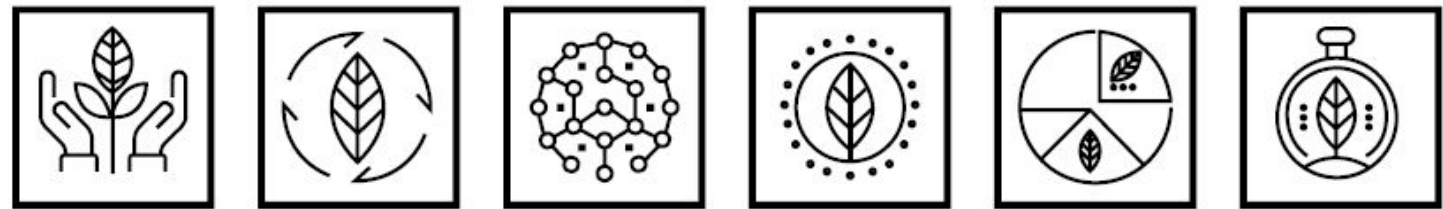
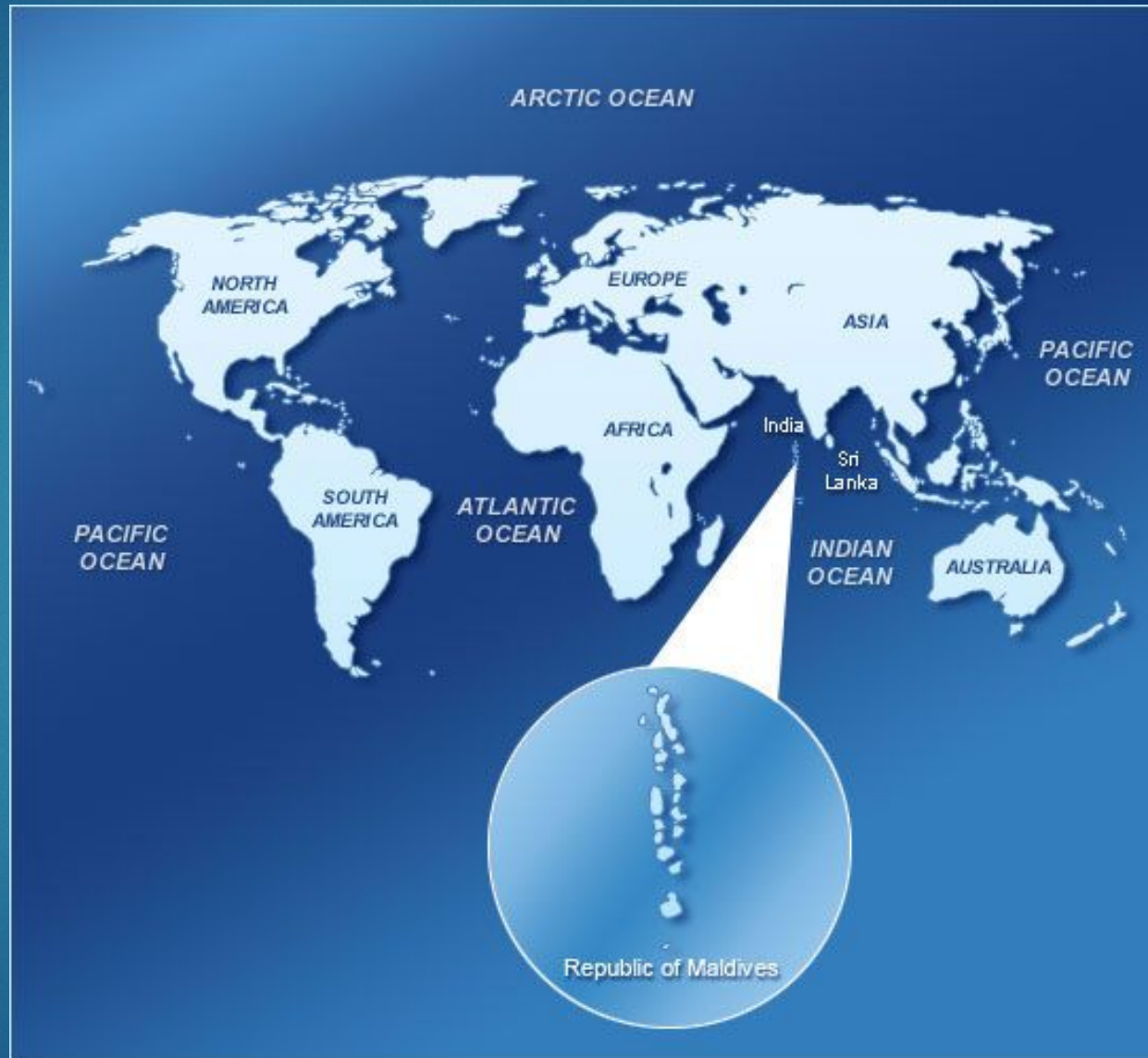


Experience of Maldives in NBSAP 2016 - 2025 Target Setting



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Republic of Maldives

Maldives



Maldives NBSAP 2016 - 2025



NBSAP Revision Process

**UNEP
Umbrella Project
Funded by GEF**

Inception Workshop

**Technical Committee
Established**

**8 Stakeholder
Workshops**

Validation Workshop

Peer Review

**President's
Endorsment**

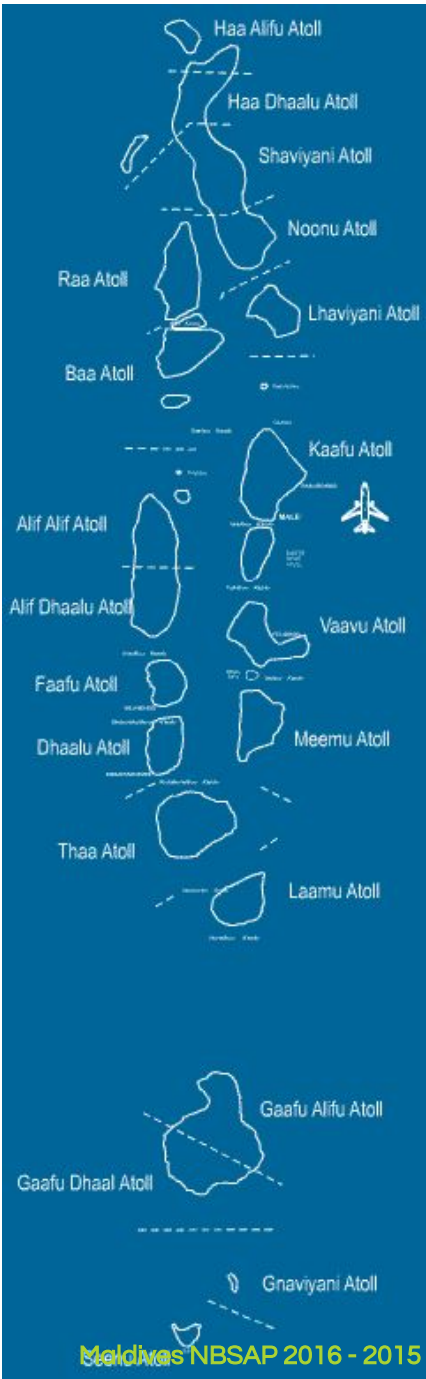
**Draft
National Targets**



**Draft
NBSAP**



NBSAP



NBSAP 2016 – 2025 TARGET SETTING



Status



less than 1% land area



The economy and people are largely dependent on marine biodiversity

Threats

- Destruction of habitats
- Impacts of Climate Change
- Beach Erosion
- Over exploitation
- Unsustainable agricultural practices
- Invasive alien species
- Improper waste management

Progress

- Article 22 of Constitution of the Maldives
- Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (4/93)
- Other relevant laws

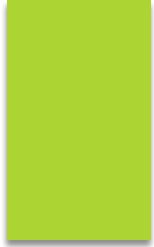
MALDIVES HAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE PROTECTED AS WELL AS MANAGED AREAS

- 42 protected areas
- 103 bird species
- 14 marine species
- 274 environmentally significant areas
- Baa Atoll UNESCO Biosphere Reserve



Challenges, Gaps and Constraints

- Geographical setting and population dispersal
- Capacity of enforcement agencies, civil society
- limited technical, technological and human capacity
- Role of private sector in biodiversity conservation
- Lack of general awareness on the value of biodiversity among public and decision makers
- Knowledge management and sharing
- Lack of adequate mechanisms to monitor changes
- Lack of research in the field of biodiversity
- Demand for land, modern infrastructure and economic growth



6 BROAD AREAS OF
CONCERN

STRATEGIES

STRATEGIES



STRATEGY 1 – STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE,
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY



STRATEGY 2 – ENHANCING COMMUNICATION AND
OUTREACH THROUGH AWARENESS PROGRAMMES
AND CAPACITY BUILDING



STRATEGY 3 – WORK TOGETHER GLOBALLY FOR
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION





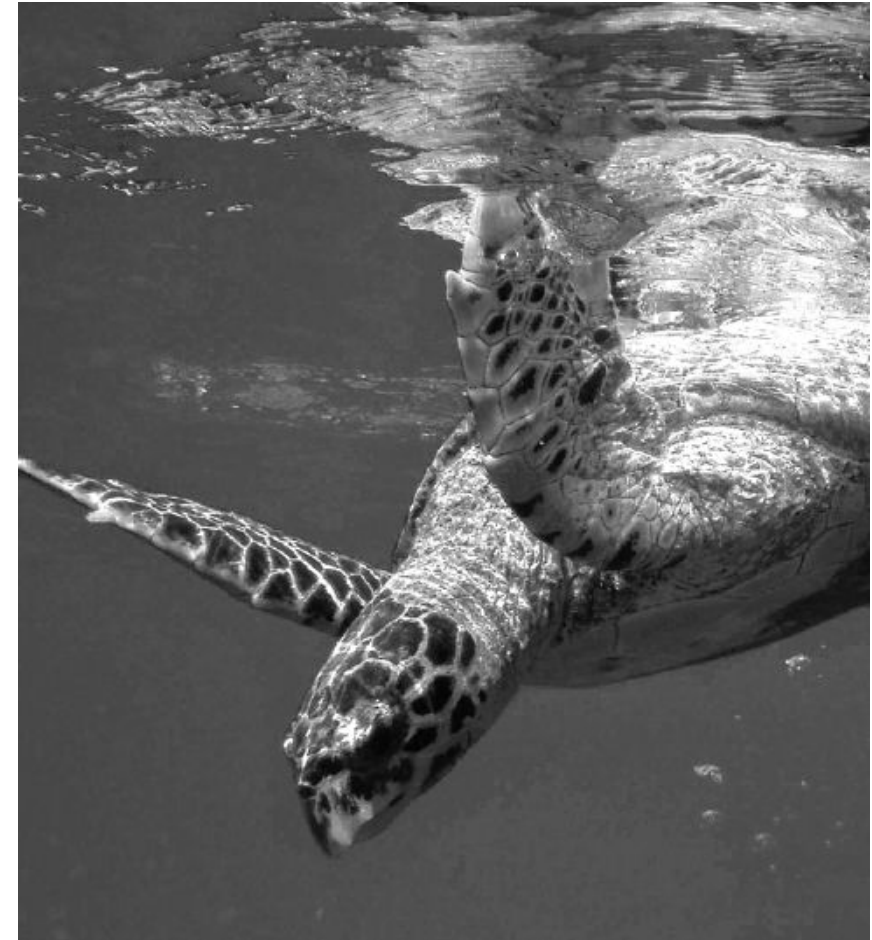
STRATEGY 4 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

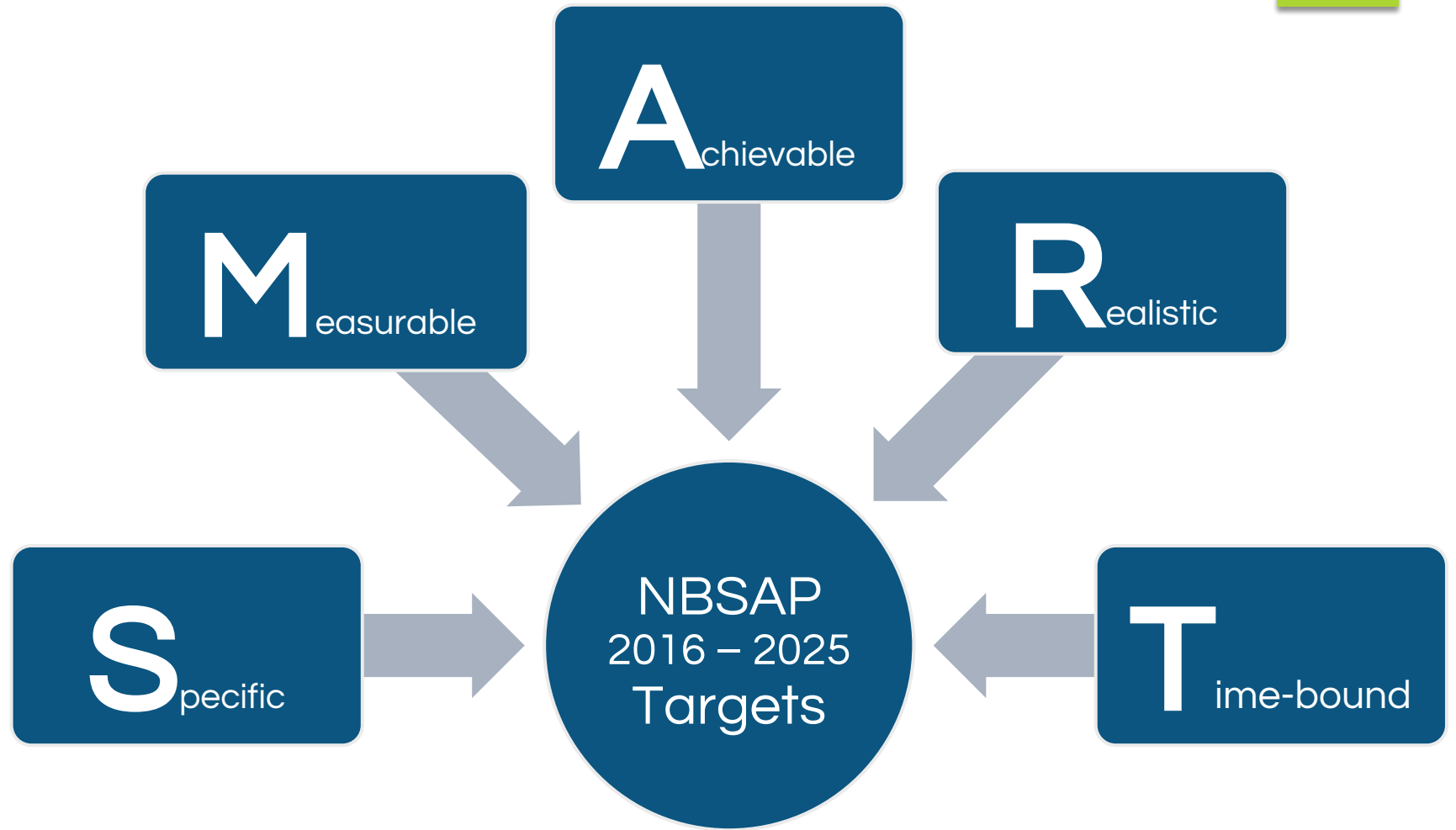


STRATEGY 5 - ADDRESS THREATS TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY



STRATEGY 6 - STRENGTHEN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION





Outline of NBSAP

NBSAP VISION

A nation of people that co-exist with nature and has taken the right steps to fully appreciate, conserve, sustainably use, and equitably access and share benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services

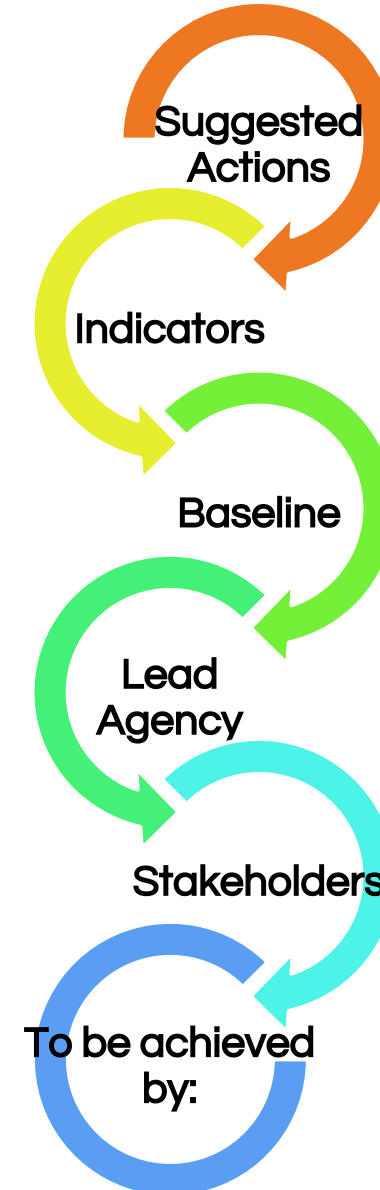
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- The people of this generation and the generations to come reserves the right to access and share benefits of rich biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Responsibility of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity lies on everyone's shoulders and shall be taken as a shared responsibility;
- Biodiversity shall be mainstreamed into all sectors and in a manner whereby monitoring progress and accountability is ensured.

STRATEGIES

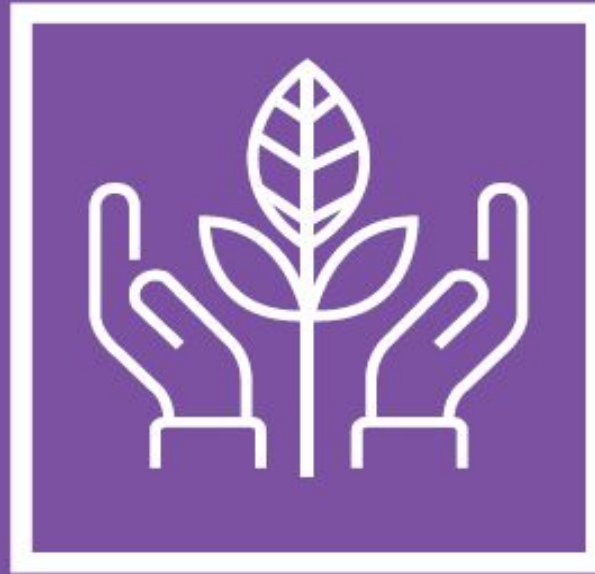


TARGETS



IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN



**STRATEGY 1 – STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE,
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR
BIODIVERSITY**



STRATEGY 1

STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY

TARGETS

T1

1. By 2020 governance on biodiversity conservation is strengthened at local and national level

T2

2. By 2020 enforcement of laws and regulations on biodiversity are strengthened

T3

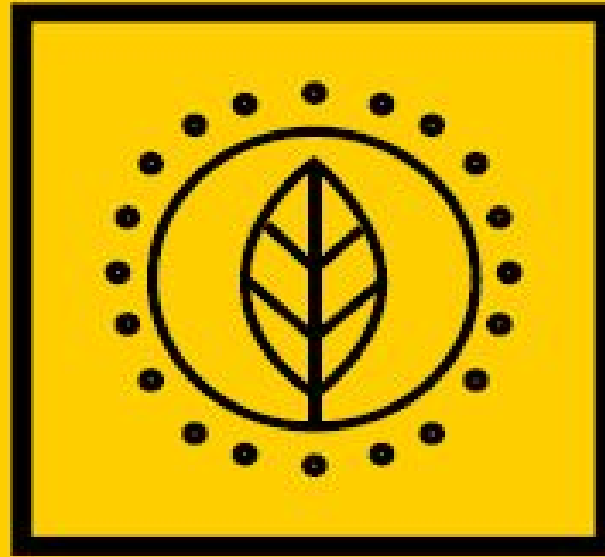
3. By 2025 mainstream biodiversity into island, atoll, sectoral and national plans

T4

4. 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

TARGETS

TARGET	SUGGESTED ACTIONS	INDICATOR	BASELINE	LEAD AGENCY	STAKEHOLDERS	BY
1. By 2020 governance on biodiversity conservation is strengthened at local and national level	Revise existing mandates of all government offices including local governments to incorporate and/or identify their respective responsibilities in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation	Revised mandates with no conflicts and overlaps on biodiversity	Existing mandates	MEE	PO, AGO, LGA, EPA	2018
	Assign and train an officer to address environment related issues at atoll level	Number of environment officers at atoll level		EPA	LGA, CSC, MNU	2016
	Revise existing school curriculum to include environmental conservation at all levels of primary and secondary education	Revised curriculum		MEE	EPA, MOFA, MOE, NIE, MNU	2020
2. By 2020 enforcement of laws and regulations on biodiversity are strengthened	Identify and address gaps in enforcing legal frameworks	Number of gaps identified New regulations to address gaps	Existing laws and regulations on biodiversity	MEE	EPA, AGO	2016
	Strengthen Environmental Police	Number of trained staff Number of cases addressed by Environmental Crime Unit	Existing laws and regulations on biodiversity	MPS	MEE, EPA, MOFA, local councils	2020



**STRATEGY 2 - ENHANCING COMMUNICATION
AND OUTREACH THROUGH AWARENESS
PROGRAMMES AND CAPACITY
BUILDING**



STRATEGY 2

ENHANCING COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH
THROUGH AWARENESS PROGRAMMES AND
CAPACITY BUILDING

TARGETS

T5

5. By 2020 people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably

T6

6. 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

T7

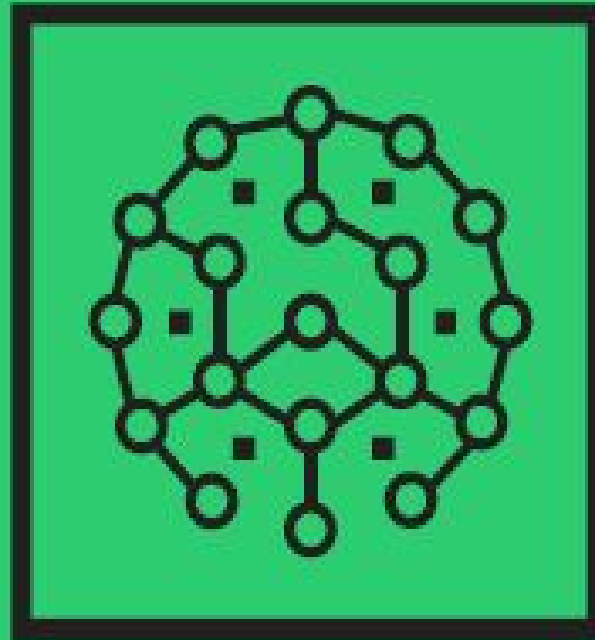
7. By 2020 law enforcement officials are aware of the national laws, regulations and international obligations of Maldives and enforce them to conserve biodiversity

T8

8. 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

TARGETS

TARGET	SUGGESTED ACTIONS	INDICATOR	BASELINE	LEAD AGENCY	STAKEHOLDERS	BY
5. By 2025 people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	Baseline survey to measure current awareness on biodiversity	Baseline survey	Existing survey reports	MEE		2016
	Conduct nationwide awareness programmes for island communities, businesses, government staff, policy makers, expatriates, NGOs, children, youth, fishermen, tourism and other industries	Number of people reached through different awareness programmes Perception survey	Awareness programmes conducted thus far	MEE	Media	2025
	Conduct general awareness through various mediums	Number of people reached	Awareness programmes conducted thus far	MEE	Media, MOE	2024
	Review awareness index in 2025	Awareness index	Baseline survey	MEE		2025
6. 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	Conduct awareness programmes for the relevant government officials in government and private sector	Proportion of parliamentarians, judiciary, elected officials and decision makers that participated in the awareness activities	Existing plans, laws and regulations	MEE		2020
	Conduct targeted training for government officials and civil servants through the inclusion of biodiversity in training modules	Number of government officials trained	Training modules of civil service	MEE	CSC	2025
7. By 2020 law enforcement	Conduct awareness programmes and specialised training for enforcement	Number of awareness programmes/number	Number of awareness	EPA	MEE, MPS, MCS, Mal-	2020 6/25/2016



STRATEGY 3 - WORK TOGETHER GLOBALLY FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



STRATEGY 3

WORK TOGETHER GLOBALLY FOR
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

TARGETS

T9

9. By 2020
international trade in
endangered species
of wild fauna and flora
are regulated

T10

10. By 2020
Cartagena Protocol
on Biosafety is
implemented in
Maldives

T11

11. By 2022 fair and
equitable access to
genetic resources and
associated traditional
knowledge and fair and
equitable sharing of
benefits arising from
them are regulated

T12

12. By 2025 invasive alien
species pathways are
identified and priority
species are controlled or
eradicated, and measures
are in place to manage
pathways to prevent their
introduction and
establishment



STRATEGY 4 – ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES



STRATEGY 4

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL
RESOURCES

TARGETS

T13

13. By 2020 all major fishery including aquaculture and mariculture are managed and harvested sustainably

T14

14. By 2017 fertilizers, insecticides, pesticide and excess nutrient management are sustainably managed

T15

15. By 2017 at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts

T16

16. By 2020 at the latest, positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied



STRATEGY 5 – ADDRESS THREATS TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY



STRATEGY 5

ADDRESS THREATS TO CONSERVE
BIODIVERSITY

TARGETS

T17

17. By 2025 pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems due to anthropogenic activities and climate change are minimised.

T18

18. By 2025, at least 10% of coral reef area, 20% of wetlands and mangroves and at least one sand bank and one uninhabited island from each atoll are under some form of protection and management.

T19

19. By 2025, impacted ecosystems that provide essential services related to water, human health, wellbeing and livelihood are restored significantly.

T20

20. By 2025 rate of loss of all natural habitats are identified and where rate of loss is high, the rate of loss is at least halved or where feasible, brought close to zero



STRATEGY 5

ADDRESS THREATS TO CONSERVE
BIODIVERSITY

T21

21. By 2020, prevent extinction of locally known threatened species

T22

22. By 2018 illegal trade of locally protected species is eliminated

T23

23. By 2020 pollution from waste and sewage has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions and biodiversity.



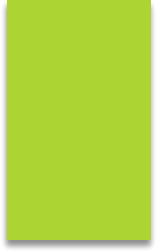
**STRATEGY 6 - STRENGTHEN INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE
MOBILISATION**



STRATEGY 5

STRENGTHEN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

TARGETS



T24

24. By 2025 genetic diversity of cultivated and traditionally used medicinal plants and animals including socio-economically and culturally valuable species and their associated traditional knowledge is maintained to prevent genetic erosion and safeguard their diversity.

T25

25. By 2025 national data system on the status of key ecosystems, species and genetic diversity are in place and science based technologies related to biodiversity are improved, shared and transferred.

T26

26. By 2025 innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation are established.

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

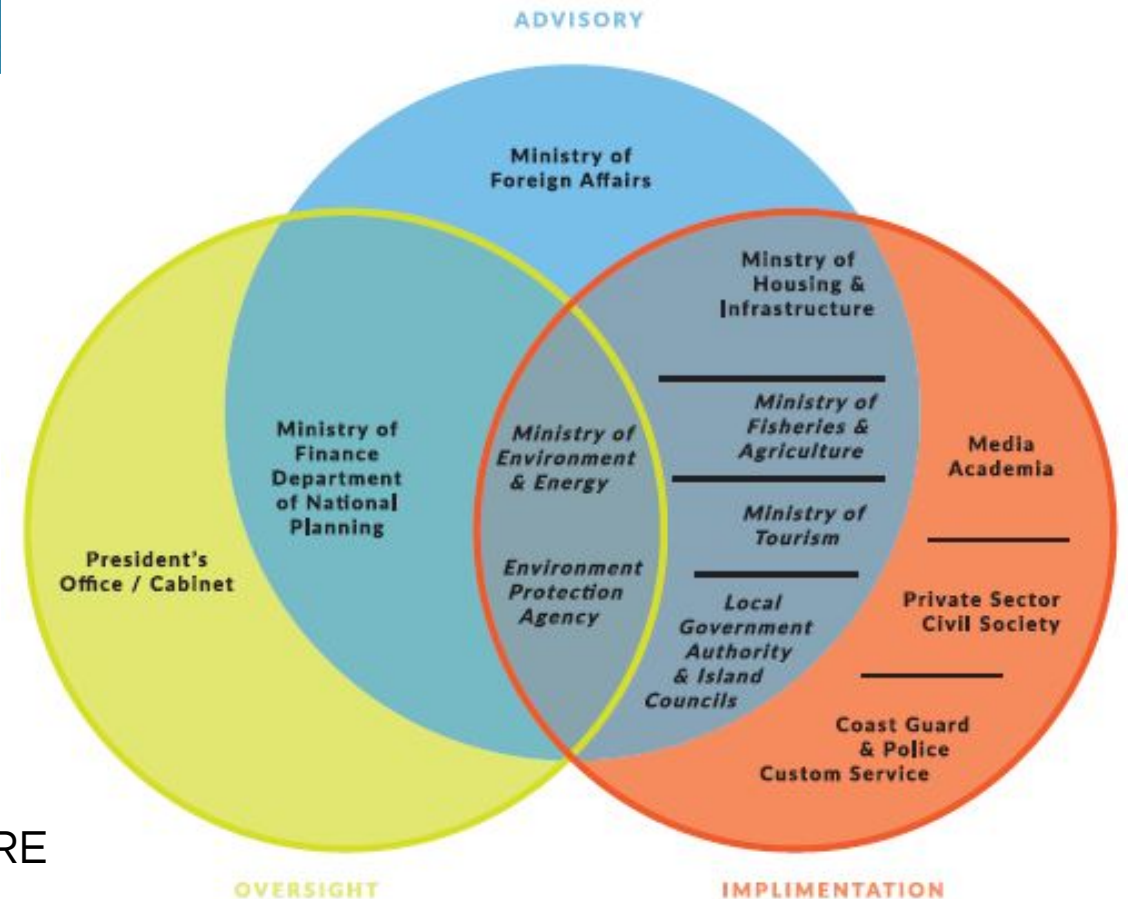
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION STRUCTURE



Resource Mobilization Plan

SUGGESTED PRIORITY ORDER	TARGET	SUGGESTED ACTIONS	COSTABLE ACTION NEEDS	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST (MVR)	LEAD AGENCY	LEAD STAKEHOLDERS	TIME PERIOD	TOTAL NO. OF YEARS	TOTAL COST (MVR)
3	V. Address threats to conserve biodiversity								
	17. By 2025 pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems due to anthropogenic activities and climate change are minimized	Provide 30% of daytime peak load of electricity demand in all inhabited islands through renewable sources	- Existing MEE Staff² - Cost of green technologies (or cost of subsidies)		MEE	MEA, Utilities	2016-2020	5	3,084,000,000 (funding secured)
		Establish an inventory of sea grass beds, mangroves, wetlands and swamps	- Existing MEE Staff² - Hire database expert - Fund research by academic and other experts to populate database	800,000	MEE	MOFA, local councils	2016-2018	3	2,400,000
		Asses and identify specific anthropogenic impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems	- Existing MRC Staff² - Cost of monitoring – staff, equipment, database development	1,000,000	MRC	EPA	2019-2023	5	5,000,000
		Identify and assess the impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems due to ocean acidification and elevated sea surface temperature	- Existing MEE Staff² - Cost of monitoring – staff, equipment, database development	1,000,000	MEE	EPA, MRC	2018-2022	5	5,000,000
		Identify gaps and where necessary formulate and review policies, laws and regulations to decrease anthropogenic and climate change impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems	- Existing MEE Staff² - Cost of monitoring – staff, equipment, database development	350,000	MEE	EPA	2020-2025	6	2,100,000
	18. By 2025, at least 10% of coral reef area, 20% of wetlands and mangroves and at least one sand bank and one	Survey and identify significant ecosystems that needs to be protected	- Existing EPA Staff - Cost of monitoring – staff, equipment, database development	450,000	EPA	Local councils	2016-2018	3	1,350,000
		Maldives is declared a Biosphere Reserve by	Existing MEE Staff²	9,000,000	MEE	EPA, MOT.	2016-2017	2	18,000,000

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

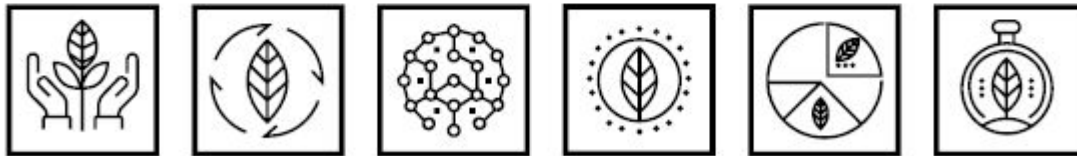
Cost estimate: At least **MVR 342 million**

NBSAP Implementation

2016 -2025

NBSAP

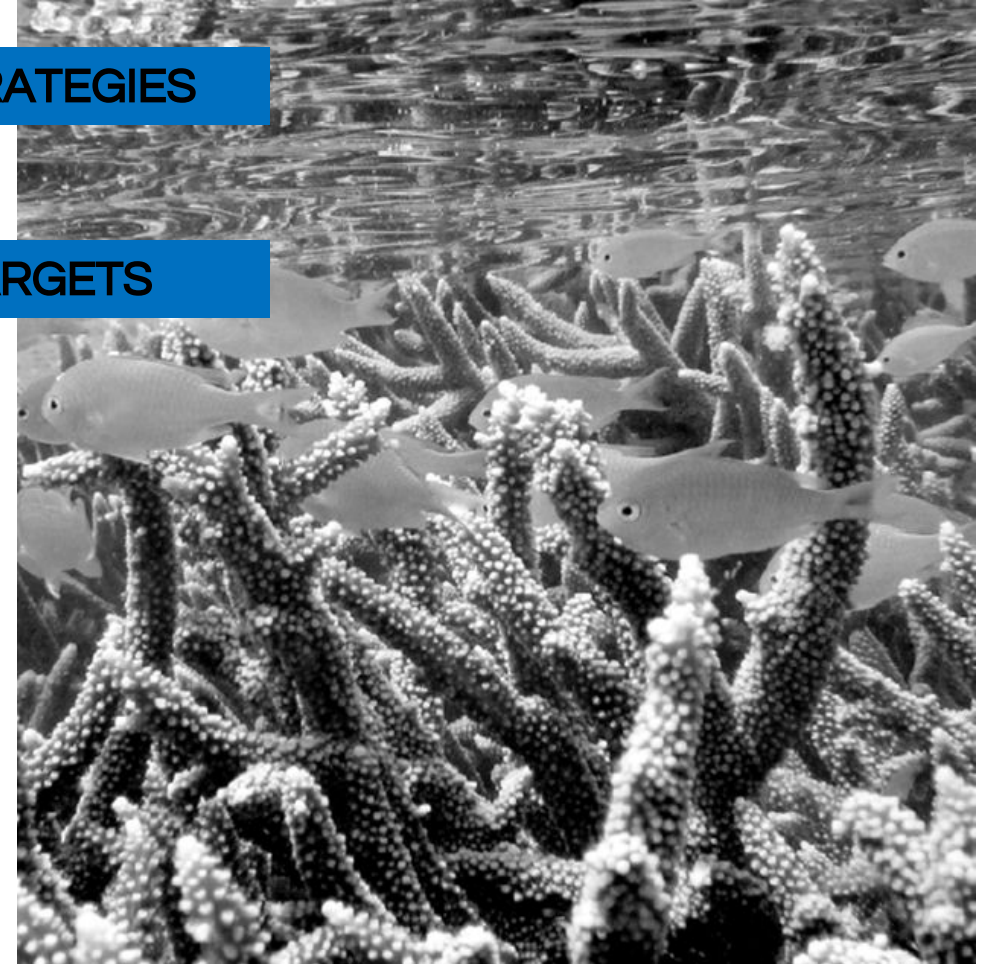
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY
& ACTION PLAN



REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

6 STRATEGIES

26 TARGETS



THANK YOU!

