1. Inclusive, sustainable and thriving livelihoods
   By 2026, youth, women, and others at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from inclusive, resilient, sustainable economic and human capital development, fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and decent work.

2. Sustainable natural resource and climate
   By 2026, national and sub-national institutions and communities in Maldives, particularly at-risk populations, manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience to climate change and disaster impacts, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and in a sustainable manner.

3. Anticipatory and accountable governance for and by people
   By 2026 Maldives has strengthened decentralized and accountable governance under the rule of law where people are empowered, meaningfully participate in transparent and transformative processes for public policy and fully enjoy access to justice, public services, human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment in a tolerant and peaceful society.

CORE VALUES
1. Leave Noone Behind
   Human dignity and equality for all.
2. Human Rights Based Approach
   Positioning women as agents of change.
3. Commitment to Gender Equality
   Positioning women as agents of change.
4. Resilience
   Building capacities of all duty bearers and rights holders.
5. Integrated Approach
   Leverage crosscutting enablers for a cohesive interconnected and cascading risks.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
1. Government has strengthened capacities to formulate and implement policies that promote economic diversification and facilitate private sector engagement and investment
2. Innovative development solutions ensure inclusive and meaningful livelihoods contribute to Maldives’ Blue, Green and Digital value chains for sustainable economic growth
3. Planning, and urban transition infrastructure development is more risk-informed and climate resilient and considers the most vulnerable as well as environmental protection
4. Disaster risk reduction and resilience to hazards, natural and man-made are factored into policy and development investments, and are improved at the national, atoll, and community levels
5. More sustainable industrial production, tourism, agriculture and fishing
6. Better protection of biodiversity and natural habitats through improved ecosystem services, and natural resources management including water security
7. More sustainable means of waste management and enhanced focus on waste reduction
8. People adopt more environmentally friendly practices and lifestyles
9. Incentives are available for businesses and industries to transition to more sustainable practices as well as the blue economy
10. Sustainable climate/environment financing streams are sourced and established to achieve change at scale.

KEY INTERVENTIONS
1. Government’s capacities at the national and sub-national level strengthened to effectively plan, finance, and implement development policies and strategies
2. Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels have enhanced capacities to integrate disaster risk management and climate adaptation and mitigation into development planning
3. Policies, regulatory frameworks, and capacities at the national and sub-national level are strengthened for sustainable management of water and waste resources
4. Increased engagement of civil society organizations and communities on climate action

SOLUTION PATHWAYS
Limited inclusive and sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities
Low climate resiliency
Weak national and sub-national capacities to ensure equitable and effective access to sustainable development

- Absence of an economic diversification strategy
- Lack of incorporation of sustainability considerations into development planning
- Lack of clear identification and delineation of most vulnerable groups
- Lack of a long term national development plan
- Over-reliance on imported fossil fuel
- Limited fiscal space
- High resource footprint
- Weak accountability and transparency
- Limited opportunities for effective and inclusive citizen participation in policy making
- Low accountability, gender mainstreamed, risk informed (environmental, social, economic and political) planning and budgeting
- Absence of effective targeting of social services

INTERNAL RISKS
- Inadequate human resources to match ambition
- Disjointed efforts through small projects that does not have significant impact or is linked to overall programme
- Ad-hoc support - inability to mobilize resources
- Lack of coordination, prioritization and mandate coherency

EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS
- Political stability
- Long term national vision for development
- National development priorities are aligned with the SDG Agenda
- National partners and stakeholders (government and civil society) have institutional capacities for effective development implementation
- Strong partnership between all development actors
- Government and other development stakeholders are willing to continue partnerships with UNDP
- Effective decentralization remains as a national priority

ENDABLERS
- Digitalization
- Innovation
- Development Financing

INTERVENTIONS
- Decentralization
- Future of Work
- SDG Financing

UNDERLYING CAUSES
Economic growth fuelled by "enclave" tourism model
Legacy of elitist capture of political and economic space and opportunities
Lack of clear identification and delineation of most vulnerable groups
Shifting national development priorities with election cycles
Centralized decision planning and making
Weak horizontal and vertical coordination of development efforts
Challenging geo-political location
Geographic dispersion and vulnerabilities

ROOT CAUSES
- Inadequate human resources to match ambition
- Disjointed efforts through small projects that does not have significant impact or is linked to overall programme
- Ad-hoc support - inability to mobilize resources
- Lack of coordination, prioritization and mandate coherency

INTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS
- UNDP is able to mobilize funding for development
- UNDP is able to secure expertise needed for roll out of interventions
- UNDP is able to be agile in responding to changes in the external environment
- UNDP is able to streamline and integrate project design and implementation
- UNDP is able to deliver results in a timely manner

EXTERNAL CAUSES
- Highly politicized, competing national visions
- Extremist ideology leads to internal conflict and violence
- Failure to successfully promote inclusive development, tolerance and respect for diversity leads to violent extremism
- Targeting, limiting and closing human rights organisations
- Democratic space is occupied by non-modern political actors
- Lack of access to quality data prevents accurate targeting of policy measures
- Low accountability/ transparency provides space for corruption and rent seeking
- Regional politics affecting in national affairs
- Vulnerabilities, disruption, damage and losses due to extreme climate events

LIMITED INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD ADVANTAGES
- Limited opportunities for effective and inclusive citizen participation in policy making
- Low evidence-based, gender mainstreamed, risk informed (environmental, social, economic and political) planning and budgeting
- Lack of coordination, prioritization and mandate coherency