

Components/outputs	Deliverables
Component 8 - Energy Usage Labels for Appliances	
8.1 Determine the most appropriate process for providing consumers with appliance energy use information considering the range of appliance import sources, the variety of appliances imported and the cost effectiveness of a national labeling system.	Report of consumer, retailer, government and other relevant stakeholder surveys regarding the type of information needed by consumers to make a well informed decision relating to appliance energy efficiency and energy usage. Report on the cost effectiveness of an appliance labeling system for the Maldives
8.2 Implement an appliance energy labeling process to allow purchasers to compare the cost of energy usage for high-energy usage appliances and to support government in the selection of high efficiency appliances that qualify for extended term financing using the loan guarantee fund.	Detailed report showing the procedures and processes used in the implementation of appliance labeling, the types of appliances affected and their import statistics Report of the appliances available from existing appliance sources used by retailers that can be considered high efficiency models and acceptable for special financing under the project
8.3 Using local and external expertise, determine the cost effectiveness and practicality of restricting imports of appliances having low energy efficiency. If considered practical and appropriate, work with government to establish procedures to restrict the import of appliances below a government mandated efficiency standard.	Report of the practicality and cost effectiveness of government creating a standard for energy efficiency below which appliances would be banned from import. Procedures and guidelines for the banning of low-efficiency appliances from import.

ANNEX J: FOCAL AREA TRACKING TOOLS (SEE ATTACHED EXCEL FILE)

Special Notes: reporting on lifetime emissions avoided		
<p>Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided: Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made during the project's supervised implementation period, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments.</p> <p>Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided: Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made outside the project's supervised implementation period, but supported by financial facilities put in place by the GEF project, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. These financial facilities will still be operational after the project ends, such as partial credit guarantee facilities, risk mitigation facilities, or revolving funds.</p> <p>Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down and bottom-up): indirect emissions reductions are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of the GEF activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, catalytic action for replication.</p> <p>Please refer to the Manual for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects.</p> <p>Manual for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects</p> <p>Manual for Transportation Projects</p> <p>For LULUCF projects, the definitions of "lifetime direct and indirect" apply. Lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tonnes of CO2eq per hectare per year), use IPCC defaults or country specific factors.</p>		
General Data	Target at CEO Endorsement	Notes
Project Title: Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies		
GEF ID	4629	
Agency Project ID	788	
Country	Maldives	
Region	SAR	
GEF Agency	UNEP	
Date of Council/CEO Approval		Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 12, 2010)
GEF Grant (US\$)	3,885,000	
Date of submission of the tracking tool		Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 12, 2010)
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities under the UNFCCC?	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Is the project linked to carbon finance?	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Cofinancing expected (US\$)	60,775,835	
Objective 1: Transfer of Innovative Technologies		
Please specify the type of enabling environment created for technology transfer through this project		
National innovation and technology transfer policy	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Innovation and technology centre and network	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Applied R&D support	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
South-South technology cooperation	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
North-South technology cooperation	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Intellectual property rights (IPR)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Information dissemination	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Institutional and technical capacity building	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Other (please specify)		
Number of innovative technologies demonstrated or deployed	-	
Please specify three key technologies for demonstration or deployment		
Area of technology 1		
Type of technology 1		specify type of technology
Area of technology 2		
Type of technology 2		specify type of technology
Area of technology 3		
Type of technology 3		specify type of technology
Status of technology demonstration/deployment	0	0: no suitable technologies are in place 1: technologies have been identified and assessed 2: technologies have been demonstrated on a pilot basis 3: technologies have been deployed 4: technologies have been diffused widely with investments 5: technologies have reached market potential
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 2: Energy Efficiency		
Please specify if the project targets any of the following areas		
Lighting	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Appliances (white goods)	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Equipment	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Cook stoves	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Existing building	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
New building	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Industrial processes	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Synergy with phase-out of ozone depleting substances	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Other (please specify)		
Policy and regulatory framework	5	0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)	5	0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building	5	0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Lifetime energy saved	9,888,664,006	MJ (Million Joule, IEA unit converter: http://www.iea.org/stats/unit.asp) Fuel savings should be converted to energy savings by using the net calorific value of the specific fuel. End-use electricity savings should be converted to energy savings by using the conversion factor for the specific supply and distribution system. These energy savings are then totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments.
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	120,222	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)	372,113	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)	240,085	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 3: Renewable Energy		
Please specify if the project includes any of the following areas		
Heat/thermal energy production	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
On-grid electricity production	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Off-grid electricity production	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Policy and regulatory framework	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Installed capacity per technology directly resulting from the project		
Wind	-	MW
Biomass	-	MW el (for electricity production)
Biomass	-	MW th (for thermal energy production)
Geothermal	-	MW el (for electricity production)
Geothermal	-	MW th (for thermal energy production)
Hydro	-	MW
Photovoltaic (solar lighting included)	-	MW
Solar thermal heat (heating, water, cooling, process)	-	MW th (for thermal energy production, 1m ² = 0.7kW)
Solar thermal power	-	MW el (for electricity production)
Marine power (wave, tidal, marine current, osmotic, ocean thermal)	-	MW
Lifetime energy production per technology directly resulting from the project (IEA unit converter: http://www.iea.org/stats/unit.asp)		
Wind	-	MWh
Biomass	-	MWh el (for electricity production)
Biomass	-	MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Geothermal	-	MWh el (for electricity production)
Geothermal	-	MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Hydro	-	MWh
Photovoltaic (solar lighting included)	-	MWh
Solar thermal heat (heating, water, cooling, process)	-	MWh th (for thermal energy production)
Solar thermal power	-	MWh el (for electricity production)
Marine energy (wave, tidal, marine current, osmotic, ocean thermal)	-	MWh
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)	-	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)	-	tonnes CO ₂ eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 4: Transport and Urban Systems		
Please specify if the project targets any of the following areas		
Bus rapid transit	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Other mass transit (e.g., light rail, heavy rail, water or other mass transit excluding regular bus or minibus)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Logistics management	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Transport efficiency (e.g., vehicle, fuel, network efficiency)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Non-motorized transport (NMT)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Travel demand management	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Comprehensive transport initiatives (involving the coordination of multiple strategies from different transportation sub-sectors)	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Sustainable urban initiatives	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Policy and regulatory framework	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no policy/regulation/strategy in place 2: policy/regulation/strategy discussed and proposed 3: policy/regulation/strategy proposed but not adopted 4: policy/regulation/strategy adopted but not enforced 5: policy/regulation/strategy enforced
Establishment of financial facilities (e.g., credit lines, risk guarantees, revolving funds)	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no facility in place 2: facilities discussed and proposed 3: facilities proposed but not operationalized/funded 4: facilities operationalized/funded but have no demand 5: facilities operationalized/funded and have sufficient demand
Capacity building	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no capacity built 2: information disseminated/awareness raised 3: training delivered 4: institutional/human capacity strengthened 5: institutional/human capacity utilized and sustained
Length of public rapid transit (PRT)	-	km
Length of non-motorized transport (NMT)	-	km
Number of lower GHG emission vehicles	-	
Number of people benefiting from the improved transport and urban systems	-	
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct post-project GHG emissions avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (bottom-up)	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down)	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)

Objective 5: LULUCF		
Area of activity directly resulting from the project		
Conservation and enhancement of carbon in forests, including agroforestry	-	ha
Conservation and enhancement of carbon in nonforest lands, including peat land	-	ha
Avoided deforestation and forest degradation	-	ha
Afforestation/reforestation	-	ha
Good management practices developed and adopted	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no action 2: developing prescriptions for sustainable management 3: development of national standards for certification 4: some of area in project certified 5: over 80% of area in project certified
Carbon stock monitoring system established	0	0: not an objective/component 1: no action 2: mapping of forests and other land areas 3: compilation and analysis of carbon stock information 4: implementation of science based inventory/monitoring system 5: monitoring information database publicly available
Lifetime direct GHG emission avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect GHG emission avoided	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime direct carbon sequestration	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Lifetime indirect carbon sequestration	-	tonnes CO2eq (see Special Notes above)
Objective 6: Enabling Activities		
Please specify the number of Enabling Activities for the project (for a multiple country project, please put the number of countries/assessments)		
National Communication	-	
Technology Needs Assessment	-	
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	-	
Other	-	
Does the project include Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) activities?	0	Yes = 1, No = 0

ANNEX K: OFP LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Male', Republic of Maldives.

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އިދާރާތަކުން ބަޔާންކޮށްފައިވާ ގޮތުގައި

11th July 2013

To: Ms Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator, GEF Coordination Office
United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Subject: Endorsement for Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for the Republic of Maldives, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities including being carbon neutral by 2020 and improving building designs to increase resilience and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Energy in the Republic of Maldives. I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing (from GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and/or NPIF) being requested for this project is US\$3,999,560, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for the Republic of Maldives is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
GEFTF	UNEP	CC	68,000	3,885,000	46,560	3,999,560
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total GEF Resources			68,000	3,885,000	46,560	3,999,560

[WHERE THE SOURCE OF FUNDING IS GEF TRUST FUND ONLY (I.E. EXCLUDING LDCF AND/OR SCCF) AND THE FOCAL AREA FALLS UNDER THE STAR MODEL, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:]

I consent to the utilization of the Republic of Maldives's allocations in GEF-5 as defined in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).]

Sincerely,

Ahmed Saleem
Permanent Secretary



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Male', Republic of Maldives.

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އިދާރާތަކުން ބަޔާންކޮށްފައިވާ ގޮތުގައި

Date: 12th June 2014

No: 438/PRIV/2014/681

Brennan Van Dyke
Director,
GEF Coordination and Contributions
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100
Kenya

Subject: Co-financing of GEF Supported "Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies Project"

The government of Maldives is pleased to confirm its co-financing support to the project "Strengthening Low-Carbon Island Strategies."

The government will provide in-kind co-financing contribution of US\$34,205,835 (United States Dollars Thirty Four Million, Two Hundred Five Thousand and Eight Hundred Thirty Five) for the entire project duration.

A breakdown of the amount and the corresponding purpose is provided in the attached table to this letter.

In addition, it will reflect ongoing financing of the Government for energy saving, emission reduction, renewable energy, energy efficiency of buildings, capacity building, promotion of energy efficient technologies and development of policy tools for the sector and other related activities through a range of ongoing programs and projects that are implemented by various departments of the Ministry and Ministry of Health. The contribution encompasses but not limited to salaries of professionals/staff devoted to implementation of these projects and to carry out activities that are essential for achieving the objectives of the projects.

Thank you

Yours Sincerely,


Ajwad Musthafa
Permanent Secretary



copy co-financing letter +1

Green Building, Handhuvaare Hingun, Maalinnu, Male', 20332, Republic of Maldives.

Page 1 of 2

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Breakdown of the in-kind co-financing from the Government of Maldives				
Sources of Co-financing	Type of Cofinancing	Co-financing Amount (\$)	Purpose	Partners
MEE - National Agency	in-kind	4,000,000.00	Government funding for shifting to LED lighting systems across Maldives, with support from the Chinese government.	NDRC China
MEE - National Agency	in-kind	4,000,000.00	Government funds to support to EE projects/ activities and the formulation/ adoption of policies by MEE to be developed under the GEF project, in support of the development of a low-carbon economy strategy assisted by GIZ	GIZ Germany
MEE - National Agency	in-kind	400,000.00	Government funds to support EE activities to be implemented by Maldives Energy Authority, the country's main power generation agency, under a project to improve operations of MEA supported by ADB.	ADB
MEE -National Agency	in-kind	500,000.00	Funding for EE activities formulated thru this GEF project to be implemented by MEE to complement the operation of a new solar plant constructed under CCTF (Climate Change Trust Fund)	CECM/ CCTF
MEE & MOH - National Agencies	in-kind	20,800,000.00	Construction of modern Tertiary Hospital by Ministry of Health incorporating EE designs, equipment and fixtures that has been developed through this project	OFID/ Saudi Fund
GOM	in-kind	4,505,835.00	This will fund the cost of EE improvements in all government and other public buildings and facilities resulting from the recommendations done by the project.	
Total		34,205,835.00		

NOTE: Copies of MOUs with the partners (relevant portions) are shown in Annex O.



United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة - 联合国环境规划署
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT - PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

MEMORANDUM

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator

Date: 18 February 2014

cc: Kaveh Zahedi
Director, UNEP ROAP

Geordie Colville
GEF Climate Change

From: Mark Radka
Chief, Energy Branch

Ref:

Subject: **GEF CC Maldives- Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies: Request for a letter of co-financing (in-kind)**

I refer to the above mentioned request and wish to confirm that UNEP, through DTIE, will provide technical advisory services and support to the GEF Climate Change mitigation project for the Maldives entitled *Strengthening Low Carbon Energy Island Strategies*. This project has been developed in collaboration with the Maldives Ministry of Energy and Environment and UNEP ROAP.

To support this project, DTIE will make available staff involved in the Climate Change, Resource Efficiency, Harmful Substances, and Green Economy sub-programmes, from the Paris and Bangkok offices.

The in-kind contribution to the project is estimated to be US\$250,000 over its 48 month duration. We understand that direct costs of travel related to execution of the project will be covered through the project budget.

ANNEX M: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD CHECKLIST

Project Title:	Strengthening low carbon energy island strategies		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number	GFL 4629 / PMS 788	Version of checklist	1
Project status (preparation, implementation, PIRFYXX)	Preparation	Date of this version:	16 April, 2013
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Larissa Brisbane, Senior Energy Programme Officer, IUCN (project preparation team)		

In completing the checklist both temporary, permanent, short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location:

	Yes/ No/ N.A. ¹⁴	Description of the issue: Distance, direction, connection to project area and size of applicable category and other relevant criteria.	AT PIF stage: Outline of studies/ assessments to be conducted prior to PRC to determine scope of impact, including responsibility and budget implications for mitigation.	At PRC stage: Planned mitigation measures, incl. timing, budget and responsibility.
- Is the project area in or close to -				
- densely populated area	Yes	Urban / building project: no conflict	Project to upgrade building material and design, equipment, etc. No mitigation required.	No mitigation required. Building guidelines to be developed by project.
- cultural heritage site	No			
- protected area	No			
- wetland	No			
- mangrove	No			
- estuarine	No			
- buffer zone of protected area	No			
- special area for protection of biodiversity	No			

¹⁴ The N.A. category should be reserved for projects, which do not have a specific location identified, e.g. global or regional projects with a predominantly normative scope.

In completing the checklist both temporary, permanent, short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section B: Environmental impacts, i.e.

	Yes/ No/ N.A. ¹⁵	Description of the issue:	AT PIF stage: Outline of studies/ assessments to be conducted prior to PRC to determine scope of impact, including responsibility and budget implications for mitigation.	At PRC stage: Planned mitigation measures, incl. timing, budget and responsibility.
- Will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	Yes	PM staff will be located in existing building	No studies required. PM costs identified and addressed in budget	No further action
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No			
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	No			
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No			
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No			
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No			
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No			
- Will project cause increased waste production?	Yes	Accelerating uptake of energy efficient products may accelerate obsolescence of inefficient products	No studies required.	Project communications materials to include guidance on safe disposal. Confirm appropriate administrative procedures.
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	Yes	If lighting upgrades are included, waste may contain		Confirm appropriate administrative procedures to separate potentially hazardous products for safe

¹⁵ The N.A. category should be reserved for projects, which do not have a specific location identified, e.g. global or regional projects with a predominantly normative scope. Careful consideration of the specific issue should be exercised to determine potential impact, both short- and long-term.

		mercury. Ozone depleting substances from refrigeration and air- conditioning.		disposal. Bulb crusher will be purchased for light disposal; coordination with ODS team for refrigerant gases.
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No			
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No			
- Does the project encourage the use of environmentally friendly technologies?	Yes			
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No			

In completing the checklist both temporary, permanent, short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section C: Social impacts

	Yes/ No/ N.A. ¹⁶	Description of the issue:	AT PIF stage: Outline of studies/ assessments to be conducted prior to PRC to determine scope of impact, including responsibility and budget implications for mitigation.	At PRC stage: Planned mitigation measures, incl. timing, budget and responsibility.
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes			
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	Yes			
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	No			
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	Yes			Information for stakeholders such as consumers will be provided under the project
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	Yes	Positive effect		Government as EA will oversee
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No			

¹⁶ The N.A. category should be reserved for projects, which do not have a specific location identified, e.g. global or regional projects with a predominantly normative scope. Careful consideration of the specific issue should be exercised to determine potential impact, both short- and long-term.

- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No			Typically these are more efficient approaches/ design but the same activities (e.g. insulation in new housing)
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	No			
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and/or possible overloading of social infrastructure?	No			
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No			
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced labour and/or child labour?	No	No construction		Government employees to follow local labour laws including minimum age. Similarly for local businesses.
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	No	Not specifically – workers will be government employees		
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No			
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No			
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No			Detailed project activities, such as loans criteria and financial access, will consider different social groups.
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No			
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Market-based mechanisms may have risk.		Project will include periodic, random audits of financing mechanisms and other high-risk activities.

Section D: Other considerations

	Yes/ No/N .A. ¹⁷	Description of the issue:	AT PIF stage: Studies/ assessments to be conducted prior to PRC to	At PRC stage: Planned mitigation measure, incl. timing, budget
--	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--

¹⁷ The N.A. category should be reserved for projects, which do not have a specific location identified, e.g. global or regional projects with a predominantly normative scope. Careful consideration of the specific issue should be exercised to determine potential impact, both short- and long-term.

			<i>determine scope of impact, including responsibility and budget implications for mitigation.</i>	<i>and responsibility.</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require Environmental Impact Assessment and/or Social Impact Assessment for this type of activity?	No			EIA/SIA not required for project (incremental) activity; if necessary for baseline activity (e.g. resort development) this will improve outcomes
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	Yes			Refer above
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No			
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	Yes	Positive impacts		
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	Yes			Project design will include monitoring and measurement framework which will assist in measuring E&S impacts (positive and negative)

ANNEX N: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CO ₂ -e	CO ₂ equivalent
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
DGEF	Division of Global Environment Facility
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EA	Executing Agency
EC	European Commission
EC	Energy Conservation
EE	Energy Efficiency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EOU	Evaluation and Oversight Unit
FMO	Financial Management Officer
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GWP	Greenhouse warming potential
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFDC	Housing Finance Development Corporation Limited
HPMP	HCFC Phaseout Management Plan
IA	Implementing Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCE	Low Carbon Energy
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
MACI	Maldives Association of Construction Industry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MATI	Maldives Association of Tourism Industry
MEA	Maldives Energy Authority
MEE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MHI	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Mt	Megatonnes
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODS	Ozone depleting substance
OPF	Operational Focal Point
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRC	Project Review Committee
PV	Photovoltaics
RE	Renewable Energy
RETDAP	Renewable Energy Technology Development and Application Project
SARI/E	South Asia Regional Initiative on Energy
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SREP	Scaling up Renewable Energy Project
STELCO	State Electric Company Limited

STO	State Trading Organization Limited
TA	Technical Assistance
TM	Task Manager
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TOE	Tonne of Oil Equivalent
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development

ANNEX P: RISK ANALYSIS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Risk	Rating	Comment/Mitigation measures
Natural disaster (tsunami; flooding from excessive rain)	Moderate	The Maldives are not prone to cyclones or flooding, although they did suffer from Cyclone Nilam in 2012; they also suffered in the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami. The dispersed geography means it is unlikely a disaster would affect the whole country. However, the low-lying nature of the islands means risks must be given some consideration. The project's focus on improving building, together with enforcement of existing codes, will bring additional risk mitigation in addition to current efforts and approaches such as insurance. No new risks are created by the project, and the project as a whole would be able to continue and provide benefits (guidelines, enhanced capacity, financial structures, improved markets) even if the hardware is impacted.
<p><i>Political and institutional risks in EA</i></p> <p>Change of government may lower priority of project</p> <p>Government may not effectively implement EE in their buildings</p> <p>Government actions may not be perceived to show leadership and discourage others.</p> <p>The project may not be 'owned' or particular components may not be well supported by relevant departments.</p>	High	<p>Strong will and support is necessary to ensure effective coordination and to send appropriate signals to the community and market.</p> <p>The Maldives' commitment to carbon neutrality, however, has support beyond the current government, and as an international commitment, creates a strong incentive for this project to succeed. Stakeholders Consultation Workshops have been held during PPG phase to mitigate the risk and the Minister reaffirmed the Ministry's leadership and determination to implement EE in the buildings.</p> <p>Further, high level and ongoing discussions on this (and other) projects will keep energy, and this project, politically relevant.</p>
<i>Financial risks</i>	Low	Financing access, particularly for small, short-term, moderate risk loans such as

<p>Financing institutions may be unwilling to be involved due to perceived risks or past experiences</p> <p>High rates of defaults on loans may use up project funds.</p>		<p>appliances, has been limited. However, with appropriate capacity building and financial support, early indications are good.</p> <p>Note that a loan guarantee fund under the project will provide the necessary positive reinforcement to overcome any perceptions. Also, success can be achieved even participation by financing institutions is limited.</p>
<p><i>Other stakeholders</i></p> <p>Private sector may be unwilling to be involved.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Private sector attendance at workshop was supportive. Appropriate incentives can be included in project, such as pre-purchasing EE equipment and then permitting sell and return, or specifying appropriate EE equipment so retailers will have confidence in sales.</p>
<p><i>Technical</i></p> <p>Poor quality equipment may discourage investment in new products.</p> <p>Growth in demand may divert funds to capital and operating costs, reducing appetite for investment and available human resources.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Conditions for financing would specify acceptable products, while consumer information could be used to assist the wider market.</p> <p>This risk ironically underscores the essential nature of this project. Ongoing high-level coordination will emphasise the importance of this project and ensure adequate resources are devoted to it.</p>
<p><i>Capacity</i></p> <p>Insufficient technical or other capacity to achieve outcomes</p> <p>Competition for human resources or financial capacity with other projects creates constraints</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Capacity building included in project to fill this need</p> <p>Coordination with other projects in this sector to maximise effectiveness of resource use, including through co-financing agreements</p>

ANNEX Q – Computation of GHG Emission Reduction Impacts (see attached Excel file).

Attachments: Copies of MOUs with Partners