

The expressions of interest must be submitted to the address by (regular mail, email) not later than **1400 hours on August 14, 2017**.

Interested individual may obtain further information on request by writing to the address below.

Project Manager
Project Management Unit
Ministry of Environment and Energy
Handhuvaree Hingun, Maafannu
Male', 20392, Republic of Maldives
Tel: +960 3018419
Email: cctf@environment.gov.mv

ސަބްމިނިސްޓްރީގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން 2017 އަޅަވަނީ 14 ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ފޯމު 14:00 އަށް ލިބިދާނެ،
"އެކްސްޕްރެސިއަންސް އޮފް އިންޓެރެސްޓް" ގެ ނަންބަރު ބަލާއިރު ފޯމު ފޮނުވަންޖެހޭ ތަނުގެ ސަލާމަތް ބަލާއިރު
އެ ނަންބަރު ފޯމު ފޮނުވާނެ ތަނުގެ.

އިތުރު މަޢުލޫމާތު ހޯއްދެވުމަށް ސަލާމަތް ބަލާއިރު ފޯމު ފޮނުވާނެ ތަނުގެ.

ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް
ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް
މިނިސްޓްރީ އޮފް އިންޓެރެސްޓް ޖެނެރަލް ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް
ރިސޯޕްޓް ރިސޯޕްޓް، ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް، ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް، 20392، ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް
ފޯމު: +960 3018419
cctf@environment.gov.mv ޕްރޮޖެކްޓް ޖެނެރަލް



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Republic of Maldives

Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)
Grant No.: TF019383

Terms of Reference for the Services of an Exit Strategy Consultant

1. BACKGROUND

The Republic of Maldives is a collection of small coral islands in the Indian Ocean situated southwest of Sri Lanka. Its 1,190 islands are grouped into 26 atolls forming a chain of over 820 km in length and spread over an area of more than 90,000 square km. The islands are low lying with an average elevation of only 1.5 m. Only 33 of the 290 inhabited islands have a land area of more than one square km. The total population of Maldives in 2012 was about 323,000. With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.688 in 2012, it is above the South Asia regional average of 0.558. Economic progress has elevated the Maldives from being one of the 20 poorest countries in the 1970s to a middle-income country with a per capita income of over US\$7,177 today.

The biodiversity-based sectors contribute 89 percent of the country's GDP, 98 percent of its exports, and 71 percent of employment. Agriculture and fisheries, that are both dependent on the country's unique natural resources, account for 3.4 percent of the GDP and 10.6 percent of employment. Nature-based tourism is the engine of economic growth, accounting directly for about 28 percent of the country's GDP. About 800,000 tourists visit the country annually (2008–2012) for its un-spoilt marine environment. Degradation of coral reefs and marine biodiversity will adversely impact the tourism sector, including related services, as well as transport and telecommunications sectors. In 2012, economic growth moderated to 3.4 percent due to a slowdown in the tourism sector because of political instability in the country and a decrease in the number of tourists from Europe.

Climate-change related risk for the Maldives includes sea-level rise, ocean acidification, cyclones, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns. From 1901 to 2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 m. Oceans have absorbed about 30 percent of the emitted anthropogenic carbon dioxide causing ocean acidification. Sea-level rise and extreme climate events, such as swell waves, storm surges, and the El Niño Southern Oscillation, present severe flood and erosion risks for low-lying islands. With 80 percent of its islands less than a meter above sea level and more than half the population living within 100 m of the coast, Maldives is highly vulnerable to any sea level rise. Projections indicate a change in the maximum sea level by as much as 8.2 cm to 9.5 cm by 2080. Projections by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for global mean sea level rise range from 0.26 m to 0.82 m for various scenarios for 2081–2100. Erosion of the shoreline is already a severe issue in 64 percent of the Maldivian islands. In recent years, the Maldives has already experienced frequent storm surges and coastal flooding. In the past six years, more than 90 percent of the inhabited islands have reported some flooding, with annual flooding on 37 percent of the islands. Climate change scenarios estimate that there will be an increase in rainfall over the entire country by 2100.

The Climate Change Adaptation Project is being implemented under the multi-donor Maldives CCTF that was established in 2009 to support a climate resilient economy and society in the Maldives through adaptation, mitigation and low carbon development. The phase I of the CCTF was funded by the European Union (EU) and the Government of Australia with a total allocation of US\$10.3 million. Three projects have been implemented under the CCTF to date. The Wetlands Conservation and Coral Reef Monitoring for Adaptation to Climate Change Project (P128278) with a total funding of US\$3.8 million became effective in April 2011. The project supported community-based wetland management including ecotourism and drainage management on Hithadhoo island (Addu/Seenu atoll) and Fuvahmulah island (Gnaviyani atoll), rainwater harvesting on Ukulhas island (North Ari atoll), coral reef monitoring (North and South Male atolls), and capacity building for the local government. The Clean Energy for Climate Mitigation project (P128268), with a total budget of US\$2.53 million supported solar energy generation, energy conservation and efficiency improvements, and technical assistance on G.Dh. Thinadhoo Island. The Ari Atoll Solid Waste Management (AASWM) Pilot Project (P130163), with a total budget of US\$1.33 million supported the development of an island-level integrated solid waste management system in five pilot islands of the Ari Atoll (Dhigurah, Fenfushi, Ukulhas, Thoddoo and Dhangethi) and a residual waste transfer system for off-island disposal. These projects were completed on November 30, 2014.

These projects were multi-purpose in nature and scattered geographically to benefit communities in various islands and pilot a large number of different activities. Project implementation to date has shown that a geographically more concentrated approach would likely enhance the effectiveness of interventions and generate more benefits for local communities with a greater chance of long-term sustainability. A ‘model climate resilient atoll approach’ that could demonstrate water resource and wetland initiatives, coral reef monitoring, and solid waste management in few selected locations has therefore been adopted for the Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP). The GoM has identified the Addu and Gnaviyani atolls (South Region) as implementation locations for the proposed project. The EU and Government of Australia expressed their intention to support the proposed CCAP as a second phase to the CCTF. The EU has provided an additional contribution of EUR 3.85 million (US\$4.57 million equivalent) and residual resources unutilized from the first phase have also been channeled into this second phase.

Addu and Gnaviyani together account for 8.5 percent of the country’s population and have a HDI lower than the country average (0.647 as compared to 0.676). Hithadhoo Island in Addu and Fuvahmulah Island in Gnaviyani were the focus of implementation of the wetlands component of the Wetland Conservation and Coral Reef Monitoring for Adaptation to Climate Change (WCCM) project. Further project interventions are required to strengthen sustainability of the first-phase investments of community-based wetland management plans, community advisory boards (CABs) and eco-tourism facilities. The CCAP also provides a critical opportunity to implement an urgently needed solid waste management system to help protect the wetlands of Fuvahmulah and Hithadhoo.

The CCAP is in line with recommendations of a previous EU mid-term review that stated the need to: (a) focus on building better approaches and implementation practices on existing initiatives; and (b) institutionalize successful activities in relevant government departments for long-term sustainability.

(a) Project Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to demonstrate climate adaptive planning and management through the adoption of a multi-sectoral approach in Addu and Gnaviyani atolls.

(b) Project beneficiaries

The key project beneficiaries are the local communities in the Addu and Gnaviyani atolls, selected private resorts, and island/atoll councils. Through interventions in wetland management and solid waste management in the Addu and Gnaviyani atolls, the project will benefit more than 4,000 households (Census, 2006) through enhanced tourism, livelihood opportunities, and ecosystem conservation. The coral reef monitoring intervention will directly benefit at least 10 private tourism operators. Through interventions in capacity building for mainstreaming of climate adaptation in island level planning, the project will benefit all the 20 atoll councils and 66 island councils in the country and the communities serviced by these councils.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE), including the EPA, the MoFA, including the Marine Research Centre (MRC), the Local Government Authority (LGA), and the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) will benefit from enhanced capacity to deliver climate change adaptation interventions.

(c) PDO level results indicators

The PDO-level results indicators include the following:

Targeted island representatives have improved climate adaptive planning capacity on wetland management, solid waste management, and strengthening coral reef monitoring Targeted island households on the project islands that have improved awareness of climate adaptation and livelihoods supported by project activities and investments

(d) Project Components

The project has been designed along five main components that are expected to contribute to delivering climate resilient island development in the project areas. The project design builds on the lessons and experiences from projects implemented under CCTF-I

Component 1: Wetlands conservation.

This component aims to establish a protected wetland management system to protect the wetlands and biodiversity in the Hithadhoo Protected Area (*Eydhigali Kilhi* and *Koathey*) of Hithadhoo island, and *Bandaara Kilhi* and *Dhadimagu Kilhi* in Fuvahmulah island; support the development of ecotourism and other sustainable activities that can contribute to the socio-economic development of the local community; and establish a model for management of the Protected Wetland Area. The component would finance the establishment of a protected wetland management system for Hithadhoo Island and Fuvahmulah Island, through: (a) the implementation of a zoning system and wetlands protection system; (b) implementation of an environmental education and communication program; (c) implementation of an eco-tourism program and construction of eco-tourism facilities; (d) support for local eco-friendly livelihood activities; (e) support for development of a national wetlands management strategy plan; (f) development of a Project exit strategy and future sustainability options for protected areas; and (g) carrying out of a feasibility study on the designation of Addu City and Fuvahmulah Island as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas.

Component 2: Coral reef monitoring.

This component aims to strengthen the Coral Reef Monitoring Framework for improved decision making and management of coral reefs and related ecosystems. The component will involve private sector stakeholders (such as tourist resorts, dive centers), as well as the planned Protected Area Management Unit (PAMU) in Hithadhoo for coral reef monitoring. The component will finance the scaling up of the coral reef monitoring system, through: (a) support for newly inducted and existing participating resorts and participating dive centers, and the PAMU in Hithadhoo Island on field data collection and the use of the Coral Database; (b) enhancing the functionality and user-friendliness of the Coral Database platform; (c) development of policy notes and organization of exchange workshops to enable strategic mainstreaming of the use of the National Coral Reef Monitoring Framework; and (d) strategic and technical advisory support for the PMU, MRC and MoT.

Component 3: Development of an island level integrated solid waste management system.

This component will help build the institutional capacity of Addu city council and Fuvahmulah atoll/island councils to plan an atoll/island level integrated solid waste management program to minimize the environmental risks to marine and terrestrial assets. The component will finance the provision of support for institutional capacity building for Addu City Council, Fuvahmulah Atoll Council, Fuvahmulah Island Councils in solid waste management planning, by: (a) carrying out of a strategic options study on solid waste management; (b) implementation of an atoll/island level composting program at island waste management centers (IWMCs) in Addu Atoll and Gnaviyani Atoll; (c) capacity building for Island Councils, contractors, and the utility company in Fuvahmulah Island and Hithadhoo Island in solid waste management; and (d) conducting communications campaigns to encourage community participation in island solid waste management.

Component 4: Mainstreaming climate change into island development planning.

This component aims to build awareness and strengthen local government capacity to address climate change adaptation issues relevant to island development and support tertiary level education in environmental management including climate change adaptation and mitigation. The component will finance the provision of support for the mainstreaming of climate change into island development planning, including through: (a) facilitation of training on climate change to selected representatives and staff of Atoll Councils, Island Councils, Women's Development Committees and non-governmental organizations; and (b) provision of scholarships for environmental management academic studies.

Component 5: Project management.

This component will support management functions for implementing the project, including support for staff, monitoring, equipment, operating costs, etc. This component will finance the provision of support for project implementation, management, and monitoring and evaluation.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

The Consultant is required to develop an Exit Strategy and funding mechanisms for continuation of each component:

- (i) Component 1: Staffing and operations of the PAMU and facilities;
- (ii) Component 2: Staffing, maintenance, supervision of the Coral Database system, including support for users and further mainstreaming;
- (iii) Component 3: Operations and extension services for solid waste management; including focus on women's participation and empowerment
- (iv) Component 4: Continuation of LGA training, and Maldives National University, delivery and studentships.

3. EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND TIME SCHEDULE

The Exit Strategy should include, but should not be limited to;

- i) Funding mechanism(s) for future sustainability to maintain and operate all investments and continue to strengthen all programs supported by the project beyond the lifetime of the project
- ii) Governance and institutional arrangements for community-based wetland management, management of coral database and solid waste management, at both local and national levels including mechanism to strengthen the Community Advisory Council and support for staff.
- iii) Review the findings of the technical assessments/reports developed by each component of the project and develop final exit strategy
- iv) Facilitate and guide appropriate alignment of the project components with related activities of other government agencies/departments (EPA, MRC, EPA, etc)
- v) Consultations on draft strategy recommendations with various stakeholders – MEE, Council members, other ministries and NGOs as applicable
- vi) Strategy that will articulate the sustainability plan including institutional, financial and policy arrangements.
- vii) Communication/knowledge management strategy

Schedule of reporting

The draft inception report must be submitted not later than 3 weeks after commencement, and the final inception report must be submitted 4th weeks after commencement.

Once a draft exit strategy is ready, key stakeholders – within MEE, EPA, Council Members, etc. should be contacted and their feedback sought

Output	Draft	Final
Inception Report	3 rd weeks	4 th week
Report on Consultations on Draft Strategy	10 th Week	
Exit Strategy	8 th week	12 th week

4. QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE

Key qualifications of the individuals who apply for the position are:

- i. Minimum University Degree in Environmental Management, Public Administration or Management
- ii. Minimum ten (10) years of work experience in related field.

5. DELIVERABLE

- (i). Inception report.
- (ii). Draft Exit Strategy
- (iii). Report on consultations undertaken on the draft to seek stakeholder feedback
- (iv). Final Report (Exit Strategy)

6. SCHEDULE FOR THE ASSIGNMENT

This consultancy is for a period of 12 weeks and the successful individual must be available to commence the assignment in **August/September 2017**.

7. FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY PMU

The CCAP PMU of MEE will provide necessary information and material available in MEE for fulfillment of tasks and will facilitate the necessary meetings if any.