



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Maldives Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⋮ Short Way to Go
- / Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

|                   |   | 2015 NDC   | 2020 NDC  | Analysis   |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <b>AMBITION</b>   |   |  |   |  |
| <b>MITIGATION</b> |   |  |   |  |
| <b>1</b>          | <b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>            | Maldives intends to take actions and undertakings to <b>reduce unconditionally 10% of its GHG emissions (under a BAU) by the year 2030</b> . These actions and undertakings <b>could be scaled up to 24% in a conditional manner</b> , in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building. | Maldives plans to reduce 26% emissions by 2030 in a conditional manner, in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building. The target is in relation to the projected emissions to 2030 under a BAU scenario with 2011 as the base year of emissions.<br><br>However, the Government of Maldives believes that it has a responsibility to take a transformational economic and environmental path to development and aims to reach net-zero by 2030 provided that it gets the extensive support and assistance from the international community. | The 2015 NDC presented unconditional and conditional targets. The 2020 NDC update mentions a strengthened emission reduction target and signals a net-zero target by 2030 and both commitments are fully conditional to international support. |
| <b>2</b>          | <b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>       | Economy-wide 2030 target to reduce emissions by 10% unconditionally and by 24% conditionally.  | Economy-wide target to reduce emissions by 26% by 2030; or achieve net-zero emissions by 2030. Both targets are conditional to international support.<br><br>The target for 2030 is to reduce emissions under a BAU where the emissions reduction is <b>mostly from the energy and waste sector</b> .   | Both NDCs mention economy-wide 2030 targets.   |
| <b>3</b>          | <b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b> | No carbon budget mentioned.  | No carbon budget mentioned.<br><br>The NDC mentions that emissions in 2030 under a BAU amount to a 3,284.92 Gg CO <sub>2</sub> e.   | Both NDCs do not present a carbon budget. The 2020 NDC presents a BAU scenario by 2030.  |

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| 4                 | NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy | Not mentioned.  | The 2020 NDC mentions that Maldives aims to reach net-zero by 2030 provided on condition that it gets the extensive support and assistance from the international community. Maldivian government will develop a plan with consultation of development partners, donors and other stakeholders, mapping out the net-zero pathway.  | The 2020 NDC progresses by committing to reach net-zero by 2030 (conditionally) and to developing a plan mapping out the net-zero pathway.   |
| <b>ADAPTATION</b> |  |   |  |  |
| 5                 | Clear adaptation objectives  | <p>The adaptation contribution includes measures related to: Enhancing Food Security, Infrastructure Resilience, Public Health, Enhancing Water Security, Coastal Protection, Safeguarding coral reef and its biodiversity, Tourism, Fisheries and Early warning and Systematic Observation.</p> <p>In addition, it is mentioned that Maldives is committed to i) developing a National Adaptation Plans to address immediate, medium and long term adaptation programmes with support from international community; ii) developing a Climate Change Act for addressing climate change; iii) continuing to build national capacity with support from international community; iv) developing and promoting appropriate technologies to address climate change impacts with support from international community; v) implementing appropriate policies and strategies to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Maldives considers strengthening adaptation actions and building climate resilience as a high national priority. Similar to mitigation efforts, increasing the adaptation resilience is also considered economy wide and targets all the sectors. Adaptation actions are planned for: Enhancing Agriculture and Food Security; Infrastructure Resilience; Public Health; Enhancing Water Security; Coastal Protection; Safeguarding Coral Reef Biodiversity; Tourism; Fisheries; Early Warning and Systematic Observation; and Disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p>In addition, Maldives aims to <b>develop the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)</b> with short, medium and long-term adaptation programs to address adaptation needs nationwide, with support from the international community.</p> | Both NDCs highlight the importance of adaptation actions in the country, present adaptation priority areas and signal the importance of developing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). However, since the previous NDC submitted in 2015 a NAP has not yet been developed. |

| FINANCE |   |  |   |  |
|---------|---|--|---|--|
| 6       | <b>Finance Commitments</b>                              | <p>The NDC mentions that sustainable finance remains a major challenge in addressing climate. Domestic budgetary spending on addressing climate change remains an additional burden towards the achievement of sustainable development. Although public finance is being allocated to meet urgent and immediate adaptation actions, international support is necessary to address the adverse impacts of climate change facing the islands of the Maldives.</p> <p>The following financial measures are listed in the NDC: i) creating sustainable financing mechanisms for programmes related to climate change activities; ii) establishing the Maldives Climate Resilient Fund to finance climate change adaptation and mitigation programs; iii) establishing a Green Tax on tourism to finance for environmental management including adaptation.</p> | <p>The NDC mentions that the Government will actively seek ways to increase both public and private resources for climate action. To this end, Maldives will continue to forge partnerships with individuals, private sector, civil society and local governments to mobilize climate finance. The government has been increasing its budgetary allocations for climate action annually in recent years.</p> <p>Maldives will continue to enhance its enabling environments to attract climate finance through: i) Reviewing and updating the National Strategic Framework to Mobilize International Climate Finance every five years, outlining priority areas for donor support; ii) Improving government's capacity to tap into international climate finance mechanisms; iii) Establishing and operationalize a system for tracking public and private climate finance flows; iv) Scaling up annual budgetary allocations for climate adaptation and mitigation through the Public Sector Investment programme; v) Establishing a National Climate Change Trust Fund to attract investments and to implement a range of alternative financing mechanisms for increasing resilience and low emission development programmes; vi) Continuing allocations from the Maldives Green Fund to finance investments on climate action; vii) Introducing incentives for private sector including SMEs to invest in green development.</p> <p>In addition, Maldives intends to participate in the mechanisms under the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.</p> | <p>The 2020 NDC mentions plans and instruments related securing to climate finance, but does not establish specific financial commitments or presents estimates for its implementation to be allocated from domestic or international resources.</p> |
| 7       | <b>Clear conditional targets</b>                        | <p>The 10% reduction could be increased up to 24% in a conditional manner, in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building.</p> <p>The successful implementation of both adaptation and mitigation actions and undertakings of the Maldives require provisions of adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity building support.</p>   | <p>The 2020 NDC is fully conditional to receiving international support.</p>  | <p>The 2020 NDC regresses by moving from partially conditional to fully conditional to international support.</p>  |
| 8       | <b>Moving from conditional to unconditional targets</b> | <p>The NDC presents unconditional conditional targets.</p>   | <p>The NDC is fully conditional to receiving international support.</p>   | <p>The 2020 NDC regresses by moving from partially conditional to fully conditional to international support.</p>  |

## FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

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| 9  | <b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>     | The NDC covers the sectors of Energy (including Electricity generation; Energy Efficiency for domestic consumption; and Energy Efficiency for processes and product use); Transportation and Waste.   | The NDC covers the key sectors of Energy and Waste. It is mentioned that Maldives is committed to expanding the inclusion of all categories of emissions and removals as much as possible.  | Both NDCs focus on the energy (including transportation) and waste sectors. There has not been an increase in sectoral coverage.  |
| 10 | <b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>   | Not mentioned.  | The NDC presents quantifiable targets for the energy sector:<br>i) increase the installed the RE share to 15% of the energy mix, which includes the public and private sector;<br>ii) reducing grid loss to at least 5%;<br>iii) Waste to energy: The planned installation of 8 MW in Thilafushi and 1.5 MW in Addu City will be completed. These systems will be optimized for grid connection and electricity production. | The 2020 NDC presents quantifiable targets for the energy sector.   |
| 11 | <b>Key structural sectors included</b> | The NDC mentions that actions and undertakings will be based on strategies and sectoral action plans designed for the tourism and building sectors. Public health is also mentioned in the adaptation component, as well as an urgent need to study the effects of climate change on the prevalence of vector borne diseases.<br><br>In addition, it is mentioned that education, training and public awareness remain a key priority; and that climate change research and technology transfer remains an area which needs to be strengthened. | The adaptation component in the NDC addresses the structural sectors of infrastructure resilience, tourism and public health. Adaptation measures are listed for each one of these sectors.   | Both NDCs present adaptation actions to be implemented in key structural sectors, such as infrastructure, tourism and public health. The 2020 NDC lists specific measures to be taken in each one of these sectors. |
| 12 | <b>Just transition policies</b>        | The NDC mentions that it is necessary to implement appropriate polices and strategies to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.  | The NDC mentions that is important to implement appropriate policies and strategies to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.  | Both NDCs generically mention social approaches related to the protection of vulnerable groups. Just transition is not mentioned.   |
| 13 | <b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>       | Finance and climate governance and capacity building are considered as cross-cutting issues in the NDC.   | The NDC mentions that Maldives will account for any mitigation co-benefits from adaptation and/or economic diversification as mitigation actions. Finance, climate governance and capacity-building are also mentioned as cross-cutting issues.   | The 2020 NDC considers the co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions. Finance, Finance, climate governance and capacity-building are also mentioned as cross-cutting issues.                                 |

## INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

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| 14 | <b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b> | It is mentioned that the NDC was developed through extensive consultations with representatives of the general public, government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.  | <p>The NDC mentions that the Ministry of Environment has updated the NDC in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including those in the public and private sector. During the updating process, various development plans and ongoing activities within the sectors were considered.</p> <p>In addition, the Maldivian government will develop a plan with consultation of development partners, donors and other stakeholders, mapping out the net-zero pathway.</p> | Both NDCs mention that the participation of relevant stakeholders took place in the NDC design and review process, but no details about the consultation and participation processes are presented. In addition, the 2020 NDC commits to consulting stakeholders again to discuss the implementation of the net-zero target. |
| 15 | <b>Disclosure of information</b>   | Not mentioned.   | The NDC informs that a draft was shared with the general public for their feedback   | Information was disclosed, according to the NDC.   |
| 16 | <b>Reporting back on process</b>   | Not mentioned.   | Not mentioned.   | Both NDCs do not present information related to reporting back on processes.   |
| 17 | <b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>   | The Ministry of Environment and Energy is the main executing agency of the NDC process in close collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders. The executing agency will undertake monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), as well as public awareness, capacity building, development of strategies, supportive mechanisms, and monitoring of financial flow for implementation. | The NDC mentions that the Ministry of Environment is mandated with the climate change portfolio; and that the Ministry has updated the NDC in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including those in the public and private sector.  | Both NDCs mention that the Ministry of Environment has a leading role in the climate governance and that the NDC process is planned with the participation of relevant stakeholders. However, details of the governance structure are not provided.  |

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT


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| 18 | <b>Linkages with SDGs</b>                | Not mentioned.  | Not mentioned.  | Both NDCs do not mention linkages with SDGs.  |
| 19 | <b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b> | As part of the adaptation component, the NDC mentions that safeguarding coral reefs and their biodiversity is an adaptation priority. Coral reefs conservation should be done through an ecosystem approach as an adaptation measure to increase the resilience of the coral reef ecosystem. In addition, the reduction of sources of pollution through appropriate policies, development of appropriate sewage treatment systems on the islands, management and safe disposal of solid waste are considered as an adaptation measure to protect the coral reefs. | <p>The NDC has Safeguarding Coral Reef Biodiversity as an adaptation priority, establishing the following measures to address this issue : i) Facilitate research to address knowledge gaps and climate change impacts and promote resilient-based management of coral reefs and marine ecosystems; ii) Strengthen existing coral reef monitoring programs by engaging partners and stakeholders and developing tools (such as remote sensing, projections) for predicting, measuring and monitoring effects of climate variabilities and changes on reefs, marine ecosystems and vulnerable species; and iii) Strengthen national conservation programs considering different categories of protection, local and community management, ecosystem-based approaches while taking the livelihoods of the resource users into account.</p> <p>In addition, strengthening efforts to conserve and restore mangrove ecosystems considering its numerous services and benefits to people and nature, including livelihood of communities and its role as natural buffers or barriers for flood mitigation, is also mentioned as one of the adaptation measures related to Infrastructure Resilience.</p> | Both NDCs mention Nature-based Solutions related to safeguarding marine ecosystems as adaptation priorities, but do not provide measurable indicators to harness these solutions. |

## TRACKING PROGRESS

|    |  |   |   |  |
|----|--|---|---|--|
| 20 | <b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b> | The NDC mentions that the executing agency (the Ministry of Environment) will undertake monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). | It is mentioned that information and data availability on climatology, hydrology and geophysics is scarce in the Maldives. Wide geographic spread of the islands complemented with capacity constraints and inadequate resources, have challenged the expansion of the observation networks. The NDC commits to improving information gathering for early warning and establishing and operationalizing a system for tracking public and private climate finance flows. | Although the NDC mentions plans for improving data gathering and monitoring finance flows, it does not mention a system to track implementation. |
|----|--|---|---|--|

**WWF checklist for the Maldives' 2020 NDC assessment**

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|---|
| Mitigation                              |
| Adaptation                              |
| Finance                                 |
| Fostering system change                 |
| Inclusiveness and Participation         |
| Contribution to Sustainable Development |
| Tracking progress                       |

**Maldives' rating grade after assessment:**  Short Way to Go

**For more information**

**Fernanda de Carvalho**

Global Policy Manager

WWF International, Climate & Energy Practice

[fcarvalho@wwfint.org](mailto:fcarvalho@wwfint.org)











