

Training on Framework for Reporting Climate Finance for Non-State Actors

12th August 2025, Male'

CBIT Maldives







Objectives

To build the capacity of nonstate actors in the Maldives to use the Framework developed for climate finance reporting for Non-State Actors, developed under the CBIT Maldives Project

By the end of this training, participants will be able to:

- Understand the Framework developed for climate finance reporting
- Improve their understanding of climate finance
- Learn how to classify and report climate-relevant expenditures

This training is intended for:

- Representatives of non-state actors who implement climate projects
- Staff involved in budgeting and expenditure tracking







Capacity Building for Improved Transparency of Climate

Agenda

09:30 - 09:40	Workshop Introduction and Roundtable
09:40 – 10:00	Session 1: Setting the Scene - What is Climate Finance and why should I report?
10:00 — 10:10	Session 2: NSA Reporting Framework Overview
10:10 — 11:10	Session 3: What to Report
11:10 – 12:00	Session 4: Reporting process
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
12:00 – 13:00 13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Session 5: Hands-on Exercise – Case Study Practice
13:00 – 14:00	Session 5: Hands-on Exercise – Case Study Practice
13:00 – 14:00 14:00 – 14:45	Session 5: Hands-on Exercise – Case Study Practice Session 6: Co-Financing and In-Kind Contributions







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CBIT – Tracking support for NDC implementation

- As a party to the UNFCCC, Maldives is committed to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement
- To achieve this, there is a need to establish and formalise institutional arrangements
 for better tracking of climate actions (NDC implementation) including support (finance)
 received

The objective of this consultancy is tracking support for NDC Implementation including institutional arrangements, methodology and tools for monitoring and reporting of support by state and non-state actors.

Deliverable 1

 Stocktaking of current institutional arranegements for tracking support and capacity gaps and needs

Deliverable 2

Recommendations to improve the current tracking of climate finance tracking

Deliverable 3

Framework for reporting by non-state actors

Deliverable 4

Guidelines for tagging climate and finance and operationalisation of a tagging system

Deliverable 5

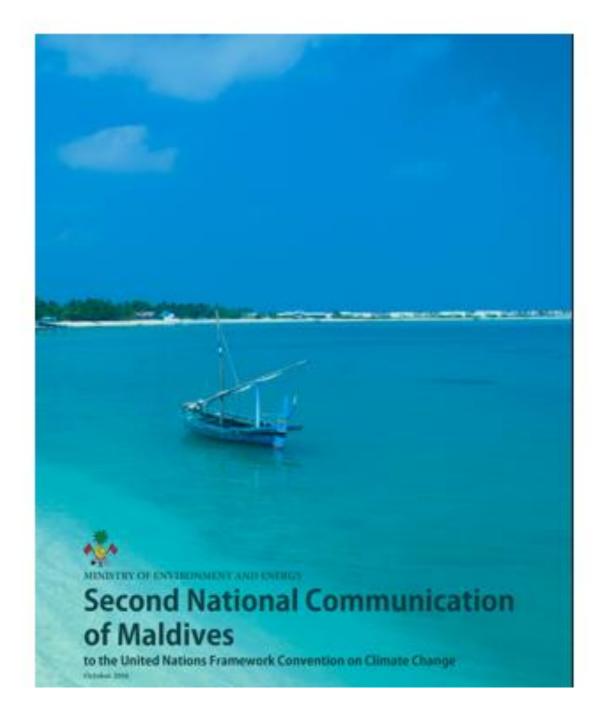
 Draft regulation and MOU framework to formalised the MRV of climate finance

















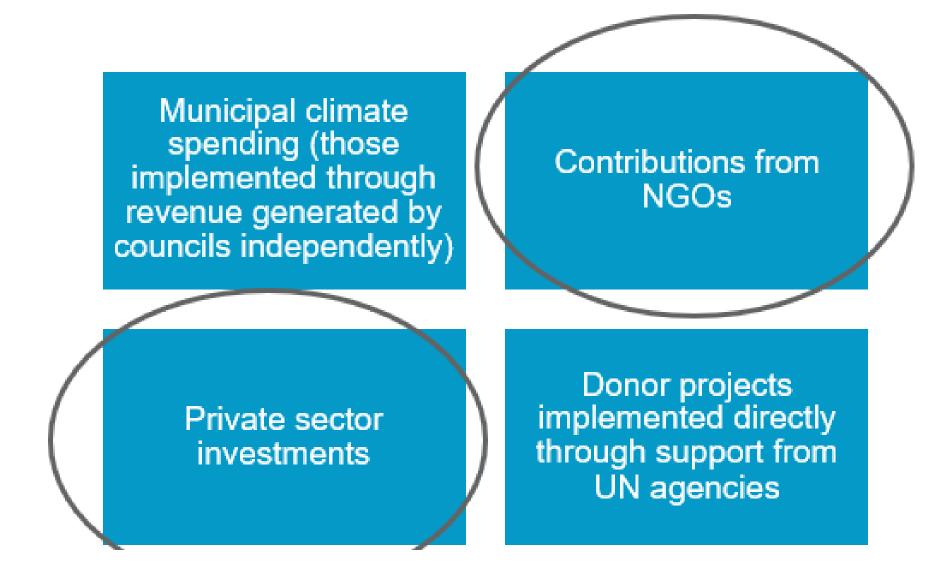






Gaps in current reporting

Some expenditure not tracked in current reporting











Introduction and Self-Reflection Exercise

Reflect individually

- How familiar are you with the term climate finance?
- What comes to mind when you hear the term "climate finance reporting"?



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Session 1: Setting the Scene What is Climate Finance and Why should I report?









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Recap of Context (1)

- Paris Agreement agreed at COP21 in Paris in 2015, to keep global temperature rise to below 2°C. Key aims:
 - Keep global temperature rise to below 2C
 - Increase the ability of countries to deal with impacts
 - Make financial flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climateresilient pathway
 - Enhanced transparency framework for action and support







Recap of Context (2)

Parties report on climate action, finance and investment in action nationally and from bilateral and multilateral support in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every 5 years

As part of the **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)**"Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed and received, to the extent possible, as available and as applicable." every 2 years









Recap of Context (3)

Table III.7
Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement^{a, b}

Title of activity, programme, project or other *-4	Programme/ project description*	Channel ^s	Recipient entity*	Implementing entity'	Amount received (climate-specific)*		i i					(Contribution to C technology	capacity-		Use,	
					Domestic currency	USD	Time frame	Financial instrument	Status	Type of support	Sector Si	Subsector	development and transfer objectives	building objectives*	Status of	impact and results	Additional information
		Multilate ral Bilateral Regional Other (specify)						Grant Concession al loan Non- concessional loan Equity Guarantee	Committed Received	Adaptation Mitigation Cross- cutting ^e			Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Planned Ongoing Completed		
								Other (specify) ^d			Cross- cutting Other (specify)						

Notation keys: NA = not applicable; UA = information not available at the time of reporting. NR = not reported (to indicate the voluntary character of the information)

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Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives

Custom Footnotes

The underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies of the information in this CTF is available at link/page number of the BTR.

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3 auv 5 transparency 0.pdf









[&]quot; Developing country Parties should provide, in common tabular format, information on financial support received, to the extent possible, as available and as applicable.

Parties include information on support received, ongoing or planned since the previous BTR.

Parties provide the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies, as applicable, used to identify and/or report this reporting parameter in the respective section of the BTR.

d If "other", Parties should specify this information.

This refers to funding for activities that have both mitigation and adaptation components.

f Report, to the extent possible, information on the project/programme and implementing agency and provide a link to any relevant documentation and as appropriate, support to activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Transparency under the Paris Agreement

Mitigation Adaptation Finance Outreach

Transparency

(Art. 13 and 15) – The Paris Agreement relies on a robust transparency and accounting system to provide clarity on action and support by Parties, with flexibility for their differing capabilities of Parties. In addition to reporting information on mitigation, adaptation and support.









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What is Climate Finance?

- No internationally agreed definition of what constitutes climate finance
- This guideline draws on the guidance provided by the UNFCCC's Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and integrates emerging best practices from international climate finance in the context of SIDS:

Climate finance aims at:

- reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases [mitigation];
- reducing vulnerability, increasing adaptive capacity, and mainstreaming and increasing resilience of human and ecological systems to negative climate impacts [adaptation];
- addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change [loss and damage]

...and includes financing for actions identified in a country's nationally determined contribution, adaptation communication, national adaptation plan, plans or programmes for responding to loss and damage, long-term low-emission development strategy or other national plan for implementing and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the objective of the Convention [UNFCCC].









Climate Finance





Mitigation

Financial flows for reducing greenhouse gas emissions



Adaptation

Support for reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts



Loss and Damage

Financial support for addressing climate change impacts beyond adaptation

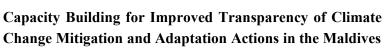


Cross-cutting Activities

Actions supporting both mitigation and adaptation













Why the need for tracking climate finance?

- Tracking the sources and flows of climate finance in the Maldives is not straightforward, as there is currently no institutionalized or formal system in place for monitoring climate finance
- Ad-hoc working groups are formed for the duration of project cycles as appropriate, to respond to ETF requirements
- Inadequate tracking of specific expenditure due to lack of formal processes in place

Government expenditures

Contributions from NGOs

Private sector investments

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Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives

Donor projects implemented directly through support from UN agencies









Benefits of reporting by Non-State actors

- Helps with funding allocation at the state level
- Can provide accountability and evidence for meeting targets and ambitions, which may be tied to benefits for organisations
- Provides a fuller picture of the funding situation in the Maldives in the international context







Types of Financing



Grants



Loans (and other debt instruments)



Equity Investments



Guarantees



In-kind contributions









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Grants

Non-repayable financial support provided by international climate funds, multilateral development banks, bilateral donors, philanthropic organizations, or private sector entities.









Loans (and other debt instruments)

To be considered climate finance under this framework, loans and debt instruments should demonstrate a degree of concessionality, meaning they are offered on terms more favorable than prevailing market conditions.

While the framework does not impose fixed thresholds, it acknowledges ongoing international discussions amongst SIDS regarding what constitutes concessional climate finance.









Equity Investments

Direct capital investments in climate-relevant projects or enterprises, particularly those that promote clean energy, nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture, or resilient infrastructure.









Guarantees

Financial instruments where a third party (i.e. development finance institute, MDB) promises to cover a portion of a potential loss for a lender or investor. This is aimed in reducing the risk of a climate related project and encouraging more private investments.









In-kind contributions

Non-monetary support such as the provision of goods, technical expertise, personnel time, or services that contribute directly to the implementation of climate-related projects.







Sources of Climate Finance

































Some exploratory questions



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Session 2: NSA Reporting Framework Overview









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What does this 'framework' include?

- Definitions of key terms for the Maldives context
- Which actors will be involved in collecting and reporting the information
- Guidelines on what and how to report
- Usable reporting templates









How was it developed?

- Pre-workshop consultations with the Climate Change Department (CCD) at the Ministry of Tourism and Environment
- A multi-stakeholder consultation workshop held from 19–23 January 2025, involving participants from relevant government agencies and the private sector/NGOs
- Individual consultations with key institutions
- 4. Surveys disseminated to a broader group of NGOs and tourist resorts







Who is a Non-State Actor?

All entities not classified as states, including:

- NGOs (local, national and international + charities and philanthropies registered under the NGO act)
- Private Sector (SMEs, resorts, financing institutes, commercial banks)







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Session 3: What to Report?









Is your project relevant?

If climate change is not the primary objective of the overall project, only the specific activities or components directly related to climate action should be reported.

Example: If a broader infrastructure development project includes the installation of solar PV systems, only the financing allocated for the solar component should be reported under this framework.









At what stage is funding?

Only funds actually received and mobilised during the reporting period should be included.

Do not report on committed amounts or pledges that have not yet been disbursed.







What should not be included?

- Any activity that contributes to the expansion and continuation of fossil fuel production.
- Any funding that simply repurposes, substitutes, or diverts ODA without increasing the total volume of resources dedicated to climate action.
 Climate finance must be new and additional to ODA.







Climate Finance Classification

- Lists key climate-relevant sectors and activities
 based on Maldives national policies and NDC 3.0
- Not fixed or final should be updated regularly as needed (not an exhaustive or prescriptive list!)
- Tailored to the Maldives context, with reference to global best practices (eg: RIO Markers)
- Each sector links to specific activities and show the matching (most closely) RIO marker code











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Climate Finance Classification

https://www.environment .gov.mv/v2/en/resourcesfor-climate-financereporting

Climate Finance Classification

This indicative list of activities has been developed based on international best practices and is aligned with the Maldives' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), ensuring it reflects the national context and priorities. It serves as a reference tool to help stakeholders identify activities that can be considered climate relevant for the purposes of planning, implementation, and reporting. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive and should be viewed as a living document. Periodic review and updates are encouraged to ensure its continued relevance, including the addition or removal of activities as appropriate.

Each listed activity is tagged with a thematic category:

- + M = Mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions)
- A = Adaptation (building resilience to climate impacts)
- + C-C = Cross-cutting (contributing to both mitigation and adaptation)
- L&D = Loss and Damage (addressing unavoidable climate impacts)

Sectors Included

Scaling up Renewable Energy Enhancing Energy Efficiency Waste Management Transitioning to Efficient Transport Agriculture and Food Security Enhancing Water Security Infrastructure Resilience Public Health Coastal Protection Safeguarding Coral Reefs and Biodiversity Tourism Fisheries Early Warning and Systematic Observation Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Technology Gender, Children and Youth Climate Advocacy, Education and Empowerment Finance Loss and Damage

Public Health

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Rio Marker Reference	Sector (aligned with NDC 3.0)	Activity			
120	Public Health	Enhancing resilience of health infrastructure and services to withstand the impacts of climate change	А		
120	Public Health	Low-carbon, climate resilient design for health infrastructure (energy efficient, low water usage and waste)	М		
120	Public Health	Integrating climate data into national disease surveillance networks	A		









Group Exercise









Instructions

- For this exercise we will have 5 scenarios, and in groups the participants should decide if they relate to Mitigation, Adaptation, L&D or crosscutting finance, and which financial instrument is being used
- At the end, we will go through the scenarios, each group will provide their answers, and we will find out if the groups agree.







Scenario 1: NGO-led Coastal Resilience Restoration

Project Title: "Coral and Mangrove Restoration for Coastal Resilience"

Description:

The NGO OceanGuard is implementing a 3-year project in the Faafu Atoll focused on restoring degraded coral reefs and mangrove forests. The project aims to reduce coastal erosion and protect local fisheries from the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather events. Activities include community awareness sessions, planting mangrove seedlings, and coral transplantation. The project is funded by a government grant of USD 1.2 million.

Objectives:

- Enhance natural coastal barriers.
- Improve fish habitat to support local livelihoods.
- Build local capacity for ecosystem monitoring.









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Scenario 2: Private Sector Solar Energy Project

Project Title: "Resort Solar Power Expansion"

Description:

SunWave Pvt Ltd, a private company operating resorts on three islands, is investing USD 3 million in installing solar photovoltaic panels and battery storage systems. The aim is to reduce dependency on diesel generators, cut carbon emissions, and lower operational energy costs. The project is financed through a commercial loan from a local bank, with partial equity from the company.

Objectives:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30%.
- Increase renewable energy share in resort operations to 70%.
- Decrease fuel costs for energy generation.









NGO Education Improvement Project (Partially Climate Relevant)

Project Title: Enhancing Secondary School Education with Environmental Awareness

Description:

EduForward Maldives is implementing a project to improve secondary education quality in Malé, including general curriculum improvements and a small environmental awareness module added in the last year.

The total budget is USD 1.1 million, funded by a government education grant.

Objectives:

- Improve student literacy and numeracy.
- Upgrade school infrastructure.
- Introduce environmental awareness sessions.







Private Sector Fishing Fleet Modernization

Project Title: Sustainable Fishing Gear Upgrade

Description:

Maldives Fishers Cooperative invests USD 2 million to modernize its fleet, replacing old boats and engines with newer models to increase fuel efficiency. The project aims to increase catch efficiency and reduce fuel costs. It is financed by a commercial bank loan.

Objectives:

- Improve fishing efficiency.
- Reduce fuel consumption and emissions by 15%.
- Increase fishermen's income.







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Project/ Activity Description	Budget (USD)	Climate Relevant? (Yes / No / Partial)	Classification (Adaptation / Mitigation / None/ Both/ L&D)	Notes (explanation or justification)	







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General reflections on using the classification – Part 2

- Do you think classification is easy to navigate?
- Does it provide enough details and guidance?
- Are there any sectors/activities missing? Any conflicting or confusing activities?
- Any recommendations to improve?







Session 4: Reporting Process









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Actors in reporting process

Coordinator ead

Climate Change Department, Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Agencies Supporting Ministry of Youth, Empowerment, Information and Arts (NGOs)

Other parent ministries/institutions (to which private entities already have existing reporting obligations) as applicable

Climate Change Department, Ministry of Tourism and Environment (to support entities that have no existing reporting obligations via any other ministry)

Providers Data

NGOs Private Sector Entities









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Reporting Templates and Demonstration with examples









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Reporting Template for NGOs

The following amendment must be made to the current annual reporting format for NGOs. A new section—Section 11: Climate Finance Details—must be added after Section 10 of the current format, available at: https://youth.gov.mv/en/downloads/ngo.

This new section aims to capture all climate-relevant activities undertaken by NGOs during the reporting year.

Section 11: Climate Finance Details

Use this table to report all climate-relevant activities your organisation undertook during the reporting year. Please refer to the [insert link to guidance on filling the section] for guidance on how to fill this section.

Project/ Activity	Start date	End Date	Descri ption	Implementing org	Loca tion	Type of Climate Action	Sect or	Financin g Instrum ent	Source of fundin g	Type of source (multilater al, domestic, private etc)	Amou nt (USD)	Stat us	In- kind contri butio ns

Guidance Note: Reporting Climate Finance Activities (Section 11)

[To be hosted at: https://youth.gov.mv/en/downloads/ngo]

https://docs.google.com/document/ d/12VsTH3Tcl_VLXOI75J9U5dnj1i QGuLLk/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=1 07022258408410036614&rtpof=tru e&sd=true









Reporting template for private sector

8.3 Reporting format and guidance for private sector entities

This form is designed to enable all NSAs, including tourist establishment to voluntarily report (mandated, once the regulations are in place), climate-relevant investments and initiatives. Submitted data will inform national reporting and strengthen recognition of contributions by non-state actors to climate goals.

This should be done using a standardized classification and reporting template, either integrated into an existing portal or reporting format (where existing reporting obligations via a parent ministry exist) or through an online form structured as outlined below, via the Ministry of Tourism and Environment website, for entities where there are no existing reporting obligations to any other ministry:

Online Reporting Template to be filled per project

1. Project Title

Provide the full title of the project

2. Project Description

Briefly describe the high-level objectives of the project, including its climate relevance

3. Implementing Organisation(s)

Include the name of your institution and any partners (e.g., donor agencies, NGOs)

4. Project Location

Indicate the atoli(s) and island(s) where the project is implemented

5. Climate Action Type

- □ Adaptation
- ☐ Mitigation
- □ Loss and Damage

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1p

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it?usp=drive_link&ouid=1070222584084

10036614&rtpof=true&sd=true









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Session 5: Hands-on Exercise









Instructions

- Use classification guide to decide whether the example provided in the 'NSA
 Training Materials' file [sheet Exercise – NGO or Exercise – Private Sector] (or
 your own example) should be considered climate finance, and if so, which
 type.
- Use reporting template provided to submit information (Excel file NGO, Google Docs – Private Sector).
- At the end you will provide feedback and concerns to the room.



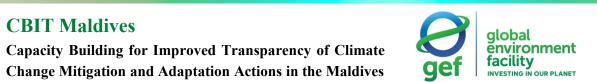






Session 6: In-kind Contributions









In-Kind Contributions can include:



Staffing costs (salaries for personnel working on the project, benefits, allowances and bonuses, etc.)



Overhead costs (Rent, utilities and office space used for the project, IT and communications infrastructure, office supplies and equipment, Insurances, taxes and other general project expenses)







Staff costs Calculation

- Identify staff numbers involved in the project (including both full time and part time)
- Track time allocated to the project by each staff (Full time = 8 hrs per day). This could
 be based on timesheets if available or be estimated based on work plans and
 percentage of time allocated to project tasks
- Calculate in-kind staff costs based on the time spent and the salary rates of each individual:
- In-Kind Staff Cost = $(\frac{Project Hours}{Total Working Hours in Period}) \times Staff Member's Salary and Benefits$









Overhead costs Calculation

- Allocate overhead costs based on usage.
 - Space and utilities: if the project occupies a certain portion of the office space, allocate a proportion of the rent and utilities (This could be an estimate; ½, ¼ or ¾)
 - IT: Allocate a share of IT expenses (e.g., internet or software licenses) based on the percentage of time the project uses those resources
- Office Space Cost = $(\frac{\text{Space Used by Project}}{Total \, Space \, Available}) \times \text{Total Rent and Utility Costs}$







Tips!

- Document overhead costs accurately and validate them
 - Collect invoices, receipts, and contracts for all overhead costs.
 - Document how costs are allocated to the project, ensuring a clear rationale is provided
 - These could be used to cross check verify the costs







Exercise

- 1. Navigate to the *In Kind Staff Costs* tab of NSA Training Materials file
- 2. Using the methodology in the handouts provided, please fill in the green cells in this file
- 3. Feedback and discussion with the whole group
- 4. Navigate to the *In Kind Overhead Costs* tab, and repeat







Closing and Feedback









Closing and feedback

- Do you have any remaining comments or questions about the framework?
- What would you need next to reporting your climate finance data?





