the project.

**3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?** yes  /no  / tab

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes  /no  / tab



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. The country has seen a notable increase of women in ministerial positions and has according to the report fully closed its gender gap on the technical and professional workers indicators. Despite those improvements, based on previous experience with past projects/programs on climate change, participation of women in climate change related initiatives in the country is still sub-optimal gender issues still remain present in the country and will therefore also be included in this project.

In the Maldives, presence of women in climate change related initiatives is increasing, however, based on previous experience with past projects/programs on climate change, it could be noted that participation of women in climate change related initiatives in the country is still suboptimal.

The project will include women in its design and the implementation phases, from the project board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented. The project will develop a gender-responsive results-based framework during the PPG design phase, which is based on the CBIT Programming Directions and GEF Policy.

In short, gender considerations will be crosscutting in this project, in terms both of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision-making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results- based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

In addition, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

**4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (Yes  /no ). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

In the Maldives, the private sector and non-state actors play roles in different aspects of transparency. Through the CBIT, the private sector will be engaged throughout the project design and implementation phases. The aim is to leverage private sector partnership, help build trust and confidence, and promote the sharing of expertise. Private sector engagement can build ownership and consensus, and including engaging a broad range of stakeholders, which ensures that the necessary expertise and inputs are available for the project's activities such as establishing a robust GHG inventory system. The consultation process also improves transparency and trust among the stakeholders. Initial engagements with stakeholders would seek to educate them about the emerging system by presenting the proposed GHG inventory process. These discussions would include plans for developing targets and establishing coverage, expected reporting requirements and institutional arrangements.

For instance, in case of tourism sectors, there many private players, which do not share their individual data with the government due to lack of mandate and experience in being engaged with governmental projects. Therefore, enhancing private and public partnership can enhance transparency, accountability and access to data, which can increase the quality of financial reporting as well as maximizing finance for development. Stakeholder committees or working groups will be established to address specific aspects of the transparency system that require development in methods as well as institutional arrangement. Moreover, the private sector expertise such as supply of Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and development of web-based database will be required for project implementation.

**5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).**

Identified risks can be grouped into three categories: institutional, technical and political as presented in the table below.

<b>Project Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
<i>Institutional</i>		
Poor institutional coordination.	Medium	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.
Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions.	Medium	As the coordinating institution, the Ministry of Environment will conduct regular consultations and negotiations with key relevant institutions, to explain the importance of the planned project interventions.
Some sectoral institutions do not have long-term development strategies.	Medium	Recent sectorial policies have created a good path for all sectors to develop long-term sectoral development strategies.
<i>Technical</i>		
Lack of skill and capacities of sectoral institutions.	Medium	This shortcoming will be addressed by developing targeted capacity building approaches for different sectors and for different skill sets.
Lack of available data or access to information.	Medium	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.
<i>Political</i>		
Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools.	Medium	Regular communication with sectoral 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.
Lack of political buy-in on spending for allocating budget for supporting transparency institutional framework.	High	<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>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>

**6. Coordination. Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of the Maldives will be the Executing Agency for the project. The MoE is also the executing entity for the TNC and the initial BUR. This project will build on the outcomes of the work of TNC and initial BUR, such as the arrangements designed for TNC project and initial BUR 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 TNC 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 IBUR, 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.

**7. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how:**

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, NC and BUR. 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.

**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 (BUR) under UNFCCC**

The findings during elaboration of BUR will be built upon by CBIT support to establish climate finance tracking mechanism and established of MRV system for mitigation actions.

**8. Knowledge Management. Outline the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.**

Ministry of Environment is the responsible ministry for coordinating climate change actions in the Maldives. It will be responsible for implementing and managing the national transparency system. Under this project, a number of guidelines and guidance documents (e.g. output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1,2, 2, 2.5), as well as tools for data collection, will be developed. These knowledge products will be linked to the IT based data base system developed for GHG inventory and NDC tracking to ensure the easy access by stakeholders and preserving the knowledge created.

The private sector, especially the tourism sector which is the largest private sector contributing to economic growth and climate change in Maldives, will be engaged in the project. This sector will benefit from the shared knowledge and will also contribute to design the engagement of private sector in providing data for GHG inventory development as well as NDC tracking. The institutional arrangements designed will include participation of private sector as a key stakeholder. The project will work out the basis of access for private sector to the IT based data management system for the GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. The private sector will thus have access to the guidelines/tools/templates for fulfilling its responsibilities through the IT based system. Further, private sector will participate in the capacity building activities of the project.

As stated in the assessment of barriers above, the data collection from the private sector, especially in the tourism sector, is currently burdensome. The tourism industry has been the most dominant sector in the economy for a period of only 10 years, marking a new era in the economic history of the Maldives. Tourism sector now contributes to over 17% of the GDP, generating around 70% of all foreign currency earnings and 40% of the government revenue. There are a considerable number of private sector players active in the tourism industry and therefore, enhancement of data collection and data management is essential for the transparency system.

The Project plans to establish a working group, including representatives from private resorts under the coordination of an NGO called the Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI)<sup>7</sup>. There will be training and consultations and finally data sharing agreements between them and the Ministry of Tourism. Therefore, the MATI will collect data regularly and report to the Tourism Ministry.

Applying cutting-edge software and IT equipment to improve the user-friendliness and effectiveness of the reporting process is a central aspect of knowledge-management efforts for the project. Such software can significantly facilitate the management and archiving of relevant data, and help secure regularity with the data compilation process, while facilitating efforts to make data accessible in a user-friendly format.

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Close collaboration with other on-going climate change related projects namely the ongoing projects “Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies”, and “Development of the Third NC and Initial BUR”, and the up-coming projects GCF-funded project on NAP is planned, as outlined above. Finally, it is planned to establish a mechanism for information sharing and for the exchange of experience in related issues.

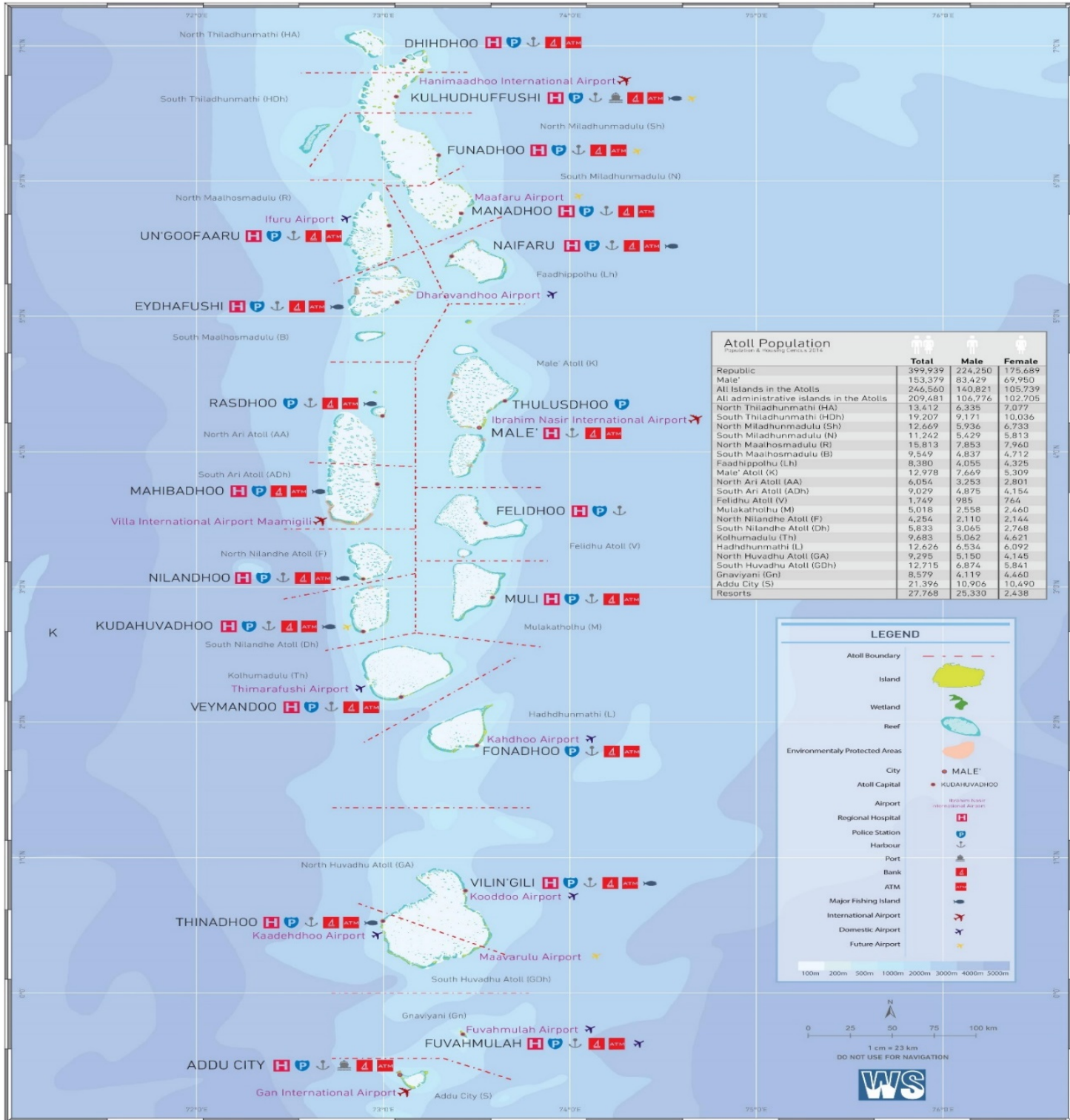
**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
 (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFF endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Miruza Mohamed	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	10/10/2019

<sup>7</sup> The Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI) is a non-governmental, non-profit organization formed in 1982, for the purpose of promoting and developing tourism in the Maldives. Three decades of MATI’s service has been provided to almost all the travel and tourism related issues which arise in the Maldives. A key function of MATI is coordinating with all mandatory government policy making bodies to align new laws and regulations to Tourism Industry best practices.

**Annex A PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (when possible)**



### GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

### GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

### Annex B

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				<i>(Number)</i>	
			Target		Number Achieved	
			PIF	CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	25			
		Male	25			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>			

### Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

#### GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Annex C

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Influencing models</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Transform policy and regulatory environments</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Demonstrate innovative approaches</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Deploy innovative financial instruments</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Stakeholders</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Indigenous Peoples</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Private Sector</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Local Communities</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Civil Society</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Type of Engagement</b>		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Communications</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Capacity, Knowledge and Research</b>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Enabling Activities</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Capacity Development</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Knowledge Generation and Exchange</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Targeted Research</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Learning</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Innovation</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Knowledge and Learning</b>		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Gender Equality</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Gender results areas</b>		



		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains ( <sup>8</sup> Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms

		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity

			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	

			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Chemicals and Waste</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	

		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities

		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Technology Transfer</b>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>United Nations Framework on Climate Change</b>	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Climate Finance (Rio Markers)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals  <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex D: For the GHG inventory and sectors such as energy, waste, transport and crosscutting sectors, the main stakeholders identified in the country are presented in Table #A to E.

**Table #A** Main Stakeholders and their responsibilities for GHG inventory compilation in the Maldives

<b>Name of the stakeholder</b>	<b>General Role and Responsibilities</b>	<b>Data Collected for Inventory Purpose</b>
Climate Change Department (CCD), Ministry of Environment	CCD is assigned to carry out the obligations of all climate change related International treaties and activities related to organizations that the Maldives is party to. As the focal point for UNFCCC, CCD is responsible for the preparation of National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs)	The main institution responsible for compilation of GHG inventory data in the Maldives.
Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)	The Regulator of the Energy Sector in the Maldives.	Data collection on electricity generation.
Energy Department, Ministry of Environment	The department responsible for policy making and implementation of renewable energy projects in the Maldives	Data collection on electricity generation.
Utility Companies	State Owned companies responsible for the generation and supply of electricity to customers throughout the Maldives	Data collection in the power sector.
State-owned industrial fisheries companies and canneries	Fish processing is one of the most energy intensive industry in the Maldives	Data collection on electricity generation.
Ministry of Tourism	The main focal point of Inventory team to tourism sector in the Maldives	Data collection on energy and waste generation.
Tourist Resorts	One of the most energy intensive islands of the Maldives	Data collection on energy and waste generation data.
National Bureau of Statistic (NBS)	Responsible for the core statistical activities in the country; conducting population census survey, compiling and disseminating economic and social statistics	Demographic data and electricity data.



Pollution Control and Waste Management Department, Ministry of Environment	The policy making institution for waste management and pollution control sector in the Maldives	Data collection on total disposed ; waste quantity; waste composition and waste audits conducted for various purposes.
Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO)	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 collection on the waste management sector.
Maldives Transport Authority	Regulator for transport sector in the Maldives. Transport authority collects and maintains data regarding land and sea transport.	Data collection on land and sea transport; vehicle/vessels type, engine type, type of fuel used, engine/motor capacity, seating capacity, tonnage model number, chassis number, date of import, date of registration, information on sea/road worthiness
Transport companies and companies with transport fleets	These state-owned enterprises provide public transport service.	Data collection on transport activity and fuel consumption.
International and Regional Airport	International aviation fuel bunkering service.	Data collection on fuel data regarding international aviation and fuel bunkering.
Maldives Customs Service	Maintains and regulate import duty and related data.	Data collection on fuel import.
State Trading Organization	Main importers of oil and LPG in the Maldives.	Data collection on import and consumption of oil and LPG.

**Table #B:** Stakeholders in the Energy Sector for the MRV System (Identified as Main Stakeholder by MoE)

<b>Institution represented</b>	<b>Role</b>
<b>Energy Department</b>	The department is at the Ministry of Environment and responsible for policy making and implementation of renewable energy projects in the Maldives
<b>Maldives Energy Authority (MEA)</b>	The regulator of the Energy Sector in the Maldives.

<b>Fenaka Corporation</b>	A government owned utility company with a mandate to provide island communities with electricity, water and sewerage services.
<b>STELCO Maldives</b>	State owned organization responsible for the generation and supply of electricity to customers throughout the Maldives.

**Table #C:** Stakeholders in the Waste Sector for the MRV System (Identified as Main Stakeholder by MoE)

<b>Institution represented</b>	<b>Role</b>
<b>Waste and Pollution Control Department</b>	The department responsible for policy making and implementation of waste management in the Maldives.
<b>Waste Management Corporation (WAMCO)</b>	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.

**Table #D:** Stakeholders in the Transport Sector for MRV System (Identified as Main Stakeholder by MoE)

<b>Institution represented</b>	<b>Role</b>
<b>Maldives Transport Authority</b>	Regulator for transport sector in the Maldives. Transport authority collects and maintains data regarding land and sea transport.
<b>MTCC</b>	Public company in the Maldives, which contributes towards the development of infrastructure and transport service.
<b>Flyme</b>	Premier Domestic Airline of Maldives – provides scheduled flights to domestic airports.
<b>Island Aviation (Maldivian)</b>	National Airline of Maldives.
<b>Maldives Airports Cooperation Limited (MACL)</b>	Government owned company, which manages the Velana International Airport and provides fuel services and airport firefighting and rescue services to all regional airports developed by the Government of Maldives.
<b>Maldives Ports Limited (MPL)</b>	State Corporation of Maldives; sole port authority of the ports of Maldives.

An additional group of stakeholder institutions was identified in the country, with a cross-sectoral profile but that can play a role in the definition and operation of a formal MRV system for the Maldives. These organizations are listed in Table #7.

**Table #E:** Crosscutting stakeholders

<b>Institution represented</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</b>	Responsible for the core statistical activities in the country; conducting population census survey, compiling and disseminating economic and social statistics.	Identified as Main Stakeholder
<b>State Trading Organization (STO)</b>	Central Organization that imports all goods in the Maldives; importer of petroleum and cooking gas	
<b>Maldives Customs Services</b>	Independent entity responsible to carry out all the necessary activities pertaining to	

	customs in relation to import and export of goods to and from Maldives and to maintain all the concerned accounts.	
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>	Tourism resorts maintains data regarding electricity generation, fuel consumption and waste data for their operational purposes.  Thus, Ministry of Tourism acts as the focal point between government institutions and tourist resorts.	
<b>Environment Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	Regulatory Entity responsible for regulatory activities for protection, conservation and management of environment and biodiversity as well as waste management and pollution prevention under the Environment Act	
<b>Water and Sanitation Department</b>	This department is responsible for providing policies and regulations and pursuing the MoE function to provide safe water and sustainable, affordable and environmentally friendly sewerage systems in the Maldives.	
<b>National Ozone Unit &amp; Air Pollution and Chemical Unit, Environment Department</b>	The core duty of this department is to preserve the Maldives unique natural habitat; advises the government on laws and regulations, adopts policies and implement environment related strategies. Implement projects regarding Short Lived Climate Pollutants and air pollution prevention.	
<b>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</b>	Responsible for the core statistical activities in the country; conducting population census survey, compiling and disseminating economic and social statistics.	Identified as Main Stakeholder
<b>Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company (MIFCO)</b>	Operates Energy Intensive Fish Processing plants and freezing systems	