



MALDIVES ROADMAP FOR ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC STATISTICS

National Partners

Ministry of Tourism

Ministry of Construction and Infrastructure

Ministry of Fisheries & Ocean Resources

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation

Utility Regulation Authority

Maldives Land Survey Authority

Local Government Authority

Housing Development Corporation

Island Councils

Maldives Marine Research Institute

Waste Management Corporation

FENAKA

STELCO

MWSC

STO



MALDIVES ROADMAP FOR ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC STATISTICS

June 2024

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Abbreviations

SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
MBS	Maldives Bureau of Statistics
ADB	Asian Development Bank
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SNA	System of National Accounts
MoCCEE	Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy
PO	President's Office
STELCO	State Electric Company Limited
GHG	Green House Gas
URA	Utility Regulatory Authority
GIS	Geographic Information System
MLSA	Maldives Land and Survey Authority
MWSC	Male' Water and Sewerage Company
STO	State Trading Organization
FENAKA	Fenaka Corporation Limited
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
SF-MST	The Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism
WAMCO	Waste Management Corporation Limited
LGA	Local Government Authority
MOPA	Maldives Ocean Plastics Alliance
MAWC	Male' Aerated Water Company
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
MMRI	Maldives Marine Research Institute
MoFOR	Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources
ENDhERI	Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands
NCRMF	National Coral Reef Monitoring Framework
OECD	Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures

Executive Summary

The islands of the Maldives enjoy the benefits of unique and abundant natural resources, which drive economic growth and enhance social development within the nation, while also recognizing the intrinsic value of their coral reefs and marine ecosystems that support biodiversity, sustain local communities, and contribute to global environmental health. The country has largely embraced sustainability in utilizing natural resources for its main economic activities, namely tourism and fisheries. Additionally, the Maldives has emerged as a leader and advocate for small islands in both local and international platforms, addressing to the impact of climate change and championing environmental sustainability. Recognizing the importance of preserving these resources for future generations, sustainability principles have been integrated into government policies and sectoral development plans.

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is an international statistical standard that integrates environmental and economic data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interactions between the environment and the economy. It enables the measurement of a country's environmental assets, the contribution of natural resources to the economy, the impact of economic activity on the environment, and the effectiveness of policies aimed at sustainable development. Statistics and indicators derived from the SEEA support policymakers in making informed decisions that balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

The main objective of the Maldives Roadmap for Environmental-Economic Statistics is to identify national policy priorities and pathways for improving integrated environmental-economic statistics, in alignment with the SEEA, along with establishing a timeline for setting up the accounts and supporting their integration into government strategies and plans to strengthen the country's overall sustainable development policies. This roadmap identifies the institutional mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities of stakeholders in the compilation and use of priority accounts, in line with existing legal and institutional frameworks. Furthermore, the implementation of the roadmap will assist the Maldives in fulfilling the reporting obligations of multilateral environmental agreements to which the country is a signatory.

In the preparation of this roadmap, an assessment of the national vision and concerns related to the environment, existing policies and plans as well as existing SEEA-related activities were conducted based on the Environment Statistics: Diagnostic Tool for Strategic Planning¹ (ESCAP, 2019). This was supported by an extensive multi-stakeholder consultation to identify key areas of national policy priorities, existing data, and priority accounts. This roadmap outlines a stepwise approach to establishing SEEA accounts, prioritizing them based on short, medium to long-term basis.

¹ Environment Statistics: Diagnostic Tool for Strategic Planning

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/07_Environmental_Statistics-Diagnostic_Tool_V1.1.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwilk9nas7SGAxXCxDgGHTofCZMQFnoECBEQAQ&usq=AOvVaw2cPZaAUo-RG3HldNFSs3-x

Short-term (2024-2025):

four priorities, five accounts for immediate implementation within the next two years.

Priorities	Associated account(s)	Expected accomplishment year
Waste management with a specific linkage to the tourism sector	Waste accounts by tourism activity ²	2024
Biodiversity with the initial focus on corals	Ocean accounts with a focus on coral, extent, and condition ³	2025
Energy with a specific linkage to the tourism sector	Energy accounts by tourism activity ²	2025
	GHG emissions by tourism activity ²	2025
Coastal erosion and development	Land accounts ⁴	2024

² Following the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST) recently adopted at the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2024 https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/BG-4a-SF-MST-E.pdf.

³ Following the Technical Guidance on Ocean Accounting <https://www.oceanaccounts.org/technical-guidance-on-ocean-accounting-2/>.

⁴ Following the SEEA Central Framework <https://seea.un.org/content/seea-central-framework>.
noECBEQAQ&usg=AOvVaw2cPZaAUo-RG3HldNFSs3-x

Medium – Long term (2025-2030):

five priorities, eight accounts for medium to long term implementation until 2030.

Priorities	Associated account(s)
Water availability and wastewater	Water asset account
	Supply and Use table for water
	Water emission account
Biodiversity	Ocean accounts: mangrove and seagrass extent and condition
	Ocean services accounts
Vegetation Loss	Land Accounts
Agrochemical	Agriculture accounts (focus on soil contamination)
Fisheries with the focus on reef fish	Asset accounts for fisheries resources (focus on stock of reef fish)

The organizational roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the roadmap are assigned based on their mandates and institutional arrangements within the government. The lead agency of each of the five short-term priority accounts is accountable for accounts compilation, while MBS plays an overall coordinating role in the implementation of this roadmap.

SECTION 1:

Introduction

The islands of the Maldives enjoy the benefits of unique and abundant natural resources, which drive economic growth and enhance social development within the nation, while also recognizing the intrinsic value of their coral reefs and marine ecosystems that support biodiversity, sustain local communities, and contribute to global environmental health. The country has largely embraced sustainability in utilizing natural resources for its main economic activities, namely tourism and fisheries. Additionally, the Maldives has emerged as a leader and advocate for small islands in both local and international platforms, addressing to the impact of climate change and championing environmental sustainability. Recognizing the importance of preserving these resources for future generations, sustainability principles have been integrated into government policies and sectoral development plans. As significant policy documents and strategic action plans, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the five-year Strategic Action Plan of the current administration, and long-term Strategic Action Plans, are currently undergoing formulation and review, a crucial opportunity emerges to integrate integrated statistics and indicators derived from environmental-economic accounts into the monitoring frameworks of national policies and plans.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compiled in accordance with the System of National Accounts (SNA), in current practice is being used to measure economic growth, but without accounting for sustainability and broader concepts of wellbeing. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) complements the SNA as an international statistical standard that integrates environmental and economic data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interactions between the environment and the economy. It enables the measurement of the country's environmental assets, the contribution of natural resources to the economy, the impact of economic activity on the environment, and the effectiveness of policies aimed at sustainable development. Statistics and indicators derived from the SEEA support policymakers in making informed decisions that balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

The main objective of the Maldives Roadmap for Environmental-Economic Statistics is to identify national policy priorities and pathways for improving integrated environmental-economic statistics, in alignment with the SEEA, along with establishing a timeline for accounts' setup and supporting their integration into government strategies and plans to strengthen the country's overall sustainable development policies. This roadmap identifies the institutional mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities of stakeholders in compilation and use of the priority accounts, in line with existing legal and institutional frameworks. Further, the implementation of the roadmap will assist the Maldives in fulfilling the reporting obligations of multilateral environmental agreements to which the country is a signatory.

SECTION 2:

Process of Roadmap Development

The process of the roadmap's development was initiated by Maldives Bureau of Statistics (MBS) in collaboration with relevant ministries, government agencies and institutes, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The development of the roadmap followed a multi-faceted approach as presented in Figure 1.

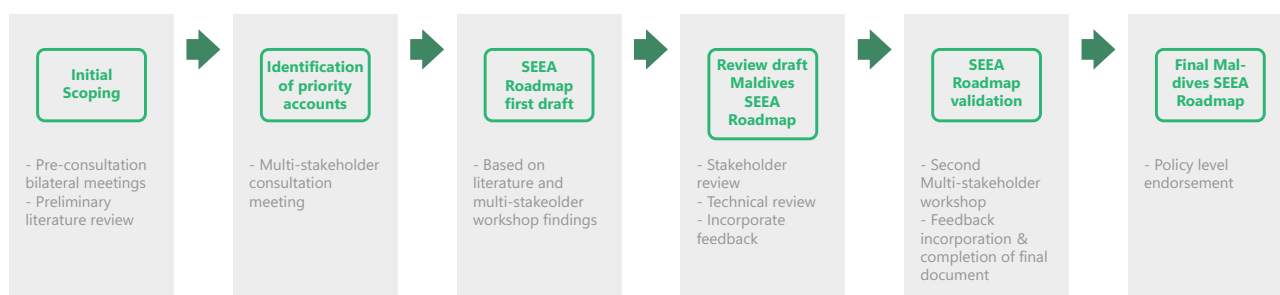


Figure 1: The roadmap process

Initial scoping consultations with lead government agencies [Maldives Bureau of Statistics (MBS), Ministry of Climate Change Environment & Energy (MCCEE), and President's Office (PO)], responsible for policy, decision making and the implementation of the roadmap, were conducted to identify existing institutional frameworks, priorities, and legal instruments in place. Upon the completion of the initial consultations, an assessment of the national vision and concerns related to the environment, existing policies and plans as well as existing SEEA-related activities was conducted based on the Environment Statistics: Diagnostic Tool for Strategic Planning⁵ (ESCAP, 2019). This Diagnostic Tool focuses on strategic planning for implementing environment statistics. It is intended to guide early-stage, structured conversations among stakeholders. The tool assists with identifying policy priorities, foundational information, stakeholders, and institutional mechanisms necessary to develop a national workplan for improving environment statistics.

A multi-stakeholder consultation workshop⁶ was conducted to identify data demands to address national environmental-economic priorities including their associated accounts. The two-day multi-stakeholder workshop from 5th to 6th March 2024 was attended by high-level policymakers and technical staff from a wide range of stakeholders, including lead ministries responsible for policy, decision making and implementation of roadmap, research institutions, regulatory authorities, service providers, and relevant institutions and agencies. The deliberations of the two-day workshop resulted in the identification of short-term and medium to long-term priorities. The discussion summary table is included in Appendix 1.

5 Environment Statistics: Diagnostic Tool for Strategic Planning-https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/07_Environmental_Statistics-Diagnostic_Tool_V1.1.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwilk9nas7SGAxXCxDgGHTofCZMQFnoECBEQAQ&usg=AOvVaw-2cPZaAUo-RG3HldNFSs3-x

6 The summary report of the multi-stakeholder workshop is in the Appendix 1 of this document.

SECTION 3:

Consultation Process Outcomes

The main outcome of the multi-stakeholder workshop was the identification of national concerns, environmental-economic priorities and key SEEA accounts. The priority accounts for the Maldives to pursue, categorized under two timeframes – short and medium to long-term.

Short-term priorities

These accounts refer to activities that can be picked up immediately in the next two years in the time-frame of 2024-2025.

Medium to long term priorities

These accounts refer to activities that fall within the period from 2025 to 2030.

Short-term priorities and associated accounts (2024-2025):

Through the plenary discussion, the following four areas were selected as the short-term priority accounts of the country.

1. Waste management⁷ (with a specific linkage to the tourism sector):

Solid and hazardous waste management is recognized as a critical environmental issue. The average rate of solid waste generation in Malé is 0.8-1kg/person/day; in atolls it is 0.3-0.5 kg/person/day, and in the resort islands 2.5kg/person/day (Asian Development Bank 2007) .⁸

Waste generated by resorts is significantly higher than the waste generated by islands. The data of waste generated from resorts can be easily collected in comparison to local islands. Waste accounts to be produced will follow the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST) recently adopted at the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2024.

2. Biodiversity⁹ (with the initial focus on corals):

Developmental activities such as reclamation, land clearance and infrastructure development are among the major causes of loss of habitats and biodiversity. Loss of coastal habitats, including lagoons, reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves in the Maldives is particularly associated with dredging of harbors and reclamation. In addition to coastal developmental activities, coral bleaching due to an increase in sea surface temperature, rising extraction of reef fish for tourism-related consumption and the consistent removal of live bait from the same coastal areas are thought to exert significant pressure on the health of coastal reef ecosystems (Maldives- Country Analysis- World Bank, 2024)¹⁰. The main pillars of the country's economy are highly dependent on the extent and condition of the coral reefs. Additionally, new policies to understand the economic impacts of eco-tourism (specifically in protected areas) to local communities, is one of the priority areas of the government. The ocean accounts under this priority area will therefore focus on coral extent and condition.

7 Policy interests include waste generated at source from resorts and inhabited islands, industrial islands; waste exported for recycling; hazardous waste generation and management; waste emissions and open burning.

8 https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32188/environment-assessment-maldives.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjs0_XqubSGAxWl3TgGHXT0CaUQFnoECA4QAQ&usq=AOvVaw2E3njzM0vz9M2kOxqpRbfr

9 Policy interests include extent of ecosystems; condition of ecosystems, resource use (ocean/reef/terrestrial); protected and endangered species; red list of species; conservation impact measures; ecosystem-based adaptation and effectiveness; protected area management effectiveness; ecosystem valuation; blue carbon; restoration effort valuation; biodiversity dependent sectors (Fisheries/Tourism and Agriculture).

10 Maldives- Country Analysis- World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/publication/maldives-country-environmental-analysis>

3. Energy¹¹ (with a specific linkage to the tourism sector):

The provision of energy within the Maldives remains a critical factor in fostering economic growth. The primary sources of energy encompass diesel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene, jet fuel, and solar energy. Diesel, with fuel imports accounting for 84% in 2010, 80% in 2011, and 70% in 2012, stands out as the most prominently imported fuel type of the country. In the Maldives, the most significant energy conversion is from diesel to electricity. Nearly 100% of electricity produced from diesel-based systems (Maldives Energy Authority 2012).

The fuel consumption and supply data are readily accessible within the residential islands of the Maldives, facilitated by utility service providers such as STELCO and Fenaka. However, within the tourism sector, a significant consumer of diesel, comprehensive data regarding fuel consumption remains elusive. This knowledge gap impedes accurate assessments of both fuel utilization and associated emissions, critical for informed decision-making. Given the Maldives' commitment to attaining net-zero emissions by 2030, it becomes imperative to ascertain the precise extent of fuel consumption, particularly within the tourism industry. Under this priority area, two accounts will be produced: namely, energy and GHG accounts with specific linkages to tourism in accordance with the SF-MST.

4. Coastal erosion and development¹²:

Land is the scarcest resource in the Maldives and makes up only about 1% of the total area (Ministry of Environment Energy and Water 2007). Due to the small size of the islands, the whole land area is considered as a coastal zone. Coastal development and modifications have exponentially increased over the past decade. Coastal modifications are conducted to prevent rapid beach erosion, improve accessibility to islands, cater to the demand for land for settlement, infrastructure, and development and mitigate the impacts of climate change (Maldives- Country Analysis- World Bank, 2024)¹³.

Natural coastal environments have complex hydrodynamic patterns that play crucial roles in various ecological processes, such as nutrient cycling, sediment transport, and the distribution of marine life. These coastal modifications have irreversible impacts on the delicate balance of coastal ecosystems, by altering the flow of water, leading to changes in sediment deposition and erosion patterns. This alteration in sediment dynamics can exacerbate erosion along the coastline, as it disrupts the natural processes that help stabilize shorelines.

It is important to understand the changes in land area over time. Therefore, land accounts can play a crucial role in steering the process towards sustainable practices. The data for land accounts are readily available, therefore land accounts will be produced under this priority area.

11 Policy interests include solar uptake; emissions and pollution; electricity generation; diesel fossil fuel dependency and imports; energy generation by sectors (transport, tourism); renewable energy generation; grid performance; renewable energy diversification (wind and hydro); emissions from transport sector.

12 Policy interests include shoreline reduction/change; seawall protection; ecosystem-based protection measures.

13 Maldives- Country Analysis- World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/publication/maldives-country-environmental-analysis>

The following figure (Figure 2) indicates the selected four priority areas and the respective accounts:

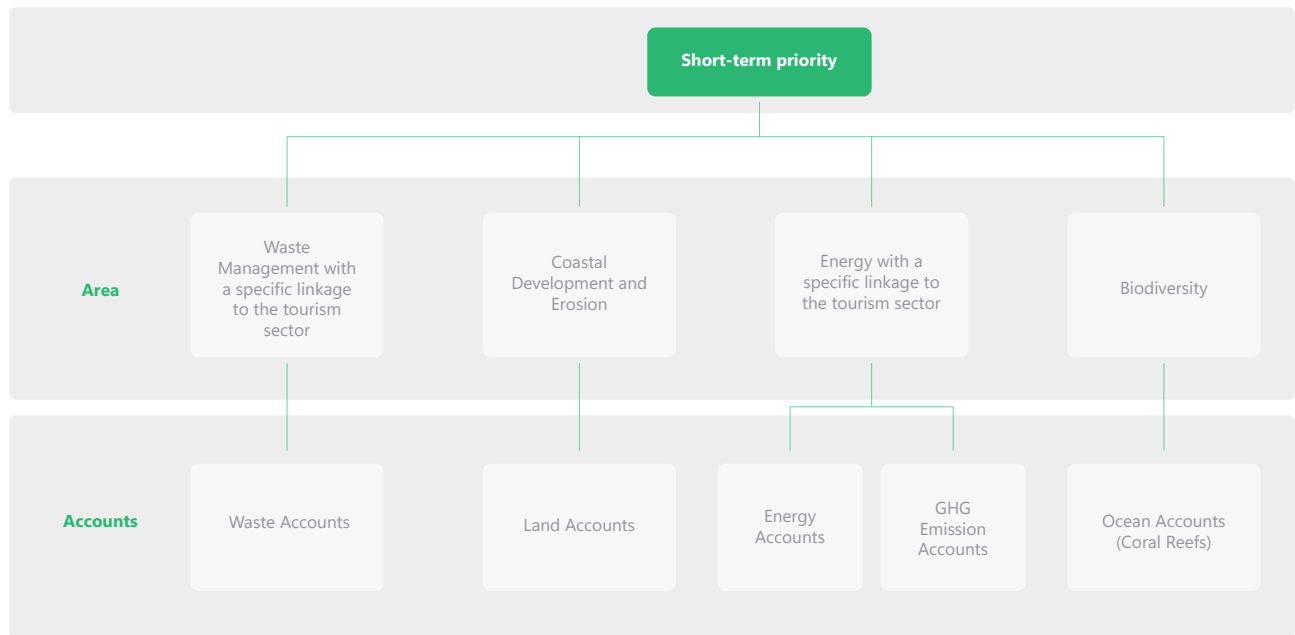


Figure 2: Proposed short-term accounts

Medium to long term priorities and associated accounts (2025-2030):

The following figure indicates the medium to long term priority areas and respective accounts:

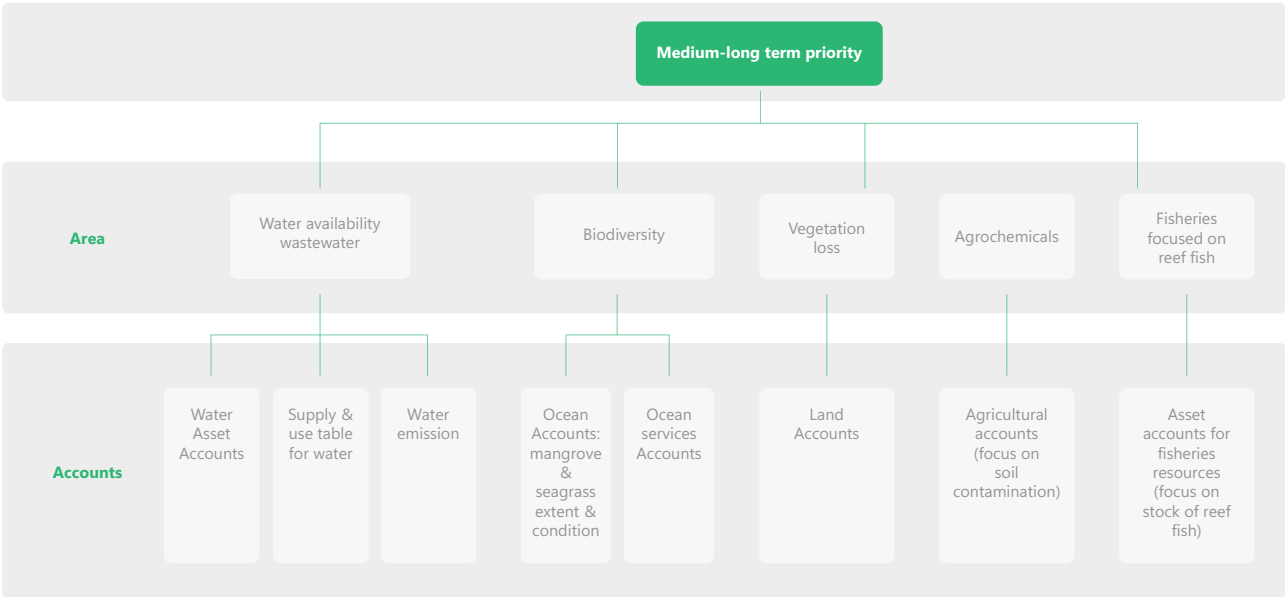
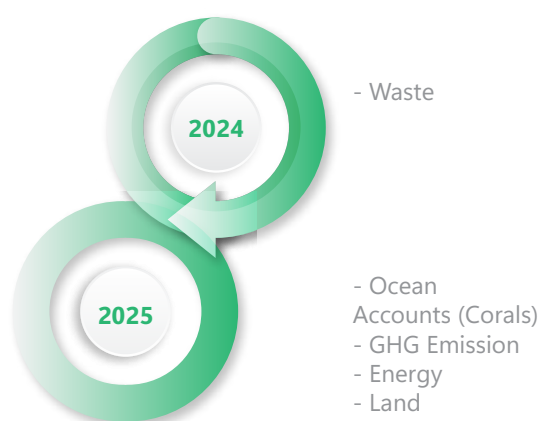


Figure 3: Proposed medium to long term accounts

SECTION 4: Short-Term Priority Accounts & Recommendations

As the short-term priorities, the accounts for waste (with a linkage to tourism) are to be established in 2024. Land, Energy & GHG emissions (with a linkage to tourism), and Ocean accounts (with the focus on coral extent and condition) are to be established by 2025.



Account	Goal, required data/steps, possible constraints	Lead and Relevant Agencies	Timeline for First Account
Land	<p>Goal: Creation of land cover and use accounts resources accounts.</p> <p>Required data/steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the data for land cover and use accounts is already available, though improvements in data quality and updates would facilitate the compilation of the accounts. These data are collected and updated as and when required. Existing data include GIS data, MLSA land registrations, Tide data, size of vegetation area, plot areas in coastal zones, developmental projects data, agricultural islands, and harbor development data, data in Land Use Plans. <p>Possible constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land cover and use accounts would require building knowledge of GIS systems by MBS. Limited data accessibility, quality and availability. There is no formal agreement on land classification, type of land and limited access to satellite imagery. <p>Frequency of data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data to be collected every two years, depending on population and land area. 	<p>Lead Agency: MBS</p> <p>Partner Agency: MCCEE, Maldives Land and Survey Authority, Housing Development Corporation, Ministry of Construction and Infrastructure, URA, Local Government Authority.</p> <p>Accounts management: MBS</p>	2025

Account	Goal, required data/steps, possible constraints	Lead and Relevant Agencies	Timeline for First Account
Energy and GHG Emissions with a linkage to tourism	<p>Goal: Creation of energy consumption with specific linkages to tourism sector and GHG emission accounts that inform climate change policy) in SF-MST.</p> <p>Required data/steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the data for energy accounts is already available, though improvements in data quality and updates would facilitate the compilation of the accounts. • Existing data includes data from STELCO and FENAKA on power generation, import data of fuels from STO and Villa, Vehicle registrations (Mins. Transport), import data from Customs, power generation data from resorts, service provider registered in URA. <p>Possible constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps include data being scattered and collected in different methods. • Limited expertise and lead agency capacity. <p>Frequency of data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data to be collected every year. 	<p>Lead Agency: Utility Regulatory Authority (URA)</p> <p>Partner Agency: Ministry of Tourism, MBS, STELCO, Fenaka, MWSC, STO, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation</p> <p>Accounts management: MBS</p> <p>Data collection: Contributors to data: Island Councils, MoT, STO, FENAKA, STELCO, Citizen Scientists, MWSC.</p>	2025
Waste with a linkage to tourism	<p>Required data/steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maldives Bureau of Statistics has already begun the process of establishment of waste accounts. • Existing data includes the waste management center registries in URA, data from waste transfer stations in greater Male' region, registered vessels landing waste to Thilafushi, data from private company's collecting waste (Parley, MOPA, MWSC), data from private companies producing pet bottles (MWSC, MAWC). <p>Relevant Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Male' Waste Management project • Maldives Clean Environment Project. • Waste Accounts (MBS) • PoPs project (MCCEE) <p>Possible constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper waste data is collected, therefore there is not one platform for waste data. • Data in reports are not available to public, most produced in projects. • Waste collected at transfer station is not weighed rather the weight is considered based on tonnage of the vehicle or vessel. • Waste is mixed therefore, actual contribution from each type of waste is not determined. • Waste transfer is assigned to 3rd parties where they collect waste from different resorts and there is no way to identify the source. • Limited experts on waste management. <p>Frequency of data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data to be collected every two years. 	<p>Lead Agency: MBS</p> <p>Partner Agency: MoT, Waste Department- MCCEE, WAMCO, LGA</p> <p>Accounts management: MBS</p> <p>Data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection: Implementation of projects for Waste Accounts by MCCEE. • Contributors to data: Island Councils, MoT, URA, WAMCO, NGO, Civil Society, Citizen Scientists. 	2024

Account	Goal, required data/steps, possible constraints	Lead and Relevant Agencies	Timeline for First Account
Ocean	<p>Goal: to create ocean accounts with a focus on coral extent and condition.</p> <p>Required data/steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing data is available for coral reefs. The existing data includes Satellite data and percentage of live coral cover. <p>Relevant Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENDhERI NCRMF Noo Raajje (live coral cover data) EIAs OECM Coral surveys Regenerate Project (Coral Topology and Classification) <p>Possible constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not consolidated in one platform (scattered across organizations). The coral reef extent mapped using LANDSAT by Naseer & Hatcher (2004), was believed to the limit of 30m detection. <p>Frequency of data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data to be collected every two years. 	<p>Lead Agency: Environment Department- MCCEE</p> <p>Partner Agency: MoT, MMRI, MoFOR, MBS</p> <p>Accounts management: MBS</p> <p>Data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline and centralize data reporting from relevant projects to The Coral Database¹⁴ maintained by MMRI. Implementation of projects for Ocean Accounts by MCCEE Contributors to data: MFOR, MoT, NGO, Civil Society, Citizen Scientists. 	2025

Table 1: Priority accounts and recommendations

¹⁴ <https://www.coraldatabase.gov.mv/>

SECTION 5: Institutional Roles & Responsibilities

The implementation of this roadmap necessitates a close collaboration across relevant ministries, government agencies and other institutions, led by the led entities identified in Table 1 in accordance with their existing mandates, and legal and institutional frameworks. The lead entities are accountable for the accounts production while partner agency provides a supporting role to Lead Agency. The Maldives Bureau of Statistics is to play a coordinating role and conducts monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the roadmap.

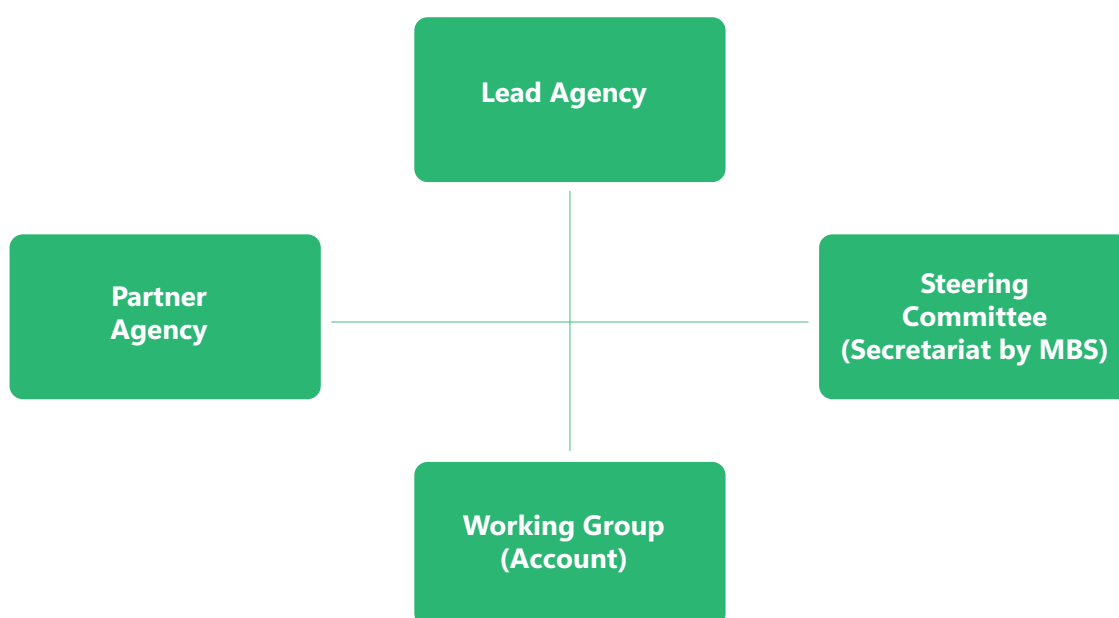


Figure 4: The overall institutional setup for each account

Lead Agency:

Lead agency takes overall responsibility for accounts and is responsible for the development, data collection, management, and reporting of priority accounts and coordinating among various stakeholders involved in the process. This involves working closely with government agencies, industry representatives, and other relevant organizations to ensure alignment and collaboration. Further, lead agency will oversee the works of working group for the accounts.

Responsibilities of the Lead Agency:

1. Oversee the collection, validation, and management of data as well as production of priority accounts. This involves establishing data collection and compilation protocols, coordinating data sharing agreements, and ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.
2. Be responsible for developing or refining methodologies for measuring and reporting on priority accounts. This includes establishing standards, guidelines, and best practices for data collection, calculation, and reporting.
3. Play a key role in building capacity among stakeholders involved in the production and use of priority accounts. This involves providing training, technical assistance, and resources to help stakeholders understand and implement relevant methodologies and tools.
4. Be responsible for conducting analysis and preparing reports on priority accounts. This may include analyzing trends, identifying key findings, and communicating results to relevant stakeholders, policymakers, and the public.
5. Provide support to policymakers by providing data, analysis, and recommendations related to priority accounts. This involves conducting policy assessments, evaluating the impact of proposed policies, and providing input into policy development processes.
6. Be responsible for engaging with stakeholders to gather inputs, solicit feedback, and raise awareness of priority accounts. This involves organizing stakeholder meetings, workshops, and other events to facilitate dialogue and collaboration.
7. Be responsible for monitoring progress towards priority account objectives and evaluating the effectiveness of related initiatives. This involves tracking key performance indicators, conducting impact assessments, and making recommendations for improvement.
8. Be responsible for the selection and management of the working groups.

Partner Agency:

The partner agency responsible for accounts plays a key role in the data collection process, ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the information gathered. They collaborate closely with the lead agency, providing the necessary data for the accounts. Additionally, the partner agency provides valuable support to the lead agency in managing and reporting on priority accounts. They serve as a liaison between multiple stakeholders involved in the process, facilitating coordination and communication to ensure seamless operations and alignment with the main objectives of the accounts.

Responsibilities of the Partner Agency:

1. Collaborate closely with the lead agency, maintaining open communication channels to provide necessary data and insights for the accounts.
2. Be responsible for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the collected data, verifying its reliability and relevance to the accounts.

3. Supply the lead agency with the required data for the accounts, ensuring that it meets the specified criteria and is delivered in a timely manner.
4. Provide support to the lead agency in managing the accounts, assisting with tasks such as account analysis, monitoring, and planning.
5. Aid the lead agency in reporting on priority accounts, providing input and assistance in the preparation of reports, presentations, and other deliverables.
6. Acting as a liaison, facilitate communication and coordination among various stakeholders involved in the accounts, including internal teams and external partners.
7. Facilitate coordination efforts to ensure smooth operations and alignment with the main objectives of the accounts, fostering collaboration and synergy among all parties involved.

Steering Committee:

The steering committee is responsible for guiding, overseeing, and optimizing the collaborative partnership between the lead agency and the partner agency tasked with the account. The steering committee is a higher-level committee, comprising of government agencies responsible for policy and decision-making in relation to environmental economics. The secretariat function of the steering committee is overseen by MBS.

Responsibilities of the Steering Committee:

1. Provide strategic guidance to ensure that the collaborative partnership between the lead agency and the partner agency aligns with overarching objectives and priorities in environmental economics in the Maldives.
2. Oversee the activities of the lead agency and partner agency, monitoring progress towards achieving agreed-upon objectives and milestones in establishment of accounts.
3. As a higher-level committee comprising government agencies responsible for environmental economics policy and decision-making, play a key role in shaping policies and strategies that impact environmental economics in the country.
4. Facilitate dialogue and knowledge exchange between stakeholders, encouraging best practices and continuous learning to enhance the effectiveness of the process of environmental economics in the Maldives.
5. Facilitate stakeholder engagement and coordination, fostering collaboration among government agencies, the lead agency, the partner agency, and other relevant stakeholders.

Working Groups:

A working group will be formed under the lead agency for each account. The main role of the working group is to provide technical support and feedback to the lead agency in development and management of the accounts. The Working Group (WG) members comprising experts in the field of the respective accounts will be appointed by invitation. The lead agency is responsible for the selection and management of the working group. The working groups are tasked with collecting data, analyzing data, and creating the accounts with support from the lead agency. A total of four working groups will be created under each leading agency for the accounts as represented in figure 5.

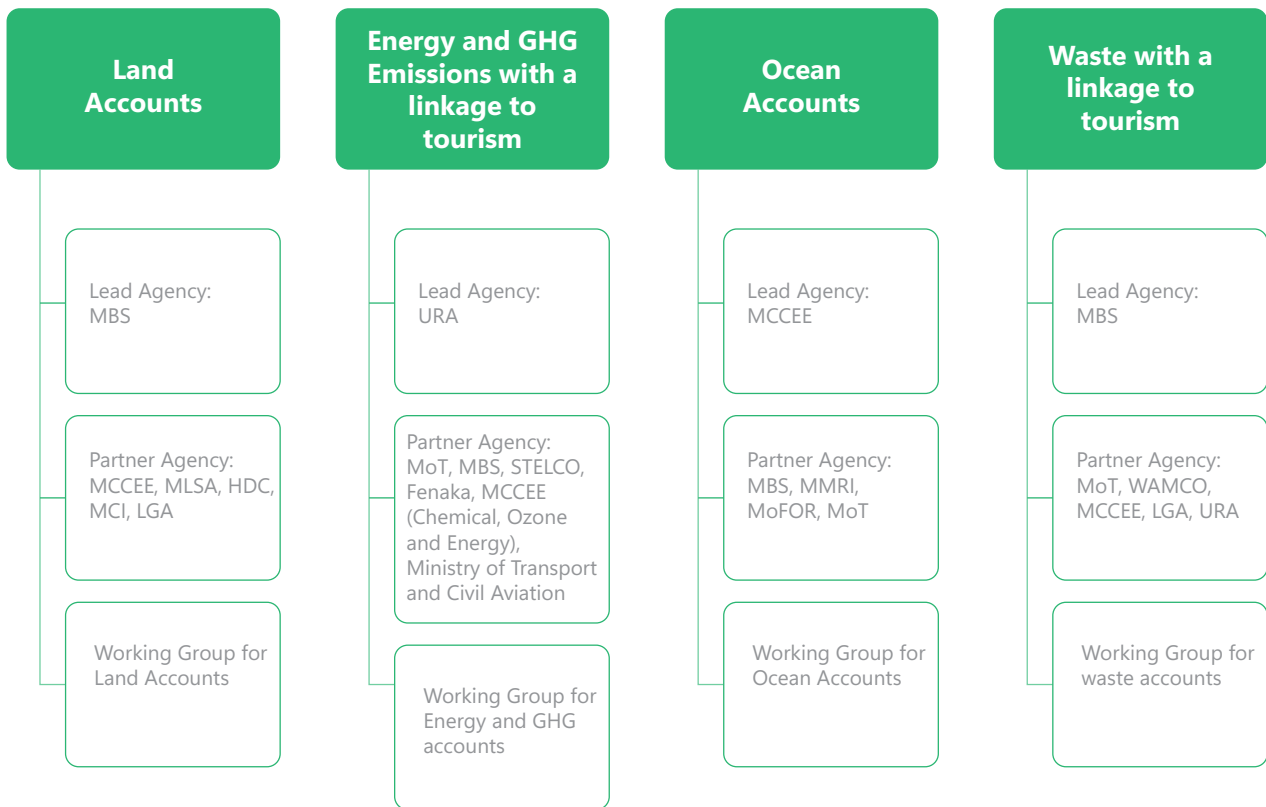


Figure 5: Lead Agency, Partner agency and working group for each account

SECTION 6: Monitoring & Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the roadmap – including systematically tracking progress, timelines, assessing performance, and evaluating the effectiveness of activities outlined in this roadmap – will be led by MBS.

Monitoring Aspect	Indicator	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Compilation of required data for accounts	Number of datasets/maps/etc.	Annually	Lead Agency for the accounts
Stakeholder Engagement	Number of meetings/workshops/ participants	Bi-annually	Maldives Bureau of Statistics Lead Agency for the accounts
Training and capacity building	Number of trainings/ participants	Bi-annually	Maldives Bureau of Statistics Lead Agency for the accounts
Implementation of Roadmap	Number of accounts produced	Annually	Lead Agency for the accounts



MALDIVES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Ministry of Housing, Land and Urban development
Dharul Eman Building (7, 8, 9th Floor),
Majeedhee Magu,
Maafannu,
Male 20345,
Republic of Maldives

info@stats.gov.mv
<http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv>

