Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDhERI)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
9668

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDhERI)

Countries
Maldives

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):
Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Mangroves, Wetlands, Sea Grasses, Coral Reefs, Tropical Rain Forests, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Threatened Species, Financial and Accounting, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Seascapes, Mainstreaming, Infrastructure, Fisheries, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration
60In Months

Agency Fee($)
335,632

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-4_P10	10.1. Biodiversity values and ecosystem service values integrated into accounting systems and internalized in development and finance policy and land-use planning and decision-making.	GET	1,532,968	3,554,073
BD-3_P6	6.1. Integrity and functioning of coral reef ecosystems maintained and area increased.	GET	2,000,000	19,380,000
		Total Project Cost($)	**3,532,968**	**22,934,073**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To enhance reef ecosystem integrity and resilience through sustainable management, reducing development impacts and integrating natural capital accounting into development planning

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Increased sustainability of marine and coastal resource management under a Green Growth Strategy for Laamu Atoll Indicator 1.1.1: 88,463 ha (total area of Laamu Atoll including terrestrial land) of Marine Managed Area (MMA)/ Biosphere Reserve delineated with agreed incentive-based co-management mechanisms (baseline 0) Indicator 1.1.2: 3 island communities with agreed roles in NC-based planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and actively participating in the co-management of a new MMA/BR (baseline 0) Indicator 1.1.3: 3 island community agreements with modified land-based production processes and sustainable fisheries for reduced impacts to reefs	Output 1.1.1: Green Growth Strategy, Marine Managed Area/Biosphere Reserve and Sustainable Development Plans for Laamu Atoll and selected islands implementation advanced through capacity development, participatory planning and operational support. Output 1.1.2: Three SEEA-EEA based Natural Capital (NC) Accounts established and operationalized for Laamu Atoll (freshwater; marine & coastal ecosystems; key marine species)	GET	1,713,652	5,115,526

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Building social capital for a green economy	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1**: Increased understanding of the values and dependencies on marine natural capital and biodiversity supports improved livelihoods and sustainable development on Laamu Atoll and nationally ***Indicator 2.1.1:*** *80% (target audiences including >35% women & 20% youth) increase in knowledge and awareness levels of targeted sector industries, civil society and government on coastal and marine NC values and dependencies* *(baseline to be determined in Y1)* ***Indicator 2.1.2:*** *750 students from 25 Laamu primary and secondary schools per year participating in field studies each year after teachers are trained by the project in delivery of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation (baseline 0)*	**Output 2.1.1:** Biodiversity conservation and Green Growth in Laamu Atoll and nationally supported by increased awareness among targeted groups and a National Biodiversity Knowledge Centre **Output 2.1.2**: Increased capacity for cross-curricular delivery of coastal and marine ecology and natural capital in national schools, and incorporation of natural capital accounting in natural sciences and environmental management curricula at MNU	GET	554,880	16,050,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Mainstreaming natural capital accounting into fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1:** Increased institutional capacity, clarified mandates and integration of NC Accounting in marine biodiversity conservation policy and programmes ***Indicator 3.1.1:*** *Enhanced national government institutional capacity and coordination for NCA as measured by: 40 government staff trained by the project with new NCA-related responsibilities [ME/EPA 20; MNPI / NBS 20; Atoll/Island Councils 1] (50% female) (Baseline 0)* ***Indicator 3.1.2:*** *4 national government policies and/or sector programmes adopted or modified to include NC considerations and targets based on NC Accounts (Baseline 0)* ***Indicator 3.1.3:*** *At least 4 new fiscal mechanisms benefiting marine NC (Baseline – marine NC supported by budget*	**Output 3.1.1**: Institutionalized capacity programme implemented and national methodology on NC Accounting established – based on the SEEA-EEA framework, for national NC-responsive statistics, policies, plans and budgeting **Output 3.1.2:** NC objectives integrated into government finance, development planning and policy informed by datasets and valuation of development scenarios through the NC Accounts **Output 3.2.1**: NC flows and values, footprint analysis, and biodiversity protection targets established and reported on for three sector businesses or operational plans **Output 3.3.1**: NC-based spatial planning governance framework established including a technical inter-ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force and modalities for	GET	724,556	868,547

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4.1:** Improved knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned on Green Growth between local and national levels, indicated by: ***Indicator 4.1.1:*** *a)5 annual stakeholder forums held where lessons are shared; (Baseline 0)* *b)50 articles on project-related websites; (Baseline 0)* *c)500 stakeholders receive copies of Project completion report disseminated online and in hard copy (Baseline 0)* **Outcome 4.2**: Project monitoring system operates, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results, indicated by: ***Indicator 4.2.1:*** *5 project management reflection meetings convened to integrate lessons learned into project workplans and strategies (Baseline 0)*	**Output 4.1.1:** Project lessons captured and disseminated to project stakeholders and to other GEF and non-GEF projects and partners **Output 4.2.1**: Capacity established for participatory and efficient monitoring and evaluation and adaptive management	GET	248,250	350,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**3,241,338**	**22,384,073**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	291,630	550,000
				Sub Total($)	**291,630**	**550,000**
				Total Project Cost($)	**3,532,968**	**22,934,073**

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	4,000,000
Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	1,000,000
Government	National Bureau of Statistics	In-kind	218,547
Government	Ministry of Fisheries Marine Resources and Agriculture	In-kind	823,326
Government	Housing Development Cooperation (HDC)	Grant	16,500,000
Private Sector	Six Senses Resort and Spa -Laamu Atoll	Grant	162,200
CSO	Blue Marine Foundation	Grant	80,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment – TEEB, Resource Effieicny program, RO support	In-kind	150,000
		Total Co-Financing($)	**22,934,073**

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Maldives	Biodiversity		No	3,532,968	335,632
				Total Grant Resources($)		**3,532,968**	**335,632**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount ($)

120,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

11,400

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Maldives	Biodiversity		No	120,000	11,400
				Total Project Costs($)		**120,000**	**11,400**

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	944.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	944.85	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	
Akula National Park Bodufengandu on Gan Island (Laamu Atoll) - proposed Natural Monument	**125689** NA	**Select**		3.70			
Akula National Park Fushi Kandu (Laamu Atoll) – proposed Habitat / Species Management Area	**125689** NA	**Select**		78.15			

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	
Akula National Park Gaadhoo Island (Laamu Atoll)- proposed Nature Reserve	**125689** NA	**Select**		623.00			
Akula National Park Hithadhoo Kandu (Laamu Atoll) – proposed Habitat/ Species Management Area	**125689** NA	**Select**		200.00			
Akula National Park Mangrove wetland on Maabaidhoo Island (Laamu Atoll) - proposed Natural Monument	**125689** NA	**Select**		40.00			

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	86,153.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		1,435		
Male		1,435		
Total	0	2870	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

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

No significant change since PIF stage.The environmental problem, threats, root causes and barriers have been elaborated in Project Document sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

The baseline has been updated since PIF stage, as a number of initiatives identified as baseline at PIF stage have now been completed. Prodoc section 2.4 includes a detailed situation analysis of the institutional, sectoral and policy context for the project, which has changed significantly since PIF stage due to the change in national government in November 2018, accompanied by changes in the titles, structure, mandates, policies and leadership of relevant ministries. Shifts in policy are still being introduced although the change in government is so recent that these are still in early stages and to a large extent not yet fully defined. The new titles of government agencies associated with the project and their expected roles in project implementation are given in the Extendable Stakeholder Interest – Influence Table (Prodoc **Appendix 25**). Notable changes for this project include:

- The Ministry of Environment and Energy is now the Ministry of Environment (although energy remains under its remit). ME has announced a number of new policy initiatives including: more purposeful management of the national Green Fund such that it can support local conservation initiatives, a new requirement that each atoll should aim to place 40% of its area under environmental protection, and that each atoll should propose one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland for conservation management within 100 days.
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- The Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, MFMRA (previous Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, MoFA) has a continued mandate for the sustainable management and development of agriculture and marine resources sector.
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- The Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (previous Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure -MHI) is mandated to coordinate national physical planning, formulate and develop land use policy, maintain national GIS system, formulate standards and implement regulations including roads, coastal protection, land reclamation and harbours development. The Ministry also brought onboard the SDG Division from ME into its umbrella, as well as the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) that was previously under the Ministry of Finance. MNPI includes the National Planning Division that will lead on national land use planning. It is the umbrella organization for Maldives Land and Survey Authority (MLSA) that authorises land survey, endorses local island development plans and maintains the National GIS.
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•- Local Government Authority (LGA) - The LGA is an organisation within the Ministry of Home Affairs, broadly responsible for the administration of the 2010 Decentralisation Law and the governance oversight and support of Atoll and Island Councils. No structural change, but there is a renewed emphasis under the new government for promoting the decentralization process.

The updated baseline analysis and identification of gaps in the current baseline is as follows

Because of rather limited Government budget resources available for marine environmental protection, projects from international donor partners constitute the great part of current baseline spending that addresses the impacts of development on reef protection, resilience and ecosystem recovery in the Maldives, including Laamu Atoll.

One of the most significant recent programs was the UNDP Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Project (LECReD). With a budget of USD 9 million, this project was implemented in the Laamu Atoll and concluded in 2018 to enhance capacities at the national and local levels to support low carbon life-styles, facilitate the work of islands and communities on climate change adaptation, and strengthen disaster risk reduction measures. The project chiefly targeted terrestrial ecosystems and resources, and conducted survey and cadastral mapping of all terrestrial and coastal natural, infrastructure and other physical resources, promoting climate action through clean energy solutions by installing solar panels in 11 schools saving on almost 30% of electricity costs, as well as completed a Solid Waste Management Investment Plan and supported the establishment of community led waste management initiatives in all of the inhabited islands of the Laamu Atoll. The project achieved a considerable amount in terms of Atoll and Island Council engagement and capacity in integrated planning to develop guidelines and structured template to produce island development plans and community engagement in participatory decision making– all of which also constitutes valuable baseline for the proposed project. The proposed Project will provide increment to the LECReD by adding practical activities at the Atoll and Island level geared specifically towards reducing negative impacts on reef and other marine Natural Capital (including impacts from terrestrial areas covered by LECReD), sustaining the local economy and its potential for growth, including building communities and sector capacities to assess the impacts and to explore eco-friendly options for remediation. Additionally, the GoM is very serious about waste management on the islands, and funds through government budget on components related to waste management in the islands on a request basis where urgencies arise.

The Maldives Clean Environment Project (2018-2023) being implemented by ME with World Bank funding (USD 17.5m) will support development of sustainable waste management plans for 32 islands, in Meemu, Faafu, Dhaalu and Thaa and provide the necessary equipment, and infrastructure for waste collection system at island level including for Laamu atoll.

Another important baseline project is the USAID-funded REGENERATE Project being implemented by the government with support by the IUCN Marine Programme, which has a total investment value of USD 9 million for Phase I (started in 2013) and Phase II (2015-2019). The project is expected to extend 3 years till 2022 (with additional funding). This many faceted project has a primary focus on the Baa Atoll where it has set up institutional structures for the management of a Biosphere Reserve model within the Atoll, and for

bottom-up management practices of a Marine Managed Area (MMA) in partnership with communities and tourism operators. Additionally, under ME supervision, it has completed natural resource mapping and valuation in Ari Atoll, leading to the recent publication of the report on Resource Dependence and Social Resilience in North Ari Atoll[1][1], which constitutes an excellent methodological basis for the Natural Capital valuation and accounting under Components 1 and 3 of the current project.

The ME has signed a contract with UNESCAP to build capacity and facilitate adoption of the UN SEEA 2012 methodology in collaboration with the NBS – which holds the mandate for national accounts (all sectors). Under this collaboration water and waste data are being incorporated into the NCA. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) has emerged as a leading tool in the support of policy and analysis of the environment and its relation with economic and human activities. Its particular strength is its capacity to integrate environmental information into standard measures of economic activity, and the related national accounts and monitoring systems. It can therefore facilitate the mainstreaming of environmental information in economic development and planning discussions and serve to realize the connections between environmental policy objectives and broader societal outcomes. NBS is very interested in expanding the national accounts using SEEA for a more representative system of wealth accounting incorporating the key natural capital flows and values of the Maldives; and are already trying to initiate environmental accounting using other platforms such as provided by UNFPA and UNESCAP. The NBS had an ongoing component with the LECReD project for Laamu Atoll on accounting, which constitutes another institutional and methodological basis for the proposed GEF-funded work. The completed GEF- funded project 'Atoll Ecosystem Conservation Project' conducted extensive mapping and valuation work on Baa Atoll – including publishing the report 'Valuing Biodiversity – The economic case for biodiversity conservation in the Maldives'[2][2], which provides additional practice and a methodological basis to feed into the use of the SEEA methods.

TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystem Services)[3][3] led by UN Environment since 2008, has extensive technical expertise, access to an international network of specialized agencies and experts, as well as the methodological basis and tools available to support the successful introduction and development of NC accounting in the Maldives. One of the key NCA programs of TEEB has been the recently completed project Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA), implemented with the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the UN Environment – TEEB Office in Geneva, as well as the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The ANCA project has generated a very useful and applicable series of guidelines, tools and methodology – based on SEAA for use by countries[4][4]. Under the current project, ME would collaborate with NBS on applying the SEAA and build upon this pending the specific government monitoring, policy and development needs, sectoral interests as well as key targeted natural capital and services involved. It has been confirmed by ME that the new Natural Capital Accounts – to be developed, maintained and reported on by ME, would be linked with the central national (economics) accounts; which would be an essential step to feed NC aspects in government programming, budgeting and monitoring.

In addition, the ME is providing approximately USD 120,000 annually in support of biodiversity surveys and protection work under the REGENERATE project. These upcoming investments, as well as experience of the REGENERATE project and its transference to national institutions, are an important baseline to the proposed project in the Laamu Atoll, and it is expected that the two projects will share resources and information in relation to the management and amelioration of human impacts on the coral reefs of Laamu Atoll. Because the proposed project will work to establish an IUCN Category VI Protected Area in the Laamu Atoll, it will learn from and be coordinated with the coral reef management activities being undertaken in the Baa Atoll by IUCN so as to provide a greater understanding to the nation of how to achieve sustainability over the human-biodiversity interface.

The Green Climate Fund has approved a USD23.6 million grant for the project Support for Vulnerable Communities in the Maldives for a 5-year period (2017 -2022)[5][5] to manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages to provide safe and secure freshwater to the outer islands through integrated water supply systems, decentralized dry season water supplies, and improvements to groundwater quality. The GCF project will provide the baseline investments to the Project's work on enhancing water efficiencies as well as reducing ground water pollution under Comp 1.2.

The World Bank Climate Change Adaptation Project – CCAP (USD4.3 million completed in 2018) has invested in wetland conservation, coral reef monitoring, solid waste management, and mainstreaming of climate change in island development planning for Hithadhoo and Fuvahmulah Atolls. Although not specifically investing in Laamu Atoll, this project's work on environmental education and communication; strengthening of the national Coral Reef Monitoring Framework for improved decision making and management of coral reefs; and support for local eco-friendly livelihood activities constitutes baseline funding for the proposed project, which will build upon the CCAP and establish incremental support to the GoM through linking into the national reef monitoring network being established and enabling its implementation for the MMA in Laamu; incorporating NC considerations and objectives into the national education (curriculum) and social marketing campaign; and expanding the range of eco-friendly livelihood activities specifically with reef conservation as an objective.

In the baseline, the potential for successful adoption of the project approach and outputs by the incoming national government (as of November 2017) as well as Atoll Councils is enhanced by the recent incorporation of 'planning' into the newly formed Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (MNPI), as well as the placement of the NBS under MNPI responsible for statistics on all sectors, as well as the realization by the government that its planning processes needs to be strengthened, better applied at operational and budgeting levels, and express the country's great dependency on coastal and marine natural capital for a sustained and blue economic development path.

New policy initiatives of the Ministry of Environment include more purposeful management of the national Green Fund such that it can support local conservation initiatives, a new requirement that each atoll should aim to place 40% of its area under environmental protection, and that each atoll should propose one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland for conservation management within 100 days.

As evidence of new momentum for nature conservation under the incoming government administration, Laamu Atoll Council with Council Decree QAR/2018/02 (dated 26 Dec 2018) recently endorsed five areas for designation as protected areas under the Ministry of Environment's Pledge to protect one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland within 100 days. This includes:

- The entire island of Gaadhoo as Nature Reserve (includes an important green turtle nesting beach)
- Fushi kandu as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (Channel north of Maabaidhoo island on East of the atoll rim – a known reef manta ray aggregation site)
- Channel between Gaadhoo and Hithadhoo island as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (which covers the important Hithadhoo corner, a reef manta ray and grouper aggregation site)
- Wetland on Maabaidhoo island as a Natural Monument (mangrove forest)
- Bodufengandu (waterbody) in Gan including the *Barringtonia* and mangrove forest as a Natural Monument

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

Variations from PIF Table B are summarized in **Table 3** below:

Summary of changes made	PIF	GEF CEO ER/ Prodoc	Rationale
Project Objective and Components			

Project Objective	To enhance reef protection, resilience and ecosystem recovery by reducing development impacts in the Laamu Atoll, enabled for replication nationally through public awareness and integrating the values of marine biodiversity and other natural capital in national policies and budgets	To enhance reef ecosystem integrity and resilience through sustainable management, reducing development impacts and integrating natural capital accounting into development planning	Simplified wording for improved understanding by project staff and stakeholders, allowing buy-in. It remains consistent with the intended impacts of the project.
Component 1 name and focus	Green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the tourism, food and construction sectors.	Green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Slightly revised Component name – clarifies targeting of fisheries and agriculture sectors
Component 2 name and focus	Building the social capital supportive of a national economy based on sustainable use of island and reef biodiversity and natural capital values	Building social capital for a green economy	Revised Component name is simplified for easier uptake by project staff and stakeholders. The detail in the original Component title is implicit in the new wording.
Component 3 name and focus	Mainstreaming marine Natural Capital and Biodiversity values in the policies and regulatory frameworks of the food (fisheries and agriculture), tourism and construction sectors through natural capital accounting	Mainstreaming natural capital accounting into fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Revised Component name is simplified for easier uptake by project staff and stakeholders. The detail in the original Component title is implicit in the new wording.
Component 4	None	Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation	New Component added to address GEF priority given to effective knowledge management and M&E
Project Outcomes			

Outcome 1.1 name and focus	Increase in area of sustainably managed reefs and other natural capital resources under a Green Growth policy for Laamu.	Increased sustainability of marine and coastal resource management under a Green Growth Strategy for Laamu Atoll	The change in wording emphasizes qualitative change in the sustainability of resource utilization and management practices in Laamu Atoll. Note that the proposed MMA/Biosphere Reserve is intended to cover the whole area of the atoll. The NEA advised that a Strategy was more appropriate than Policy at atoll level.
Outcome 1.2 name and focus	Reduction in stressors impacting Laamu Atoll reefs through implementation of green growth and ICZM practices in the food (fisheries and agriculture), tourism and construction sectors.	Reduction in stressors impacting Laamu Atoll reefs through implementation of Green Growth and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) practices in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Amended wording, no significant change in meaning.
Outcome 2.1 name and focus	People on Laamu and national population understand the values and dependencies on marine natural capital and biodiversity to their livelihoods and sustainable development	Increased understanding of the values and dependencies on marine natural capital and biodiversity supports improved livelihoods and sustainable development on Laamu Atoll and nationally	Amended wording, no significant change in meaning.
Outcome 3.1 name and focus	Increased institutional capacity, clarified mandates and integration of NC Accounting in government policy and programs on marine biodiversity conservation.	Increased institutional capacity, clarified mandates and integration of NC Accounting in marine biodiversity conservation policy and programmes	Amended wording, no significant change in meaning.
Outcome 3.2 name and focus	Enhanced protection of coral reefs and other marine Natural Capital through actions by the corporate food, tourism and construction sectors.	Enhanced protection of coral reefs and other marine NC through actions by the corporate fisheries, agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Amended wording, no significant change in meaning.

Outcome 3.3 name and focus	A spatial planning framework reinforces incorporation of NC accounting in existing national and sector development strategies likely to affect sustainable development in the food, tourism and construction sectors.	Strengthened inter-sectoral coordination and spatial planning that incorporates NCA support sustainable development in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors	Amended wording with increased emphasis on the intersectoral coordination required as part of the integrated spatial planning that incorporates NCA. This will be achieved through the establishment and operational support for a Technical inter-Ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force, and National Natural Capital Accounting Technical Committee
Outcome 4 .1	None	Improved knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned on Green Growth between local and national levels	New Outcome on knowledge management
Outcome 4.2	None	Project monitoring system operates, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results	New Outcome on M&E
Project Outputs			
Output 1.1.1	*Green Growth policy*, *participatory MMA* plan, and *Sustainable Development and Investment Plans* adopted for Laamu Atoll and 3 villages (detailed), incorporating NC values and participatory ICZM practices, investments for NC and spatial targets to enhance reef resilience and protection in at least 100,000 hectares.	Green Growth Strategy, Marine Managed Area/Biosphere Reserve and Sustainable Development Plans for Laamu Atoll and selected islands implementation advanced through capacity development, participatory planning and operational support.	Simplified wording – no material change in scope. GoM advised during PPG that a Green Growth Strategy was more applicable to the local level than a Green Growth Policy.

Output 1.1.2	Three SEEA-EEA based *Natural Capital Accounts* established for Laamu Atoll (freshwater account, marine and coastal ecosystems extend account, others - e.g. biodiversity and ecosystem services account) including valuation of assets, flows and impacts (physical and monetary) against the various development scenarios.	Three SEEA-EEA based Natural Capital (NC) Accounts established and operationalized for Laamu Atoll (freshwater; marine & coastal ecosystems; key marine species)	Simplified wording, leaving the detail to activity level. Key marine species has been identified as the third NC account.
Output 1.2.1	Three island communities adopt eco-technologies for sustainable food production and disposal of domestic waste (incl. sewage)	Targeted island communities sensitized and increasingly apply eco-technologies for sustainable food production and disposal of domestic waste	Minor change – the number of island communities to be targeted may be more than three, depending on the outcomes of consultations during the initial stage of implementation. The project will provide the TA and knowledge for eco-technology uptake.
Output 1.2.2	At least 100 fisheries households implement sustainable tuna bait and demersal reef fisheries practices in conformity with the Maldives Fisheries Master Plan.	Adoption of sustainable tuna baitfish and demersal reef fisheries in conformity with the draft Maldives Fisheries Master Plan	Slightly rephrased as Output.
Output 1.2.3	Partnership, policy and implementation standards for Green Growth established with the Atoll Council, national construction firms and Tourism Operators on Laamu Atoll, and been registered nationally	Partnership, policy and implementation standards for Green Growth established with the Atoll Council, national construction firms and tourism operators on Laamu Atoll, and registered nationally	No change

Output 2.1.1	A national gender-sensitive national Social Marketing and Outreach Plan developed and implemented by the National Biodiversity Knowledge and Outreach Centre (a co-funded new investment) at MNU Laamu Campus)	Biodiversity conservation and Green Growth in Laamu Atoll and nationally supported by increased awareness among targeted groups	Due to major delay in approval of land for the proposed MNU campus in Laamu, the development of a National Biodiversity Knowledge and Outreach Centre with cofinancing support from MNU has been cancelled, and a proposed national centre will be supported as part of the cofinanced Heritage Island project near Male. The project will focus on implementing outreach activities in support of the Green Growth Strategy for Laamu and the proposed MMA/Biosphere Reserve in Component 1, and for key national stakeholders in Component 3.
Output 2.1.2	National schools curricula, teacher training, and fisheries and agriculture curricula at MNU amended by incorporating marine biodiversity and natural capital objectives, tools and skills development.	Increased capacity for cross-curricular delivery of coastal and marine ecology and natural capital in national schools, and incorporation of natural capital accounting in natural sciences and environmental management curricula at MNU	Essentially the same scope as PIF Output 2.1.2 but without any plans to change the school curriculum which stakeholder feedback indicated was not in need of changing. The emphasis will therefore be on supporting schools to deliver the curriculum through associated field activities.
Output 3.1.1	Institutionalized capacity and national methodology on Natural Capital Accounting established – based on the SEEA-EEA framework, for National NC -responsive statistics, policies, plans and budgeting.	Institutionalized capacity programme implemented and national methodology on NC Accounting established – based on the SEEA-EEA framework, for national NC-responsive statistics, policies, plans and budgeting	Minor edits to reflect Output level language
Output 3.1.2	Mainstreaming of NC objectives into government finance, development planning and policy (reform) by using the datasets and valuation of various development scenarios through the NC Accounts	NC objectives integrated into government finance, development planning and policy informed by datasets and valuation of development scenarios through the NC Accounts	Minor edits – no significant change in meaning

Output 3.2.1	Natural Capital flows and values, footprint analysis, as well as protection targets set in three sector businesses or operational plans, supported by institutional capacity building and sector roundtables for the food, tourism and construction industries.	NC flows and values, footprint analysis, and biodiversity protection targets established and reported on for three sector businesses or operational plans	Simplified wording – no significant change in meaning. The detail is picked up at activity level.
Output 3.3.1	NC-based spatial planning governance framework established through a government Decree, including a technical inter-ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force and modalities for full stakeholder involvement	NC-based spatial planning governance framework established including a technical inter-ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force and modalities for full stakeholder involvement	Output reduced in scope aligned with available resources and feasibility to conduct spatial planning.
Output 3.3.2	A Draft National Spatial Plan, released for public consultation, demonstrating sustainable development options for the period 2021-2030, including incorporating the results of valuation and scenario analysis through the NC Accounts.	Deleted	This output was deleted due to concerns by national stakeholders regarding its feasibility in view of the time and resources required to achieve a successful outcome.
Output 4.1.1	None	Project lessons captured and disseminated to project stakeholders and to other GEF and non-GEF projects and partners	New Output addressing knowledge management needs for the project
Output 4.2.1	None	Capacity established for participatory and efficient monitoring and evaluation and adaptive management	New Output addressing M&E needs for the project
GEF Budget			

Component budgets were adjusted	Component 1: $1,782,365 Component 2: $692,366 Component 3: $890,000 PMC: $168,237	Component 1: $1,800,000 Component 2: $577,500 Component 3: $737,231 Component 4: $250,000 PMC: $168,237	The budget was adjusted to provide funds for the new Component 4 and to reallocate resources between the project Components in relation to fine-tuned needs that were determined in consultation with key stakeholders.
Cofinancing			
Component budgets were adjusted	Component 1: $5,000,000 Component 2: $3,800,000 Component 3: $2,690,000 PMC: $510,000 Total: $12,000,000	Component 1: $5,115,526 Component 2: $16,050,000 Component 3: $868,547 Component 4: $350,000 PMC: $550,000 Total: $22,934,073	The total amount of cofinancing has been increased by $10,934,073 over the $12,000,000 indicative amount at PIF stage. The cofinancing budget was adjusted to provide funds for the new Component 4. Significant cofinancing from MNU had to be removed from Component 2 due to delayed campus development, but replaced with HDC funding for a national biodiversity knowledge centre.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

No change since PIF stage

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

No change in expected contribution from the GEF TF.

The sources and amounts of cofinancing have changed from PIF stage. In line with GEFSEC review comments, the number of sources of cofinancing has been reduced / simplified (see Table C above). The total contribution has also been increased to USD 22,934,073, some USD 10,934,073 above the USD 12,000,000 indicative amount at PIF stage.

The incremental cost reasoning analysis for the project is given in prodoc **Appendix 3**.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF);

No significant change in the overall GEBs expected from the project. However, it is clear that the total area of the proposed MMA/Biosphere Reserve for Laamu Atoll cannot exceed the total area of the atoll, which at 88,463 ha is less than the 100,000 ha target estimated in the PIF. This area will be covered by sustainable development plans as well as being subject to MMA/BR management plan implementation including zoning of land/sea uses, governance arrangements and staffing, sustainable financing and community engagement

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

No change since PIF stage

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[1] https://www.iucn.org/content/resource-dependence-and-social-resilience-north-ari-atoll-maldives

[2] Emerton L., Baig S., and Saleem M. (2009) Valuing Biodiversity. The economic case for biodiversity conservation in the Maldives. AEC Project, Ministry of Housing, Transport and Environment, Government of Maldives and UNDP Maldives.

[3] http://www.teebweb.org/

[4] E.g. http://www.teebweb.org/areas-of-work/advancing-natural-capital-accounting/

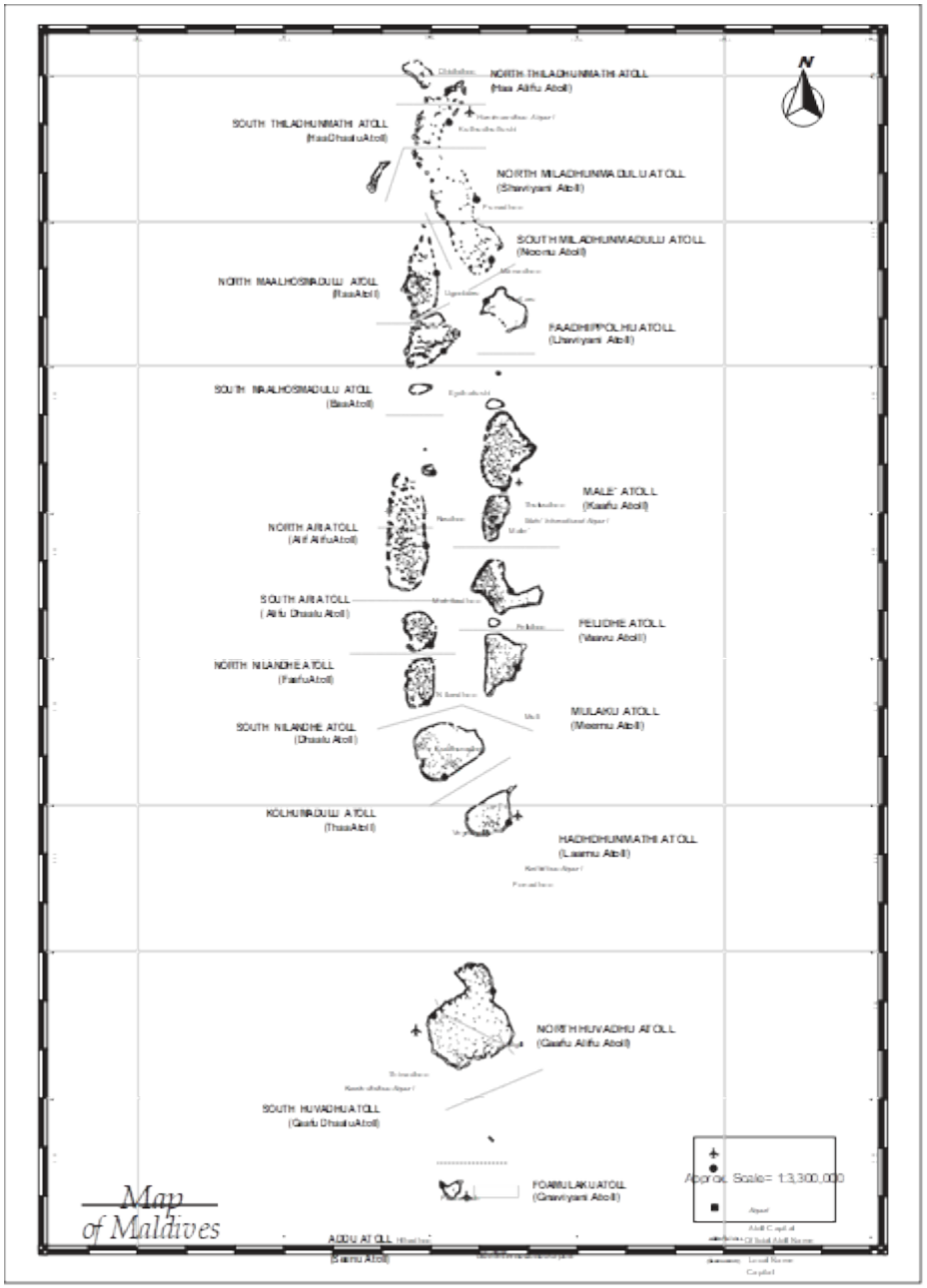
[5] GCF project info from http://www.mv.undp.org/content/maldives/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/GreenClimateFund.html

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

The Maldives is a coral island nation of 26 natural atolls and an estimated 1,192 islands in the Indian Ocean stretching 860 km in a north to south direction on the Laccadives-Chagos submarine ridge, from latitude 7o6'35''N to 0o42'24''S and 80 to 120 km wide from longitude 72o33'19''E to 73o46'13''W[1] (**Figure 1**). The area of the country is 859,000 km2, of which an estimated 21,300 km2 comprises atolls, covering a total reef area of 4,513km2 (Naseer & Hatcher 2004)[2], and the remainder is ocean. Only 187 of the islands are inhabited (as of 2017) and about 60% of these islands have populations of less than 1,000.

The project focuses on the geographic atoll locally known as *Hadhdhumathi* located at the Southern end of Central Maldives at geographic coordinates of 2° 08' N and 1° 47' N, beyond which lies the Southern atolls. *Hadhdhunmathi* is administratively known as Laamu Atoll in the Maldives. See **Figure 2** for the atoll map indicating islands, Prodoc **Appendices 16 and 17** for further information on key sites for biodiversity conservation in Laamu Atoll including site maps, and Prodoc **Appendix 20** for a socio-economic and environmental profile of the atoll including maps and aerial photographs.

The atoll is home to a diverse collection of coral reefs, mangroves, and a lush marine ecosystem. The atoll has a total surface area of 884.63 km2 and 56 reefs with an area of 203.70 km2 [3].



Department of National Planning, 2005

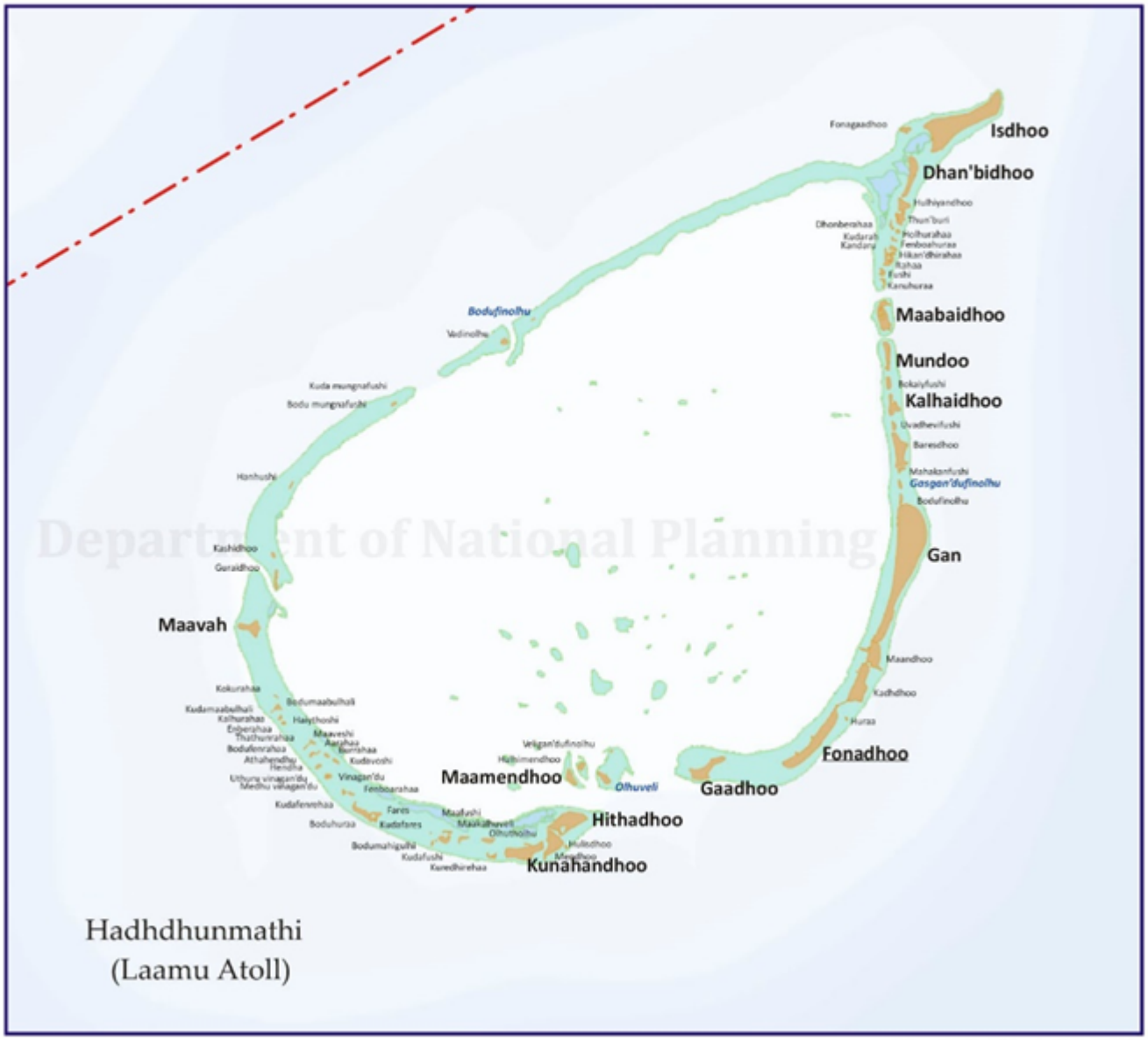
Figure 1 – The Maldives

Source: Department of National Planning, 2005

Department of National Planning

Spatial Planning Section | GIS & Mapping Unit

L



Hadhdhunmathi
(Laamu Atoll)

Rev: 7.2, March 22, 2009

Figure 2: Laamu Atoll

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[1] Fifth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Ministry of Environment & Energy 2015

[2] State of the Environment 2016, Ministry of Environment and Energy Maldives 2017

[3] Fifth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Ministry of Environment and Energy 2015.

A.2. Child Project?

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

NA

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

See:
Prodoc Appendix 9 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan,
Appendix 21 - Record of consultations during project preparation
Appendix 25 - Extendable stakeholder interest–influence table for the project

Documents

Title	Submitted

Title	Submitted
Appendix 25 - Extendable stakeholder interest-influence table	
Appendix 21 - Record of Stakeholder Consultations	
Appendix 9 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan	

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

The stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during project preparation (see prodoc section 5.1) will be continued throughout the project implementation stage. To achieve this, the project design includes several mechanisms, including the following:

Project Inception Workshops
The project inception workshops in Male and Laamu will present the approved project document to direct stakeholders and the public. The project inception also represents the official launch of the project and presents stakeholders with the work plan of the project. Design details will be fine-tuned during the inception workshop and period in order to ensure that implementation is well-attuned to local needs and circumstances.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)
The PSC is the main governance body of the project that will ensure the continued participation of key stakeholders in the project planning, implementation, and M&E. The PSC will consist of representatives of the main project partners and related governmental agencies bodies. The PSC will approve the work plans, be represented on recruitment processes, and provide overall strategic guidance to the project. Other stakeholders may also be invited to participate in meetings of the Project Board, during which strategic guidelines and work plans will be discussed, negotiated, and approved by executing parties.
During the initial phase of project implementation, agreements will be made regarding the development of each of the expected activities. ME will take the lead for most of the activities, and may include other institutions as partners in the implementation of the activities based on their roles and mandates within the environmental, natural resources, fisheries, agriculture, agro-processing, tourism, construction, financial, and other sectors related to the project. It is suggested that the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services has a seat on the Project Board to support gender mainstreaming.

National Technical Working Groups

The PM will liaise and work closely with partner institutions to ensure good coordination with other complementary national programmes and initiatives. The national level Technical Working Groups provide key mechanisms for such engagement, linking with national government agencies, technical experts, academics and NGOs to guide and support specific workstreams and the development of key deliverables. These will include groups on NC accounting, spatial planning and communications, with the need for any others to be determined during implementation.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU is the operational center of the project and has direct responsibility for its implementation. The PMU is responsible for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, communications plan, gender mainstreaming action plan, grievance redress mechanisms, and M&E. Led by a Project Manager who receives guidance from the PSC, the PMU ensures the participation of all stakeholders and addresses stakeholder conflicts.

Communications and Dissemination of Information

The PMU will implement a project outreach and communication plan to ensure communication with all stakeholders. The medium will be stakeholder specific and utilize both traditional methods such as meetings and telephone calls with newer methods such as a listserv, WhatsApp broadcast messaging, SMS, etc. Attention will be given to jargon-free language and translation of technical information into local dialect. The PMU will be guided by communication specialists to achieve the objectives of the plan. Additionally, the PMU will have active knowledge management with the documentation of processes and lessons learned, which will be shared with all stakeholders. Component 4 of the project is devoted to knowledge management and M&E.

Local Committees to facilitate local stakeholder participation.

A local Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Office will be established in Laamu Atoll, and will be responsible for leading the implementation of Component 1 of the project. The PIU will facilitate decentralized management, provide local employee opportunities and create frequent contact with Laamu stakeholders for better supervision and monitoring. Stakeholder involvement at local level will be achieved through the Laamu MMA/BR and Green Growth Stakeholder Platform. This will secure consultation and inputs from related local government bodies, the private sector, community representatives, and technical experts from universities, NGOs, related projects, etc. Local Task Forces under the LMGGP will support local project implementation and include staff from the PIU, who will facilitate the LTFs and provide supporting information.

Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

This will secure the involvement of both genders, but especially women who are often marginalized in the wider society and whose participation in fisheries, agricultural and natural resource-based activities is low compared to men. The Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan will address the impacts of project activities and account for their specific means. It will also seek to empower women to not only participate in the sector but to extend their social nurturing roles in to advocacy for better environmental practices. The Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan, included as Appendix 18, will be guided by the principle of equality or equity. There will be equitable participation of women on local level committees and groups related to project activities including community co-management, training and awareness activities.

Grievance Mechanism

A grievance mechanism will be established as an integral part of the Laamu MMA/BR participatory, conflict resolution and planning process, and published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence. It will be operated as part of the governance mechanism for the MMA/BR, once that has been established. Until that time, the Project Manager will be responsible for receiving and responding to grievances.

Activities, Training and Engagement Plans

All training programmes and engagement plans will use a participatory approach that is rights-based and integrates the perspectives of all users using bottom-up approaches, integrating the different views of local stakeholders and beneficiaries with those of institutions, authorities, and decision makers. It will also be gender-responsive.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Prodoc Appendix 18 - Gender Assessment and Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

Documents

Title	Submitted
Appendix 18 - Gender Assessment and Mainstreaming Plan - 20 May 2019	

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

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

See Above

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; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

See attached project's results framework

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

During project preparation, risks were updated from those presented at PIF stage, elaborated and assessed. The risk rating is based on the probability (P) of a given risk occurring combined with its potential impact (I) on the success of the project. The risk assessment matrix used for scoring is shown in **Table 1 below**. The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results though the chosen intervention strategy are shown in **Table 2**. These risks and the mitigation measures will be continuously monitored and updated throughout the project, and will be reported in the PIRs. The UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN) (see Prodoc **Appendix 15**) has been applied during project preparation and two socio-economic risks associated with the proposed project are included as Risks 6 and 7 in **Table 2** below with mitigation measures provided. In general, the project will contribute positively towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Laamu Atoll as well as nationally through the mainstreaming of natural capital

accounts into national accounting policies and planning. The project will also contribute towards the involvement of local communities in community based natural resource management and improved sustainability of key sector practices.

Table 1. Risk Assessment Matrix

Risk Assessment Matrix						
	Impact					
Probability		**5-Critical**	**4-High**	**3-Medium**	**2-Low**	**1-Negligible**
	5- Certain / Imminent	**High**	**High**	**Substantial**	**Moderate**	**Low**
	4- Very Likely	**High**	**Substantial**	**Substantial**	**Moderate**	**Low**
	3 -Likely	**Substantial**	**Substantial**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Low**
	2 -Moderately Likely	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
	1- Unlikely	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**

Table 2. Table of Project-related Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	**Risk Rating** **P= Probability** **I= Impact**	**Risk Mitigation Strategy**
Risk 1: Possible shifts in government priorities and/or policy changes that may reduce project impacts, including the issue of decentralization of natural resource management governance	**Low** P=2 I=3	The project is starting at the beginning of a new government term following the presidential election on 23 September 2018. Therefore some uncertainties exist concerning the structure, priorities and policy directions of the new government that took office in November 2018. Consultations with government stakeholders during the last months of the PPG have indicated renewed commitment to sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, decentralization of responsibility for NRM and sustainable development. Such changes are therefore likely to be favourable for the project. The project will strengthen political commitment through systematic stakeholder engagement and by raising the awareness of decision makers, institutions, and communities on the importance of natural capital to achieving national development objectives. In relation to decentralization, the Project complements the outcomes of other projects, notably the LECReD Project and the GCF Project, which focused on strengthening community governance and action.

Risk 2: Under global climate change forecasts, increasing frequency of severe *El Nino* events is likely, resulting in repeated coral bleaching events that impact coral reef ecosystems and related uses of reef resources (tourism, fisheries)	**Substantial** P=4 I=4	The 2015/16 *El Nino* caused extensive damage to coral reefs in the Maldives through bleaching. While future bleaching events are inevitable, the project will reduce stressors and optimize environmental conditions in favor of healthy coral reefs so that they are more resilient to future bleaching events and more able to recover assisted by human intervention (eg through transplanting live corals to bleached areas). In addition, by demonstrating the economic benefits of sustaining the natural capital of coral reefs, the project will encourage ongoing support for reef protection and recovery throughout Maldivian society.
Risk 3: Limited institutional and community understanding and capacity in Laamu Atoll to embrace changes towards more sustainable fishing, agriculture, tourism and other NRM practices including local management of marine resources and reef protection; potential difficulty in recruiting qualified local project staff	**Moderate** P=3 I=3	The project will follow a participatory CBNRM approach towards the governance of marine resources in Laamu Atoll. This will be supported by an awareness raising programme, including the engagement of local schools in order to build trust and understanding and to foster collaboration as well as local (in-kind) contributions towards the project objectives. The baseline and stakeholder assessments during the PPG found significant receptivity among the local population, including the tourism and fisheries sectors in particular to adopt more sustainable practices enabled by a more supportive enabling environment under the new national government. The project builds on significant baseline awareness raising, capacity development and community engagement work conducted by the LECReD programme, Six Senses Resort, Blue Marine Foundation, Olive Ridley Trust, Manta Trust and other organizations – consequently much has been done already and this project is well positioned to harness existing interest towards actual local management of natural resources. The project will also strengthen the capacity of decision makers and institutions, and empower communities through facilitating social organization, and providing targeted training and support, including access to best practice tools. Local project staff may need to be trained on the job or recruited from other atolls.

Risk 4: Continued uncontrolled exploitation of marine ecosystems / biodiversity by island communities, especially reef fisheries and bait fishing as common resources	**Low** P=2 I=3	Although pressure to use marine resources is significant, the threat to inshore coral reefs through intensive bait and reef fishing is already receiving attention from the MFMRA, with support from the WB Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project (SFRDP, 2017-2022) which includes fisheries management capacity enhancement, monitoring control & surveillance and mariculture development. The project activities include development of an aquarium fishery management plan, reef fishery management plan and tuna fishery management plans, all of which are very relevant to biodiversity conservation and management and NCA. A livebait fishery management plan[1] was published in 2013 and demonstration work to culture milkfish for use as baitfish is in progress. As the targeted island communities depend on tourist resorts to provide a market for reef fish, the project will address this risk through multi-stakeholder engagement between resort management/middle men, fishermen and local and national governments to establish a regulated fishery. Open access to the reef fishery in targeted communities is allowing over-harvesting, therefore incentives and monitoring of impacts will be used to explore options for systemic changes to policy and law to facilitate CBNRM. The establishment of LMMAs for key sites – for example grouper and manta ray aggregations, mangroves that provide shelter for shrimp and juvenile fish, will also be promoted in order to conserve stocks.
Risk 5: Program partners unable or unwilling to incorporate Biodiversity or NC criteria, targets and reporting in their operations	**Moderate** P=4 I=3	The project will undertake awareness raising and capacity building about the ways in which biodiversity / natural capital benefits are critical for most if not all productive sectors, in part by using targeted awareness raising tools, sector round tables and training directed at a range of government and civil society and industry stakeholders.

Risk 6: The project is very ambitious for a relatively limited budget and therefore vulnerable to delays or failure in co-financing delivery, partnerships and coordination with other initiatives	**Moderate** P=3 I=3	*Cofinancing:* The UN Environment Task Manager will monitor the delivery of cofinancing contributions on an annual basis and follow up through the Project Steering Committee as necessary to ensure timely and complete delivery. The Mid Term Review of the project will also assess cofinancing delivery performance and provide recommendations for project management as appropriate. *Partnerships and coordination with other initiatives:* The project design is based on a thorough stakeholder analysis and stakeholder consultation process during the PPG phase (**Appendices 9, 21 & 25**), which engaged the key partners, ensured the project is well aligned with national policy and priorities of the incoming government (**Section 3.6**) and took into account local sustainable development needs. At the local level, the One UN *LECReD* programme was implemented through a Laamu Working Group involving the Atoll and Island Councils and other local stakeholders which the current project will build on in the form of a **Laamu MMA/BR – Green Growth Stakeholder Platform.** The project management structures include the key partners, for example the **Project Steering Committee** includes the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, the Ministry of National Planning & Infrastructure, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Tourism. **National Project Technical Working Groups** also provide scope for engagement of key partners on specific work subjects. The membership of all these bodies will be reviewed at project inception and can be modified to include other partners as necessary. Annual stakeholder forums to be held on Laamu and in Male provide a further avenue for discussions with stakeholders at all levels. There is some history of interagency cooperation towards common objectives in the baseline situation. These mechanisms will be explored to achieve convergence of agency programs based on mutually agreed strategies. The Project will progressively work towards an integrated institutional approach towards sustainable development incorporating biodiversity conservation and NCA, and will make use of existing mechanisms for coordination of efforts as far as possible, such as the strengthening of existing national government institutional structures in Component 3. The *National Ministerial Coordination Committee*, constituted of cabinet ministers, provides overall policy guidance and political support towards the implementation of SDGs in the country. This is supported by a *Technical Committee on SDGs*, which brings together experts from various government institutions and civil society. Together, the *National Ministerial Coordination Committee* and the Technical Committee ensure country ownership and broad based participation that will be critical for the successful implementation of SDGs. The SDGs Division at the Ministry of Environment coordinates work related to the implementation of SDGs including monitoring, reporting and follow-up on the implementation process. The project will work with these bodies through a capacity development process that will be guided by a *National Natural Capital Accounting Technical Committee* with support from the existing *Expert Working Group on Environment Statistics,* including a series of coaching inputs from UN Environment-contracted specialized institutions and experts on NC accounting and valuation.

Risk 7: Possible restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood (ESERN Risk)	**Low** P=2 I=3	The project will seek to improve the sustainability of local fisheries in Laamu Atoll, through promoting the adoption of codes of conduct for sustainable fisheries through a consultation process and awareness programme linked to the MMA management regime. Secondly, the project will support the development of a Biosphere Reserve / Marine Managed Area through a consultative ICZM planning process, including development of local regulations. All of these have potential to result in restrictions on the use of coastal and marine resources. However, these activities will be conducted through a consultation process involving resource users and ensure that safeguards are considered including FPIC for new protected areas. Improvements in resource stock (natural capital) and condition with ecosystem recovery should help to compensate for access restrictions in the medium term. Sustainability labelling for local products may add value and open new markets, thus providing local benefits. In addition, the project will provide support for sustainable livelihood development among local communities in Laamu that could help to mitigate any access restrictions when appropriately targeted.
Risk 8: The project may bring unequal economic and gender-based benefits to a limited subset of the target group (ESERN Risk)	**Low** P=3 I=2	The project will seek to ensure equitable sharing of benefits through stakeholder analysis and participatory process. Some efforts will be targeted on demonstration through interested sector cooperatives and businesses, which could possibly benefit over other businesses if they adopt sustainability practices – but others would also benefit in due course through replication if the demonstrations are successful. The project will proactively seek to engage women in livelihoods training and empowerment, including support to Women's Development Committees in Laamu. This is in line with UN, GEF and Maldives policy on gender mainstreaming.

[1] http://mrc.gov.mv/assets/Uploads/2013-Baitfishery-Management-Plan-2013.pdf

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

UN Environment will implement the Project and bring to bear its vast scientific and empirical experience of critical relevance to the objectives of the project. UN Environment including through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has in the past decades partnered with national and international organizations on the implementation of national and multi-country projects focusing on issues related to Green Growth development pathways, marine resource management and biodiversity conservation. UN Environment will be providing

technical support to the project and expertise in initiating national natural capital accounting frameworks and applications (SEEA-EEA) in particular through sharing experiences of its TEEB and other related programs. As the GEF Implementing Agency for this project, UN Environment will provide a platform for a collaborative partnership between national and international organizations which will bring the best available expertise in science and knowledge from the scientific community to partners who are working at the development interface at the national level.

UN Environment, as the GEF Implementing Agency will implement the project though its Ecosystems Division with delegated authority for day-to-day supervision by a task manager based at the Asia and the Pacific Office in Bangkok, Thailand, and will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UN Environment policies and procedures and will provide guidance on linkages with related UN Environment and GEF-funded activities. UN Environment will also monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project and will provide the overall coordination and ensure that the project is in line with UN Environment Medium-Term Strategy and its Program of Work (PoW).

Additionally, given the rather scarce availability of expertise and experience with establishing national systems and capacity for (SEEA-EEA-based) Natural Capital Accounts, valuation and scenario analysis, as well as to reduce the burden of ME with regard to international procurement, contracting and supervision, it has been agreed to organise these services under a Sub-contract with UN Environment through a mechanism of 'Direct Access' (meaning the related GEF amount – see Appendix 1, will be managed directly by UN Environment and remains separate from the PCA contract and stated GEF budget with ME). All the related ToR, contracts and deliverables – as well as oversight will be conducted in close collaboration with the ME and the PMU. The services under this UN Environment managed work include a.o.:

- Introductory guidance by developing a Quick Start Guide book on SEEA to help NBS and ME develop the Road Map towards SEEA-based NC Accounts and Valuation
- Assist in the development of a National Roadmap for NC Accounting, including format, procedures and national partnership platform/workgroup (see footnote for suggested elements of work)
- Provide input to development of training curricula and implementing institutional capacity development towards the establishment of NC accounts
- Training in NC valuation and development scenario analysis
- Provide TA for the integration of NC valuation and development scenario analysis into national planning including detailed TOR development, review of budgets and fiscal measures impacting NC, and identification of key weaknesses in targeted sector policies
- Technical guidance to the Government of Maldives over a period of several years to ensure that results are sustainable;
- Other related services

More specifically UN Environment shall:

· Provide project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. Project supervision is entrusted to the UN Environment/GEF Task Manager and Fund Management Officer. Project supervision missions by the Task Manager and/or Fund Management Officer will be stipulated in the project supervision plan;

· Enter into an Execution Agreement with the lead executing agency for the provision of services to the project;

· Have a representative on the Project Steering Committee;

· Report to the GEF Secretariat on the progress against milestones outlined in the CEO approval letter;

· Inform the GEF Secretariat whenever there is a potentially substantive co-financing change (i.e. one affecting the project objectives, the underlying concept, scale, scope, strategic priority, conformity with GEF criteria, likelihood of project success, or outcome of the project);

· Be responsible to submit the overall annual Project Implementation Review report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office and rate the project on an annual basis in terms of progress in meeting project objectives, project implementation progress, risk, and quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and report to the GEF Secretariat through the Project Implementation Review (PIR) report;

· Review and clear manuscripts prepared by the Executing Agency before publication, and review and agree any publishing contracts;

· Undertake a mid-term review of the project or request the Evaluation Office (EO) to perform an independent mid-term evaluation;

· Ensure that EO of UN Environment arranges for an independent terminal evaluation and submits its report to the GEF Evaluation Office;

· As deemed appropriate, facilitate access to information, advisory services, technical and professional support available to UN Environment and assist the Executing Agency to access the advisory services of other United Nations Organizations, whenever necessary;

· Manage and disburse funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of UN Environment.

1. The Ministry of Environment will be the Executing Agency for this project. A senior director of ME or his designate will act as National Project Director and will be charged with the responsibility of overall administration and supervision of the PMU. The NPD will take the overall fiduciary responsibility of the project as well as forming, leading and supporting the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

There are **three tiers** in the management structure of the project (**Figure 3**). The first tier is the **Project Steering Committee** with policy decision stakeholder members; the second tier includes the **Project Management Unit (PMU)**, which will coordinate and be supported by **National Project Technical Working Groups** involving members from key stakeholder organizations engaged in partnering project activities for providing technical support and guidance; and a third tier at the atoll / island level where the **Laamu Atoll Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** will coordinate the implementation of local activities, supported by **the proposed Laamu MMA/BR - Green Growth Stakeholder Platform.** This Platform would be led by the Atoll Council with representation from the Island Councils, community stakeholders, Civil Society/NGO groups and private sector to coordinate and guide implementation of project activities and support monitoring and integration of the project into local planning and operations. This would be supported by Local Task Forces (for example, on MMA proposal development, sustainable agriculture, habitat management and restoration, monitoring and data management) to lead the implementation of specific work streams.

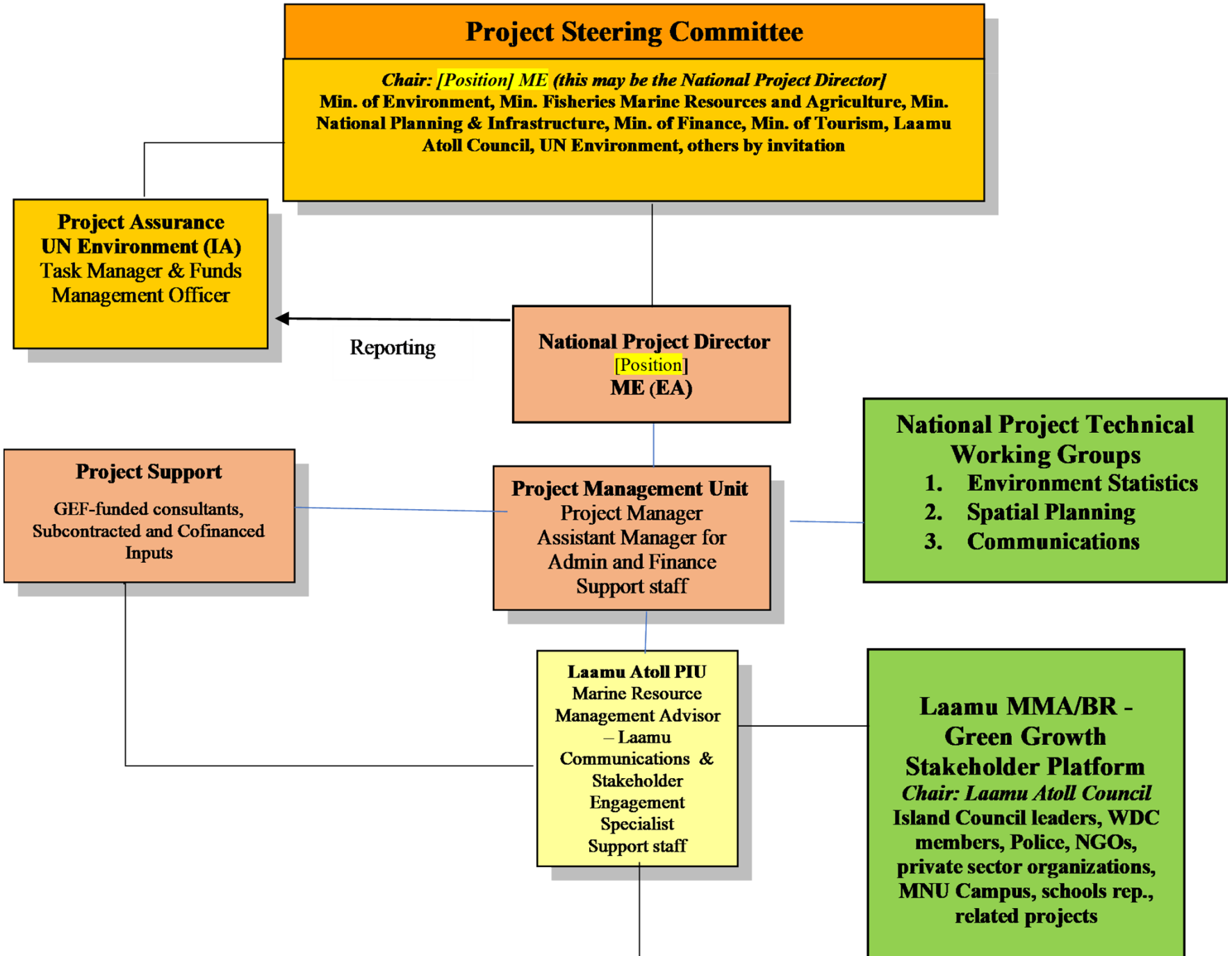
The **Project Steering Committee** will meet not less than twice each year to approve the annual workplans, budgets, review project progress and address significant implementation issues.

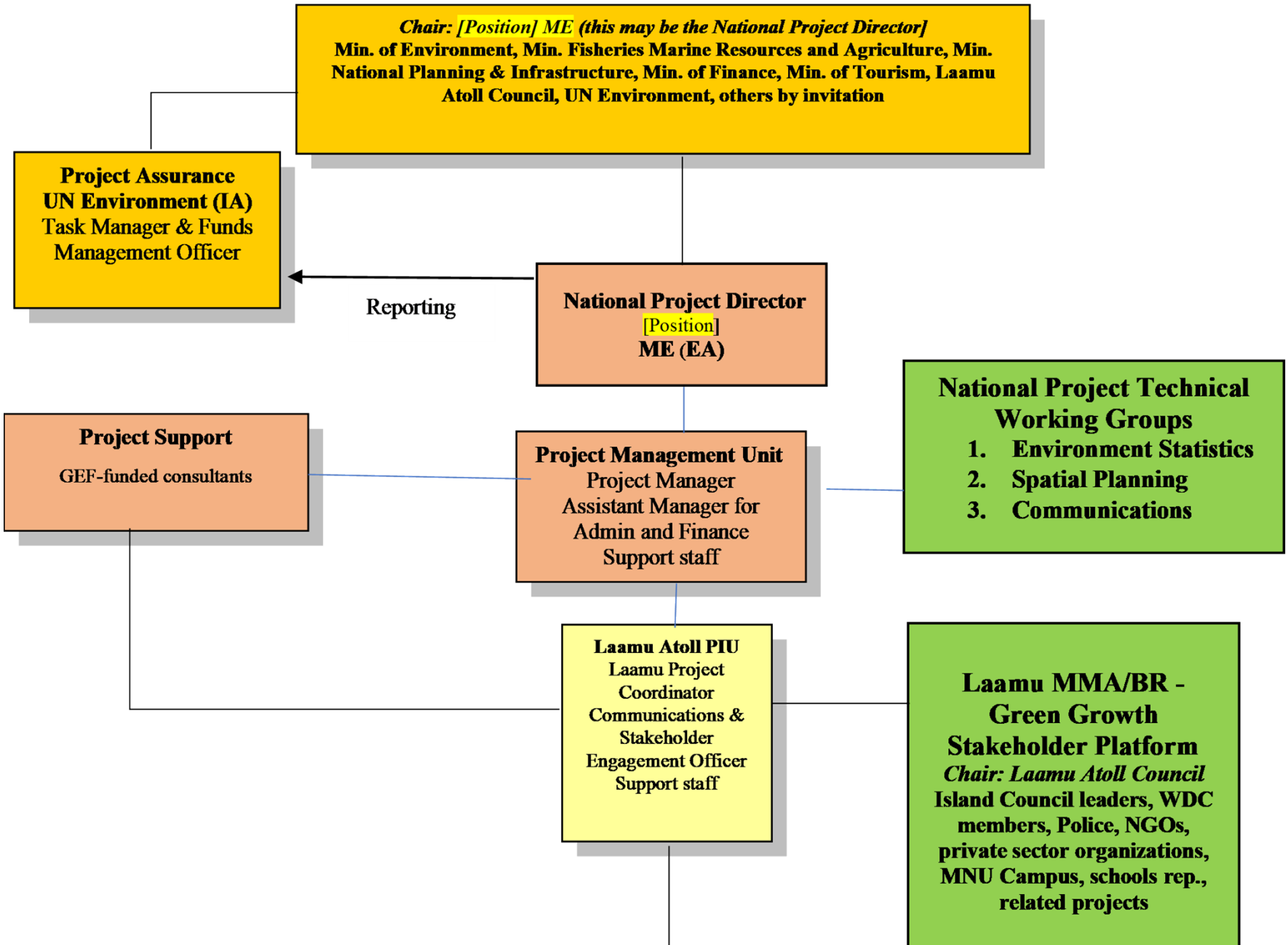
The **National Project Technical Working Groups** will be convened by ME/PMU as required and meet on demand according to the related project work streams. However, WGs on Natural Capital Accounting, Spatial Planning and Communications will form an integral part of the project operational structure. They will provide guidance to implementation of the relevant work streams, facilitate mainstreaming of project objectives into sector programmes and inter-sectoral coordination, and the sharing of knowledge and project results among sectoral agencies and related projects.

The **Laamu MMA/BR and Green Growth Stakeholder Platform** will be located in Laamu Atoll and will meet at least every 3 months and on demand when technical inputs are required. It will coordinate the implementation of local project activities, ensure they are aligned and integrated with local government operations and coordinate knowledge sharing among local stakeholders and related projects. Local Task Forces may be established by the LPCC to provide oversight, guidance and inputs in support of specific project work streams.

Preliminary draft Terms of Reference for these bodies are given in Prodoc **Appendix 11**.

Figure 3. Proposed Project Governance and Management Organogram


Project Steering Committee
Chair: [Position] ME (this may be the National Project Director]
Min. of Environment, Min. Fisheries Marine Resources and Agriculture, Min. National Planning & Infrastructure, Min. of Finance, Min. of Tourism, Laamu Atoll Council, UN Environment, others by invitation
Project Assurance
UN Environment (IA)
Task Manager & Funds Management Officer
Reporting
National Project Director
[Position]
ME (EA)
Project Support
GEF-funded consultants, Subcontracted and Cofinanced Inputs
Project Management Unit
Project Manager
Assistant Manager for Admin and Finance
Support staff
National Project Technical Working Groups
1. Environment Statistics
2. Spatial Planning
3. Communications
Laamu Atoll PIU
Marine Resource Management Advisor – Laamu
Communications & Stakeholder Engagement Specialist
Support staff
Laamu MMA/BR - Green Growth Stakeholder Platform
Chair: Laamu Atoll Council
Island Council leaders, WDC members, Police, NGOs, private sector organizations, MNU Campus, schools rep., related projects


Chair: [Position] ME (this may be the National Project Director]
Min. of Environment, Min. Fisheries Marine Resources and Agriculture, Min. National Planning & Infrastructure, Min. of Finance, Min. of Tourism, Laamu Atoll Council, UN Environment, others by invitation
Project Assurance
UN Environment (IA)
Task Manager & Funds Management Officer
Reporting
National Project Director
[Position]
ME (EA)
Project Support
GEF-funded consultants
Project Management Unit
Project Manager
Assistant Manager for Admin and Finance
Support staff
National Project Technical Working Groups
1. **Environment Statistics**
2. **Spatial Planning**
3. **Communications**
Laamu Atoll PIU
Laamu Project Coordinator
Communications & Stakeholder Engagement Officer
Support staff
Laamu MMA/BR - Green Growth Stakeholder Platform
Chair: Laamu Atoll Council
Island Council leaders, WDC members, Police, NGOs, private sector organizations, MNU Campus, schools rep., related projects

Project Management Arrangements

Project Management at the central level

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Management Unit* (PMU) hosted by the Ministry of Environment (ME), consisting of the cofinanced National Project Director (NPD) (a senior ME Director), Project Manager (PM) with expertise in ICZM and sustainable development, who will also provide technical inputs to all components as the Senior Technical Advisor on Marine Resource Management, Assistant Manager for Administration and Finance and cofinanced support staff as needed. The project staff will be recruited following UN Environment and ME recruitment procedures.

The Project Manager will work under the supervision of the NPD and will oversee the daily execution of activities. The PM will serve as the secretary of the PSC and will be responsible for compiling reports, budgets and work plans which are then reviewed and approved by the NPD. The PM will, with the support of PMU staff, manage the implementation of all project activities, including: (i) preparation/updates of project work and budget plans, record keeping, accounting and quarterly and annual progress reporting; (ii) drafting of terms of reference, technical specifications and other documents as necessary; (iii) identification/development of ToR and supervision of TA consultancies and sub-contractors, meeting procurement requirements and be approved by the PSC and UN Environment; (iv) organization of duty travel, seminars, public outreach activities and other project events; and (v) maintaining working contacts with project partners at the central and local levels, including substantial time at the PIU providing guidance, oversight and training to local level project staff. In addition, the PM/Senior Technical Advisor for Marine Resource Management will provide substantive technical guidance and inputs to each of the project components. TORs for key project management staff positions are given in project document **Appendix 11**.

The PM is accountable to the ME and the PSC, through the Project Director for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will produce Annual Work Plan and Budget Plans to be approved by the PSC. These plans will provide the basis for allocating resources to planned activities. The PM – assisted by the Admin & Finance staff, will further produce quarterly expense and cash advance reports, as well as the required Semi-Annual Progress Reports (SA) and Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports for submission to the PSC. These reports will summarize the progress made by the project versus the expected results, explain any significant variances, detail the necessary adjustments and be the main reporting mechanism for monitoring project activities. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM in consultation with the UNE and the ME. The PM will also liaise and work closely with partner institutions to ensure good coordination with other complementary national programmes and initiatives. The national level Technical Working Groups and Local Task Forces provide key mechanisms for such engagement. The organogram for project management (see **Figure 3**) illustrates the relationships between the main project implementing partners.

Project Management at the Local Level

A local Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Office will be established in Laamu Atoll, in a building provided by the Atoll Council or an Island Council. The PIU will be operaterd by a Laamu Project and Marine Resource Management Coordinator and technically supported by the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist as well as support staff. The PIU will be responsible for leading the implementation of Component 1 of the project, and for providing inputs to other components as appropriate.

The PIU will facilitate decentralized management for future sustainability, minimize transportation costs, provide local employee opportunities and create frequent contact with stakeholders for inclusive local consultation and partnership program, as well as better supervision and monitoring.

Stakeholder involvement at local level will be achieved through the Laamu MMA/BR and Green Growth Stakeholder Platform. This will secure consultation and inputs from related local government bodies, the private sector, community representatives, and technical experts from universities, NGOs, related projects, farmers, fishermen, etc. Local Task Forces under the LMGGSP will support local project implementation and include staff from the PIU, who will facilitate the LTFs and provide supporting information.

There will be equitable participation of women on local level committees and groups related to project activities including community co-management, training and awareness activities. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan elsewhere in this project document provide further details.

Coordination with GEF Projects and related iniatives

This Project is concerned with mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and NC accounting into government planning and procedures. By its nature and overall objective, it requires strong coordination between sectors, between levels of government, and between government and civil society. In order to achieve this, there are a number of GEF and other projects with which this project will collaborate. Through building capacity and understanding among individuals and institutions, this project will extend the impacts of other projects that are more narrowly concerned with delivery of technical solutions at particular locations for protection of biodiversity, and contribute towards their sustainability. Due to its remote marine setting and low-lying islands, the Maldives is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. Consequently, a large number of projects have been or are currently supported by multilateral and bilateral development partners. The most relevant of these to this Project are listed below.

GEF Projects

Relevant national and regional GEF projects in the Maldives are summarized in **Table 2** below, and other planned / ongoing projects further described in the text below[1].

Table 2. Summary of Related GEF projects in the Maldives

Title	Focal Area	Agency	Goal	GEF Grant	Status
PIMS 4629: Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies	Climate Change	UNEP	to To mainstream energy efficiency measures into housing policies, guidelines, standards and building practices in the Maldives and to achieve a substantial reduction of GHG emissions	3,885,835	In progress - Approved Aug 2014
PIMS 2706: Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS (regional project)	International Waters	UNEP	To accelerate progress on WSSD targets and IWRM and WUE plans and water supply and sanitation MDGs for the protection and utilization of groundwater and surface water in the participating countries (includes Maldives)	9,700,000	Completed Dec 2017
PIMS 4431: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector (TAP)	Climate Change	UNDP	Increase adaptive capacity of the tourism sector in Maldives to respond to the impacts of climate change and invest in appropriate, no-regrets adaptation measures.	1,650,438	Completed Dec 2017
PIMS 3847: Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning	Climate Change	UNDP	To ensure that climate change risks are integrated into resilient island planning in the Maldives and that national, atoll and island authorities and communities are able to prioritize and implement climate change adaptation measures.	4,485,000	Completed Dec 2016
PIMS 1099: Atoll ecosystem-based conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Maldives Baa Atoll	Biodiversity	UNDP	Conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biological diversity in the Maldives' Baa Atoll	2,370,100	Completed Sept 2012

PIMS 4629: Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies: while focusing largely on energy efficiency in the property construction sector, this project contributes directly towards Green Growth strategies and practices through building awareness of the importance of energy efficiency and low-Carbon energy development, building capacity for its implementation in government, the tourism sector and other businesses. **Relationship:** this UNEP project can contribute towards promoting the inclusion of low-carbon energy in the Laamu Atoll Green Growth Strategy as well as revision of Atoll and Island Development Plans in Component 1.

PIMS 2706: Integrated Water Resource Management in the Maldives. GEF Regional Project: The SIDS AIO regional GEF project aimed to promote integrated water resources management in six island states: Maldives, Seychelles, Mauritius, Comoros, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. In the Maldives, the project implemented a demonstration project on Thodoo Island to resolve pollution of the freshwater lens, regulate abstraction and address the challenge of saltwater intrusion[2]. In terms of next steps, the Maldives has secured USD 23.6 million from the Green Climate Fund (see below) to scale up the integrated water supply system launched in Aa. Thodoo into a low-cost delivery system that will provide clean freshwater to vulnerable households on 49 outer islands during the dry season. **Relationship:** The current project will review the approaches and technologies used on Thodoo Island[3] when developing pilot projects in Laamu to reduce the use of irrigation water and address groundwater salinization and pollution, such as through comparative studies and visits.

PIMS 1099: Atoll ecosystem-based conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Maldives. The AEC Project is regarded as the first large soft environmental project the country had and the most successful one in the environmental area, having achieved concrete results and international recognition, with the declaration of the UNESCO Baa Atoll Biosphere Reserve in June 2011. Largely drawing from scientific knowledge, community consultations and a strong relation with Baa Atoll's private sector, a mechanism for environmental conservation was tested at atoll and island level; it represented the initial step of the decentralisation process which started with the first country multi-party election in 2008 and it is regarded as a model for sustained progress and for replication to other atolls. Interviews conducted during the Terminal Evaluation[4] confirmed that stakeholders largely recognised the dependence of the Maldivian economy from biological resources and natural ecosystems and therefore the need to integrate them into economic policies, strategies and budgets to ensure sustained and equitable economic growth. The importance of the achievements of the AEC Project towards this objective is prevalent in the opinion of relevant actors both at national and Baa Atoll level. Respondents pointed to the fact that the process is now firmly established in Government thinking and in policy and for the first time, has the potential to effectively empower communities' decision making. **Relationship:** The current project will seek to replicate the successful approach of developing a Biosphere Reserve in Laamu Atoll, which will provide both core areas for protection of key sites for biodiversity and wider sustainable use zone – effectively fulfilling the functions of an MMA (see prodoc **Appendix 19**). The stakeholder engagement, awareness raising based on understanding of the value and dependency on NC, and private-public partnership in support of area management and sustainable financing are all transferable experiences. This approach is also consistent with the Maldives as One Biosphere Reserve initiative (supported by UNDP), and although the implementation plan for this ran from 2013 to 2017, there is renewed interest from the Ministry of Environment in resuming and promoting it, with the current *100 day pledge to protect one island, one wetland and one reef in every atoll* as evidence of renewed commitment.

PIMS 3847/LDCF 4093: Integration of Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives (ICCRRIP). The project was launched in February 2010, and closed in December 2016. The total project budget was US$ 9,336,211, including funds from GEF/LDCF (US$ 4,485,000). The project's objective was to ensure that climate change risks are integrated into resilient island planning and that national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and communities are able to prioritize and implement climate change adaptation measures. The overall level of achievement of project implementation was rated as moderately unsatisfactory[5]. **Relationship**: ICCRRIP succeeded in preparing some valuable documents that should be widely used in future endeavours, namely: survey of soft adaptation measures, regional climate change scenarios and guidelines on for climate risk resilient

coastal protection. These studies involved a large group of national experts, resulting in a knowledge base that could be a source of ideas for incorporation of climate change adaptation into strategies, plans and awareness raising under the current project.

PIMS 4431: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector (TAP). This project was completed in December 2017. The project addressed key infrastructure issues in the country and aimed at formulating essential policies, standards, codes and regulatory guidance that would facilitate necessary investments to increase the resilience of the tourist infrastructure to climate change. Due to major delays in implementation, many of its outputs were delivered only towards the end of the project, impacting their uptake and effective knowledge management. The project did succeed in raising awareness of the serious implications of climate vulnerability for tourism development in the Maldives and that this needs to be addressed by MoT and the corporate sector. **Relationship**: the current project takes note of the outputs of the TAP and include climate change adaptation in Green Growth Strategy and Atoll and Island Development Plan revisions, as well as its capacity development activities with the tourism sector (eg through facilitating implementation of environmental / climate resilient aspects of the 4th Tourism Master Plan). Overall, the current project will contribute directly towards ecosystem-based adaptation through improving the resilience of natural resources that underpin local livelihoods and the national economy.

Non-GEF Initiatives

One UN - Low Emission Climate Resilient Development (LECReD): Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon life-styles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. LECReD completed mapping of all terrestrial natural, infrastructure and other physical resources in Laamu atoll, installed solar panels in 11 schools saving on almost 30% of electricity costs, as well as completed a Solid Waste Management Investment Plan and supported the establishment of community led waste management facilities initiatives in all of the inhabited islands of Laamu Atoll, as well as building upon the local governance mechanisms for community participation and co-management established under LECReD. The current project should also make use of / build on local networks established by LECReD such as the Laamu Working Group for project implementation. **Relationship:** While LECReD was completed in December 2017, its results provide the primary baseline for much of the project intervention in Laamu Atoll, providing great opportunity for further strengthening local governance of natural resources, promoting climate change resilience through ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk management, and low carbon development through sustainable tourism, fisheries and agriculture and renewable energy. These include support for implementation of atoll and island plans for sustainable development, and the use of resource maps of Laamu Atoll to support spatial planning; the operational arrangements for effective use of waste management facilities; as well as building upon the local governance mechanisms for community participation and co-management established under LECReD. Consultations under LECReD introduced the concept of MMAs or even Biosphere Reserve development to manage marine biodiversity in Laamu which this project will advance to an operational stage. The GEF 6 project will also share local networks such as the Laamu Working Group established under LECReD.

GCF Support for Vulnerable Communities in the Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages: This USD 28.2 million GCF project (grant of USD 23.6 million) managed by UNDP[6][6] and implemented by the ME started in November 2015 and will be completed in March 2022. The project will scale up an integrated water supply system based on rainwater, groundwater, and desalinated water into a low-cost delivery system for vulnerable households. This will provide uninterrupted supply to 49 islands that currently rely on emergency water deliveries for three months of each year. Decentralized and cost-effective dry season water supply systems will also be introduced. Water desalination production plants will be built on four larger islands that will contribute to this improved dry season water distribution network to outer atolls and local supply systems. Increased capacity of local and central government authorities will strengthen the management and efficiency of these systems. Groundwater quality will be improved for long-term resilience. Groundwater recharge systems and improved water resource management capacity will contribute to improved groundwater quality.

Relationship: Given its common objectives in terms of water supply, water quality protection, and groundwater protection with the Project's Component 1 activities and deliverables, the GCF project constitutes an important baseline investment to which the GEF Project will provide incremental support – specifically targeting the reduction of freshwater-related stressors to reefs, through work with sectors like agriculture, fish processing and village water supply; as well as conducting environmental monitoring.

WB/ME Maldives Clean Environment Project[7][7] USD 17.25 million – this project started in 2017 and will run until December 2023. It has five components, including national strategy and policy, regional and island waste management systems; this will involve improving waste management in Laamu atoll. It builds on the government's Saaffu Raje ("Clean Maldives") initiative launched in 2015, with activities across all seven zones, providing guidance to Island Councils to prepare Island Waste Management Plans (IWMPs) and get them approved. Sub-component 3.2 will prepare and implement IWMPs across the atolls in Zones IV and V. The support will include investments to operationalize models of integrated waste management systems, for which each Island Council will need to have an IWMP approved by the EPA, be subject to an Environmental Assessment and Social Assessment, and have fixed a tariff from each generator of solid waste to support implementation of the IWMP. Funding is expected to be sufficient to cover all potentially eligible islands in these two zones. **Relationship:** The project will build on LECReD efforts and collaborate with UNDP and the Clean Environment Project to strengthen waste management systems on at least three inhabited islands of Laamu Atoll, including waste management as part of the atoll Green Growth Strategy, local biodiversity and cultural site management and related capacity development activities including development of PPPs.

The Fisheries and Agriculture Diversification Programme (FADiP) with USD 3.51 million from IFAD, will contribute to the development of smallholder agriculture and Maldives fish processing value chains, to be achieved through three components: value chain development; financial services; and programme management. **Relationship:** This project aligns well with the pilot activities in Laamu Atoll to demonstrate sustainable agriculture and fishing practices, including the development of related value chains in Component 1.

Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project (SFRDP) funded by World Bank[8][8] *(USD 18m):* Fisheries management capacity enhancement , monitoring control & surveillance, mariculture development component**. Relationship:** The project outputs; aquarium fishery management plan, reef fishery management plan and tuna fishery management plans will allow provision and sharing of species data to allow sustainable use of marine resources. The mariculture enterprise programme involving sea cucumber culture implemented in Laamu atoll that has been extended until mid-2019 will have opportunities for developing appropriate framework for management and monitoring for replication elsewhere with sustainability in collaboration with MFMRA /MRC.

Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development (POISED): ADB (Climate Investment Fund & European Investment Bank) and the Government of Maldives (USD 115m over 5 years ending 2020) project to transform the existing energy grids on the archipelago (about 160 islands) into a hybrid renewable energy system. **Relationship:** Collaboration with POISED could enhance MMA's taking into consideration location of energy infrastructure and facilities which could become a best practice for participatory planning in local islands contributing to the sustainable investment plans proposed under Component 1.

Enhanced Resilience of social-ecological coral reef systems in the Maldives (REGENERATE): USAID supported and implemented through IUCN and GoM Partners: ME, MFMRA, MRC, EPA (2013-2019). The project works to help local communities and government to measure and understand the impacts of climate change, and to develop management strategies that build resilience, mitigate impacts and promote adaptation. The project aims to first build the evidence base for understanding the impacts of climate change through social and ecological scientific assessments; secondly build capacity and awareness of local communities and government through trainings and public awareness campaigns; thirdly assist the government in developing management plans for coral reef ecosystems and reef-dependent people; and fourthly develop strategies for sustainability of management plans. **Relationship:** Common objectives related to developing management plans and strategies for their sustainability in relation to reef and fisheries management and relationships with tourism and fisheries sectors. Devising bottom-up management practices for Marine Management Areas (MMAs). Strong baseline data and information networks, including links to the MNU contributing to project Components 1and 2 coordinated with Ministry of Environment.

Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP): The World Bank (with EU and AusAid)[9][9] is supporting this project which started in October 2015, including the development of management plans for wetlands and working up coral reef monitoring projects with 14 tourist resorts. **Relationship:** Similar objectives in relationship to coral reef monitoring and management planning in conjunction with tourism facilities. Monitoring methodologies and logistical organization and reporting will benefit the GEF Project in Component 1.

Sustainable Grouper Fishery Assessment and Management in Laamu - by Marine Research Center under IFAD project supported by World Bank and IDA regional funds first phase USD 18m. **Relationship:** The Project will benefit from the field surveys on grouper aggregation and maturity, which will be used to enhance management of grouper fishery under Component 1.

UN Environment SWITCH Asia project – (i) National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the 10FYP in the Maldives; and (ii) South Asia SCP Dialogue and Training on Sustainable Waste Management and Tourism. **Relationship:** Collaborate towards integrating SCP principles and Natural Capital in national sector policies, and development plans. Shared focus on local resource efficiency, reducing water use and pollution, waste reduction & management, and NC-based self-sufficiency for livelihoods improvement. One of many projects related to solid waste management providing baseline and resources for Laamu interventions to reduce polluted run-off.

UN Environment TEEB program – various recent, ongoing and soon to start NCA projects utilizing and building upon SEEA. Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA) project – completed. **Relationship:** utilise and build upon the ANCA methodology, tools and guidelines available. Benefit from the significant expertise in NCA and valuation housed with the TEEB team and its international partners, for capacity building, design of NC Accounts, and strategies to integrate NCA in routine government processes.

Mangroves for the Future (IUCN/UNDP) (MFF)- this programme which started in 2009 was completed at the end of 2018. The MFF programme in the Maldives had two major components namely the national activities such as scientific forums to supporting national institutions to develop management plans for protection of mangrove areas. The second component was its small grant programme. MFF activities in the Maldives have been in a few atolls comprising Baa Atoll, Noonu Atoll and Haa Dhaal / Haa Alif Atolls.[10] A national-level completion workshop will be conducted to communicate MFF's programmatic approach and results towards building resilience and strengthening sustainable coastal management, communicate lessons learned, facilitate knowledge sharing and exchange of practical experience gained throughout the implementation of MFF Phase 3. **Relationship:** The lessons learnt based on those activities provide a baseline for mangrove conservation and will be helpful to inform local programme implementation such as small grants issued under Component 1 of the current project.

Coral Stones Mosques of Maldives - Department of Heritage (DoH) project on Maldives Heritage Survey (2018-2020) with the Islamic Research Centre, Oxford University (UK) funded by Arcadia ($620,000) on Coral Stones Mosques of Maldives – for application of 6 coral stone mosques (that are in the Tentative list) in the Maldives to UNESCO heritage listing. The MOU has been signed and by the end of 2018 the dossier is expected to be submitted to UNESCO. **Relationship:** Mapping and 3D scanning of heritage specimen mosques including Isdhoo mosque and Isdhoo Bodu Haiytheli, an ancient temple site with coral stone mounds visited by migratory cattle egrets *Bubulcus ibis* in Laamu atoll has been completed. The project is expected to extend to cover all the atolls. The DoH welcome collaboration in supporting site management, so that cultural heritage sites are preserved and

managed effectively for visitation and research. This could include project support for interpretation, waste management and visitor management for specific sites, potentially involving PPPs with tourism sector businesses that are likely to make the most use of these sites.

The South Asian Nitrogen Hub, a partnership led by the UK's Centre for Ecology & Hydrology and comprising around 50 organisations from across the UK and South Asia. will be established with funding from UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) under its Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). The Hub will be awarded £19.6 million over the next five years, comprising £17.1 million from URKI and £2.5m from UK and international partners, including the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP). Contributions in-kind worth a further £7 million are being provided by partners of the UKRI GCRF South Asian Nitrogen Hub. The Maldives intervention will be led by the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology of MNU and will test Nitrogen accumulation in selected reefs of the Maldives as well as NOx in the air. Protocols and methodologies are being developed and site selection will take place later. **Relationship:** This has potential for partnership with the project on monitoring and reducing land based effluents containing Nitrogen to the reef environment.

This list underpins the importance of effective coordination to ensure not only that overlaps and gaps are avoided but that close synergy can be generated. Synergy is particularly important in the Maldives because of the size and geographic spread of the country and because key issues and constraints to biodiversity and environmental services conservation are often common to each of the projects.
It will be appropriate for this Project, as it is concerned with biodiversity mainstreaming, to facilitate the establishment of a high level coordinating *ad hoc* Steering Committee in the ME that can guide, through adaptive management, the implementation of these and other major projects so that they most effectively contribute to the national environmental priorities for 2020 and 2030.

Table 3. Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs

Related Initiative	**Intersections with Components and Outcomes of the Present Project**			
	C1	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**
PIMS 4629: Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies	X			X
UNDP/ME - GCF Support for Vulnerable Communities in the Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages	X			X
UNDP: LECReD (Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development) Follow Up project	X			X
WB/ME Maldives Clean Environment Project	X			X
WB/MoFA - Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project (SFRDP)	X	X	X	X

IFAD / MoFA - The Fisheries and Agriculture Diversification Programme (FADiP)	X		X	X
IUCN/GoM- USAID-REGENERATE	X	X	X	X
WB - Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)	X			X
ADB/GoM - Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development (POISED) (Climate Investment Fund & European Investment Bank)	X			
MRC - Sustainable Grouper Fishery Assessment and Management in Laamu	X	X	X	X
UN Environment SWITCH Asia project	X		X	X
UN Environment TEEB program	X	X	X	X
UNDP/IUCN - Mangroves for the Future	X			X
Coral Stones Mosques of Maldives (DoH)	X			X
Six Senses Resort Marine Centre / BMF / Manta Trust / Olive Ridley Trust	X	X		X
South Asian Nitrogen Hub	X			X

[1] Note – Enabling activities and POPS projects excluded

[2] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7480

[3] http://aio-iwrm.org/portfolio-item/maldives/#.XGk5H-j7RPZ

[4] EL Ferretti, December 2012. Terminal Evaluation Report - Atoll Ecosystem-based Conservation of Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Maldives' Baa Atoll

[5] Terminal Evaluation Report, February 2016

[6] https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/fp007

[7] http://projects.worldbank.org/P160739?lang=en

[8] http://projects.worldbank.org/P157801?lang=en

[9] http://www.environment.gov.mv/v1/news/the-climate-change-adaptation-project-launched-today/

[10] A full list of small grant projects can be found here: http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/grants/small-grant-facilities/maldives?countries%5B%5D=3

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environement benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The transformation towards a green growth resilient island model is proposed as the primary instrument to conserve the marine biodiversity through the removal of controllable *stressors*. Lessons learnt from the demonstration of Green Growth and natural capital valuation through the establishment of NC Accounts for Laamu Atoll and selected islands (Component 1) will be linked, in Component 2, to other means of national communications and formal capacity building, to develop greater awareness on the dependencies to livelihoods and sustainable development of the values of reefs and other natural capital; and options how this can be used more sustainably to benefit people. The experience gained regarding Green Growth in Laamu Atoll (Component 1), supported through the building of national capacity, awareness and knowledge on the importance of Green Growth based on its marine natural capital through Component 2, will contribute momentum to the national-level mainstreaming under Component 3, of natural capital accounting in policy, plans and budgets of government as well as the operations of selected corporate sectors, and brought together in a new national spatial planning mechanism incorporating options for NC-based sustainable development that resolves conflicting objectives among the key economic sectors or sets guidelines as to how impacts on natural capital can be reduced to sustainable levels. The three Natural Capital Accounts enabled by the project, once completed will show how the marine and coastal natural resources – at an Atoll-wide assessment, valuation and planning scale, contribute to the local and national economy of the Maldives, and how the various targeted economic sectors affect and/or depend on these marine and coastal resources. The process of Natural Capital Accounting in Maldives will be introduced in a phased step-wise approach, where the methodology, tools and NC Accounts established specific for Laamu Atoll – focusing on a restricted number of NC and their services such as reefs, freshwater resources, fisheries and coastal protection, would be gradually expanded upon, as well as scaled up nationally, or replicated to other key Atolls.

Throw the above intervention process, the project will result in significant benefits to local stakeholders in Laamu Atoll through a range of measures, including: development of a new platform for stakeholder engagement in planning for sustainable development and MMA/Biosphere Reserve establishment and governance; proactive engagement of Womens Development Committees and other womens groups in project activities in Laamu Atoll; small grant support for local sustainable livelihood development and citizen science projects, as well as grants to support postgraduate student projects on NC accounting in Component 3; capacity development support for piloting sustainable fisheries, agriculture and tourism practices; and outreach and education activities for local schools and communities in Laamu. It estimated that the project will result in direct benefits to at least 2,870 people (50% women).

Cross-cutting environmental benefits: The Project is designed to deliver a combination of technology, policy and outreach interventions that will contribute towards mainstreaming environmental sustainability objectives at island, atoll and national levels in line with the requirements of an inclusive green economy. These will include: sustainable agricultural methods (eg organic agriculture and reduced use of agrochemicals); increased resource use efficiency, particularly water; improved waste management; and reduced human footprint affecting reefs and demersal reef fisheries.

The project will lead towards enhanced conservation and sustainable management of the coral reef-atoll seascapes throughout the Maldives through its in-built design for scaling up from local experience to national change across its three components.

Integration of the NCA concept and approaches into business models, risk analyses and decision-making processes within government, private sector entities and financial institutions is expected to align national and local governance with the enhanced national and sector planning outlined in the NBSAP.

The project is expected to generate the following types of global environmental benefits (GEB), based on the baseline analysis and proposed scope of project intervention:

- Increasing the area of coral reefs in Laamu Atoll where conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are integrated in practice;
- Development of national sector policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate natural capital and biodiversity considerations; and
- Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values and objectives into budgeting systems and internalized in three sectors' operations.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings. conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document ina user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The proposed project places knowledge management at the center of its strategy. In particular, Component 2 is concerned with outreach and stakeholder engagement in support of the development of a Green Growth Strategy and MMA/Biosphere Reserve for Laamu Atoll as well as key national stakeholders in support of mainstreaming NC Accounting in national planning processes based on an Outreach and Communications Plan. The project will also provide support for teachers to deliver marine ecology and natural capital values in schools through teacher training and school eco-clubs and field activities, and support the incorporation of natural capital accounting in the curricula of fisheries and agricultural courses at MNU. The proposed National Biodiversity Knowledge Centre will play a role in delivering project outreach at national level as well as supporting knowledge management on biodiversity conservation. Component 4 includes knowledge management, supporting activities such as: to establish and maintain a project website for sharing of project progress, news, reports, lessons learned, and knowledge resources - this should include a catalogued resource tab leading to a digital resource library; capture, document and share project lessons at annual stakeholder forums on Laamu and in Male; issue press releases on stakeholder forums and other project events and publications; compile case studies on the

mainstreaming of marine biodiversity and ecosystem services into sectors and target areas through NC Accounting and share them at annual forums; and additional approaches to encourage multi-directional learning, such as seminars, webinars, online articles, databases, meetings, e-learning forums, knowledge networks, newsletters, and technical reports.

Knowledge Management Objectives:

1. By the end of the project, the Executing Agency will have created a system of Knowledge Management (e.g. containing multiple services lines such as annual stakeholder forums, cataloguing of reports) that captures learning from the process of implementing the project so as to provide a means for replication.

2. By the end of the project, a majority of project documents (including monitoring and evaluation results, case studies and best practices, planning documents, etc.) are available on a publicly accessible digital platform, and stakeholders have the means to access available Knowledge Management Products.

1. Knowledge Management Approaches:

These efforts are geared to ensure that information being produced through the project is used, accessible, shared, and available for comment/feedback.

External Content Availability: This includes creating systems and protocols for collecting monitoring and evaluation reports, research reports, scientific and social findings, and other content generated through the project; and then cataloguing it and making it accessible.

- Project materials should include local language as to the minimum requirements for sharing knowledge for local audiences
- Knowledge to be shared (written or filmed) and accessible forms (e.g. via the web) and by taking advantage of existing, multiple opportunities (e.g. school libraries).
- Knowledge is catalogued, resulting in a bibliography at the end of the project of content generated through the project.
- A system should be in place to inform project partners and the public about the availability of new Knowledge Products.

Internal Capacity Building: These include efforts to capture knowledge about the process of the project, in addition to the content.

- Minimum outputs include a Project Webpage with a catalogued resource tab leading to a digital resource library;
- Additional service lines should encourage multi-directional learning, and can include workshops, webinars, web pages, databases, conferences, meetings, scientific meetings, e-learning forums, knowledge networks, newsletters, and technical reports.

Knowledge Management Tools to use in the Project:

· Digital copies of documents made accessible via a website or online hosting platform

- Contribute to and take advantage of (including links to) the Ministry of Environment and local websites
- Displays and presentations at the National Biodiversity Knowledge Centre
- Local and national stakeholder forums, workshops, exchange opportunities
- Printed Materials
- Shared Photo Database
- Use of alerts or social media to inform partners and the public about newly available KM Products.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC

- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

- Others

International MEAs to which the Maldives is a party include: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Male' Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Transboundary Effect for South Asia, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The Maldives is also a signatory to the IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). The Government has formulated a second National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2025[11][11] to address biodiversity issues and developed an implementation plan with achievable targets. The new NBSAP is in line with the CBD Aichi targets for 2010-2020, to which the project will contribute as follows:

Project alignment with the CBD-Aichi Targets:

Aichi Targets	Project Design Response
Target A.1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	The Project will contribute to this target through partnership with the MNU and implementation of national activities in Component 2
Target A.2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems	The Project will contribute to this target through its work on the islands in the Laamu Atoll in Component 1 and institutionalization in Components 2 and 3
Target A.4: By 2020 Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to implement plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits	The Project will contribute to this goal through demonstration in the islands of the Laamu Atoll and institutionalization in Component 3
Target B.8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	The Project will contribute to this target through demonstration activities in the Laamu Atoll in Component 1
Target B.10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	The Project is taking action in Component 1 to reduce those ancillary stressors that aggravate the impacts of climate change on coral reef ecosystems

Dramatic changes in national priorities, governing structures and national policies in the past ten years reflect the growing support for conservation and sustainable use of resources in the Maldives and align well with the interventions of the proposed project. The 2008 Constitution highlights the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biological

resources for the benefit of present and future generations; and stating protection of environment is a duty of the state as well as the local councils. The former President of the Maldives pledged to make the entire country a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve by 2017, endorsed by the Cabinet in January 2013 and an implementation plan was developed to achieve this vision supported by UNDP[12][12]. There is renewed interest by the Ministry of Environment under the new government (as of November 2018) to pursue this plan, and Component 1 of the project will contribute directly through supporting the process for developing a MMA/Biosphere Reserve in Laamu Atoll. New government policy has recently set a target of 40% of the area of each Atoll to come under conservation management. Already under the Ministry of Environment's Pledge to protect one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland within 100 days, Laamu Atoll Council with Council Decree QAR/2018/02 (dated 26 Dec 2018) has endorsed five areas for designation as protected areas. This includes:

a) The entire island of Gaadhoo as Nature Reserve (includes an important green turtle nesting beach)

b) Fushi kandu as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (Channel north of Maabaidhoo island on East of the atoll rim – a known reef manta ray aggregation site)

c) Channel between Gaadhoo and Hithadhoo island as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (which covers the important Hithadhoo corner, a reef manta ray and grouper aggregation site)

d) Wetland on Maabaidhoo island as a Natural Monument

e) Bodufengandu (waterbody) in Gan including the *Barringtonia* and mangrove forest as a Natural Monument

The Maldives climate change National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), the 3rd National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP III) and the Strategic Action Plan of Maldives 2009-2013 (SAP) each adopt the goals of the 2002 NBSAP to: i) Conserve biological diversity and sustainably utilize biological resources; ii) Build capacity for biodiversity conservation through a strong governance framework, and improved knowledge and understanding; and iii) Foster community participation, ownership and support for biodiversity conservation; all three of these goals will be supported by the activities of the proposed project. The proposed project sets out an approach which complements the NBSAP, seeks to synergize with initiatives currently under way or planned that are in accordance with the national direction in biodiversity and environment, and to assist in linking the practical process of change to mainstreaming at the local level to processes of awareness raising and consolidation in governance at the national level.

The NBSAP 2016-2025[13][13], which incorporates the Aichi Goals and Targets and the country's Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2010-2020, is based on three interacting principles of which Principle 3 "*Biodiversity shall be mainstreamed into all sectors in a manner whereby monitoring of progress and accountability can occur*" is directly supported by the Project. Further, the NBSAP sets out six Strategies of which at least five are directly supported by the proposed project, as detailed in the table below:

Strategy	Targets	Relationship to Project
Strengthen governance, policies and strategies for biodiversity	*1. By 2020 governance on biodiversity conservation is strengthened at local and national level* *2. By 2025 mainstream biodiversity into island, atoll, sectoral and national plans* 3. *By 2025 government, businesses and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.*	Issues are targeted directly in Components 1 and 3 at the local and national levels and with civil society and business sectors
Enhancing communication and outreach through awareness programs and capacity building	*1. By 2025 people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably* *2. By 2025 parliamentarians, judiciary, elected officials and decision makers across government are aware of the significance of including biodiversity conservation in all developmental, social and economic policies, strategies, plans, laws and regulations.* *3. By 2025 the capacity of people including community, CBOs, NGOs, media and different government bodies to manage knowledge and to participate in biodiversity planning is increased*	Issues are targeted in Component 2 (in collaboration with the MNU)
Ensure sustainable use of biological resources	*1. By 2020 all major fishery, including aquaculture and mariculture are managed and harvested sustainably.* *2. By 2017 fertilizers, insecticides, pesticide, and excess nutrient management are sustainably managed* *3. By 2020 at the latest, positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.*	Issues are targeted in Components 1 and 3 in Laamu and also nationally
Address threats to conserve biodiversity	*1. By 2025 pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems due to anthropogenic activities and climate change are minimized.* *2. By 2025, impacted ecosystems that provide essential services related to water, human health, wellbeing and livelihood are restored significantly.* *3. By 2020 pollution from waste and sewage has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions and biodiversity.*	Issues are targeted in Component 1 in demonstration in the Laamu Atoll
Strengthen Information Management and Resource Mobilization	*1. By 2025 innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation are established.*	Issue is targeted in Component 3

The project will support the Maldives to introduce a systematic and participatory approach towards Green Growth and Sustainable Development Planning at the Atoll level that will contribute towards overall achievement of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through Component 1. The project will also assist the Ministry of Environment, National

Bureau of Statistics and Marine Research Centre to monitor natural capital for pilot accounts concerning coral reef ecosystems, freshwater, and key marine species in Components 1 and 3, which will contribute towards status assessment and reporting for the annual national statistical reports, UN Environment triannual State of Environment Reports and national reporting against the SDGs. Accordingly, while the project is primarily targeted at Goal 14 (life below water) through reducing threats to atoll ecosystems and especially marine biodiversity, it will contribute towards many of the SGDs, including 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land) and 17 (partnerships to achieve the goals).

Under Article 151 of the Decentralization Act (Act on Decentralization of the Administrative Divisions of the Maldives, Law No. 7/2010), Atoll and Island Councils have a mandate over local level implementation and management of their natural resources and power to formulate regulations governing use of the reefs, lagoons and other natural resources within the island boundaries. While in legal terms the Decentralization Act provides for effective local governance, the implementation of the Act has not been effective due to conflicting unamended legislation and unwillingness to change from national agencies, arguing that local capacity needs to be built before such change can be implemented. However, depending on the policy direction of the national government, decentralized governance may be made more effective by decentralized budgets and entrusting some of the regulatory powers to the local councils. Under the new government, decentralization is receiving renewed attention and the project will directly contribute towards this by building local capacity and plans for decentralized natural resource management governance.

As a part of decentralization policy, land use planning has been reformed and the central government has become proactive in ensuring that local governments have greater control over land use planning (Decentralization Act). Maldives does not yet have a national comprehensive system of spatial planning and coordination among sectoral agencies. Such a requirement could come through legislation. Since the new government administration formed in November 2018 has established MNPI with the national planning mandate, the spatial development and infrastructure development is expected to be coordinated through that Ministry[14][14], which includes the NBS with their mandate for coordinating the collection of national statistics including on SDGs, and the National GIS as a basis for land use planning. The project will support these agencies in advancing the integration of NC Accounting in their planning and reporting functions, and in facilitating multi-sectoral collaboration that includes consideration of biodiversity values and NC in planning processes.

The project will also contribute towards the implementation of sustainability and environmental aspects of the Maldives Fourth Tourism Master Plan (TMP4) for the period 2013-2017, the most recent tourism policy plan that includes strategies for management of marine protected areas, marine managed areas in tourist resorts, climate change adaptation, waste management, low carbon programme and strengthening environmental monitoring. A Green Fund (Trust Fund) is being established with ME to manage revenue sourced from the Green Tax imposed on tourist visitors for the improving of environmental management and conservation. The application of this fund for supporting conservation activities in Laamu Atoll and nationally will be facilitated by the project.

The project will work with MFMRA / MRC to facilitate improvements in the sustainability of fishing practices in Laamu aligned with implementation of the draft National Fishery Master Plan and related plans for the grouper fishery, demersal reef fishery and tuna bait-fishery (incl. safeguarding fish spawning and aggregation sites). This will also be aligned with the new proposed protected areas and MMA/BR zoning which will take into account local fishing interests through an extensive consultation process and a co-management regime. It will also review sector business practices at a national level and support the consideration of NC accounting and impacts on biodiversity in fishing practices in alignment with the Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project[15][15] (SFRDP) (2017-2022) funded by the World Bank (USD 18m), which includes development of an aquarium fishery management plan, reef fishery management plan and tuna fishery management plans, all of which are highly relevant to biodiversity conservation and management and NCA.

The agriculture development master plan (ADMP) envisions a rapid transformation of the country's agriculture sector and envisages its evolution as the third important driving force (pillar) in the economy after tourism and fishery in expanding livelihood options for the rural people, in enhancing employment and income opportunities, and in improving food security and nutritional status of the Maldivian people. According to FAO, a strategic priority is to enhance agricultural productivity and competitiveness through developing climate-smart agriculture. This is consistent with the project goals as sustainable agricultural practices will indeed need to be climate-smart, in particular in relation to minimizing their water-demand in relation to increasing uncertainties over rainfall distribution. However, current agricultural policy does little to regulate the excessive use of agrochemicals and the project will seek to advance this aspect through local pilot projects and national discussions.

[11] MEE. (2015). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025. Maldives Ministry of Environment and Energy

[12] http://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/download/4661

[13] http://www.environment.gov.mv/biodiversity/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/NBSAP-Maldives-2016-2025.pdf

[14] The Ministry of national Planning & Infrastructure (MNPI) is mandated with national spatial planning and coordination of land management. They have currently commenced on formulation process on a short term (5 year) National Development Plan. They also have a plan to formulate a long term national Development Plan after that. Furthermore, MNPI is seeking World Bank assistance to commence on drafting a National Planning Framework Legislation before the end of the year . According to MNPI they have already setup a National Planning Division within MNPI organisational structure (with separate Units for Programmes coordination, Spatial and urban development coordination and National Planning) who will oversee the said works.

[15] http://projects.worldbank.org/P157801?lang=en

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:
The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Prodoc **Appendix 8**. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Prodoc **Appendix 4** includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets, as well as the GEF-7 Core Indicators (see also Prodoc **Appendix 4A**). These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Prodoc **Appendix 6** will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The status of the GEF-7 Core Indicators will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR reports. As mentioned below, the mid-term and terminal evaluations will verify the status of the GEF-7 Core Indicators.

The means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators are summarized in prodoc **Appendix 7**. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

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

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

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

In line with UNEP Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) and, additionally, a Mid-Term Review will be commissioned and launched by the Project Manager before the project reaches its mid-point. The possibility of a Mid-Term Evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office.

The mid-term review or evaluation will take place at the midpoint of Year 3 as indicated in the project milestones. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered in support of the GEF Core Indicators status, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see **Section 2.5** of the project document). The project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be

completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**GEF Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Cofinancing US$**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshops (in Male and Laamu)	Project Manager UNE TM	10,000	No	Within three months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Manager	Electronic copies only	Partner staff time to review report	Within one month of Inception Workshop
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF Core Indicators)	PMU	To be finalized in Inception Phase for annual workplans. Indicative cost*: 50,000 (10,000 per year x 5)	Unknown, but expect project partners to contribute cofinanced staff time	Outcome indicators: Start, mid and end of project Progress/performance indicators: annually
PIR	Project Manager UNE TM	None	Partner staff time to review report	Annually, on or before 31 August
Cofinancing reports	Project Manager Project Co-financiers	Electronic copies only	Partner staff time to provide information	Annually for input to PIR, ie on or before 31 July. Advised to prepare semi-annually for progress reports
SA Progress reports to UNE	Project Manager will compile reports	None	Partner staff time to review draft reports	Half-yearly, within one month of the end of the reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee Meetings & reports	Project Manager will organize meetings and act as secretary to PSC	10,000 (1,000 per meeting x 10)	Partner staff time to participate in meetings and review reports. Partner meeting space, where possible.	Twice annually

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**GEF Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Cofinancing US$**	**Time frame**
Laamu MMA/BR - Green Growth Stakeholder Platform meetings and reports	Marine Resource Management Advisor – Laamu will organize meetings and act as secretary to LPTC	10,000 (500 per meeting x 20)	Partner staff time to participate in meetings and review reports. Partner meeting space, where possible.	Quarterly
Annual Project Stakeholder Forum Meetings and reports	Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist will organize meetings and reporting	10,000 (2,000 per meeting x 5 years)	Partner staff time to participate in meetings. Partner meeting space, where possible.	Annually
Monitoring visits to Laamu Atoll (UNE staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	Project Manager Project Partners UNE TM	10,000 (2000 per year x 5 years)	Partner staff time to participate in field visits	As appropriate
Mid-term Review	Project Manager UNE TM Project partners External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	41,750	Partner staff time to participate in interviews and field visits	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Terminal Evaluation	Project Manager UNE TM Project partners External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	33,500	Partner staff time to participate in interviews and field visits	Within 6 months of the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	Project Manager UNE TM External consultant	15,000	Partner staff time to provide inputs and review draft reports	At least one month before the end of the project
Monitoring of environmental and social risks in relation to ESERN (**Appendix 15**)	Project Manager UNE Task Manager	None	Partner staff time to provide inputs and review draft reports	Monitoring on-going
Project Exit Plan	Project Manager UNE Task Manager	None	Partner staff time to provide inputs and review draft reports	In Year 4

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**GEF Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Cofinancing US$**	**Time frame**
Audits	UNE FMO PMU	20,000 (4,000 per year x 5 years)	None	Annually
TOTAL indicative COST[1] *Excluding project team staff time and UNEP staff and travel expenses*		US$ 210,250		

[1]

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West	5/23/2019	Max Zieren	6622882101	zieren@un.org

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

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Objective: To enhance reef ecosystem integrity and resilience through sustainable management, reducing development impacts and integrating natural capital accounting into development planning						
Indicator 0.1: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (ha; excluding PAs) ***[GEF Core Indicator 5*]***		Total area of reef and lagoon habitats in Laamu Atoll = 86,153 ha[1] Of this area, only Six Senses Laamu Resort House Reef is managed for conservation		86,153 ha reef and lagoon habitats in Laamu Atoll included in Sustainable Development plans, and subject to MMA management plan implementation including zoning of land/sea uses, governance arrangements and staffing, sustainable financing and community engagement	Sustainable Development plans for marine resources and associated maps; MMA management plan including zoning maps	Local and national stakeholders support sustainable development plans and the establishment and operation of MMAs

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 0.2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) ***[GEF Core Indicator 2**]***		No established PAs within Laamu Atoll, although five areas have been proposed by the Atoll Council to ME for protection[2]: a) Gaadhoo Island and adjacent reef and lagoon habitats as proposed Nature Reserve (623 ha) b) Fushi kandu channel as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (78.15 ha) c) Channel between Gaadhoo and Hithadhoo Island (Hithadhoo Kandu) as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (200 ha) d) Mangrove wetland on Maabaidhoo Island as a Natural Monument (40 ha) e) Bodufengandu (waterbody and mangrove forest) on Gan Island as a Natural Monument (3.7 ha)		Five areas proposed by the Atoll Council are legally protected; other core zone areas of proposed MMA / BR (zonation and areas to be confirmed during project implementation)	Official designation documents by ME	Local and national stakeholders support the proposed PA designations

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 0.3: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment ***[GEF Core Indicator 11***]*** a)No. of people on Laamu Atoll directly benefiting from ICZM, MMA and Green Growth related activities (% female) b)No. of government and teaching staff benefiting from project supported training (% female) c) No. of SME / corporate sector staff benefiting from project supported training and TA (% female)		0		a) 2,500 people (50% female) b) 250 government and teaching staff (50% female) c) 120 SME / corporate sector staff (50% female)	Project reports	Beneficiaries have the interest and commitment to participate in project led activities
Component 1: Green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors						
Outcome 1.1: Increased sustainability of marine and coastal resource management under a Green Growth Strategy for Laamu Atoll						
Outputs for Outcome 1.1: **Output 1.1.1:** Green Growth Strategy, Marine Managed Area/Biosphere Reserve and Sustainable Development Plans for Laamu Atoll and selected islands implementation advanced through capacity development, participatory planning and operational support. **Output 1.1.2:** Three SEEA-EEA based Natural Capital (NC) Accounts established and operationalized for Laamu Atoll (freshwater; marine & coastal ecosystems; key marine species)						

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 1.1.1: Area (ha) of Marine Managed Area (MMA)/ Biosphere Reserve delineated with agreed incentive-based co-management mechanisms		There is no existing MMA in Laamu Atoll; Six Senses Laamu Resort manages its House Reef, no co-management	Surveys, consultations and draft zoning towards proposed MME/BR involving total area of Laamu Atoll including terrestrial land	Agreement on MMA including zoning, governance and management - 88,463 ha (total area of Laamu Atoll including terrestrial land)	MMA/BR documentation and maps	Local and national stakeholders support the establishment of MMA/BR as a means of governance
Indicator 1.1.2: Number of island communities with agreed roles in NC-based planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and actively participating in the co-management of a new MMA/BR		0	1	3	MMA/BR documentation; Atoll and Island Council meeting minutes; project reports	Local stakeholders support ICZM and the establishment of MMA/BR as a means of governance
Indicator 1.1.3: Number of island community agreements with modified land-based production processes and sustainable fisheries for reduced impacts to reefs		0	1	3	Atoll and Island Council meeting minutes; project reports	Local stakeholders support proposed changes in land-based production and fisheries practices in order to reduce impacts on reefs
Outcome 1.2: Reduction in stressors impacting Laamu Atoll reefs (through implementation of Green Growth and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) practices in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors)						

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of Project Target**		
Outputs for Outcome 1.2: **Output 1.2.1:** Targeted island communities sensitized and increasingly apply eco-technologies for sustainable food production and disposal of domestic waste **Output 1.2.2:** Adoption of sustainable tuna bait and demersal reef fisheries in conformity with the draft Maldives Fisheries Master Plan **Output 1.2.3:** Partnership, policy and implementation standards for Green Growth established with the Atoll Council, national construction firms and tourism operators on Laamu Atoll, and registered nationally						
Indicator 1.2.1: %age of annual solid waste load in targeted communities that is collected for recycling and sanitary disposal	Baseline to be established during year 1	80% of all domestic solid waste	100% of all domestic solid waste	Waste management contractor records; MME data;	Monitoring statistics on solid waste collection are available and accurate	
Indicator 1.2.2: %age reduction in organic water pollution load at targeted sites (BOD/COD, Total N, Total P, conductivity)	Baseline to be established during year 1	10% over baseline	30% reduction over baseline	Project monitoring reports	Monitoring statistics on organic water pollution loads are available, on schedule and accurate	
Indicator 1.2.3: Percentage of households in targeted communities that have adopted codes of conduct for sustainable bait, reef and grouper fishing methods as a result of project activities	0	20%	>50%	Project reports	Targeted communities actually practice the code of conduct	

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 1.2.4: Number of businesses adopting codes of conduct for sustainable practices in targeted sites and communities as a result of project activities: a) Agriculture/Food b) Tourism **c)** Construction		a) 0 b) 0 c) 0	a) 1 b) 1 c) 1	a) 3 b) 3 c) 3	Project reports	Businesses actually practice the code of conduct
Component 2. Building social capital for a green economy						
Outcome 2.1: Increased understanding of the values and dependencies on marine natural capital and biodiversity supports improved livelihoods and sustainable development on Laamu Atoll and nationally						
Outputs for Outcome 2.1: **Output 2.1.1:** Biodiversity conservation and Green Growth in Laamu Atoll and nationally supported by increased awareness among targeted groups and a National Biodiversity Knowledge Centre **Output 2.1.2:** Increased capacity for cross-curricular delivery of coastal and marine ecology and natural capital subjects in national schools, and incorporation of natural capital accounting in natural sciences and environmental management curricula at MNU						
Indicator 2.1.1: Increased knowledge and awareness levels of targeted sector industries, civil society and government on coastal and marine NC values[3] and dependencies		Baseline KAP Scores for targeted groups to be determined in Year 1, disaggregated by group	-	80% increase over baseline scores, (target audiences including >35% women & 20% youth)	Project KAP reports	KAP assessments accurately reflect real changes in knowledge and awareness levels in the targeted groups
Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Laamu school students participating in field studies each year after teachers are trained by the project in delivery of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation		0	450 students from 15 primary / secondary schools per year (at least 50% female)	750 students from 25 primary / Secondary schools per year (at least 50% female)	Project reports	Schools and parents of students permit field trips for studying coastal and marine resources

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of Project Target**		
Component 3. Mainstreaming natural capital accounting (NCA) into fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors						
Outcome 3.1: Increased institutional capacity, clarified mandates and integration of NCA in marine biodiversity conservation policy and programmes						
Outputs for Outcome 3.1: **Output 3.1.1:** Institutionalized capacity programme implemented and national methodology on NCA established – based on the SEEA-EEA framework, for national NC-responsive statistics, policies, plans and budgeting **Output 3.1.2:** NC objectives integrated into government finance, development planning and policy informed by datasets and valuation of development scenarios through the NC Accounts						
Indicator 3.1.1: Enhanced national government institutional capacity and coordination for NCA as measured by: Number of government staff trained by the project with new NCA-related responsibilities (disaggregated by agency / unit)	0	20: [ME/EPA 10; MNPI / NBS 10; Atoll/Island Councils 1] (50% female)	40: [ME/EPA 20; MNPI / NBS 20; Atoll/Island Councils 1] (50% female)	Project training reports; targeted government agency (eg NBS) HR records	Staff trained through the project remain in post and are not transferred to other roles	
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of national government policies and/or sector programmes adopted or modified to include NC considerations and targets based on NC Accounts	Existing policies and sector programmes do not specifically include NC considerations or targets based on NC Accounts	Environment[4] – 1	Environment -1 Fisheries – 1 Tourism – 1 Agriculture - 1	Official government policy and sector agency announcements and reports	The national policies and sector programmes involved have a major influence on planning and management practices	

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 3.1.3: Number of new fiscal mechanisms benefiting marine/coastal NC , or reduction in disincentives related to NC		Baseline government budget benefiting marine NC includes ME/EPA, MFMRA/MRC and LGA/Atoll and Island Council budget portions.	At least two new fiscal mechanisms operational – a) ME Green Fund; b) Laamu Atoll Conservation Fund	At least four new fiscal mechanisms operational - a) ME Green Fund; b) Laamu Atoll Conservation Fund; c) decentralised atoll budget[5]; d) Import Tax modifications[6]	Official government fiscal and budget announcements and reports	New fiscal measures and increases in budget budgets are not subsequently reversed
Indicator 3.1.4: Extent to which annual reporting for national (economic) accounts by the National Bureau of Statistics with support from ME and other agencies integrates NC Accounting		NBS has piloted one NC account for water and waste management with UN ESCAP support; environmental data provision coordinated by ME.	NC indicators, methodologies and implementation plan for three NC accounts approved by ME and NBS	Annual reporting for national accounts by NBS, ME and MFMRA includes NC accounts for freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems, and selected stocks of key marine species	ME and NBS annual reports	Annual reporting is both timely and accurate, supported by adequate data
Outcome 3.2: Enhanced protection of coral reefs and other marine NC through actions by the corporate fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors						
Outputs for Outcome 3.2: **Output 3.2.1:** NC flows and values, footprint analysis, and biodiversity protection targets established and reported on for three sector businesses or operational plans						

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Indicator 3.2.1: No. of internationally agreed indicators showing progress towards SDG 14 *Life Below Water* targets		0 See pp72-74 in: http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/nbs/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/SDG-Report-2018.pdf	2	6	Published NBS annual reports against SDG targets	National government supports NCA approach for measuring progress towards SDG targets
Indicator 3.2.2: Number of company businesses or operational plans that integrate NC values and accounting, with direct benefit to Laamu Atoll proposed MMA reefs		0	1	3	Sector business reports	Companies have the capacity to integrate NC values and accounting in their planning and reporting
Outcome 3.3: Strengthened inter-sectoral coordination and spatial planning that incorporates NCA support sustainable development in the fisheries and agriculture, tourism and construction sectors						
Outputs for Outcome 3.3: **Output 3.3.1:** NC-based spatial planning governance framework established including a technical inter-ministerial spatial planning mechanism and modalities for full stakeholder involvement						

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Target**	**End of Project Target**		
Indicator 3.3.1: Percentage increase in the area of spatially delineated Marine Management Area (MMA)* nationally for the sustainable management and protection of reefs and other NC through sector development * An MMA is a form of ecosystem-based management where all human activities are managed toward common goals in an area of sea, or land and sea. Tourist resort house reefs are considered MMAs in the Maldives. MMAs can include protected areas, which are generally government managed. Biosphere Reserves are considered MMAs here. See prodoc **Appendix 19** for further information.		Baseline area of MMAs nationally includes: -49 PAs (incl. reefs, mangroves, wetlands and islands and core areas of Baa Atoll BR) totalling 27,256 ha. -Baa Atoll BR covers 121,521 ha in total; - At the end of 2018 there were 145 registered tourist resort islands that have its own lagoon and reef areas (areas N/A); - In February 2013 MoFA designated 5 marine areas protected for the sustainable management of groupers (areas N/A)	Globally significant biodiversity sites mapped nationally. Draft Spatial Plan in development and consultations, based on NC assessment and valuation results	Proposals for new / extended MMAs covering 25% increase over baseline	National MMA documentation and maps - source: ME	Political support exists for increasing the area of MMAs nationally
Indicator 3.3.2: No. of national technical inter-sectoral bodies leading the integration of an agreed SEAA-based methodology in spatial planning		0	2: - Technical inter-Ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force - National Natural Capital Accounting Technical Committee	2: - Technical inter-Ministerial Spatial Planning Task Force - National Natural Capital Accounting Technical Committee		
Component 4: Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation						
Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned on Green Growth between local and national levels						

Objective, Outcomes	SMART Indicators				Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target		
Outputs for Outcome 4.1: **Output 4.1.1**: Project lessons captured and disseminated to project stakeholders and to other GEF and non-GEF projects and partners						
Indicator 4.1.1: · Number of annual stakeholder forums held where lessons are shared; · Number of articles on project-related websites; · Number of stakeholders receiving copies of Project completion report disseminated online and in hard copy[7]		· 0 · 0 · 0	· 3 · 30 · 0	1. 5 2. 50 3. 500	Project reports and website	Stakeholders have the interest and capacity to make use of project results
Outcome 4.2: Project monitoring system operates, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results						
Outputs for Outcome 4.2: **Output 4.2.1**: Capacity established for participatory and efficient monitoring and evaluation and adaptive management						
Indicator 4.2.1: Number of project management reflection meetings convened to integrate lessons learned into project workplans and strategies		0	3	5	Project reports	Project management functions effectively at all levels

[1] Source: Naseer and Hatcher 2004, in Maldives Fifth National Report to the CBD (Min of Env & Energy 2015). This figure is the total surface area of Laamu Atoll (88,463 ha) minus terrestrial land (2,310 ha)

[2] Laamu Atoll Council with Council Decree QAR/2018/02 (dated 26 Dec 2018) endorsed five areas for designation as protected areas under the Ministry of Environment's Pledge to protect one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland within 100 days.

[3] Includes coral reefs, lagoons, intertidal flats, seagrass beds, mangroves

[4] Environment – NC monitoring included in management plans for sites designated in policy for conservation one reef, lagoon and island in each atoll; fisheries sector policy for sustainable natural resource use includes targeted NC monitoring for designated areas (eg grouper spawning sites); agriculture/forestry sector policy of managing natural/naturalized forests/ coconut/wetland areas should include monitoring of NC status for such habitats; tourism sector- 4th Tourism Master Plan policy for inclusion of the reef area of tourist resort islands under a national system of MMA's to be supported by NC monitoring of coral reefs under site management plans.

[5] A decentralised atoll budget is in the government agenda to be realised during the 5 year term of the new administration. It will be probably based on income from natural resource-based activities (eg a proportion of taxes on land and island leases for tourism, agricultural, industrial uses, etc). Details of how that will be implemented are not yet available.

[6] Review and adjustment of Import Tax on imported goods and materials that negatively impact the environment and biodiversity. Single use plastic products such as plastic bags currently have 400% import tax. There is a need to extend control of plastic beverage bottles import and production in the country by applying tax on their use and instead facilitate alternatives. Insecticides, pesticides inorganic fertilizer have 0% import tax to promote local agricultural production without penalizing damaging chemicals in order to discourage their use.

[7] A readable publication on Green Growth in the Maldives highlighting project achievements in popular language with colour photos

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

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
GEF Secretariat Review (received on Nov 14 2016, Feb 1 2017 and March 29 2017)		
Only one review comment (#6) specifically required action at CEO Endorsement stage. However, the following issues at PIF stage were given further consideration during project preparation		
4. Table C mentions 15 different partners. It seems a lot and may contribute to the lack of project focus.	Responded to in the final PIF revision. During project development the number of cofinancing partners has been substantially reduced in order to strengthen focus and reduce complexity (see Table C)	Cover page – Project Identification
5a. The results framework proposed 7 outcomes and 15 outputs, reflecting a possible dilution of efforts and lack of focus.	Responded to in the final PIF revision. The number of Outcomes for Components 1-3 has been reduced to 6 and Outputs to 11 in order to increase focus. Component 4 on Knowledge Management and M&E has been added to the original design (a further two Outcomes and two Outputs), but this does not add to complexity or disperse efforts.	Appendix 4 - Results Framework

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
5b. The formulation of outputs should follow OECD guidance and be specific, quantified, and reflect the results of activities.	Responded to in the final PIF revision. Some outputs have been modified since PIF stage in order to be more specific and related to the results of the proposed activities. Activities are specified as are the deliverables for each Output.	3.3 Project Components and Expected Results Appendix 5 – Workplan and Timetable Appendix 6 – Key Deliverables and Milestones
5c. There are many indicators proposed in the table B (too many?). Do you think it will be feasible to develop appropriate baseline data during PPG to develop a robust monitoring and assessment /evaluation system? Would the resources be available to measure all these variables?	Responded to in the final PIF revision. The number of indicators in the project results framework / Table B has been substantially reduced (from 27 to 17 in Components 1-3)) and focused on key impacts. Significant funds have been made available to establish baselines for targeted areas in Laamu Atoll and to monitor these in relation to project M&E and NC accounting during project implementation.	Appendix 4 - Results Framework
6. In the PPG, we would like to see a study on inequities between male and female, and a plan to reduce them, if any	A gender analysis was conducted during the PPG and this is described in the main text of the project document and further substantiated in Appendix 18, including a Gender Mainstreaming Plan for the project.	2.8 Gender Analysis Appendix 18 – Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
8. … the PIF is simply too vague about the critical elements of natural capital accounting and valuation, how these exercises will be undertaken in the project, what government agency will be responsible for this work, and then how these outputs will be included in policy and planning process…	Responded to in the final PIF revision. Project strategy, outputs, activities and responsibilities have been defined in the project document. Additionally, during PPG a detailed assessment of institutional mandates, capacity and related work on NC assessment, valuation and accounting has been conducted. In follow up, additional detail has been provided in Section 3.3. of ProDoc regarding the essential steps and elements of setting up the national SEAA-based NC accounting framework, development of the three natural capital accounts, as well as building upon existing data and monitoring systems from e.g.the CoralDatabase, LECReD GIS maps for Laamu Atoll, and the Laamu Koshaaru data portal, as well as National Bureau of Statistics NC monitoring methods in order to be efficient and cost effective. The various stakeholder consultations and direct meetings with the concerned indicated that NBS will be the lead mandated agency for developing and running the NC accounts, supported by the Ministry of Environment. NBS has received a new mandate on this – now being part of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure. The development of the there NC accounts is also closely aligned and benefits from the forthcoming ten-year National Strategy for Developing Statistics that will be prepared by NBS in 2019 with TA from OECD under the Partnership for Statistics for Development in the 21st Century. Additionally, a number of UN Environment -contracted NCA specialised institutions and experts (incl. TEEB program team) will provide technical guidance and inputs to the planning, development and agreement on a Roadmap to the national framework for SEEA-based NC accounting.	3.3 Project Components and Expected Results Appendix 5 – Workplan and Timetable Appendix 6 – Key Deliverables and Milestones
GEF Council Members Comments		
No comments received		
STAP Screening of PIF (Nov 7 2017)		
All STAP comments were responded to at PIF stage, some indicating further action needed during PPG. The following issues were given further consideration during project preparation. Some overlap with GEF Secretariat comments above.		

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
1. Project Objective, Outcome, Outputs and Indicators. As currently worded the Objective appears to confuse two long-term outcomes for the project – (1) reef protection, resilience and recovery; (2) an enabling environment to upscale marine protection to a wider area - with means and methods to influence national policy.	The Project Objective has been rephrased in order to make it more focused, yet it is considered relevant that mainstreaming NC accounting into national planning will ultimately contribute towards reef conservation. The Objective now reads: *To enhance reef ecosystem integrity and resilience through sustainable management, reducing development impacts and integrating natural capital accounting into development planning*	3.2 – Project Goal and Objective 3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions Appendix 4 – Results Framework
This overall objective is further confused by so-called Outcomes in the Project Framework that are primarily indicators of project impact, and Project Outputs that are a mix of more indicators and changes to national marine policy. STAP urges the project proponents to (1) simplify the Project Objective to a single clear statement on reef protection, resilience and recovery OR on piloting novel accounting and valuation methods, and (2) clarify and differentiate project activities, outputs and outcomes, along with proposed indicators for Outputs (project deliverables) and indicators for Outcomes (downstream measurable impacts of the delivery of project outputs).	The Outcomes, Outputs activities and Indicators in the project framework have been further reviewed and revised during PPG to comply with expected norms of results-based management.	3.2 – Project Goal and Objective 3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions Appendix 4 – Results Framework Appendix 5 – Workplan and Timetable Appendix 6 – Key deliverables and benchmarks

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
Furthermore, the text of the PIF appears to be dominated by testing and developing economic accounting and valuation of reef ecosystem services, which is rather different from the emphasis of the Project Components. The current Project Framework is, therefore, confusing as to whether this project is (a) primarily about reef protection or (b) about developing valuation and accounting methods to feed into national policy on conservation. As it stands, the project will be difficult to implement in any logical integrated sequence, other than as a set of piecemeal activities.	The reasoning behind the PIF design was elaborated by UNEP during the final PIF revision, including a stronger theory of change for the project. During PPG, further information was gained on baseline efforts to conduct valuation of marine natural capital, and the piloting of NC accounting – one on Freshwater and one on Waste, by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with UN ESCAP support. Both NBS and the Ministry of Environment are keen to further advance the introduction of NC accounting, and with the change of government in November 2018 there is new impetus for strengthened environmental management, MMA/Protected Area expansion, resumption of decentralization policy implementation, and improved opportunity for integrated planning with the formation of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure (which now incorporates the NBS). The sequencing of project outputs and activities to achieve Green Growth Strategy implementation and MMA / Biosphere Reserve establishment in Laamu Atoll linked to piloting and national mainstreaming of NC accounting is feasible and consistent with strengthening national implementation of the relevant SDGs (esp. #14 – Life Below Water)	3.2 – Project Goal and Objective 3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
2. Natural Capital Accounting (NCA). NCA is a new yet compelling tool towards determining the value of ecosystem services. It is not without its critics – see Sullivan, S (2014). The natural capital myth or will accounting save the world? Preliminary thoughts on nature, finance and values. LCSV Working Paper Series No.3, Leverhulme Centre for the Study of Value, Manchester UK http://thestudyofvalue.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/WP3-Sullivan-2014-Natural-Capital-Myth.pdf Incorporating NCA into national planning is, however, a GEF objective in order to build upon the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the main weakness of which was a lack of economic or financial calculations and hence an inability to examine important elements of conservation such as economic rationality and incentives. STAP supports careful but selective use of NCA, examining particularly assumptions and methods of accounting. This critical approach to NCA should be built into the project, rather than just a simple embracing of economic data that might give totally spurious results.	The project is specifically promoting the adoption of the SEE-EEA methodology and framework, which are very well accepted globally as a basis for NCA, including e.g. the recent programs under WAVES, TEEB and UN Statistics support to multiple countries all over the world. NCA has been applied to a pilot water and waste account by NBS in the Maldives under a regional UN ESCAP project that was completed in 2018. Earlier in 2009 a comprehensive valuation study was conducted by IUCN for the marine resources of Baa Atoll (now a Biosphere Reserve), providing a strong basis for pilot valuation work for Laamu Atoll. Much of the project's emphasis will be on building capacity and coordination structures for NCA / integrated planning, in the Ministry of Environment, NBS, Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure and key sector agencies through expert inputs from UN Environment and t.b. contracted partner Institutions and MNU and round table discussions. These activities will provide opportunity for critical consideration of NCA approaches and how they can be applied most practically in the Maldivian context. Further focus and 'usefulness on NC accounting' are brought into the project by zooming in on three NC accounts of direct relevance and benefit to the design and management options for the Marine Management Area – a. 'Freshwater services' related to reducing the pollution impact and enhancing resilience of reefs Laamu Atoll; b. 'Marine and Coastal Ecosystems' – to enable strong design, targets and monitoring of the MMA; and c. 'Key Marine Species' – to enhance the mainstreaming of these species in sectors plans and operations related to e.g. sustainable tourism, sustainable grouper bait fisheries, etc. All three accounts will also be used for targeted scenario analysis of option for green growth development in combination with enhanced marine conservation. The project intends to strengthen sector and local partnerships towards green/blue growth models and enable that through e.g. higher budget allocations to NC objectives and the evolving spatial planning program, which has become more feasible under the emerging policies of the incoming government.	3.2 – Project Goal and Objective 3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
3. Theory of Change. The project lacks a ToC, without which development and uptake pathways are impossible to map or to predict. This, in turn, has a knock-on effect of disconnecting the Component 1, 2 and 3 specifications from the proposed activities under each component (see below). For advice on constructing a ToC, there are many templates for creating a logical project structure – see, for example, a recent guidance document from Conservation International (2013) on the steps needed to construct a ToC for ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity interventions at https://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI_IKI-ToC-Guidance-Document.pdf	A ToC was developed at PIF resubmission stage in response to this comment, and revised during the PPG. The intervention logic is supported by a conceptual model diagram that shows the web of indirect factors underlying direct threats to the biodiversity targets at stake, and the positioning of the project Outcome strategies in relation to these factors. The assumptions applying to different logical connections are summarized in Table 3.4.1.	Figure 3.4.1 – Conceptual model for the project Figure 3.4.2 – Theory of Change for the project Table 3.4.1 - Assumptions
4. Activities to support delivery of GEBs and Project Components. The barrier analysis is compelling with a good understanding of the challenges to the marine ecosystems in the Maldives. It might logically be expected that the barrier analysis would lead to broad measures to overcome the problems and to specify convincing Project Components. However, as noted above the disconnect between project components and activities leading to project Outputs is stark and will be difficult to manage, let alone to evaluate.	Further to design improvements made at PIF resubmission stage, the logical design of the project components, outcomes, outputs and activities has been informed by two rounds of field consultations with Laamu Atoll stakeholders and reviewed during two PPG workshops with national stakeholders. Many changes have been made during this process, and the indicative activities and deliverables for each output identified.	3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions Appendix 4 – Results Framework Appendix 5 – Workplan and Timetable Appendix 6 – Key deliverables and benchmarks

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
5. Governance. In the absence of a theory of change it is unclear how the specific GEBs itemized will be realized beyond the designation of 100,000ha as a Marine Management Area (MMA). The PIF asserts that MMAs can be effective alternatives in the absence of well-managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). No evidence is provided to support this assertion which in principle would demand effective governance that is at present clearly lacking across 42 MPAs. Published experience of effective MMA performance (e.g. Samonte, G. et al. 2014) indicates necessary enabling conditions of effective community governance and early economic incentives, both of which are long term endeavors, and represent considerable risk to the project's main goal of testing NCA at a strategic level. The key barrier is recognized as the "tragedy of the commons", complicated by unclear roles, responsibilities and capacities in cross-scale governance. Thus in STAP's view, the specific biodiversity targets identified in the PIF are not likely to be achieved unless the outcomes and outputs address governance.	While many of the Maldives MPAs are under-resourced to achieve effective management, the most obvious parallel to the intended project outcome in Laamu Atoll is the Biosphere Reserve in Baa Atoll, which has been operational since 2011 and provides a highly relevant and successful model. In addition, the WB/CCAP supported the establishment of new wetland protected areas in Addu and Fuvahmulah which have been adequately supported by the EPA since 2016 and are also relevant to the management of mangroves and other key sites as Core Areas within Laamu Atoll. There is a new impetus for conservation of key sites for biodiversity at atoll level with the incoming new government – including a pledge for each atoll to propose one island, one wetland and one reef for conservation in 2019. The Ministry of Environment is also improving access to financing through a Green Fund to support local conservation initiatives, while it remains too early to provide detail about new major policy changes. In Laamu Atoll, the project will build on considerable community engagement during the last five years by the LECReD programme, as well as significant marine conservation engagement by the Six Senses Resort and its international NGO partners – Blue Marine Foundation, Olive Ridley Trust and the Manta Trust. The baseline includes extensive research on the status of grouper spawning sites, grouper fishing activities and awareness surveys of grouper fishermen – indicating a broad readiness to support sustainability measures for this fishery. Networks of LMMAs are working effectively in other countries, such as Fiji.	3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results 3.4 – Intervention logic and key assumptions

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
6. Traditional knowledge. Component 2 seeks to address the barrier of lack of awareness of Maldivian dependence on Natural Capital. However, the justification for this component and focus on the 'people in Laamu and national population' lumps together two likely very different societal groups. On the one hand, the more traditionally minded communities will be well-aware of their dependence on the environmental services and potentially be fully capable of informing the more urban-based communities of their knowledge. On the other hand, the tourism development, government and commercial fishing sectors are more likely to require exposure to convincing evidence for Natural Capital Accounting. Why not explicitly empower and harvest traditional knowledge and build capacity to train trainers?	Component 2 now has two distinct Outputs – firstly to support the Green Growth Strategy and MMA/Biosphere Development in Laamu Atoll through an outreach and interpretation programme and also to target specific key national stakeholder agencies in order to build their understanding and support for NC accounting and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation (Output 2.1.1); and secondly to support the schools in Laamu to deliver marine ecology in a practical way, and support MNU to incorporate NC accounting into relevant courses (Output 2.1.2). The project will certainly make efforts to capture and promulgate local traditional knowledge where this contributes towards best practices in marine resource management, and the annual stakeholder forums will provide an avenue to sharing such learnings. Under Output 2.1.1, the project will develop a supportive partnership with schools, MNU, NGOs and private sector CSR programmes to develop the knowledge outreach, education and training materials and provide capacity building support to address sustainability issues concerning island and reef biodiversity and NC. The project will provide information support for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into targeted sector practices through making materials available, and creating short videos on local sustainability issues, for example: how to grow vegetable and fruit crops sustainably; how to conduct bait-fishing without damaging reef ecosystems; how traditional knowledge contributes to sustainability (e.g. use of medicinal plants) etc.	3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
7. Incentivizing change through multi-stakeholder engagement. The PIF mentions empowering of community-based monitoring and reporting of biodiversity change, but there is no mention of accompanying incentives that relate to real world change. The final report of a previous project (2015 Final Report, Wetland Conservation and Coral Reef Monitoring for Adaptation to Climate Change, World Bank, P128278), noted that little positive management action was taken without: a) rigorous and repeated training for monitoring inadequate data; and, b) sufficient feedback to the private sector tourism sector. Clearly if citizen science does not connect effectively with the private sector to cooperate on management then little will have been achieved regarding the three principal sectors of development, tourism, and fisheries.	We appreciate this relevant comment from STAP. A range of small grants have been included in the project budget in order to enable community engagement in pilot projects, citizen science such as engagement in monitoring and student projects. The project's approach is to build on the strong existing baseline for citizen science engagement in Laamu Atoll, which includes: significant leadership in marine research, survey and conservation work led by the Six Senses Resort Marine Centre, including international peer-reviewed research by Blue Marine Foundation (with results shared at the National Marine Science Symposium in July 2018), Olive Ridley Trust and Manta Trust, seagrass and coral reef monitoring and restoration activities, amongst others. MNU student internships are hosted by the marine centre, and there is significant outreach and engagement with local schools. Consequently, local expertise is available to provide guidance and mentoring, which can be supplemented with project support. The scope for continued engagement in citizen science has recently improved with the change in government opening new funding opportunities through the Green Fund / Green Tax administered by the Ministry of Environment. The project aims to share the results of citizen science projects through its annual stakeholder forums, website and media coverage.	2.5 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis 2.6 Baseline Analysis and Gaps 3.3 – Project Components and Expected Results Appendix 1 – GEF Budget Appendix 9 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Comment	UN Environment response	Project Document Reference
8. Stakeholders. The text of the PIF claims that a multi-stakeholder approach will be adopted, and the Stakeholder section (2, pp.17-18) lists what the project proponents say are the principal stakeholders. Stakeholder analysis needs to be a key part of a complex project such as is proposed, with an emphasis on indigenous people and users of the resources (that currently feature in the Stakeholder list as the last of 12 'stakeholder' groups). The approach appears to be top-down, with local people, the ultimate guardians of marine biodiversity in most instances, relegated to part of one complex stakeholder group. STAP strongly urges that the project embraces a more rigorous approach to stakeholder analysis, identifying the power relationships between stakeholders as well as key beneficiaries. Stakeholder analysis templates are freely available – for advice see Reed M.S. et al (2009) Who's in and why? A typology of stakeholder analysis methods for natural resource management. Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 90, Issue 5, April 2009, Pages 1933-1949.	During the course of the PPG, two rounds of site visits were conducted to all inhabited islands in Laamu Atoll and consultations held with the Atoll and Island Councils, Womens Development Committees, local NGO representatives and community members, local tourism, fishing and agricultural businesses, schools and MNU staff. Reports on these stakeholder consultations are annexed to the project document. National stakeholders were consulted through two PPG workshops in Male plus individual consultations. While local community members were consulted, there are no indigenous people *per se* officially recognized in the Maldives. The stakeholder analysis has been rigorously performed during the PPG using the approach recommended by STAP (see next comment also). Stakeholder engagement very much embodies a bottom up approach for the work in Laamu Atoll.	2.5 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis Appendix 9 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan Appendix 21 – Record of Stakeholder Consultations Appendix 25 – Extendable Stakeholder Interest-Influence Table
9. Social Network Analysis. STAP also suggests that Stakeholder Analysis be supplemented in complex projects such as this with Social Network Analysis – see https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss2/resp2/main.html SNA should help to structure and inform a KM system that would assist with upscaling and replication of project outputs.	Pursuant to STAP's suggestion, SNA was conducted during the PPG stakeholder analysis work in order to map the stakeholders – see Section 2.5.	2.5 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis Appendix 25 – Extendable Stakeholder Interest-Influence Table

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **120,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Consultants	60,000	54,000	6,000
Travel	30,700	20,000	10,700
Stakeholder Workshops	29,300	19,000	10,300
Total	**120,000**	**93,000**	**27,000**

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

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

NA

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program 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.

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum					

Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**			***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)		
		Expected		Achieved
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*

Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Gaadhoo Island (Laamu Atoll)- proposed Nature Reserve	*NA*	TBC	*0*	623		
Fushi Kandu (Laamu Atoll) – proposed Habitat / Species Management Area	*NA*	TBC	*0*	*78.15*		
Hithadhoo Kandu (Laamu Atoll) – proposed Habitat/ Species Management Area	*NA*	TBC	*0*	*200*		

Mangrove wetland on Maabaidhoo Island (Laamu Atoll) - proposed Natural Monument	*NA*	TBC	*0*	*40*		
Bodufengandu on Gan Island (Laamu Atoll) - proposed Natural Monument	*NA*	TBC	*0*	*3.7*		

		Sum	*0*	*944.85*		
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
		Expected		Expected		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Proposed Laanu Atoll MMA/BR	100,000	86,153			
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Tons)***
		Tons (6.1+6.2)				
		Entered		Entered		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
		Tons				

			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Tons)***
			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Tons)***
		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE	
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(Grams)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
					Number Achieved	
					MTR	TE
				Female		
				Male		
				Total		

Notes:
Core Indicator 2:
Five areas have been proposed by Laamu Atoll Council to ME for protection under the Ministry of Environment's pledge to protect one island, one reef and one mangrove/wetland from each Atoll within 100 days; and proposal to protect 40% of each atoll under Section 4 of Agenda 19 (Ministry of Environment pers. comm. 21/3/2019) – **note that areas are approximate at the current time**:
a) Gaadhoo Island and adjacent reef and lagoon habitats as proposed Nature Reserve (623 ha)
b) Fushi kandu channel as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (78.15 ha)
c) Channel between Gaadhoo and Hithadhoo (Hithadhoo Kandu) as a Habitat/ Species Management Area (200 ha)
d) Mangrove wetland on Maabaidhoo Island as a Natural Monument (40 ha)
e) Bodufengandu (waterbody and mangrove forest) on Gan Island as a Natural Monument (3.7 ha)

Core Indicator 5:
Total area of reef and lagoon habitats in Laamu Atoll = 86,153 ha[1]

Core Indicator 11:
The estimated number of beneficiaries targeted by the project is as follows:
a) No. of people on Laamu Atoll directly benefiting from ICZM, MMA and Green Growth related activities: 2,500 people (50% female)
b) No. of government and teaching staff benefiting from project supported training : 250 (50% female)
c) No. of SME / corporate sector staff benefiting from project supported training and TA : 120 (50% female)

[1] Source: Naseer and Hatcher 2004, in Maldives Fifth National Report to the CBD (Min of Env & Energy 2015). This figure is the total surface area of Laamu Atoll (88,463 ha) minus terrestrial land (2,310 ha)

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		

	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	

Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Enabling Activities		
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		

		Commodity Supply Chains ([1]Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)
			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity
			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers

		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing
			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			Fisheries
			Infrastructure
			Certification (National Standards)
			Certification (International Standards)
		Species	
			Illegal Wildlife Trade
			Threatened Species
			Wildlife for Sustainable Development

			Crop Wild Relatives
			Plant Genetic Resources
			Animal Genetic Resources
			Livestock Wild Relatives
			Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		Biomes	
			Mangroves
			Coral Reefs
			Sea Grasses
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Lakes
			Tropical Rain Forests
			Tropical Dry Forests
			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
			Paramo
			Desert
		Financial and Accounting	
			Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			Conservation Trust Funds
			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety
			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	Forests		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands

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

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

		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		Climate Change Mitigation	

			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		Technology Transfer	
			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 2

[1]

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