

Area	Reference #	Document	Type of Document	Owner	Document Date	Citation
National & Local Development	N-D1	Government Strategic Action Plan 2019 - 2023	Strategic Action Plan	President's Office	2019	Government of Maldives. (2019). <i>Government Strategic Action Plan 2019 - 2023</i> .
	N-D2	National Resilience and Recovery Plan (NRRP)	Action Plan	President's Office	2021	Government of Maldives. (2021). <i>Maldives Covid-19 Response: Building National Resilience and Recovery 2020-2022</i> .
	N-D3	Maldives National Spatial Plan 2020 - 2040	Development Plan	Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	2019	Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. (2019). <i>Maldives National Spatial Plan 2020 - 2040</i> (first ed.).
	N-D4	LGA Strategic Action Plan 2021 - 2023	Development Plan	Local Government Authority	2020	Local Government Authority. (2020). <i>Strategic Action Plan 2021 - 2023</i> .
	N-D5	Decentralisation Act (7/2010)	Act	Local Government Authority	2010	Government of Maldives. (2010). <i>Decentralisation Act (7/2010)</i> .
Conservation	N-C1	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Strategy and Action Plan	MoECCT	2015	Ministry of Environment and Energy. (2015). <i>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025</i> .
	N-C2	Environment Protection and Preservation Act (4/93)	Act	MoECCT	1993	Government of Maldives. (1993). <i>Environment Protection and Preservation Act (4/93)</i> .
	N-C3	Regulation on Reclamation and Dredging of Islands and Lagoons of Maldives + 1 amendment (2013/R-15)	Regulation	MoECCT	2013	Government of Maldives. (2013). <i>Regulation Governing Reclamation and Dredging of Islands and Lagoons of Maldives</i> (2013/R-15).
	N-C4	Protected Areas Regulation (2018/R-78)	Regulation	MoECCT	2018	Government of Maldives. (2018). <i>Regulation on Protected Areas</i> (2018/R-78).
	N-C5	Protected Species Regulation (2021/R-25)	Regulation	MoECCT	2021	Government of Maldives. (2021). <i>Regulation on Protected Species</i> (2021/R-25).
	N-C6	Regulation for the Protection and Preservation of Areas Surrounding Baa Atoll Hanifaru Island + 3 amendments (2012/R-23)	Regulation	MoECCT	2012	Government of Maldives. (2012). <i>Regulation on the Protection and Preservation of Areas Surrounding Baa Atoll Hanifaru Island</i> (2012/R-23).
	N-C7	South Ari Atoll Marine Protected Area (SAMPA) Management Plan	Management Plan	MoECCT	NOT AVAILABLE	
	N-C8	SAMPA - Announcement	Announcement	MoECCT	2019	Ministry of Environment. (2019). <i>South Ari Marine Park Announcement</i> ((IUL)438-ENV/438/2019/175).
	N-C9	Addu City Protected Area Regulation (2018/R-105)	Regulation	MoECCT	2018	Government of Maldives. (2018). <i>Regulation on Addu City Protected Area</i> (2018/R-105).
	N-C10	Fuvahmulah City Protected Area Regulation (2018/R-106)	Regulation	MoECCT	2018	Government of Maldives. (2018). <i>Regulation on Fuvahmulah City Protected Area</i> (2018/R-106).
	N-C11	Hanifaru MPA Management Plan	Management Plan	MoECCT	-	---- (n.d.). <i>Zonation System for the Baa Atoll Plan of Management</i> .
	N-C12	Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Hithadhoo (Addu)	Management Plan	MoECCT	2014	Ministry of Environment and Energy. (2014). <i>Annex 8. Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Addu</i> .
	N-C13	Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Fuvahmulah	Management Plan	MoECCT	2014	Ministry of Environment and Energy. (2014). <i>Annex 8. Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Fuvahmulah Island</i> .
Economic Use - Tourism	N-T1	Fourth Tourism Master Plan 2013-2017	Master Plan	Ministry of Tourism	2013	Ministry of Tourism. (2013). <i>Fourth Tourism Master Plan 2013-2017</i> .
	N-T2	Maldives Tourism Act (2/99)	Act	Ministry of Tourism	1999	Government of Maldives. (1999). <i>Maldives Tourism Act (2/99)</i> .
	N-T3	Regulation on the Protection and Conservation of Environment in the Tourism Industry	Regulation	Ministry of Tourism	2006	Government of Maldives. (2006). <i>Regulation on the Protection and Conservation of Environment in the Tourism Industry</i> .
	N-T4	Maldives Recreational Diving Regulation (2013/R-172)	Regulation	Ministry of Tourism	2003	Government of Maldives. (2003). <i>Regulation on Maldives Recreational Diving</i> (2013/R-172).
Economic Use	N-F1	The Maldives National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU)	Policy	MoFMRA	2019	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2019). <i>The Maldives National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing</i> .
	N-F2	Fisheries Act of the Maldives (14/2019)	Act	MoFMRA	2019	Government of Maldives. (2019). <i>Fisheries Act of the Maldives</i> (14/2019).
	N-F3	General Fisheries Regulation of the Maldives (2020/R-75)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>General Fisheries Regulation of the Maldives</i> (2020/R-75).
	N-F4	Regulation on Administration of Penalties for Fisheries Related Offenses (2020/R-74)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on Administration of Penalties for Fisheries Related Offenses</i> (2020/R-74).
	N-F5	Regulation on Issuing Permits for the Establishment of the Fisheries Projects (2020/R-91)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on Issuing Permits for the Establishment of the Fisheries Projects</i> (2020/R-91).
	N-F6	Regulation on the General Process of Issuing Licenses and Permits for Fishing, Fishing related Activities and Aquaculture Activities (2020/R-92)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on the General Process of Issuing Licenses and Permits for Fishing, Fishing related Activities and Aquaculture Activities</i> (2020/R-92).
	N-F7	Regulation on the Establishment of Floor Prices for Fish Purchase (2020/R-93)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on the Establishment of Floor Prices for Fish Purchase</i> (2020/R-93).
	N-F8	Aquaculture Regulation (2020/R-94)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Aquaculture Regulation</i> (2020/R-94).
	N-F9	The Regulation on the Conduction of Marine Scientific Research in the Maldives (2020/R-100)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on the Conduction of Marine Scientific Research in the Maldives</i> (2020/R-100).

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- Fisheries	N-F10	Regulation on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (2020/R-4)	Regulation	MoFMRA	2020	Government of Maldives. (2020). <i>Regulation on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (2020/R-4)</i> .
	N-F11	Maldives Billfish Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Billfish Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F12	Maldives Diamondback Squid Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Diamondback Squid Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F13	Maldives Sea Cucumber Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Sea Cucumber Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F14	Maldives Grouper Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Grouper Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F15	Maldives Lobster Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Lobster Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F16	Maldives Marine Aquarium Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Marine Aquarium Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F17	Maldives Reef Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2020	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2020). <i>Maldives Reef Fishery Management Plan</i> .
	N-F18	Maldives Tuna Fishery Management Plan	Management Plan	MoFMRA	2021	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. (2021). <i>Maldives Tuna Fishery Management Plan</i> .
Climate Change	N-CC1	Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework	Policy Framework	MoECCT	2015	Ministry of Environment and Energy (2015). <i>Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework</i> .
	N-CC2	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Maldives 2020	Targets / Goals	MoECCT	2020	Ministry of Environment (2020). <i>Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Maldives 2020</i> .
	N-CC3	National Adaptation Programme of Action	Programme of Action	MoECCT	2007	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water. (2007). <i>National Adaptation Programme of Action</i> .
	N-CC4	Climate Emergency Act (9/2021)	Act	MoECCT	2021	Government of Maldives. (2021). <i>Climate Emergency Act (9/2021)</i> .
Culture and Heritage	N-H1	Maldives National Heritage Act (12/2019)	Act	Ministry of Culture and Heritage	2019	Government of Maldives. (2019). <i>Maldives National Heritage Act (12/2019)</i> .
International	I1	UN Sustainable Development Goals	Global goals	UN	2015	UN General Assembly. (2015). <i>Transforming our world : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)</i> .
	I2	Convention on Biological Diversity	Convention	UN	1992	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. (1992).
	I3	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Targets	UN	2013	CBD. (2011). <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Including Aichi Biodiversity Targets</i> .
	I4	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	International treaty	IUCN	1973 / 1983	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. (1973).
	I5	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	International treaty	UN	1979	United Nations Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. (1979).
	I6	The Indian Ocean–South-East Asian (IOSEA) Marine Turtle memorandum of understanding (MoU)	MoU	CMS	2001	CMS. (2001). <i>Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia</i> .
	I7	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Convention	UN	1982	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (1982).
	I8	UNESCO World Heritage Centre's Natural Heritage Strategy	Strategy	UNESCO	2006	UNESCO. (2006). <i>World Heritage Centre's Natural Heritage Strategy</i> .
	I9	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Convention	UN	1994	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (1994).
	I10	Paris Agreement	International treaty	UNFCCC	2015	UNFCCC. (2016). <i>Adoption of the Paris Agreement</i> .
	R1	SACEP Governing Council Decisions on Biodiversity Conservation	Council decisions	SACEP	2010	SACEP. (2010). <i>Governing Council Decisions on Biodiversity Conservation</i> .
	R2	SAARC: Dhaka Declaration on South Asia's Environmental Challenges and Natural Disasters	Declaration	SAARC	2005	SAARC. (2005). <i>Dhaka Declaration on South Asia's Environmental Challenges and Natural Disasters</i> .
	R3	RESOLUTION 19/01 On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence	Resolution	IOTC	2019	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R4	RESOLUTION 19/02 Procedures on a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan	Resolution	IOTC	2019	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .

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Regional	R5	RESOLUTION 19/03 On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence	Resolution	IOTC	2019	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R6	RESOLUTION 18/05 On Management Measures for the Conservation of the Billfishes : Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish	Resolution	IOTC	2018	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R7	RESOLUTION 16/02 On harvest control rules for Skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence	Resolution	IOTC	2016	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R8	RESOLUTION 16/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish	Resolution	IOTC	2016	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R9	RESOLUTION 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids	Resolution	IOTC	2016	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
	R10	RESOLUTION 15/01 On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Resolution	IOTC	2015	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. (2019). <i>Compendium of Active Conservation and Management Measures for the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> .
SIDS commitments in the Indian Ocean	S1	Barbados Programme of Action	Programme of action	UN	1994	United Nations. (1994). <i>Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States</i> . UN General Assembly.
	S2	Mauritius Strategy	Strategy	UN	2005	United Nations. (2005). <i>Mauritius Strategy</i> . International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.
	S3	Samoa Pathway	Programme of action	UN	2014	United Nations. (2014). <i>SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway</i> . UN General Assembly.

Theme	Goal	Objective	Design Criteria	Note
Species	Identify, protect, conserve and promote recovery of threatened, endangered and endemic species (N-D1, N-C1, N-C5, N-C9, N-T3, N-F2, N-F3, N-F14, N-F18, I2, I3, I6, S1)	Identify, calculate value of and safeguard endemic and keystone species and habitats (N-D1, N-C5, I3, S1)		
		Conduct studies and maintain information on threatened and endangered species (N-D1, N-C5)		
	Identify, control and prevent invasive or alien species (N-C1, I3, I5, S1, S2, S3)	Protect and promote recovery of threatened and endangered species and habitats (N-D1, N-C1, N-C5, N-C9, N-C10, N-F14, I2, I3, I6)	Minimise, manage or prevent activities that can harm endemic, threatened and endangered species, including fishing and tourism activities and illegal trade (N-C1, N-C5, N-C9, N-C10, N-T3, N-F2, N-F3, N-F18, I3, I4)	
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Maintain or improve the health of ecosystems, habitats, and marine species populations (N-D1, N-D2, N-D3, I3)	Identification and control or eradication of invasive alien species (N-C1, I3, I5, S2, S3)		
		Manage or prevent introduction of invasive alien species (N-C1, S1, S3)		
	Conserve highly migratory species (I5, I7)	Conserve and restore habitats of migratory species (I5, I7)	Prevent or minimise the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species (I5)	
Resource management	Sustainably use and manage the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (N-D1, N-D3, N-C1, N-CC3, I1, I2, S1, S2, S3)	Effectively manage protected areas, including species and habitats (N-D3, N-C4, N-C8, N-C9, N-C10, N-C11, N-C12, N-C13, N-T1, I3, R1)		
		Identify and protect habitats of keystone species (N-C4, N-F17, I2)		
	The natural environment and its resources are a national heritage that needs to be protected and preserved for the benefit of future generations (N-C2, N-C11, I2, I7)	Preserve or restore degraded ecosystems (N-D1, N-C1, N-C11, N-C12, N-C13, I3, R1, R2)	10% of coral reef area (N-C1, I3), 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 (N-C1)	
Development and services	Develop sustainable transportation and increase connectivity between islands (N-D1, N-D2, N-D3, N-CC2, S2, S3)	Calculate and identify the value of national biodiversity including species and ecosystem services (N-D1, N-C1)		
		Mainstream biodiversity into island, atoll, sectoral and national plans (N-C1, I2, I3)		
	Consider sustainability and resilience when developing infrastructure (N-CC2, N-CC3)	Ensure sustainable use of protected areas and biological resources (N-C1, N-C8, N-C9, N-C10, N-C11, N-C12, N-C13, I3, S1)	Reduce pollution from waste and sewage to levels that are not detrimental to marine ecosystem functions and biodiversity (N-D1, N-D3, N-C1, N-F8, N-T3, N-CC3, S1, S2, S3)	
Development and services	Enable local councils to execute and coordinate development projects (N-D1, N-D4)	Management of natural resources through local councils and local communities (N-D3, N-D4, I2, S1)		
		Establish transport network and increase connectivity between islands (N-D1, N-D2, N-D3, N-CC2, S2, S3)		
	Consider sustainability and resilience when developing infrastructure (N-CC2, N-CC3)	Enhance the resilience and climate proofing of critical infrastructure (N-CC2, N-CC3, I1)	Increase energy efficiency in the transport sector (N-D1, N-CC2, S3)	
Development and services	Enable local councils to execute and coordinate development projects (N-D1, N-D4)	Increase maritime transport to improve commercial shipping services (N-D1)		
		Minimise environmental impacts to reefs and coastal areas associated with infrastructure development (N-C3, N-C4, N-T2)	- Dredging is restricted in the following areas: o 500 m from the outer reef edge o 50 m from any island vegetation line o An environmentally sensitive site - Land reclamation is restricted within 200 m of a sensitive area. - Land reclamation cannot exceed 30% of the house reef area (N-C3)	
	Train local councils on sustainable development (N-D4, N-C12, N-C13)			

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Tourism	Identification of and increase economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable / eco-tourism (N-D1, N-C12, N-C13, S1, S2, S3)	<p>Identify sites of high biological significance for the conservation of biological diversity and eco-tourism (S1, S2)</p> <p>Diversify tourism products to integrate sustainable and eco-tourism (N-D1, N-C12, N-C13, S2) and reduce over-dependency on marine environment (N-CC3)</p> <p>Introduce and regulate incentives for tourism products that include biodiversity conservation (N-D1)</p>		
	Minimize adverse impacts from development activities on biodiversity and ecosystems (N-C9, N-C10, N-T3, N-T4, S2)	<p>Prevent and minimize adverse impacts from tourism development and recreational activities on biodiversity and ecosystems (N-T3, N-T4, N-C9, NC10)</p> <p>Proper management and protection of eco-tourism attractions, including managing carrying capacity and continuous monitoring of environmental impact (S1, S2)</p>		
Fisheries	Develop opportunities for sustainable fisheries markets with maximum social and economic benefits to the community (N-D1, N-D2, N-F2, N-F5, N-F7, N-F8, N-F11-18, N-CC2, N-CC3, S3)	<p>Support fishery sector diversification and develop aquaculture activities (N-D1, N-D2, N-F8, N-CC2, N-CC3)</p> <p>Add value to outputs from local fisheries and enhance access to markets and increase profitability from fisheries activities (N-D1, N-D2, N-F5, N-F7, S1, S3)</p> <p>Take into account decentralisation and ensure local community/fisher participation in developing fisheries policy and business (N-D1, N-D5, N-F2, N-F11-18)</p> <p>Facilitate fisheries research, development initiatives and new technology to build resilience of the fisheries sector (N-D1, N-CC2, N-CC3)</p>		
	Improve or sustain populations of species of all fisheries through sustainable practices (N-D1, N-D2, N-C1, N-F2, N-F3, N-F6, N-F8, N-F10, N-F11-18, N-CC3, I3, R7, S3)	<p>All types of fishery are developed sustainably, incorporating modern fishery management principles and approaches (N-D1, N-C1, N-F2, N-F11-18, N-CC3, I3, R5, R7, S2, S3)</p> <p>Maintain one-by-one tuna fishing and ensure sustainability of tuna stocks (N-F18, R3, R7)</p> <p>Protection of spawning grounds of important species (N-F14)</p> <p>Monitor reef health and ensure long-term sustainable use of fisheries resources and marine ecosystems (N-D1, N-F2, N-F3, N-F8, N-F11-18, I3)</p> <p>Prohibit destructive fishing practices that threaten biodiversity, ecosystems, threatened species and fish stocks (N-F2, N-F3, N-F18, R5, S3) and eliminate IUU fishing (N-F1, N-F6, N-F10, S2)</p>		
Climate Change	Strengthen adaptation and mitigation actions and opportunities, and build climate-resilient systems to address current and future vulnerabilities (N-D1, N-CC1, NCC2, N-CC3, N-CC4, I10, S1, S2, S3)	<p>Integrate climate change into sustainable local development and tourism planning (N-D1, N-CC2, N-CC3, N-CC4)</p> <p>Develop localised coastal protection, infrastructure resilience and strengthen flood mitigation mechanisms such as efforts to conserve and restore mangrove ecosystems (N-D1, N-D5, N-CC2, N-CC3)</p> <p>Strengthen national conservation programs to contribute to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and increase their resilience to climate change impacts (N-D1, N-CC2, N-CC3, N-C11, N-C13, I3, I9, I10)</p> <p>Build resilient food and livelihood security by empowering the fisheries industry towards meeting the vulnerability challenges and increase its contribution to sustainable blue economy (N-CC2, N-CC3)</p>		
	Reduce carbon emissions through alternative energy development (N-D1, N-D2, N-D3, N-CC1, N-CC2, N-CC3, N-CC4, I9, R2, S2, S3)	<p>Promote energy conservation and efficiency (N-D1, I1, R2, S1, S2, S3)</p> <p>Reduce emissions and become carbon neutral by 2020 (N-CC1, N-CC2, N-CC4)</p> <p>Expand renewable energy production and use (N-D1, N-D2, N-D3, N-CC2, R2, S1, S2, S3)</p> <p>Promote sustainable fisheries by increasing efficiency of fishing vessels and promoting technologies that have potential for reducing GHGs (N-CC2)</p>		

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Culture and Heritage	Identify and preserve national cultural heritage (N-D1, N-D3, N-C9, N-C10, N-C11, N-H1, I8, S2)	<p>Document and map cultural heritage sites and adopt/revive local names, including underwater and marine sites (N-D1, N-F9, N-H1, I8)</p> <p>Protect and preserve the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (N-D1, N-C9, N-C10, N-C11, N-T3, N-H1, I8, S2)</p> <p>Transmission of traditional knowledge to future generations and improve understanding of cultural heritage (N-D1, N-D3, N-H1)</p> <p>Support the development of cultural industries (S2)</p>		

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
N-D1	Government Strategic Action Plan (2019)	Both	Sets out realistic strategic goals that would help achieve key developmental milestones in realising our hopes and dreams of a Jazeera Raaje.	Species		Action 2.7e: Develop recovery plans and measures for all depleted species Action 2.7h: Develop and enforce management plans for threatened and endangered species Action 2.2a: Conduct studies on shark abundance, depredation and behaviour			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Policy 1: Strengthen the legislative, regulatory, institutional framework and the human resource capacity to facilitate effective environmental protection and sustainable practices Policy 2: Improve conservation efforts to preserve biodiversity of Maldives and ensure maximum ecosystem benefits Policy 3: Strengthen research capacity and evidence-based policy making in environmental protection and conservation Policy 4: Develop mechanisms to ensure the sound management of chemicals Policy 5: Strengthen information management and resource mobilisation	Action 2.1a: Allocate a proportion of each atoll as protected areas, including at least one island, one reef and one wetland Action 2.2b: Provide fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to resorts, councils, industrial islands, civil society, and communities undertaking programmes to restore ecosystems such as reefs, mangroves, and forests Action 2.4a: Identify and address specific anthropogenic impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems Action 2.7a: Introduce valuation of biodiversity resources and incorporate into the national accounts Action 3.1b: Carry out research on the flora and fauna found in the seas, reefs, lagoons, and lands within the territory of Maldives Action 3.1e: Calculate and identify the value of national biodiversity including species and ecosystem services			
				Resource management	4.5 - Waste as a Resource Policy 1: Promote waste as a valuable resource for income generation Policy 2: Improve chemical and hazardous waste management practices to ensure protection of people and the environment Policy 3: Reduce plastics pollution by phasing out single use plastics Policy 4: Instil environmental values in the society and promote environmentally friendly lifestyle				
				Development and services	4.1 - Decentralisation Policy 1: Revamp the current decentralisation model and governance to make local governance effective Policy 2: Increase efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery at local level through increased authority and autonomy of local councils in governing and providing services at local level 4.2 - Transport Network Policy 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework of the maritime sector Policy 2: Strengthen maritime infrastructure and services to enhance socio-economic growth Policy 4: Strengthen air transport and maintain a liberal aviation policy that benefits tourism and trade	Strategy 2.2: Establish a mechanism to enable councils to execute and coordinate development projects in accordance with the National Development Plan and Strategic Action Plan  Strategy 2.1: Increase connectivity of administrative islands and improve mobility of individuals, goods and services  Target 2.1: By 2023, an efficient public ferry service is operational in all administrative islands  Strategy 4.2: Expand seaplane services to inhabited islands in line with the National Spatial Plan			
				Tourism	Policy 2: Diversify the tourism products offered by Maldives Strategy 2.6: Integrate eco-tourism to existing and upcoming products	Action 2.6b: Develop regulatory measures to facilitate market instruments and/or incentives for biodiversity conservation			
				Fisheries	Policy 1: Ensure all types of fishery are developed sustainably, incorporating modern fishery management principles and approaches Policy 2: Ensure the integrity and well-being of the marine ecosystems Policy 7: Develop aquaculture industry to diversify the fisheries sector and reduce dependency on wild stocks Policy 8: Strengthen the role of education, research and technology in development and promotion of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors	Action 1.2b: Study the spatio-temporal and exploitation patterns in reef and bait fisheries Action 2.1a: Continue monitoring the overall reef health through implementation of the National Coral Reef Monitoring Framework			

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					<p>4.4 Clean Energy                      Policy 1: Ensure access to affordable and reliable supply of electricity to all citizens                      Policy 2: Expand and develop the renewable energy sector                      Policy 3: Increase national energy security through diversification of sources for energy production and expansion of energy storage                      Policy 4: Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework of the energy sector                      Policy 5: Promote energy conservation and efficiency</p> <p>4.7 - Resilient Communities                      Policy 1: Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities, and build climate-resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities                      Policy 2: Promote environmentally sound technologies and practices towards building sustainable climate resilient island communities</p>				
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage	<p>Policy 1: Preserve Maldivian cultural identity                      Policy 3: Enhance intercultural communication improve understanding of the Maldivian cultural identity</p>	Action 1.6c: Document and map underwater cultural heritage sites and adopt/revive local names			
N-D2	Narrative National Resilience and Recovery Plan (2021)	Both	Policies identified as essential to the Government's main objective of decentralisation, diversification and building resilience.	Species		Establish additional protected areas across Maldives as per the presidential pledge Establish and roll out sustainable concepts for management of protected areas, with participation of the local communities			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Strengthen environmental conservation and management				
				Resource management					
				Development and services	Operationalize a high-speed ferry network in the Upper North region				
				Tourism	Establishment of Marinas and Cruise Ship terminals				
				Fisheries	<p>Increasing fish processing capacity and value addition                      Increase profitability from fisheries activities                      Fishery sector diversification</p>	Attract private sector investments in skipjack industry Support fishery sector diversification through targeted interventions for mariculture development			
				Climate Change	Pursuing the rollout of renewable energy, by maximising solar power energy generation and adopting energy efficiency labelling of products				
				Culture and Heritage					
N-D3	Maldives National Spatial Plan 2020-2040 (2019)	Both	Connectivity and inclusivity are the two driving principles of NSP.	Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	<p>Environmental protection:                      - Increase the number of protected areas                      - Efficiently managed and allocated natural resources                      - Strategic environmental assessments done for developmental and economic projects                      - More integrated disaster risk and mitigation measures in development projects and programs</p>				
				Resource management	<p>d. Effective Allocation and Management of Social, Economic and Environmental Resources or Assets through strategic distribution, optimized use, and governance for enhanced efficiency, socio-economic synergy, resilience, and sustainability.</p> <p>e. A Strong Blue Economy as a key driver in a green, diverse and sustainable economy with emphasis on socio-economic growth in harmony with the environment and preserving the livelihoods of the island communities connected with the natural resource base.</p>	23. By 2020 pollution from waste and sewage has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions and biodiversity			

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				Development and services	Spatial Data Infrastructure: - Establish and enable the use of a shared data platform across the relevant stakeholders				Makes reference to a detailed project document (Integrated National Public Ferry Network) with all 6 zones mapped with financial feasibility and sensitivity analysis.
				Tourism	Transport: - Multimodal transport network established and functioning				
				Fisheries	- All relevant infrastructure needed for the public ferry system established and functioning				
				Climate Change	- Reduced dependency on fossil fuel and increased renewable energy in public services and economic activities				
				Culture and Heritage	j. Embrace Religion, Culture, and Heritage by actively integrating religion, culture and heritage with the urbanization and community building activities to ensure mental and physical well-being; to eliminate radicalization through education and awareness; and to strengthen the national and communal identity and ownership.				
N-D4	LGA Strategic Action Plan 2021 - 2023 (2020)	Nearshore	Prioritize capacity building of councilors and members of WDCs to execute their enhanced mandates, while greatly promoting public consultation and participation in decision making processes and community engagement for better understanding of local needs	Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management	Policy 4. Ensure fiscal decentralization; and assist local councils in creating vibrant local economies	Target 4.4: By 2023, ownership of all assets within local council jurisdiction transferred to local councils			
				Development and services	Policy 3. Assist Local Councils in achieving Sustainable Development Goals	Target 3.1: By 2023, 100% councils have been provided training on SDGs			
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-D5	Decentralisation Act	Nearshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services	Consulting with the community during the preparation of island development plans and development projects and sharing the ideas of the community with the relevant stakeholders.				
				Tourism	Councils should encourage participation of private companies and NGOs in planning and carrying out development activities.				
				Fisheries	The Atoll Council can work towards the development of industries such as tourism, fisheries and agriculture while abiding by national laws and regulations.				
				Climate Change	The Atoll Council can work towards the development of industries such as tourism, fisheries and agriculture while abiding by national laws and regulations.				
				Culture and Heritage	Taking measures to mitigate erosion and maintaining revetments and breakwaters at the island				
					Assisting relevant stakeholders in prevention and preparation for natural or manmade disasters				
N-C1	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP; 2015)	Both	Conserve biological diversity and sustainably utilise biological resources Build capacity for biodiversity conservation through a strong governance framework, and improved knowledge and understanding Foster community participation, ownership and support for biodiversity conservation	Species		9. By 2018 international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora are regulated 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 21. By 2020, prevent extinction of locally known threatened species. 22. By 2018 illegal trade of locally protected species is eliminated			

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	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	3. By 2025 mainstream biodiversity into island, atoll, sectoral and national plans 5. By 2025 people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably 16. By 2020 at the latest, positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied 17. By 2025 pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems due to anthropogenic activities and climate change are minimised 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 19. By 2025, impacted ecosystems that provide essential services related to water, human health, wellbeing and livelihood are restored significantly 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			
				Resource management		23. By 2020 pollution from waste and sewage has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions and biodiversity			
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries		13. By 2020 all major fishery, including aquaculture and mariculture are managed and harvested sustainably			
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C2	Environment Protection and Preservation Act (4/93; 1993)	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	The natural environment and its resources are a national heritage that needs to be protected and preserved for the benefit of future generations. The protection and preservation of the countries land and water resources, flora and fauna as well as the beaches, reefs, lagoons and all natural habitats are important for the sustainable development of the country				
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C3	Regulation Governing Reclamation and Dredging of Islands and Lagoons of Maldives + 1 amendment (2013/R-15)	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services	Minimising environmental impacts associated with dredging activities in islands and reefs across Maldives		- Beach replenishment is restricted from 10 m of the registered shoreline in resort islands - Dredging is restricted in the following areas: o 500 m from the outer reef edge o 50 m from any island vegetation line o An environmentally sensitive site - Land reclamation is restricted within 200 m of a sensitive area. - Land reclamation cannot exceed 30% of the house reef area		
				Tourism					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C4	Protected Areas Regulation (2018/R-78)	Both		Species					
					To ensure that activities for socioeconomic development enable environment protection and sustainable development				
					To ensure that such activities will not lead to environment pollution, degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity and natural resources				
					Using transparent and participatory approach in determining protected areas				
					Identifying environmentally important areas in the Maldives				
					Developing and managing an updated database of protected areas				
					Awareness of and inclusion of community participation in protected area management				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	To preserve biodiversity, naturally important land and marine environments, species and their habitats, healthy eco-systems and natural resources for future generations				
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C5	Protected Species Regulation (2021/R-25)	Both		Species	a. Protection of species, habitats and natural resources b. Transparent and participatory methods for identification and determining protected species c. Research and understand keystone species and habitats D. Support efforts to protect internationally endangered species. E. Prevent activities that may harm protected species F. List of threatened species and status				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C6	Regulation for the Protection and Preservation of Areas	Both		Species					

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	Surrounding Baa Atoll Hanifaru Island + 3 amendments (2012/R-23)			Biodiversity and Ecosystems	This area was designated a protected zone in order to preserve the environment and to protect the frequently visiting whale sharks and manta rays. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure sustainable protection and preservation of the Baa Atoll Hanifaru area and its natural beauty and marine life, and planning the acquirement of its benefits in a sustainable manner.		Zone 1: Core Area: These are areas requiring significant level of protection. Activities that can be permitted in this area shall only be those that would not harm the environment or life forms in the area in any manner or form. Zone 2: Buffer Zone: These are areas surrounding or connected to the core areas. Certain activities permitted by the authorities can be carried out in this area. Zone 3: Transitional Areas: These are areas permitting sustainable activities carried out using natural resources in compliance with the Laws and Regulations of Maldives. Areas within 1 (one) nautical mile of outer rim of the Atoll excluding Core Areas and Buffer Areas shall be deemed transitional areas of the Biosphere Reserve.		
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C8	SAMPA Announcement (2019)	Both		Species	Protection status: - Level 6: Habitat species management area - Level 7 Protected areas with sustainable use  Things prohibited in the area: - Activities that may damage or change the environment - Taking sand, rocks, or coral - Dumping waste - Touching or injuring species living in this area - Catching, taking or killing birds - Operating engine vessels smaller than 10ft - Underwater flash photography - Use of lights in bait fishery or other types of fishery - Introducing new species				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C9	Addu City Protected Area Regulation (2018/R-105)	Both		Species	To protect the species and their habitats within the protected area				

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Protecting and managing protected area region, the biodiversity, and natural resources in a sustainable way that public can receive benefits To establish economic activities and an income source for the management of the protected areas and public benefits	Prohibited activities in the protected areas: - Carrying out any activity without permit - Dumping waste - Felling trees - Sand mining (taking sand, coral, rubble or rocks) - Damaging any cultural heritage - Injure species or destroy their habitats - Damage to marine environment during snorkelling or diving  Zone 1: Core Area: Prohibited activities in the marine environment included in the core area - Using canoe, paddle boat, surf board without permit - Snorkelling or diving without a marine guide - Anchorage near mooring buoy - Activities that involve more than 15 people near kandihera navigational channel - Activities that involve more than 25 people in other areas - Damage to marine environment during snorkelling or diving			
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism	To manage activities by visitors to the area like diving, snorkeling and marine activities in a way that does not harm the protected area and species.				
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage	To protect the cultural heritage including the wreck 'British Royalty' within the protected area				
N-C10	Fuvahmulah City Protected Area Regulation (2018/R-106)	Nearshore		Species		Prohibited activities in the protected areas: - Carrying out any activity without permit - Dumping waste - Operating motorised vessels - Swimming in the kilhi without permit  Zone 1: Core Area: Prohibited activities in the core area - Feeding any species (bird, fish, animal) - Infrastructure development - Using canoe, paddle boat, surf board without permit - Felling trees			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Protecting and managing protected area region, the biodiversity, and natural resources in a sustainable way that public can receive benefits To establish economic activities and an income source for the management of the protected areas and public benefits				
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-C11	Hanifaru MPA Management Plan	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	1. Conservation: Protect, conserve, manage and, where possible, restore the natural biodiversity and cultural values of the atoll.				

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				Resource management	<p>4. Zoning and Codes of Practices: To incorporate modern resource management practices to form a comprehensive and integrated resource Management Plan.</p> <p>5. Information, Data Management and Monitoring: ? Better understand the potential and real impacts resulting from resource use. Implement a data collection and analysis program that provides for a much greater understanding of the impacts of use and management activities within the atoll. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of local and national management agencies / groups for monitoring</p> <p>6. Conservation Financing: Establish long term funding system to ensure the BAMP activities are implemented in a timely fashion and develop alternative avenues to acquire financing to maintain and further develop innovative community based conservation and livelihood programs and activities that are compatible with the BMAP goals.</p>				
				Development and services	<p>2. Community Awareness: ? Develop community awareness, understanding and appreciation of the biological and physical diversity of the atoll, and promote community involvement in, and support for, its protection, conservation, management and restoration. Support communities to develop sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>3. Governance and Institutional Arrangements: Facilitate the ownership and management of the BAMP to be local and improve coordination of governance, regulations and interagency cooperation and coordination at all levels of government.</p>				
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change	<p>7. Climate Change: The precautionary principle should be adapted and integrated into all management activities to recognise climate change (sea level rise, increased unpredictable weather patterns- sea water temperature increases, large swell and more frequent storms) potential impacts on the long term management of the atolls biological and non biological resources and resource users.</p>				
				Culture and Heritage	<p>1. Conservation: Protect, conserve, manage and, where possible, restore the natural biodiversity and cultural values of the atoll.</p>				
N-C12	Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Hithadhoo (Addu)	Nearshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	<p>1. The preservation and enhancement of the natural assets of the area as a contribution to the global biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>3. To develop an innovative demonstration model for managing and conserving valuable wetland ecosystems ensuring a durable community involvement.</p> <p>4. To guarantee the protection of the wetland and marine habitats and biodiversity that occurs in the protected area, as well as to enhance them through the eradication of any activities generating impacts, and their prevention in the future.</p> <p>6. To increase the capacity among local stakeholders about the management of the protected area and the development of new socio-economic activities that are compatible with the conservation of the natural values.</p>	<p>General Objective 1</p> <p>To guarantee the protection of the wetland and marine habitats and biodiversity which exists in the protected area, as well as to further enhance them through the eradication of any activities generating negative impacts, and their prevention in the future.</p> <p>Specific objective 1.1 To achieve and maintain a good conservation status of the habitats, flora and fauna of the wetland and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Specific objective 1.2 To eradicate any activity that generates negative impacts on the ecosystems and to prevent them in the future (e.g. waste dumping, sand mining, uncontrolled access, poaching, etc.).</p> <p>Specific objective 1.3 To promote sustainable practices for farming activities currently taking place within the protected areas, in order to avoid any potential damage.</p>			
				Resource management					

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				Development and services		<p>General Objective 3 To increase the capacity among local stakeholders for the management of the protected area and the development of new socio-economic activities which are compatible with the conservation of the natural assets.</p> <p>Specific objective 3.1 To support capacity building and training programmes addressed to the local community in fields related to the new economic activities proposed (e.g. tour guides, hotel service, restoration sector, handcraft, etc.), preferably linked to existing academic institutions.</p> <p>Specific objective 3.2 To support capacity building and training programmes addressed to the management staff of the protected area and to the City Council staff who will be directly or indirectly involved in its management.</p>			
				Tourism	<p>2. The recognition of these natural assets as an added value for the development of new and alternative sustainable socio-economic activities, in particular ecotourism.</p> <p>5. To propose and promote the development of new and alternative sustainable activities related to the protected area that will contribute to the socio-economic development of the local community, in particular ecotourism.</p>	<p>General Objective 2 To propose and promote the development of new and alternative sustainable activities related to the protected area that can help contribute to the socio-economic development of the local community, in particular ecotourism.</p> <p>Specific objective 2.1 To support the creation of new business and job opportunities linked to ecotourism, by using the protected area as the main natural tourist attraction.</p> <p>Specific objective 2.2 To provide new visitor facilities that will support ecotourism activities and provide new recreational services and opportunities for the local population</p>			
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
				Species					
N-C13	Community Based Wetland Management Plan for Fuvahmulah	Nearshore	The socio-economic development of the protected area, land for housing, recreation, and ecotourism facilities should be linked to preservation and sustainable development of the protected area.	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	<p>1. The preservation and enhancement of the natural assets of the area as a contribution to global biodiversity conservation; and for maintaining or increasing the resilience of island ecosystem to the effects of the Climate Change.</p> <p>2. The recognition of these natural assets as an added value for the development of new and alternative sustainable socio-economic activities, in particular ecotourism.</p> <p>3. To develop an innovative demonstration model for managing and conserving valuable wetland ecosystems ensuring a durable community involvement.</p>	<p>1. To guarantee the protection of the wetlands and biodiversity that exist in the protected area, as well as further enhance them through the eradication of any activities generating negative impacts, and the prevention of these in the future.</p> <p>Specific objective 1.1 - Achieve and maintain a good conservation status of the habitats, flora and fauna of the wetlands.</p> <p>Specific objective 1.2 - To eradicate any activity that generates negative impacts on the ecosystems and to prevent them in the future (e.g., waste dumping, uncontrolled access, poaching, etc.) .</p> <p>Specific objective 1.3 - To promote sustainable practices for farming activities currently taking place within the protected areas, in order to avoid any potential damage.</p>			
				Resource management					

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				Development and services		<p>3. To increase the capacity among local stakeholders for the development of new socio-economic activities which are compatible with the conservation of natural assets</p> <p>Specific objective 3.1 - To support capacity building and training programmes addressed to the local community in fields related to the new economic activities proposed (e.g., tour guides, hotel service, restoration sector, handicrafts, etc.), preferably linked to existing academic institutions.</p> <p>Specific objective 3.2 - To support capacity building and training programmes addressed to the management staff of the protected area and to the City Council staff who will be directly or indirectly involved in its management.</p>			
				Tourism Fisheries		<p>2. To propose and promote the development of new and alternative sustainable activities related to the protected area that can help contribute to the socio-economic development of the local community, in particular ecotourism</p> <p>Specific objective 2.1 - To support the creation of new business and job opportunities linked to ecotourism, by using the protected area as the main natural tourist attraction</p> <p>Specific objective 2.2 - To provide new visitor facilities that will support ecotourism activities and provide new recreational services and opportunities for the local population.</p>			
				Climate Change Culture and Heritage		<p>4. To enhance the resilience of the island ecosystems towards the effects of Climate Change, remarkably drought and flooding episodes (Drainage Plan).</p>			
N-T1	Fourth Tourism Master Plan 2013-2017 [OUT OF DATE; New plan not available]	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries	<p>Strategy 2.2. Developing and enforcing management plans for sensitive environments</p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Establishing marine managed areas in resort house reefs</p> <p>Strategy 2.7. Strengthening environmental monitoring for evidence-based decision making</p> <p>Strategy 2.1. Improving waste management practices of local communities.</p>	<p>Action 2.2.1. Develop management plans for marine protected areas and designated sensitive environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Properly managed marine protected areas and designated sensitive environments to minimise human impacts with management plans developed in consultation with government agencies, related private sector industries and the public.</li> <li>- Increased number of MPAs and sensitive environments with management plans that are endorsed by government, community and industry.</li> <li>- Controlled use of sensitive sites with caps on visitor numbers</li> </ul> <p>Action 2.3.1. Help to drive the 'biosphere reserve' programme by setting up marine reserves with in house reefs or boundaries of resorts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A national 'biosphere reserve' programme established with clear guidelines on zonation, management plans and enforcement</li> </ul>			
				Climate Change Culture and Heritage	<p>Strategy 2.5. Implementing climate change adaptation programme for tourism industry</p> <p>Strategy 2.6. Implementing a low carbon programme for tourism industry</p>	<p>Action 2.5.1. Initiate a national programme of long-term climate change adaptation in the tourism sector</p>			
N-T2	Maldives Tourism Act	Both		Species					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Dredging of the lagoon of such an island, reclamation of land, or any other activity determined by the Ministry of Tourism as may be likely to cause a permanent change to the [natural] environment of such places, may only be carried out after obtaining written permission from that Ministry and in accordance with relevant regulations made by it.				
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism	Zones for the development of tourism in the Maldives, islands for development as tourist resorts and places for development as marinas shall be determined by the President.				
				Fisheries	No tourist vessel shall be operated in the Maldives except after obtaining a license from the Ministry of Tourism to operate such a vessel.				
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-T3	Regulation on the Protection and Conservation of Environment in the Tourism Industry	Both	The purpose of this regulation is to protect the environment in the tourism industry and to encourage and facilitate sustainable development of tourism.	Species	3. Protected species 3.1 Protected birds or marine living species shall not be caught or kept in cages or other enclosed space in an island or land leased for the development of tourism. 3.2 It is prohibited to carry out any activity that would harm the protected living species in an island or place leased for the development of tourism, or harming or shifting their nests or habitat or eggs.				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	3.3 It is prohibited, except as may be permitted by a competent government authority, to carry out any renovation, improvement or alteration to a protected area. 3.4 It is prohibited to anchor any vessel in a protected area. If buoys are placed in a protected area, those must be used for anchoring vessels. 3.7 In taking tourist to diving areas, no harm should be caused to the marine flora and fauna of the Maldives and no item shall be extracted or removed from such places.				
				Resource management	5.3.3 In the absence of a designated area for waste disposal in the region, only food waste and biodegradable waste may be dumped into the ocean. Any biodegradable waste dumped as such shall be dumped to the sea outside atoll, taking into account the wind and ocean currents so that it would not land on the shores of islands. 5.3.6 It is prohibited to pump any sewer or waste into the lagoons or into any protected area of the ocean from any tourist vessel. 5.3.7 Tourist vessels shall dispose sewer and waste in a manner that is harmless to the environment.				
				Development and services					
				Tourism	2. Protection of environment during construction 2.13 - It is prohibited to extract coral stones from any part of the lagoon or the reef of an island in the Maldives, for any purpose of an island leased for the development of tourism 2.14 - In an island or land leased for the development of tourism, all jetties built in all resorts, picnic islands, marinas or other islands shall be built in such a way that allows free movement of water current and sand beneath the jetty. 2.15 - Coral stone shall not be extracted from any reef in the Maldives for renovation or repair of any jetty or breakwater built (prior to the passing of this regulation) in accordance with clause 2.14 of this regulation.				
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					

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				Culture and Heritage	3.5 Places, items, building or structures of historical, cultural or natural and environmental significance in an island leased for tourism purpose shall be properly maintained and conserved in accordance with the instructions from relevant government authorities. 3.8 If any item or place of historic or cultural significance is found while diving with tourists, it shall be reported to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation without causing any damage to such item or place.		3.6 Any place designated by the government as of historic significance in any island or part of it leased for tourism development shall be properly maintained. An un-built area with a radius of at least 5 meters shall be left surrounding such places.		
N-T4	Maldives Recreational Diving Regulation	Offshore		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries Climate Change Culture and Heritage	To ensure that all recreational diving activities are safe and enjoyable To ensure that diving activities take place while being respectful to the environment				
N-F1	The Maldives National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU; 2019)	Offshore		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries Climate Change Culture and Heritage	- Access to domestic waters by Maldivian commercial handline and pole and line vessels is open to those with vessels with valid licenses and registration - MOFMRA decides on the total quota for longline vessels and publicly invites Expression of Interest for fishing licenses and quota. If the number of applications does not exceed the total quota allocated for the year, all applications are approved. If the applications exceed the total quota allocated then the vessels are selected on a first come first served basis. No Action required. - It is mandatory for all fishing vessels operating under a fishing license to have a VMS system, and IOTC requirements are for all vessels over 24m or vessels of all sizes that are authorized to fish outside the area of national jurisdiction to be equipped with VMS. It is also mandatory under Maldivian legislation for the vessels to record the location of the fish catch along with fishing records and submit data to MOFMRA.				
N-F2	Fisheries Act of the Maldives (14/2019)	Both		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems	The types of fisheries permitted under this Act in the maritime zones of the Maldives are stated below. (1) Skipjack tuna pole and line fishery; (2) Large yellowfin tuna handline fishery; (3) Longline fishery; (4) Billfish fishery; (5) Trolling; (6) Grouper fishery; (7) Bait fishery; (8) Marine aquarium fishery (9) Diamondback squid fishery; (10) Reef fishery; (11) Bigeye scad lagoon fishery; (12) Harvesting of sea cucumber, lobster and similar types of fisheries.				

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				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt measures to ensure long-term sustainable use of fisheries resources and their ecosystems, by promoting the objective of their optimum utilization</li> <li>- Ensure that the adopted measures are based on the best scientific evidence available, and are designed to maintain or restore target stocks at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield</li> <li>- Apply the precautionary approach in accordance with the provisions of the Fisheries Act and under international obligations of the Maldives</li> <li>- Assess and minimise the impact of fishing, other human activities, and environmental factors on target stocks, non-target species, and species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with target stocks</li> <li>- Adopt measures to minimise catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target, and impacts on associated species—especially endangered, threatened, and protected species</li> <li>- Develop and promote the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear and techniques</li> <li>- Protect fisheries resources and their ecosystems</li> <li>- Take measures to ensure fishing effort does not exceed the sustainable use of fisheries resources and their ecosystems</li> <li>- Ensure participation of artisanal and subsistence fishers and local communities in the planning and management of fisheries;</li> </ul>	<p>Foreign fishing vessels shall enter the maritime zones of the Maldives after obtaining permission from the Ministry in advance.</p> <p>The following types of fishing are prohibited in the maritime zones of the Maldives.                      (a) Purse seine fishing;(b) Gillnet fishing;(c) Trawl net fishing;(d) Fishing using a net with the exception of bait fishing and fishing for personal consumption;(e) Fishing using an explosive, poison or such other chemical.</p>			
				Climate Change	The Ministry shall ensure that activities authorised or permitted under this Act take into consideration the climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, strategies, relevant laws and regulations, principles and measures adopted by the Maldives.				
				Culture and Heritage					
N-F3	General Fisheries Regulation of the Maldives (2020/R-75)	Both		Species		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recreational fishing - Using nets to catch the following is prohibited: silver sprat, blue sprat, cardinal fishes, anchovy, fusiliers, bigeye scad, chromis; Using nets outside of island reefs are prohibited;</li> <li>- Catching and killing of the following species are prohibited in the maritime zones of the Maldives: Cetaceans, Berried lobsters, Lobsters with a carapace smaller than 7.6cm in length (length measured from the rear of the eye socket to the rear of the carapace on a line parallel to the center line of the body shell), Giant clam, Sharks , Rays, Corals, Parrotfishes, Napoleon Wrasse, Sea Turtles and their eggs, Black Coral, Whaleshark, Triton Conc</li> </ul>			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems		- Best practices to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and natural resources: not do anything that will damage the environment, not waste natural resources used for fishing, taking measures to prevent by-catch of other species and responsible management of waste generated during fishing			
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Fisheries Climate Change		- Fishing in lagoons - Fishing from the reefs of islands that are leased by the government and designated by the government for undertaking different activities, shall be carried out after permission from the lessees and those who look after the islands; Fishing from the reefs of a tourist resort shall only be carried out after obtaining permission from the tourist resort - Prohibited during fishing: use of spear guns, fishing in protected areas against guidelines, use of drone to locate schools of fish, beach seining, use of scuba gear for harvesting sea cucumber; type of fishing prohibited in the Fisheries Act 2019/14: fishing vessels operating outside the Maldivian EEZ without permit; fishing vessels operating within another country's national jurisdiction - Approval from Ministry before installing / placing fishing buoys in the maritime zones of Maldives; recreational and forms of fishing other than pole-and-line 3 miles from fishing buoys is prohibited			
N-F4	Regulation on Administration of Penalties for Fisheries Related Offenses (2020/R-74)	Both		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries Climate Change Culture and Heritage	Administration of penalties for fisheries related offences, implementation of a transparent and timely system to manage offences, discourage and reduce fisheries related offences.				
N-F5	Regulation on Issuing Permits for the Establishment of the Fisheries Projects (2020/R-91)	Both		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries Climate Change Culture and Heritage	To ensure that fisheries projects implemented in the Maldives are most beneficial for the fishing industry  Permits need to be taken for fisheries projects  Projects that are exempted from this regulation: MoFMRA projects, projects that are implemented by other governmental agencies in collaboration with MoFMRA.				
N-F6	Regulation on the General Process of Issuing Licenses and Permits for Fishing, Fishing related Activities and Aquaculture Activities (2020/R-92)	Both		Species Biodiversity and Ecosystems Resource management Development and services Tourism Fisheries Climate Change	Issuing licenses and permits for fishing, fishing related activities and aquaculture activities				

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
N-F7	Regulation on the Establishment of Floor Prices for Fish Purchase (2020/R-93)	Both		Culture and Heritage					
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	Prohibition of buying or proposing to buy fish under the floor price determined through this regulation.  Floor price determined by MoFMRA based on criteria outlined in this regulation				
Climate Change									
N-F8	Aquaculture Regulation (2020/R-94)	Nearshore		Culture and Heritage					
				Species	Species that are allowed to be imported for aquaculture: Brown-marbled grouper and Sandfish				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management	Maintaining health of aquaculture species - biodegradable household waste and waste generated by aquaculture to be managed in line with Waste Management Regulation R-58/2013				
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	To ensure aquaculture development in the oceans, reefs, lagoons, mangroves or islands in the Maldives is done in a way that is sustainable and maintains natural environment, biodiversity and natural resources				
Climate Change									
N-F9	The Regulation on the Conduction of Marine Scientific Research in the Maldives (2020/R-100)	Both		Culture and Heritage					
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	Taking samples and exporting; only allowed to take samples that are allowed in the license issued in the amount that are allowed				
Climate Change									
N-F10	Regulation on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (2020/R-4)	Offshore		Culture and Heritage					
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	To ensure measures are in place to prevent, deter and eliminate foreign vessels operating illegally within and outside the EEZ of Maldives  Permit decisions for foreign vessels to enter Ports in the Maldives will be taken by MoMRA				
Climate Change									
Culture and Heritage									

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information	
N-F11	Maldives Billfish Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach							
				Species		Size limit: 60 cm (measured from lower jaw to tail fork) Indo-pacific sailfish Sword fish Black marlin Indo-pacific blue marlin Striped marlin				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
					1. Billfish fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources					
					1.1 Use environmentally friendly methods of billfish fishery					
				Fisheries	4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to billfish.					
				Climate Change						
	Culture and Heritage									
N-F12	Maldives Diamondback Squid Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach							
				Species						
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
					1. Diamondback squid fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources					
					1.1 Use environmentally friendly methods of diamondback squid fishery					
				Fisheries	4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to diamondback squid.					
				Climate Change						
	Culture and Heritage									
N-F13	Maldives Sea Cucumber Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Both	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach							
				Species		Harvested species of sea cucumber in Maldives: Brownfish Stonefish Surf red fish Blackfish Leopardfish Brown sandfish Lollyfish White teatfish Elephant trunkfish Black teatfish Chalkfish / Brown sandfish Curryfish Greenfish Prickly redfish Amberfish				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management		Prohibited to throw waste water from sea cucumber processing into the reefs / lagoons				
				Development and services						
				Tourism						

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Fisheries	1. Sea cucumber fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources  1.1 Use environmentally friendly methods of sea cucumber fishery  4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to sea cucumber.	Since sea cucumbers are not a dynamic moving animal, it is prohibited to use scuba diving equipment to harvest seacucumber in the Maldives			
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
N-F14	Maldives Grouper Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach	Species		Size limits: - Red mouth grouper - 20 cm - Slender grouper - 25 cm - Peacock hind - 20 cm - Golden hind - 20 cm - Leopard hind - 20 cm - Coral hind - 20 cm - Sixblotch hind - 20 cm - Tomato hind - 20 cm - Strawberry hind - 20 cm - Darkfin hind - 20 cm - White spotted grouper - 25 cm - Blacktip grouper - 25 cm - Blue and yellow grouper - 30 cm - Brown marbled grouper - 60 cm - Snubnose grouper - 25 cm - White streak grouper - 20 cm - Camouflage grouper - 40 cm - Four saddle grouper - 20 cm - Squartail coral grouper - 40 cm - Black-saddle coral grouper - 25 cm - Roving coral grouper - 42 cm - Yellow edge lyretail - 22 cm - White edge lyretail - 22 cm			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems		Protection of spawning grounds: 5 locations identified as grouper spawning grounds have been protected for another 10 years.  IUCN level: category 4 (habitat / species management area)  1. K Atoll - Dhiffushi Channel 2. V Atoll - Boa Mas Kandu 3. Dh Atoll - Kudathuvadhoo Channel 4. Lh Atoll - Aligau Channel 5. M Atoll - Bodu and Kuda Channel  Prohibited activities at all times: trolling, anchorage, dredging, introduction of any living organism, feeding fish, aquaculture activities  Prohibited activities from 23rd of month to 3rd of following month: diving and snorkelling, waterspouts involving boats with engines, use of lights to attract target fish species			
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries	1. Grouper fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources  1.1 Use environmentally friendly methods of grouper fishery  4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to grouper.	Prohibited methods of fishing: use of spear guns, fishing using scuba diving equipment or other equipment to aid lengthening time spent underwater, use of lights and hooks, use of spear or hooks to catch groupers at the spawning grounds			
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information	
N-F15	Maldives Lobster Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach					General Fisheries Regulation of the Maldives (2020/R-75)		
				Species			Catching and killing of the following species are prohibited in the maritime zones of the Maldives: Berried lobsters, Lobsters with a carapace smaller than 7.6cm in length (length measured from the rear of the eye socket to the rear of the carapace on a line parallel to the center line of the body shell); Species: Japanese spiny lobster, Long legged spiny lobster			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems			Ornate spiny lobster, Pronghorn spiny lobster, Mud spiny lobster, Painted rock lobster / Common rock lobster / Blue spiny lobster			
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
					1. Lobster fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources					
					1.1 Use environmentally friendly methods of lobster fishery					
					4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to lobster.	1.1.1 Prohibition of exporting lobster 1.1.2 Determine size limits 1.2.2 Prohibition of use of scuba gear or other breathing aide to lengthen duration underwater				
					Fisheries					
					Climate Change					
					Culture and Heritage					
N-F16	Maldives Marine Aquarium Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach							
				Species						
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems			1.1.3 Considering habitats biologically important to marine aquaculture fish in designating protected areas			
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
					1. Marine aquarium fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources					
					4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to marine aquarium.	1.2.2 Prohibition of use of moxi net				
					Fisheries					
					Climate Change					
					Culture and Heritage					
N-F17	Maldives Reef Fishery Management Plan (2020)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach							
				Species			Reef fish species that are prohibited to catch, kill or export: Napoleon wrasse, parrot fish			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems			1.1.4 Considering habitats biologically important to reef fish in designating protected areas			
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
					1. Reef fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources					
					4. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to reef fish					
					Fisheries					
					Climate Change					
					Culture and Heritage					

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N-F18	Maldives Tuna Fishery Management Plan (2021)	Offshore	Precautionary approach, eco-system based management, national measures aligned with international work, sustainable development, equality, participatory approach			Managed in this MP: Skipjack tuna Yellowfin tuna Bigeye tuna Frigate tuna Kawakawa			
				Species		Releasing by-catch such as sharks, turtles as soon as possible Following guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management		Best practices to follow: Preventing fishing gear from ending up in the ocean as abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear Preventing dumping of plastic or chemical in the ocean Not wasting natural resources Responsible management of fish process waste			
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				1. Tuna fishery to be managed in an eco-system based management, precautionary approach, sustainable management of resources 1.1 Maintaining one-by-one tuna fisheries 1.3 Maintaining best practice in tuna fishing minimising impact to other marine species 1.4 Minimising by-catch and damage to other marine species 5. Taking into account decentralisation policies in developing the fisheries and business related to tuna.	1.2.1 Information dissemination program about potential fishing zones  Leynu should be 60m below sea level				
N-CC1	Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (2015)	Both	Seeks to mainstream climate change by integrating the following principles into national lawmaking and development planning: intergenerational equity, climate leadership, international partnership, international commitments, climate resilience, and transfer of technology	Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
Tourism									
				Fisheries					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
					<p>Strategic components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low emission development: to help achieve stabilisation of GHGs concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system</li> <li>- Adaptation and opportunities: such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient as to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner</li> <li>- Obligations and commitments: Meeting international obligations and commitments, and cooperation at all levels are essential for achieving the MCCPF</li> </ul> <p>Policy goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure and integrate sustainable financing into climate change adaptation opportunities and low emission development measures</li> <li>2. Strengthen a low emission development future and ensure energy security for the Maldives</li> <li>3. Strengthen adaptation actions and opportunities and build climate-resilient infrastructure and communities to address current and future vulnerabilities</li> <li>4. Inculcate national, regional and international climate change advocacy role in leading international negotiations and awareness in cross-sectorial areas in favour of the most vulnerable and small island developing states</li> <li>5. Foster sustainable development while ensuring security, economic sustainability and sovereignty from the negative consequences of the changing climate</li> </ol>				
N-CC2	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Maldives 2020	Both		Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
				Species					

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						<p>Coastal Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promote use of evidence-based decision making on coastal adaptation planning and management of coastal zones.</li> <li>* Facilitate mobilization of financing to reduce exposure of communities to coastal hazards.</li> <li>* Mainstream climate change risks into coastal development policies.</li> <li>* Continue to facilitate investments in coastal protection of inhabited islands, industrial islands and resorts.</li> </ul> <p>Safeguarding Coral Reef Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Facilitate research to address knowledge gaps and climate change impacts on coral reefs and marine ecosystems in order to promote sustainable and resilience-based management of coral reefs and marine ecosystems.</li> <li>* Strengthen existing coral reef monitoring program 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.</li> <li>* Strengthen national conservation programs considering different categories of protection, local and community management, ecosystem-based approach to contribute to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and increase their resilience to climate change impacts while taking the livelihoods of the resource users into account</li> <li>* Enhance resilience of coral reefs and ecosystems by developing policy tools, incorporating into development plans, promoting best practices, increasing advocacy and through management actions.</li> <li>* Implement measures to reduce sources of pollution on coral reefs and ecosystems especially marine life through appropriate policies, development of appropriate treatment facilities, management and safe disposal of solid waste taking into account the timely phasing-out of single use plastics.</li> </ul>			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management		<p>Infrastructure Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Enhancing the resilience and climate proofing of critical infrastructure such as airports, ports, powerhouses and other utilities etc.</li> <li>* Enhancing the National Building Code to incorporate climate resilience including coastal infrastructure.</li> <li>* Increase resiliency through better spatial planning and increased connectivity between the islands.</li> <li>* Strengthen the legislative framework by establishment of a National Planning Act and Physical Planning Act. The legislation will facilitate integration of climate change into development planning while considering the economies of scale for public services, land use planning and population consolidation.</li> <li>* Strengthen 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</li> </ul>			

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				Development and services		<p>Establishment of vehicle/vessels emissions standard and establishment of efficient transport management system and promotion of hybrid-vehicles.</p> <p>Use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for electricity generation within greater Malé region. The diesel used for power production could be replaced with LNG for the greater Malé region with the proposed LNG plant in Thilafushi and the interconnectivity bridge. // Enhancing Water Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Implementation of cost-effective Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) systems to cater for the water needs of the entire population to reduce the risk of water shortages during dry seasons.</li> <li>* Enhance decentralized water security and safety plans to be implemented in all islands, considering the nuanced differences of the available water resources and minimize the detrimental impacts on the water resources.</li> <li>* Integrate stormwater management into infrastructure development projects.</li> <li>* Improve the overall understanding of impacts from climate change on the natural water resources based on the latest science and implement policies, standards, regulations to pre-emptively protect the natural water resources from future impacts.</li> <li>* Strengthen policies, programmes and campaigns to increase the efficiency of water use to reduce human pressure on the existing water resources.</li> </ul> <p>Disaster risk reduction and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strengthen the existing databases on disaster risk management.</li> <li>* Strengthen collaboration with the island communities to understand and obtain information on local impacts.</li> <li>* Enhance mechanisms for collection of information on losses and damages.</li> <li>* Facilitate the promotion and participation of the public and private sector in the disaster insurance scheme.</li> </ul>			
				Tourism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream climate change risks into tourism sector policies to enhance resiliency and sustainability of the sector.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate access to finance to increase the resiliency and sustainable environmental management of the sector.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream and promote clean energy and energy efficiency technologies to reduce the overall emissions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish an insurance mechanism to reduce the impacts on the tourism sector through risk sharing and risk management.</li> </ul>			

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				Fisheries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Facilitate fisheries research and development initiatives taking into consideration resilience building of the sector towards managing the changing of fish stocks and its migration patterns, adapting to efficient technologies and investing in national capacity</li> <li>* Enhance diversification of the fisheries sector including promotion of multi-functionality to respond to the emerging challenges and uncertainties due to climate variabilities and extreme events while protecting the health and sustainability of the marine resources and ecosystems.</li> <li>* Promote sustainable fisheries by increasing efficiency of fishing vessels, promoting technologies that have potential for reducing GHGs and by developing and upgrading land based fisheries infrastructures and facilities for a low carbon foot- print.</li> <li>* Facilitate access to finance to empower the industry towards meeting the vulnerability challenges and increase its contribution to sustainable blue growth considering vulnerable small- scale fishers and fishing communities and their productive role in maintaining food and nutrition security, livelihood and sustaining a successful blue economy.</li> <li>* Strengthen insurance schemes to enhance resilience of small-scale fishers and fishing industry to cover against losses due to extreme events and anomalies, ensuring a minimum monthly income for lost fishing days especially for small-scale fishers.</li> </ul>			
				Climate Change	To reduce 26% of our emissions by 2030. Furthermore, we will strive to achieve net zero by 2030, if we receive adequate international support and assistance	Increase of electricity production by renewable energy (RE) with storage and grid stabilization. // Efforts will be made to increase the installed RE share to 15% of the energy mix, which includes the public and private sector.			
				Culture and Heritage					
N-CC3	National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007)	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems		<p>Coral Reef Biodiversity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide alternatives to coral and sand as construction materials and enforce the ban on coral mining.</li> <li>2. Enhance the capacity for waste management to prevent pollution of marine environment.</li> <li>3. Formulate and implement an oil pollution contingency plan.</li> <li>4. Acquire appropriate sewage treatment technologies.</li> <li>5. Establish marine protected areas.</li> <li>6. Establish an information base on coral reefs and climate change.</li> <li>7. Undertake monitoring and research to prevent coral diseases and rehabilitate coral reefs.</li> <li>8. Develop measures to protect coral reefs from development activities.</li> </ol>			
				Resource management		<p>Water Resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acquire appropriate sewage treatment and disposal technologies to protect water resources</li> <li>2. Increase safe rainwater harvesting.</li> <li>3. Acquire desalination technologies appropriate for small islands.</li> <li>4. Undertake recharging of aquifers to reduce salinisation from saltwater intrusion and storm surge flooding.</li> <li>5. Protect and preserve natural water catchment areas.</li> </ol>			

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				Development and services		<p>Critical Infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop coastal protection for airports and development focus islands.</li> <li>2. Strengthen capacity for planning and design of infrastructure to ensure development of resilient infrastructure.</li> <li>3. Protect powerhouses and utilities.</li> <li>4. Protect telecommunication infrastructure.</li> </ol>			
				Tourism		<p>Tourism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect beaches and tourist infrastructure.</li> <li>2. Develop climate change adaptation policy and strategy for tourism.</li> <li>3. Diversify the tourism product to reduce over-dependency on marine environment.</li> <li>4. Strengthen tourism institutions to coordinate climate response in the tourism sector.</li> <li>5. Incorporate climate change adaptation measures to upcoming resorts.</li> </ol>			
				Fisheries		<p>Fisheries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve fish finding and fish harvesting.</li> <li>2. Establish aquaculture/mariculture as an alternative to natural breeding to reduce the economic and social impacts of changing tuna abundance.</li> <li>3. Undertake research and disseminate information on fisheries and climate change.</li> <li>4. Experiment new and alternative species and breeding methods for livebait.</li> <li>5. Integrated reef fishery management.</li> <li>6. Exploit new species and promote poultry farming as alternative sources of protein to reduce over-dependency on tuna for protein.</li> </ol>			
				Climate Change Culture and Heritage	present a coherent framework to climate change adaptation that enhances the resilience of the natural, human, and social systems and ensures their sustainability in the face of predicted climate hazards				
N-CC4	Climate Emergency Act (9/2021)	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					

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						<p>Strategies to reduce GHG emission</p> <p>Article 4: Maldives to become carbon neutral by 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The amount of GHG emitted in 2030 must be equal or less than the amount of GHG offset in 2030</li> <li>- Standards and formula for GHG emission calculation will be published in the Regulation published under this Bill</li> </ul> <p>Article 5 &amp; 6: Target can be revised under the following situations and following review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New technological or scientific discoveries</li> <li>- Changes in international policies and commitments</li> <li>- Any changes must be reviewed by Climate Change Directorate and approved by Parliament</li> </ul> <p>Article 7: Carbon Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A budget for the estimated amount of GHG emitted every year must be calculated and submitted to Parliament by the Minister</li> <li>- Budget should be prepared in association with other institutions, local councils, NGOs, businesses and public</li> <li>- Standards for allocating the budget for different sectors will be defined in a Regulation published under this Bill</li> <li>- Authority for Climate Change Directorate to take actions against those sectors which exceed their allocated budget</li> </ul>			
				Climate Change	Develop policy framework for emission reduction Policy framework to become carbon neutral by 2030 Awareness on climate change Align development plans with climate change mitigation/adaptation measures Develop framework for carbon budget				
				Culture and Heritage					
N-H1	Maldives National Heritage Act (12/2019)	Both	Intended to preserve archaeological finds, buildings, crafted items, paintings, archives, books, writings, and other items with historical value.	Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage	The purpose of the new law is to safeguard in perpetuity items and sites of historical significance for future generations. The Act requires that a list of heritage items be compiled and ranked in order of value—currently the Tentative Tangible Heritage List has 463 sites.				

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I1	UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015)	Both		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Goals 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
				Resource management	Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all  Goals 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns  Goals 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
				Development and services	Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation  Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change	Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all  Goals 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
				Culture and Heritage					
I2	Convention on	Both	Article 1 - Objectives:	Species					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevent Information
	Biological Diversity (1992)		<p>1. The conservation of biological diversity</p> <p>2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity</p> <p>3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources</p> <p>Article 3 - Principle - States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environment policies</p>		<p>Article 6 - General - Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years</p> <p>Article 7 - Identifying and monitoring - identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use (using indicative list in annex 1); Monitor components of biological diversity paying attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use</p> <p>Article 8 - In-situ Conservation - Establish system of protected areas to conserve biological diversity; develop guidelines for the selection and management of protected areas; regulate or manage biological resources important to conservation; promote protection of ecosystems, natural habitats; rehabilitate and restor degraded ecosystems and promote recovery of threatened species</p> <p>Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation - adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity</p> <p>Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity - integrate consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resource into national decision-making</p> <p>Article 11 - Incentive measures - adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity</p> <p>Article 12 - Research and training - establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components</p>				

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				Resource management	Article 15 - Access to genetic resources - access rests with the national governments and subject to national legislation				
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
I3	Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2013)	Both	By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. Addressing the direct and underlying drivers of biodiversity loss will ultimately require behavioral change by individuals, organizations and governments. Understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of biodiversity, underpin the willingness of individuals to make the necessary changes	Species		Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. // Target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.			

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			and actions and to create the "political will" for governments to act. Given this, actions taken towards this target will greatly facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the fulfillment of the other 19 Aichi Targets, particularly Target 2.			<p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p> <p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p> <p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p> <p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p> <p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	<p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>		
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					

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				Resource management		Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business 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.			
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries		Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.			
				Climate Change		Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.			
				Culture and Heritage					

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I4	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES; 1983)	Both				Article III Regulation of trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I - The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. Article IV Regulation of trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II - The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction.				
				Species						"Introduction from the sea" means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
				Fisheries						
				Climate Change						
Culture and Heritage										

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
I5	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Both			Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavour: a) to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction; b) to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species; and c) to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species.				
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
Culture and Heritage									

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I6	The Indian Ocean–South-East Asian (IOSEA) Marine Turtle memorandum of understanding (MoU; 2001)	Offshore			<p>Marine turtles means any of the species listed below:</p> <p>Common name / Species</p> <p>Loggerhead turtle / <i>Caretta caretta</i></p> <p>Olive ridley turtle / <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i></p> <p>Green turtle / <i>Chelonia mydas</i></p> <p>Hawksbill turtle / <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i></p> <p>Leatherback turtle / <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></p> <p>Flatback turtle / <i>Natator depressus</i></p> <p>The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding is to protect, conserve, replenish and recover marine turtles and their habitats, based on the best scientific evidence, taking into account the environmental, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the signatory States</p> <p>Objective 1. Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality</p> <p>Objective 2. Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats</p> <p>Objective 3. Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange</p> <p>Objective 4. Increase public awareness of the threats to marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities</p> <p>Objective 5. Enhance national, regional and international cooperation</p> <p>Objective 6. Promote implementation of the MoU including the Conservation and Management Plan</p>				
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					

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17	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS; 1982)	Offshore			<p>Article 64 Highly migratory species</p> <p>1. The coastal State and other States whose nationals fish in the region for the highly migratory species listed in Annex I shall cooperate directly or through appropriate international organizations with a view to ensuring conservation and promoting the objective of optimum utilization of such species throughout the region, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>ANNEX I. HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES</p> <p>1. Albacore tuna: <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>.</p> <p>2. Bluefin tuna: <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>.</p> <p>3. Bigeye tuna: <i>Thunnus obesus</i>.</p> <p>4. Skipjack tuna: <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>.</p> <p>5. Yellowfin tuna: <i>Thunnus albacares</i>.</p> <p>6. Blackfin tuna: <i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>.</p> <p>7. Little tuna: <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>; <i>Euthynnus affinis</i>.</p> <p>8. Southern bluefin tuna: <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>.</p> <p>9. Frigate mackerel: <i>Auxis thazard</i>; <i>Auxis rochei</i>.</p> <p>10. Pomfrets: Family <i>Bramidae</i>.</p> <p>11. Marlins: <i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>; <i>Tetrapturus belone</i>; <i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>; <i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>; <i>Tetrapturus audax</i>; <i>Tetrapturus georgei</i>; <i>Makaira mazara</i>; <i>Makaira indica</i>; <i>Makaira nigricans</i>.</p> <p>12. Sail-fishes: <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>; <i>Istiophorus albicans</i>.</p> <p>13. Swordfish: <i>Xiphias gladius</i>.</p> <p>14. Sauries: <i>Scomberesoxsaurus</i>; <i>Cololabisaira</i>; <i>Cololabisadocetus</i>; <i>Scomberesox saurus scombroides</i>.</p> <p>15. Dolphin: <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>; <i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>.</p> <p>16. Oceanic sharks: <i>Hexanchus griseus</i>; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>; Family <i>Alopiidae</i>; <i>Rhincodon typus</i>; Family <i>Carcharhinidae</i>; Family <i>Sphyrnidae</i>; Family <i>Isurida</i>.</p> <p>17. Cetaceans: Family <i>Physeteridae</i>; Family <i>Balaenopteridae</i>; Family <i>Balaenidae</i>; Family <i>Eschrichtiidae</i>; Family</p>				

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					<p>Article 56 Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone 1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; (b) jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to: (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; 44 (ii) marine scientific research; (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment; (c) other rights and duties provided for in this Convention.</p> <p>Article 194 Measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment 1. States shall take, individually or jointly as appropriate, all measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities, and they shall endeavour to harmonize their policies in this connection.</p>				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					

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				Development and services	Article 60 Artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone 1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have the exclusive right to construct and to authorize and regulate the construction, operation and use of: (a) artificial islands; (b) installations and structures for the purposes provided for in article 56 and other economic purposes; (c) installations and structures which may interfere with the exercise of the rights of the coastal State in the zone.				
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
18	UNESCO World Heritage Centre's Natural Heritage Strategy (2006)	Both	To promote the fullest and broadest application of the World Heritage Convention by all relevant stakeholders, from site level individuals to global organizations, in the pursuit of long-term conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development.	Species	5. Link up with the international biodiversity conservation agenda - Although the World Heritage Convention is recognized as one of the five biodiversity related conventions, its potential in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target has not yet been sufficiently harnessed. The Centre intends to actively promote the role of the Convention as a tool for in situ biodiversity conservation by establishing strong links with the international biodiversity agenda, and in particular the CBD.  6. Mainstream the Convention and convey the World Heritage message - The World Heritage Convention continues to be poorly understood in terms of its biodiversity conservation potential. It is generally perceived as a simple listing mechanism whereas its full potential as a robust tool to galvanize national and international attention remains under-utilised by key conservation and sustainable development stakeholders.				

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				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
					<p>1. Continually improve World Heritage site management capacities - The WHC will target its efforts at ensuring that management standards and capacities at World Heritage sites are improved in a way that indicators are developed for World Heritage values and site integrity, threats are identified and management interventions implemented in response to them, and that they are monitored for management effectiveness.</p> <p>2. Counter threats to World Heritage in Danger sites - The World Heritage Convention includes a process whereby sites with particularly acute threats to their outstanding universal values or integrity can be placed on the "List of World Heritage in Danger", as a means to mobilize increased national and international support for dealing with these threats.</p> <p>3. Complete the World Heritage List - Recent studies by IUCN point to the following biomes as gaps in the current World Heritage list: tropical/ temperate grasslands, savannas, lake systems, tundra and polar systems, and cold winter deserts. IUCN has also recommended several marine systems as worthy of consideration for inclusion on the List.</p> <p>4. Apply the Ecosystem Approach - The WHC recognizes that World Heritage sites are part of a larger and complex mosaic of multiple ecosystems with multiple uses.</p>				
				Culture and Heritage					
19	UN Framework	Both		Species					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevant Information	
	Convention on Climate Change (1994)			Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
				Fisheries						
				Climate Change	The ultimate objective of this Convention (and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt) is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.	Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases  Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems				
Culture and Heritage										
I10	Paris Agreement (2016)	Both	Strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.	Species						
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Article - 5 Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases					
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
				Fisheries						

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					Objective c - Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development Objective b - Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production Objective a - Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degree celcius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degree celcius above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change				
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					

Reference #	Document	Nearshore / Offshore / Both	Principle	Area	MSP Related Goal / Objective	Action / Targets	Design Criteria	Referenced Goal (Parent Goal)	Other Relevent Information
R1	SACEP Governing Council Decisions on biodiversity conservation (2010)	Both	Aware that Biodiversity is essential for human life which generates goods and services including the provision of food and medicine, regulation of climate and water flow, supporting of soil formation and cultural values; Emphasizing the role played by healthy ecosystems at the global, regional and national levels in moderating the effects of climate change;	Species	-Recognizing that the current rate of loss is a serious threat to the existing Biodiversity and immediate measures are required to reverse the loss of biodiversity -Emphasizing the importance of a holistic ecosystem management approach to biodiversity, poverty alleviation and economic development, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals -Urge South Asian Governments and stakeholders to take necessary measures in conjunction with the international community to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CBD and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity -Emphasize the need for increased support to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the obligation of the Convention, in line with the updated Strategic Plan 2011-2020, including support for the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plan				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R2	SAARC: Dhaka declaration on South Asia's environmental challenges and natural disasters (2005)	Both	The Heads of State or Government emphasized that efforts must continue to free South Asia from poverty, hunger and other forms of deprivation and social injustice which present a daunting challenge. Member States expressed determination to work towards significantly accelerating regional cooperation in economic areas. The main emphasis will be to secure a wider economic space, so that benefits and opportunities offered therein can be shared by all, and that the true economic potential of South Asia can be fully realized.	Species	32. They expressed deep concern at the continuing degradation of environment and reaffirmed the importance of concerted action in the protection and preservation of environment.  36. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need for collaborative action in the area of environment, including water conservation, to promote sustainable development.				
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					

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					<p>20. They agreed to the recommendation to establish the SAARC Energy Centre in Islamabad; to promote development of energy resources, including hydropower; and energy trade in the region; to develop renewable and alternative energy resources; and promote energy efficiency and conservation in the region.</p> <p>33. They endorsed the recommendation for elaboration of regional programmes and projects for early warning, preparedness and management of tsunami and other natural disasters. They called for elaboration of a Comprehensive Framework on Early Warning and Disaster Management.</p>				
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R3	IOTC RESOLUTION 19/01: On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (2019)	Offshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries		Catch limits: 7. Longline : CPCs whose Longline catches of yellowfin reported for 2014 were above 5000 MT to reduce their Longline catches of yellowfin by 10 % from the 2014 levels. 8. CPCs' other gears : CPCs whose catches of yellowfin from other gears reported for 2014 were above 5000 MT to reduce their other gear catches of yellowfin by 5 % from the 2014 levels.			1. This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State, within the IOTC Area of Competence.
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R4	IOTC RESOLUTION 19/02: Procedures on a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan (2019)	Offshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					

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						<p>3. This resolution requires the use of instrumented buoy, on all DFADs and prohibits the use of any other buoys, such as radio buoys, not meeting this definition.</p> <p>Non-entangling and biodegradable FADs - 17. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, CPCs shall require their flagged vessels to use non-entangling designs and materials in the construction of FADs as outlined in Annex V (Materials specified nylon or canvas black shade cloth cover, bamboo raft, rope, bamboo, cloth attractors, weights). To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the use of natural or biodegradable materials in FAD construction should be promoted. CPCs shall encourage their flag vessels to use biodegradable FADs</p>			
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R5	IOTC RESOLUTION 19/03: On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence (2019)	Offshore				<p>2. CPCs shall prohibit all vessels from intentionally setting any gear type for targeted fishing of mobulid rays in the IOTC Area of Competence, if the animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set.</p> <p>5. CPCs shall require all their fishing vessels, other than those carrying out subsistence fishery, to promptly release alive and unharmed, to the extent practicable, mobulid rays as soon as they are seen in the net, on the hook, or on the deck, and do it in a manner that will result in the least possible harm to the individuals captured</p> <p>10. Recreational and sport fishing shall release alive all caught mobulid rays and shall not be entitled to retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays.</p>			
				Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries					

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				Climate Change							
				Culture and Heritage							
R6	IOTC RESOLUTION 18/05: On Management Measures for the Conservation of the Billfishes : Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish (2018)	Offshore		Species							
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems							
				Resource management							
				Development and services							
				Tourism							
								Catch limits 2. CPCs shall endeavour to ensure that the overall catches, of the Indian Ocean Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo Pacific Sailfish in any given year do not exceed either the MSY level or, in its absence, the lower limit of the MSY range of central values as estimated by the Scientific Committee. 3. The limits referred to in paragraph 2 correspond to the following : a) Striped Marlin : 3,260 t b) Black Marlin : 9,932 t c) Blue Marlin : 11,930 t d) Indo Pacific Sailfish : 25,000 t			
				Fisheries							
				Climate Change							
				Culture and Heritage							
R7	IOTC RESOLUTION 16/02: On harvest control rules for Skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence (2016)	Offshore		Species							
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems							
				Resource management							
				Development and services							
				Tourism							

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						<p>6. The Skipjack tuna stock assessment shall be conducted every three (3) years, with the next stock assessment to occur in 2017. Estimates of 7(a–c) shall be taken from a model-based stock assessment that has been reviewed by the Working Party on Tropical Tunas and endorsed by the Scientific Committee via its advice to the Commission.</p> <p>7. The Skipjack tuna HCR shall recommend a total annual catch limit using the following three (3) values estimated from each Skipjack stock assessment. For each value, the reported median from the reference case adopted by the Scientific Committee for advising the Commission shall be used.</p> <p>a) The estimate of current spawning stock biomass (B<sub>curr</sub>);                      b) The estimate of the unfished spawning stock biomass (B<sub>0</sub>);                      c) The estimate of the equilibrium exploitation rate (E<sub>target</sub>) associated with sustaining the stock at B<sub>target</sub>.</p>			
				Fisheries	1. To maintain the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Skipjack tuna stock in perpetuity, at levels not less than those capable of producing maximum sustainable yield (MSY) as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors including the special requirements of Developing Coastal States and Small Island Developing States				
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R8	IOTC RESOLUTION 16/07: On the use of artificial lights to attract fish (2016)	Offshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					
				Development and services					
				Tourism					
				Fisheries		1. Fishing vessels and other vessels including support, supply and auxiliary vessels flying the flag of an IOTC Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party (collectively CPCs) are prohibited from using, installing or operating surface or submerged artificial lights for the purpose of aggregating tuna and tuna-like species beyond territorial waters. The use of lights on DFADs is also already prohibited.			
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					
R9	IOTC RESOLUTION 16/08: On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial	Offshore		Species					
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems					
				Resource management					

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	Manned aerial vehicles as fishing aids (2016)			Development and services						
				Tourism						
				Fisheries		1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Party (collectively CPCs) shall prohibit their flagged fishing vessels, support and supply vessels from using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids.				
				Climate Change						
				Culture and Heritage						
R10	IOTC RESOLUTION 15/01: On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence (2015)	Offshore		Species						
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems						
				Resource management						
				Development and services						
				Tourism						
				Fisheries		1. Each flag CPC shall ensure that all purse seine, longline, gillnet, pole and line, handline and trolling fishing vessels flying its flag and authorised to fish species managed by IOTC be subject to a data recording system.				
				Climate Change						
Culture and Heritage										



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				Resource management		<p>Management of waste</p> <p>(i) Develop fiscal and policy incentives and other measures to encourage environmentally sustainable imports and local products with low waste or degradable waste content.</p> <p>Coastal and marine resources</p> <p>(i) Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for developing and implementing integrated coastal zone management plans and strategies for coastal watersheds and exclusive economic zones, including integrating them within national development plans.</p> <p>(ii) Design comprehensive monitoring programmes for coastal and marine resources, including wetlands, in order to determine shoreline and ecosystem stability, and also document and apply, as a basis for integrated coastal zone planning and decision-making, traditional knowledge and management practices that are ecologically sound and include the participation of local communities.</p> <p>(iii) Develop and/or strengthen national capabilities for the sustainable harvesting and processing of fishery resources and provide training and awareness programmes for the managers (Government and local communities) of coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>(iv) Ratify and/or adhere to regional and international conventions concerning the protection of coastal and marine resources and combat unsustainable fishing and related practices.</p>			
				Development and services					
				Tourism		<p>Tourism resources</p> <p>(i) Ensure that tourism development and environmental management are mutually supportive.</p> <p>(ii) Adopt integrated planning and policies to ensure sustainable tourism development, with particular attention to land-use planning and coastal zone management, requiring environmental impact assessments for all tourism projects; the continuous monitoring of the environmental impact of all tourism activities; and the development of guidelines and standards for design and construction taking into account energy and water consumption, the generation and disposal of wastes and land degradation, the proper management and protection of eco-tourism attractions, and the carrying capacity of areas for tourism.</p> <p>(iii) Identify and develop facilities to meet specific niche markets, particularly in eco-tourism, nature and cultural tourism, and involve local populations in the identification and management of natural protected areas set aside for eco-tourism.</p> <p>(iv) Adopt measures to protect the cultural integrity of small island developing States.</p>			
				Fisheries					

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						<p>Climate change and sea-level rise</p> <p>(i) Ensure early ratification of or accession to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 4/ and other related legal instruments.</p> <p>(ii) Monitor, survey and collect data on climate change and sealevel rise.</p> <p>(iii) Formulate comprehensive adjustment and mitigation policies for sealevel rise in the context of integrated coastal area management.</p> <p>(iv) Assess the effects and the socio-economic implications of the impact of climate change, climate variability and sealevel rise on small island developing States.</p> <p>(v) Map areas vulnerable to sealevel rise and develop computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations as part of the development of adequate response strategies, adaptation policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change, climate variability and sealevel rise.</p> <p>(vi) Improve public and political understanding of the potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>(vii) Formulate comprehensive strategies and measures (including the preparation, facilitation and collection of information) on adaptation to climate change that would contribute to a better understanding of the range of issues associated with the development of methodologies to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>(viii) Promote a more efficient use of energy resources in development planning and use appropriate methods to minimize the adverse effects of climate change on the sustainable development of those resources.</p> <p>(ix) Increase participation in the bilateral, regional and global research, assessment, monitoring and mapping of climate impacts, including the adoption of oceanographic and atmospheric measures and policies and the development of response strategies.</p> <p>Natural and environmental disasters</p> <p>(i) Establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies, including building codes and regulatory and enforcement systems, in order to mitigate, prepare for and respond to the increasing range and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and promote early warning systems and facilities for the rapid dissemination of information and warnings.</p> <p>(ii) Strengthen the capacity of local broadcasting to assist remote rural and outer island communities within countries and among neighbouring countries during disaster events.</p> <p>(iii) Establish a national disaster emergency fund with joint private and public sector support for areas where insurance is not available in the commercial market, taking into account the relevant experience to be gained from the operation of similar funds.</p> <p>(iv) Integrate natural and environmental disaster policies into national development planning processes and encourage the development and implementation of public and private sector pre- and post-disaster recovery plans, drawing on the capacity of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and bearing in mind the</p>			
					Climate change and sea-level rise				
					The considerations aimed at achieving effective adaptive response measures, is of the utmost importance to small island developing States and the international community				
					The development and use of renewable sources of energy and the				

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				Culture and Heritage					
S2	Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (2005)	Both	Small island developing States are committed to promoting sustainable development, eradicating poverty and improving the livelihoods of their peoples by the implementation of strategies that build resilience and capacity to address their unique and particular vulnerabilities. Reaffirm the continued validity of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States <sup>1</sup> as the blueprint providing the fundamental framework for the sustainable development of small island developing States	Species		(f) Controlling major pathways for potential alien invasive species in small island developing States			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems	The achievements of the targets set by the international community in relevant international conventions, in particular those of the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and endorsed by the Summit, are of particular importance to small island developing States.	(a) Integrating biodiversity protection into national sustainable development strategies; (b) Building effective partnerships between all relevant stakeholders essential to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; (d) Implementing the guidelines of the Convention on biodiversity and tourism development; (e) Enhancing national efforts, both by Governments and other stakeholders, in the implementation of the programme of work of the Convention on protected areas, including the establishment of protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information;			
				Resource management		IV. Coastal and marine resources  27 (c) Further the work on the assessment of living and non-living seabed resources within their national jurisdiction.  28. Further action is required by small island developing States, with the necessary support of the international community, to build technical and financial capacities to: (a) Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by small island developing States as flag States, to further implement international plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to manage fishing capacity; (d) Analyse and assess the status of fish stocks;  III. Management of wastes  (c) Promote sustainable waste management, including by: (i) Identifying cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management systems; (ii) Exploring and engaging in innovative forms of financing of waste management infrastructure, including the creation of appropriate national environmental trust funds; (iii) Promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste and waste management initiatives; (iv) Developing projects appropriate to small island developing States for the use of waste as a resource, including for the production of energy as a waste management solution; (d) Promote national, regional and international cooperation to reduce the quantity of waste disposed of at sea, including by working with others in the international community to strengthen regimes relating to the disposal of waste at sea			

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				Development and services	56. Small island developing States, with the support of the international community, should cooperate and develop viable regional transportation arrangements, including improved air, land and sea transport policies				
				Tourism	51. Small island developing States, with the required support of regional and international tourism organizations and other relevant stakeholders, should monitor the impacts of tourism development to ensure that tourism development and social and environmental priorities are mutually supportive at all levels.  Facilitate the design or refinement of guidelines and best practices appropriate for assessing the carrying capacity of small island developing States  implement the guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its seventh meeting.				
				Fisheries					
				Climate Change	Adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise remains a major priority for small island developing States.	(c) Promote increased energy efficiency and development and the use of renewable energy as a matter of priority, as well as advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, inter alia, through public and/or private partnerships, market-oriented approaches, as well as supportive public policies and international cooperation, and support their use in small island developing States, where appropriate and in accordance with their national policies			
				Culture and Heritage	Culture. Small island developing States recognize the importance of the cultural identity of people and its importance for advancing sustainable development, and they also recognize the need to develop cultural industries and initiatives that offer significant economic opportunities for national and regional development	(a) Developing and implementing national cultural policies and legislative frameworks to support the development of cultural industries and initiatives in such areas as music, art, the literary and culinary arts, fashion, festivals, theatre and film, sports and cultural tourism; (b) Developing measures to protect the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increase resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural initiatives; (c) Improving institutional capacity for the advocacy and marketing of cultural products and the protection of intellectual property			

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S3	SAMOA Pathway (2014)	Both	Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.	Species		(a) To enhance multisectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels, including through expanded support to existing structures, to effectively address invasive alien species; (b) To improve efforts to eradicate and control invasive alien species, including through the provision of support for research on and the development of new technologies by expanding collaboration and supporting existing regional and international structures; (c) To develop and strengthen their capacity to address invasive alien species issues, including prevention, as well as increasing public awareness in small island developing States about this issue.			
				Biodiversity and Ecosystems		Biodiversity  (a) To conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; (b) To export organic, natural, sustainably produced and locally grown products; (c) To access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.  Oceans and seas  (o) To conserve by 2020 at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas in small island developing States, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and for ecosystem services, through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in order to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in the marine environment;  (e) To undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches for the management and the enhancement of their resilience to withstand pressures, including from ocean acidification and invasive species, and by drawing on measures such as those identified in the Framework for Action 2013 of the International Coral Reef Initiative;			

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						<p>Oceans and seas</p> <p>(a) To promote and support national, subregional and regional efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their resources by supporting research and the implementation of strategies on coastal zone management and ecosystem-based management, including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources;</p> <p>(b) To engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples;</p> <p>(c) To implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate;</p> <p>(d) To address marine pollution by developing effective partnerships, including through the development and implementation of relevant arrangements,</p> <p>(f) To undertake marine scientific research and develop the associated technological capacity of small island developing States, including through the establishment of dedicated regional oceanographic centres and the provision of technical assistance, for the delimitation of their maritime areas and the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;</p> <p>Management of chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste</p> <p>Implementing reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and return approaches in accordance with national capacities and priorities, inter alia, through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies.</p> <p>Food security and nutrition</p> <p>(a) To promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources;</p>			
				Resource management					
				Development and services		<p>Sustainable transportation</p> <p>(a) To gain access to environmentally sound, safe, affordable and well-maintained transportation;</p> <p>(b) To advance the safety of land, sea and air transportation;</p> <p>(c) To develop viable national, regional and international transportation arrangements, including improved air, land and sea transport policies that take a life-cycle approach to the development and management of transport infrastructure;</p> <p>(d) To increase energy efficiency in the transport sector.</p>			

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				Tourism	Diversifying sustainable tourism through products and services, including large-scale tourism projects with positive economic, social and environmental impacts and the development of ecotourism, agritourism and cultural tourism				
				Fisheries		(g) To enhance and implement the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity-building at the appropriate levels; (h) To support the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries, improved mechanisms for resource assessment and management and enhanced facilities for fisheries workers, as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fisheries, and to enhance access to markets for the products of sustainable small-scale fisheries of small island developing States; (k) To promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit small island developing States that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements; (l) To enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States;			

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						<p>Climate change</p> <p>build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve their adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations</p> <p>Sustainable energy</p> <p>To develop a strategy and targeted measures to promote energy efficiency and foster sustainable energy systems based on all energy sources, in particular renewable energy sources, in small island developing States, such as wind, sustainable biomass, solar, hydroelectric, biofuel and geothermal energy</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction</p> <p>To gain access to technical assistance and financing for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response and recovery, risk assessment and data, land use and planning, observation equipment, disaster preparedness and recovery education programmes, including under the Global Framework for Climate Services, and disaster risk management</p> <p>To strengthen and support contingency planning and provisions for disaster preparedness and response, emergency relief and population evacuation, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, women and girls, displaced persons, children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>			
				Climate Change					
				Culture and Heritage					