



**Ministry of Tourism and Environment**  
Republic of Maldives

# **Training Report on Climate Finance Tagging for State Actors**

Consultancy Services to Track Support for NDC  
Implementation

**August 2025**

**CBIT Maldives**

Capacity Building for Improved Transparency  
of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation  
Actions in the Maldives



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# **Training Report on Climate Finance Tagging for State Actors**

Consultancy Services to Track Support for NDC Implementation

**CBIT MALDIVES**

*Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of  
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in  
the Maldives Project*





Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Capacity Strengthening for Improved  
Transparency of Climate Change  
Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in  
the Maldives Project (CBIT Maldives)



This document was developed under the project “Capacity Strengthening for Improved Transparency of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions in the Maldives (CBIT Maldives)”, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The project is executed by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, with implementation support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

*August 2025*

Conducted by:

Dr. Mariyam Anaa Hassan    James Sammut

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## Executive Summary

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project in the Maldives aims to strengthen institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions, and to enhance climate finance reporting in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. As part of this initiative, Up Close Solutions Pvt Ltd, in partnership with Aether UK, supported the development of processes for reporting on NDC implementation, focusing on non-state actor reporting, climate budget tagging guidelines, and legal arrangements for institutional coordination.

On 11 August 2025, a training workshop was conducted to build the capacity of government institutions in implementing the climate budget tagging guidelines. A total of 37 (14 male and 23 Female) participants from multiple ministries, state-owned enterprises, and financial institutions attended.

The training included presentations on:

- The rationale for climate finance tracking and Maldives' reporting obligations;
- Climate finance concepts and classification;
- Guidelines for climate budget tagging, including methodology, estimation approaches, and institutional roles; and
- Step-by-step guidance on the reporting process.

Participants engaged in hands-on exercises using sample scenarios to practice classifying climate-relevant expenditures and applying the tagging framework. This practical component enabled participants to reflect on the application of the guidelines and provide feedback for further refinement.

### **Key Observations and Feedback:**

- Participants generally found the classification framework useful and relatively easy to navigate, though familiarization is required.
- For many, this was their first exposure to climate budget tagging exercises, highlighting the training's value as an initial learning step.
- Assigning climate tags at the activity or sub-component level proved challenging, as not all components within climate-relevant projects are directly climate-related.
- Detailed assessment at the activity level was emphasized as essential for accurate tagging.
- Current national systems assign tags at the project level, prompting discussions on granularity and further consultation with the Ministry of Finance.
- Determining climate relevance of indirect costs (e.g., PMU costs, overheads) was identified as a challenge; participants suggested using weighting systems or thresholds.

- Generic elements in the classification, such as trainings, require further clarification to ensure consistency.
- Regular updates and refinement of the classification list are necessary to address missing or unclear activities, including elements linked to Loss & Damage.
- Consultants and the Ministry reaffirmed that this exercise is an initial step in implementing climate budget tagging, with ongoing work to refine methodology and estimation approaches in close consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

## 1. Introduction

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project of Maldives is aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions and enhancing climate finance tracking in the Maldives, in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

As part of the Maldives CBIT project, Up Close Solutions Pvt Ltd in partnership with Aether UK was recruited as consultants for tracking support for NDC implementation. The assignment focused on reviewing and developing processes for reporting on NDC implementation support, aligned with the ETF. Key deliverables included:

- Developing a framework for reporting by non-state actors (NSAs),
- Preparing guidelines for climate budget tagging, and
- Drafting legal arrangements for institutional coordination.

To build the capacity of government institutions in the Maldives to implement the climate budget tagging guidelines developed under this project, a training workshop was held on Monday, 11 August 2025. The training introduced participants to the final guidelines, raised awareness on budget tagging expectations, and provided guidance on identifying climate finance and classifying climate-relevant expenditure from the national budget.

A total of 37 participants (14 male and 23 female) attended the training. Participating institutions included the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Information and Arts, Ministry of Cities, Local Government and Public Works, Maldives Airports Company Limited (MACL), Maldives Ports Limited (MPL), Male' Water and Sewerage Company Pvt Ltd (MWSC), Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO), Maldives Islamic Bank Plc (MIB), Bank of Maldives, Islamic University of Maldives, MTCC, Dhiraagu, and the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The training was inaugurated by the Minister of State for Tourism and Environment, H.E. Ibrahim Mimrah, who highlighted the importance of strengthening institutional capacity for transparent climate finance tracking and meeting Maldives' commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Following the inauguration, the consultants delivered presentations covering:

- An overview of the CBIT project and rationale for climate budget tagging,
- An introduction to climate finance concepts, and
- A detailed presentation of the Budget tagging guidelines.

The training also included hands-on exercises. In the afternoon sessions, participants practiced differentiating climate-relevant expenditure using sample cases, followed by a final session on sharing feedback and reflections.

This workshop report documents the main presentations, discussions, and feedback raised during the training. Its contents include:

- **Objectives of the workshop** – outlining the aims of the training session,
- **Presentations and training** – summarizing key materials, methods, and exercises delivered,
- **Discussions and feedback** – capturing participant reflections, recommendations, and concerns related to the Budget tagging guidelines and climate finance classification.

## 2. Objectives of the workshop

The objective of this training was to enhance the capacity of government institutions to implement climate budget tagging, using the Guidelines for Climate Budget Tagging for State Actors developed under the CBIT Maldives project. Climate budget tagging enables the systematic identification and classification of climate-related expenditures in national and sectoral budgets, improving transparency in domestic climate finance and supporting reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. As such, following were the key objectives of the training:

- Understand the budget tagging guidelines developed for climate finance reporting by state actors
- Improve understanding of climate finance
- Learn how to classify and report climate relevant expenditure

## 3. Presentations and Training

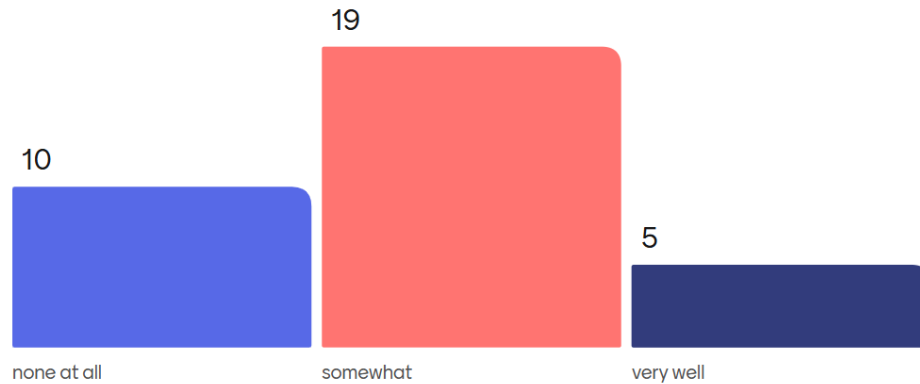
### 3.1 Project overview and Rationale for tracking Climate Finance

This presentation was given by Dr. Anaa Hassan, Public Finance Expert for the consultancy project. The main content of this presentation included the following:

- Overview of the purpose and aims of the project
- Objectives of the workshop
- Maldives Reporting obligations under the UNFCCC
- Current gaps in reporting and the need to strengthen existing MRV of finance
- Self- Reflection Exercise to test initial understanding of climate finance (using Menti-meter, which generate some useful reflections)



How familiar are you with the term climate finance?



What comes to your mind when you hear the word 'climate budget tagging'?



The presentation slides can be found in Annex 1 of this workshop report.

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

This presentation was given by James Sammut, Climate Finance Expert for the consultancy project. The main content of this presentation included the following:

- What is climate finance – the definition used in the framework, including the types of climate actions (i.e. adaptation, mitigation, cross cutting and loss and damage)

- An introduction to the climate finance classification developed under the project and a demonstration of this (Can be accessed here: <https://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/resources-for-climate-finance-reporting> )

The presentation slides can also be found in Annex 1 of this workshop report.

### 3.3 Session 2: Climate Budget Tagging Guidelines

This presentation was again given by Dr. Anaa Hassan, and the main content included the following:

- Introduction to the budget tagging guidelines developed (overall structure and the 6 key elements of it)
- An explanation of climate budget tagging and why it is important

The presentation slides can again be found in Annex 1 of this workshop report.

### 3.4 Session 3: What to Report (Methodology)

This presentation was again given by Dr. Anaa Hassan, and the main content included the following:

- Unpacking the different definitions used in determining climate relevance
- The different financing instruments used to deliver climate finance and the various sources of climate finance (I.e. domestic, bilateral, multilateral, private)
- The scope of the tagging; who does what and the different budget lines that may be tagged
- The different estimation methods used in determining climate relevance (including weightings using Rio markers)
- Institutional roles and responsibilities – the different stakeholders involved and share responsibilities across ministries
- Quality Assurance mechanisms that may be used to ensure the validity of the data that is tagged
- Budget Process and Guidance needed to facilitate effective tagging of climate relevant expenditure

The presentation slides can again be found in Annex 1 of this workshop report.

### 3.5 Session 4: Reporting Process (Step by Step Guide)

This session was led by James Sammut. The main components covered included:

- Recap of the steps involved in budget tagging
- Recap of the climate finance classification developed to determine the climate relevancy of the budgets tagged

The presentation slides can again be found in Annex 1 of this workshop report.

### 3.6 Exercise

This part included a hands-on exercise where participants were presented with 5 dummy scenarios and asked to determine the climate relevance of the project or the specific activities and the various financing instruments. The main objective of this exercise were to:

- Give participants the opportunity to play around and use the classification introduced in the earlier session, draw reflections and feedback on those
- Practice using the classification to determine climate relevance of projects

The presentation slides in Annex 1 will include the detailed exercise.

### 3.7 Closing and Feedback

This part was led by both consultants where participants were given the opportunity to share reflections and feedback from the hands-on exercise session.

## 4. Discussions and Feedback

1. **Ease of Use and Familiarization:** Participants generally found the classification framework useful and relatively easy to navigate. However, some noted that it takes a short period of familiarization before users feel fully comfortable with the structure and activities.
2. **First Exposure and Learning Value:** For many participants, this training marked their first exposure to exercises of this type. They found the activity both interesting and valuable as an initial step in building familiarity with climate budget tagging processes.
3. **Challenges at Component Level:** Some participants observed that assigning climate tags at the activity or sub-component level of projects can be challenging. While the overall project may clearly be climate-relevant and assigned a 100% climate tag, not all activities within the project may be directly climate-related. This highlighted the need for careful consideration at a more granular level.
4. **Importance of Detailed Assessment:** Participants emphasized the usefulness of examining projects at the activity level when determining climate relevancy. This approach ensures that each component is accurately assessed rather than assuming uniform climate relevance across all project elements.
5. **System Limitations and Granularity:** It was noted that the current national budgeting portal assigns climate tags only at the project level, not at the component or activity level. Participants suggested that decisions regarding the appropriate granularity of tagging should be made in consultation with the Ministry of Finance as the classification system continues to evolve.
6. **Assessing Indirect Costs:** Participants highlighted difficulties in assigning climate relevance to indirect costs, such as PMU costs, overheads, and other general expenditures. The introduction of a weighting system or threshold approach could help determine whether a project is fully, partially, or not climate-relevant, and would assist in calculating the proportion of indirect costs that should be reported as climate-relevant.
7. **Clarity on Generic Elements:** Some elements in the classification list, such as trainings, were considered too generic. Participants recommended providing additional detail and guidance to ensure consistent interpretation and tagging.
8. **Continuous Updates and Refinement:** It was suggested that the classification list be regularly updated based on feedback from practical application. As users work through projects and activities, they may identify missing or unclear elements that should be incorporated into the framework.

9. **Identifying Missing Activities:** During the hands-on exercise, participants noted that certain activities—such as the repair of damaged infrastructure following a disaster (linked to Loss & Damage)—were missing from the current list. Including such activities would improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of climate budget tagging.
10. **On-going work and refinements:** Consultants and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment reaffirmed that this exercise represents one of the first steps in implementing a climate budget tagging initiative. Work is ongoing to further refine the methodology and estimation methods, in close consultation with the Ministry, to ensure robust, practical, and nationally relevant approaches.



## Annex 1: Presentations



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# Training on Climate Finance Tagging for State Actors

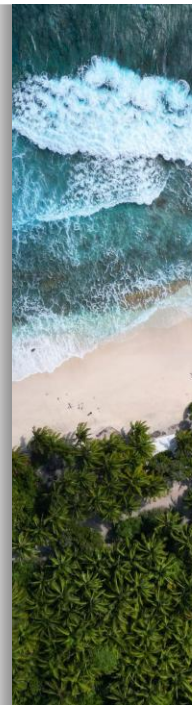
11th August 2025, Male'

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## Objectives

To build the capacity of government institutions in the Maldives to implement climate budget tagging using the official Guidelines for Climate Budget Tagging for State Actors, developed under the CBIT Maldives Project

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

- Understand and apply the Climate Budget Tagging Guidelines
- Improve their understanding of climate finance
- Learn how to classify and report climate-relevant expenditures

This training is intended for:

- Civil servants responsible for financial reporting
- Staff from ministries and public authorities involved in budgeting and expenditure tracking



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## Agenda

09:30 – 09:40	Training Introduction and Roundtable
09:40 – 10:20	Session 1: Setting the Scene - What is Climate Finance and why should I report?
10:20 – 10:40	Session 2: Climate Budget Tagging Guidelines Overview
10:40 – 11:30	Session 3: What to Report, by who and how?
11:30 – 12:00	Session 4: Reporting process
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 14:00	Hands on Exercise
14:00 – 14:45	General Reflections and feedback (in group discussions and report back)
14:45 – 15:00	Closing
15:00 – 15:30	Tea



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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 mechanisms 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 arrangements 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 formalise the MRV of climate finance

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## Self-Reflection Exercise (3 mins)

1. How familiar are you with the term climate finance?
2. What comes to mind when you hear the term “climate budget tagging”?



Join at [menti.com](https://menti.com) | use code **4177 4846**



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## Session 1: Setting the Scene

### What is Climate Finance and Why should I report?



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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].

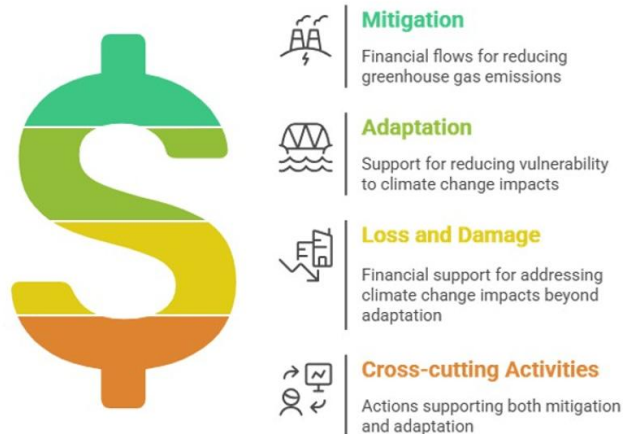


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## Climate Finance



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## Exclusions

- Any activity that contribute 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.



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## 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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Search or filter by sector, thematic area, or activity			
Rio Marker Reference	Sector (aligned with NDC 3.0)	Activity	Thematic Area
232	Scaling up Renewable Energy	Solar Power	M
232	Scaling up Renewable Energy	Wind Power	M
232	Scaling up Renewable Energy	Biomass or bio gas power (only if ne emissions reductions, including carbon pool balance, can be demonstrated)	M
232	Scaling up Renewable Energy	Ocean Power (wave, tidal, ocean currents, salt gradient)	M
232	Scaling up Renewable Energy	Solar water heating and other thermal applications of solar power in all sectors	M

The digital classification can be accessed here:

<https://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/resources-for-climate-finance-reporting>



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## Session 2: Climate Budget Tagging Guidelines Overview



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## Overview of the budget tagging Guidelines

Help government agencies identify and tag climate-related programmes and projects in the national budget

Intended for state actors whose budgets are processed through the Ministry of Finance, to ensure a standardized and consistent approach to tracking climate finance across all government sectors

Based on good practices from other small island and developing countries

Designed to complement existing national tools and mechanisms, facilitating the tracking of expenditures aligned with internationally recognized definitions of climate adaptation and mitigation and NDCs

Living document – that will be periodically reviewed and updated to fit the national context and evolving international landscape and requirements



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## Climate Budget tagging

- Generally understood as a **tool for monitoring and tracking climate-related expenditures within a country's national budget system** (domestic spendings)
- Enables governments to **comprehensively capture data on climate related expenditure** (domestic spendings) and **report on those more effectively**
  - o Enables **accountability and transparency**
  - o Helps **mobilise funding** from external sources
  - o Helps **communicate commitment to climate action** internationally

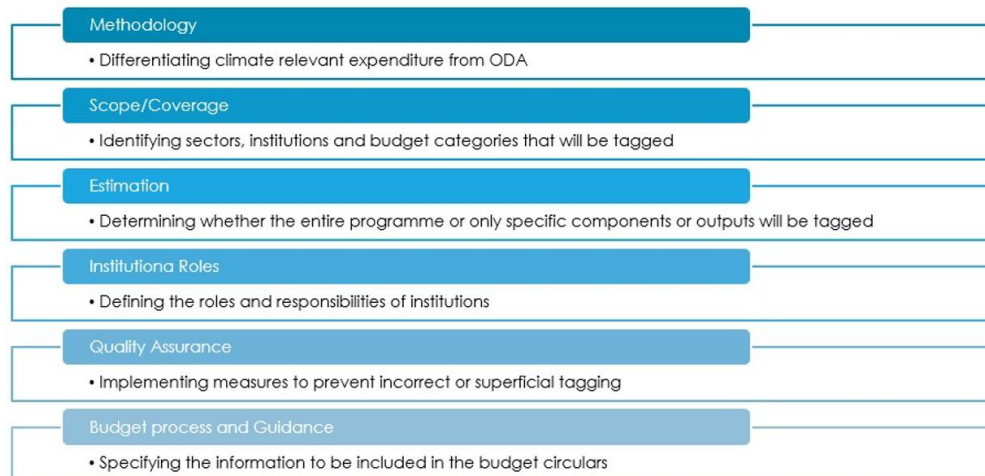


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## Elements of a climate budget tagging



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## Session 3: What to Report? Methodology



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## Definitions

- **Objective based Definitions:** distinguish climate relevant activities on the basis of the intended outcome (Rio markers)
- **Policy-based Definitions:** limit climate-relevant activities to those that are specifically referencef in national policies
- **Mixed method is adopted:** A non-exhaustive list of what constitutes as climate finance developed (in line with national policies but also compared and reviewed in light of the international best practices such as the Rio markers)



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## 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.



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## 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.



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## 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.



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## 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.



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## 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.

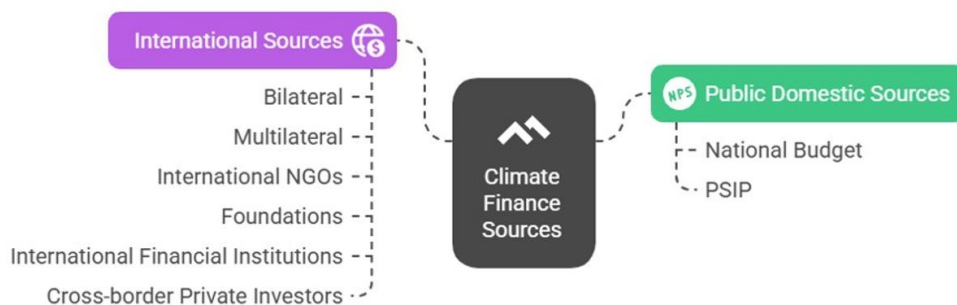


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## Sources of Finance



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## Session 3: Who participates in the tagging? Scope/Coverage



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### Scope/Coverage

- **All relevant government expenditure from sectors identified in the NDC must be covered**
- It is also recommended that **both recurrent (operational) and investment (development) expenditures are considered**, as is the case in most tagging methodologies implemented - focus on direct expenditure and exclude tax expenditures.
- **Phased approach**; starting with central government ministries and in the second phase focusing on local council budgets and SOEs



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## Session 3: Estimation



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### Estimation

- Three ways of doing this:
  - Limiting tagging to programmes that have **climate change as the main objective**
  - Considering all programmes and projects and **estimating the expenditure associated with the climate-relevant elements, components or activities** (most common, but the level granularity varies depending on country context)
  - **Applying climate relevance weights** to estimate the fraction of the programme or project expenditure that is climate relevant (could be based on OECD Rio-markers)

- A weighting system based on OECD Rio markers, and the classification list produced under this guideline is being further developed
- Once this is done, this guideline will be updated to reflect on the agreed weighting methodology



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## Session 3: Institutional Roles



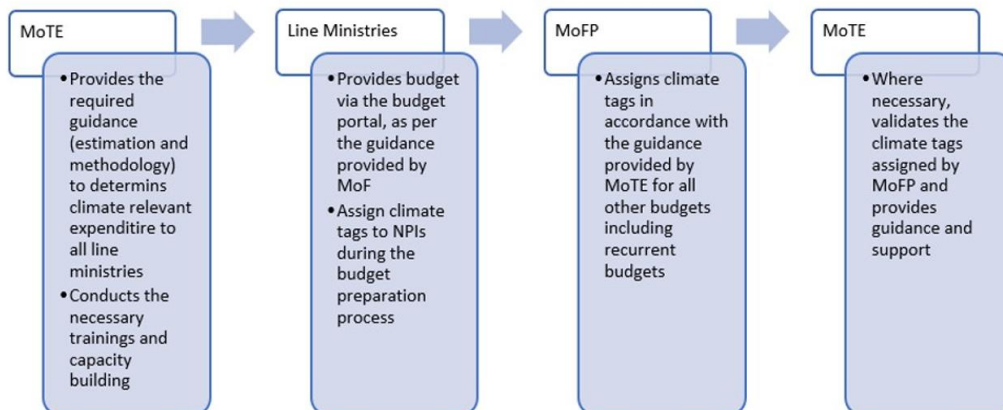
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### Institutional Roles



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## Session 3: Quality Assurance



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### Quality assurance

- Critical that **MCCEE has a role in the validation of the climate tags assigned by line ministries** – as the methodology may not be correctly applied
- To support line ministries and MoFP throughout this process, a **detailed climate finance classification** has been developed
- MoTE may (where required) **review tags and request documents to verify climate objectives**
- MoTE will also **provide regular training to build capacity and awareness** among implementing agencies



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## Session 3: Budget Process and Guidance



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### Budget Process and Guidance

- Currently, the **budget circulars do not provide any guidance to line ministries** specifically on what programmes or projects may be classified as climate-relevant and be assigned the tag.
- **When is the ideal time to apply the tag?**
  - With the current tag for NPIs, Maldives tags expenditure during the budget preparation
  - However, in some countries, the tagging is applied after the budget is approved, when cost centres are created, and integration into their financial system
  - It is recommended that, as the process evolves, this guideline be reviewed and updated to best fit the Maldives budgeting system and processes.



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## Session 4: Reporting Process (Step by Step Guide)

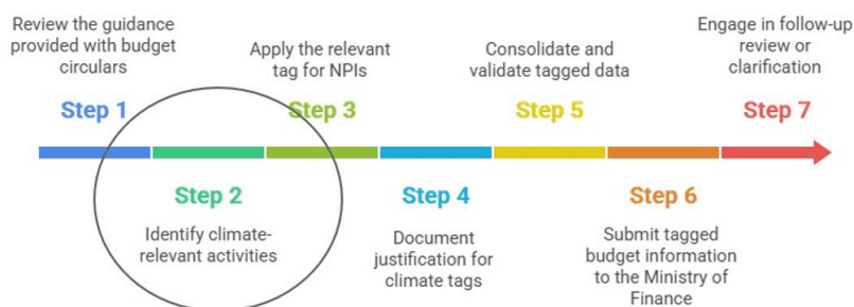


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### Step-by-Step Guide



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## Key Guidance – Determining Climate Relevance

- All agencies must review their budget submissions and **identify any activities, programmes, or projects** that include a **climate-related objective**, even if climate is not the primary purpose
- Classification list - [click here](#)

Tag	Definition	Examples
<b>Mitigation</b>	Activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Energy efficiency retrofits, solar PV installations, public transport infrastructure
<b>Adaptation</b>	Activities that reduce vulnerability to climate risks	Coastal protection, flood management, drought-resilient agriculture
<b>Loss &amp; Damage</b>	Response or recovery from climate impacts	Post-cyclone housing repair, crop loss insurance schemes
<b>Cross-cutting / Enabling</b>	Institutional and systemic support for climate action	Climate data systems, policy development, climate finance access readiness



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## Hands-on Exercise Group Work



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## Instructions

In groups, review project examples and fill in the table provided:

- Is the activity climate-relevant?
- If yes, assign a climate finance tag (adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, cross-cutting)
- Write a short justification for your classification
- Share your reflections and any tips for fine tuning the process



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## Case Study 1

### Solar School Initiative (Green Classrooms Programme)

#### Description:

The Ministry of Education, in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, is rolling out a programme to install rooftop solar photovoltaic systems on 50 public schools. The goal is to reduce diesel dependence, lower operational costs, and promote awareness among students. Technical support is being provided through a bilateral grant from Denmark (USD 800K), while the capital investment comes from the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) (USD 1.5M grant). A local solar company is contributing in-kind support (USD 200k) through discounted installation services and maintenance for the first two years.

**Total Budget:** USD 2.5 million



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## Case Study 2

### Climate Resilience for Farmers (AgriAdapt Project)

#### Description:

This project aims to enhance climate resilience in farming communities across three atolls through the promotion of drought-resistant seeds, introduction of drip irrigation, and training on climate-smart agriculture. It targets areas highly vulnerable to saltwater intrusion and variable rainfall. The project is funded by a multilateral climate adaptation fund (USD 700K) through a grant, co-financed by the Ministry of Agriculture under PSIP (USD 300K), and supported by a private agro-business (USD 200k) offering extension services as part of their ESG commitments.

**Total Budget:** USD 1.2 million



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## Case Study 3

### Post-Cyclone Recovery Fund

#### Description:

In response to severe cyclone damage earlier this year, the government has established an emergency recovery fund. It will finance the repair of homes, schools, and health clinics, provide cash transfers to displaced households, and restore basic utilities. Funding includes reprogrammed PSIP allocations (USD 1.5M), budget support from UK (USD 2M), and a contingent loan from a multilateral development bank (USD 1.5M) activated through a disaster risk financing mechanism. The project focuses on immediate response, not long-term adaptation.

**Total Budget:** USD 5 million



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## Case Study 4

### Urban Highway Expansion

#### Description:

This infrastructure project aims to widen a major urban highway to reduce congestion and travel times in the capital city. There is no analysis of greenhouse gas emissions, modal shifts, or climate co-benefits in the project proposal. It is financed entirely through domestic PSIP funds (USD 5M) and a loan from a multilateral development bank (USD 5M).

**Total Budget:** USD 10 million



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## Closing Reflections and Feedback



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The guidelines will be reviewed periodically and updated accordingly



Once the climate finance methodology and the applied weighting systems to determine climate relevance is finalized, this will be finalized and updated in this guideline



A legal regulation is been developed to supplement the guidelines



Once implemented, MoTE will provide the required training and guidance to support stakeholders in applying the tagging



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## Closing and feedback

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



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## Annex 2: Participant List

### Signing Sheet

Event: Training on Climate Finance Tagging for State Actors  
Date: 11th August 2025

#	Name	Designation	Institution	Signature
1	Wajeeh Naseer	Education Development Professional	Ministry of Education	
2	Yaugoob Adam Manik	Education Development Professional	Ministry of Education	-
3	Mariyam Nasha Nizar	Assistant Director	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	
4	Mariyam Saba	Senior Finance Officer	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	
5	Fathimath Lamsha Mohamed	Senior Finance Officer	Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources	-
6	Sofa Ali	Assistant Finance Officer	Ministry of Islamic Affairs	-
7	Mohamed Arshad	Project Officer	Ministry of Islamic Affairs	
8	Aishath Azma	Senior Administrative Officer	Ministry of Sports, Fitness and Recreation	-

9	Aishath Nazeeha	Senior Finance Officer	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	C
10	Mariyam Shafaa	Accounts Officer	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	
11	Safa Badheeu	Director/NCA	Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Information and Arts	-
12	Aminath Azlifa	Director/NBC	Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Information and Arts	
13	Sazmeena Ali	Director	Ministry of Cities, Local Government and Public Works	
14	Nazahath Naeem	Director	Ministry of Cities, Local Government and Public Works	
15	Adam Firas	Senior Officer	Maldives Airports Company Limited (MACL)	
16	Ibrahim Nizam	General Manager	Maldives Airports Company Limited (MACL)	
17	Fazna Latheef	Deputy Manager	Maldives Ports Limited (MPL)	
18	Rishma Wahid Hana Abdul Rahman	Manager Accountant	Maldives Ports Limited (MPL)	

19	Ibrahim Akram	Regional Operations Manager	Male' Water and Sewerage Company Pvt Ltd (MWSC)	
20	Ibrahim Muizzu	Senior Financial Analyst	Male' Water and Sewerage Company Pvt Ltd (MWSC)	
21	Aminath Sana Jaufar	Finance / Assistant Manager	Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO)	—
22	Abdul Azeez Rifau	Chief Project Officer / Properties and Civil Works	Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO)	
23	Ali Wasif	Chief Financial Officer	Maldives Islamic Bank Plc (MIB)	
24	Zeeniya Ahmed	Assistant General Manager – Procurement	Maldives Islamic Bank Plc (MIB)	
25	Abdul Latheef Abdul Hakeem	Manager Expense Management	Bank of Maldives	
26	Mariyam Eanas Sinan	Head of Financial Planning and Policies	Bank of Maldives	
27	Aminath Nakhaailu	Revenue Officer	Islamic University of Maldives	
28	Hussaan Rashad	Senior Finance Officer	Islamic University of Maldives	—

29	Fathimath Shamma	Financial Reporting Manager	Dhiraagu	
30	Sathwath Faiz	Financial Controller	Dhiraagu	
31	Hamzah Mohamed	Manager Network Project Planning & Access Radio	Dhiraagu	—
32	Nihaya Ahmed	Fiscal Analyst	Ministry of Finance and Planning	
33	Fathimath Shaia	Director	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare	
34	Fathimath Afnaan Abdul Hameed	Project Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare	
35	Mohamed Zahuwaan Shakir	Marine Biologist	Maldives Transport and Contracting Company Plc	
36	Roshan Prabuddha Pathirana Hemage	Senior Accountant	Maldives Transport and Contracting Company Plc	
37	Raniya Husnu Al Suood	Programme Officer	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	
38	Fathimath Zaina Shareef	Assistant Director	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	

39	Mohamed Inaz	Technical Coordinator	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
40	Thibyan Ibrahim	Director	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
41	Ahmed Waheed	Director	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
42	Amjad Abdulla	Director General	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
43	Fathimath Raufa Moosa	Project Technical Coordinator	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
44	Zainab Gulisthan	Project Coordinator	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
45	Mariyam Anaa Hassan	Consultant	
46	James Sammut	Consultant	
47	Zulhana Adam	Director	National Library, Ministry of Youth
48	Aminath Mohamed	Operations Manager	UPClose Solutions

### Annex 3: Photographs of the workshop





