LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

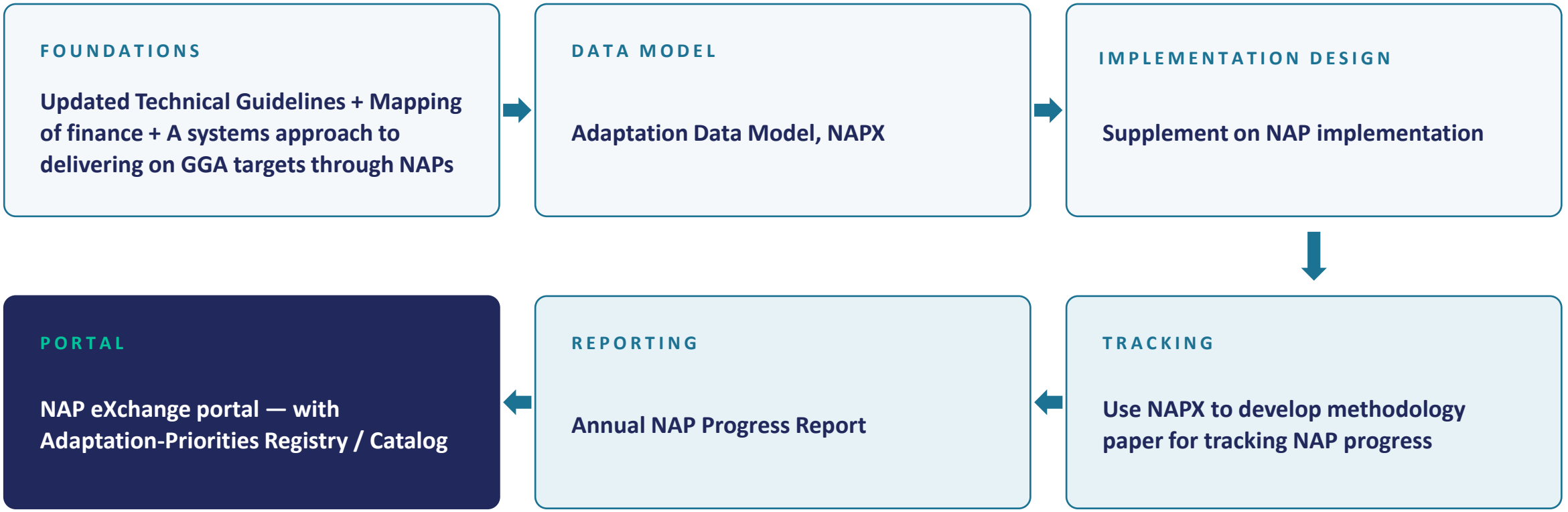
LEG Input to the GGA Workshop on BAR

Innovative tools – methodologies and results that contribute to the link between assessments, planning and implementation

The LEG | UNFCCC

September 2026

Map of products the LEG is building



Each product feeds the next — from guidance and finance mapping, through data and tools, to a live portal of adaptation priorities.

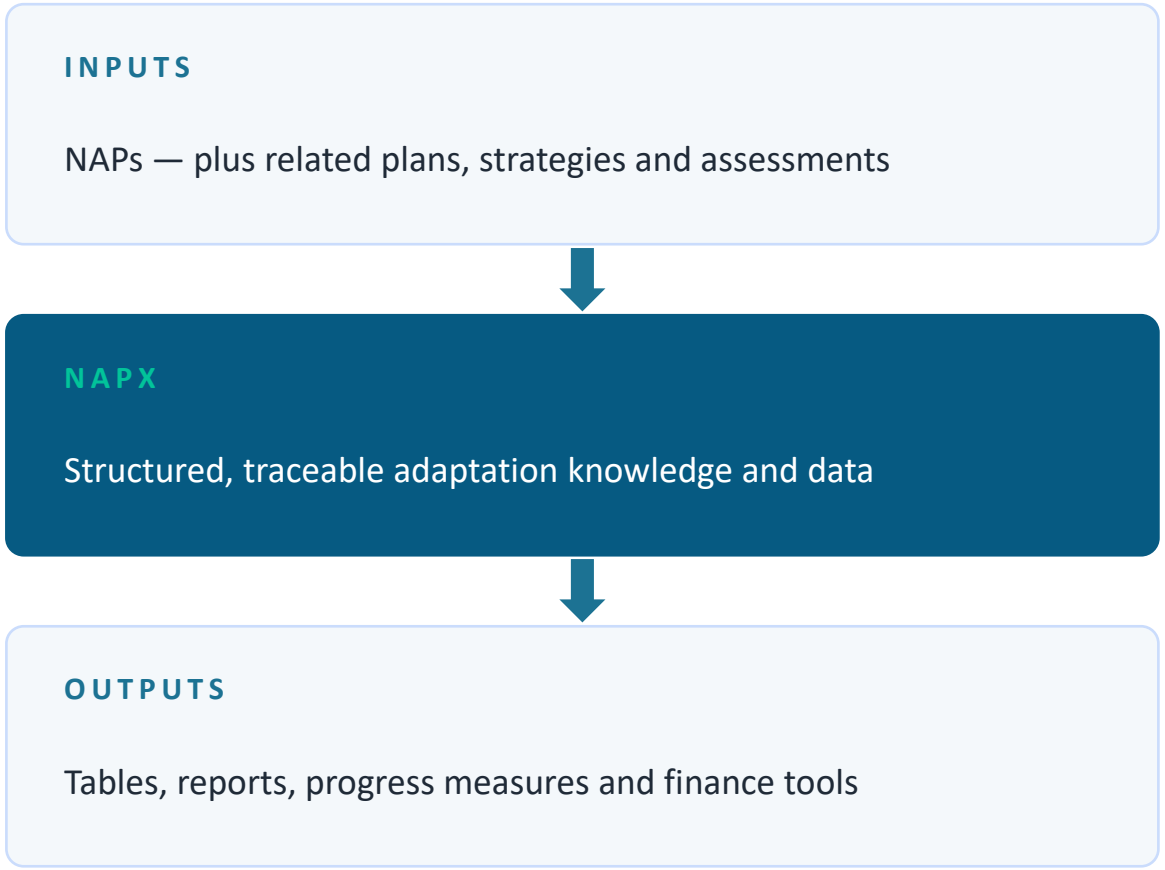
NAPX: a tool for adaptation knowledge and data

The LEG has developed NAPX to manage adaptation knowledge and data, **centred on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**.

It is flexible by design: the same methods can mine information from other plans and strategies beyond the NAP itself.

It helps connect the results of assessments with knowledge needed to plan, implement and track progress

From documents, to structured knowledge, to decision-ready outputs.



HOW THE KNOWLEDGE IS STRUCTURED

Built on four design principles

1 IPCC AR6 alignment

Knowledge is organised according to the IPCC AR6 frameworks for adaptation, so country data speaks the language of the global assessment.

2 Database principles

Information is held as structured, typed data — consistent, comparable and queryable across documents and countries.

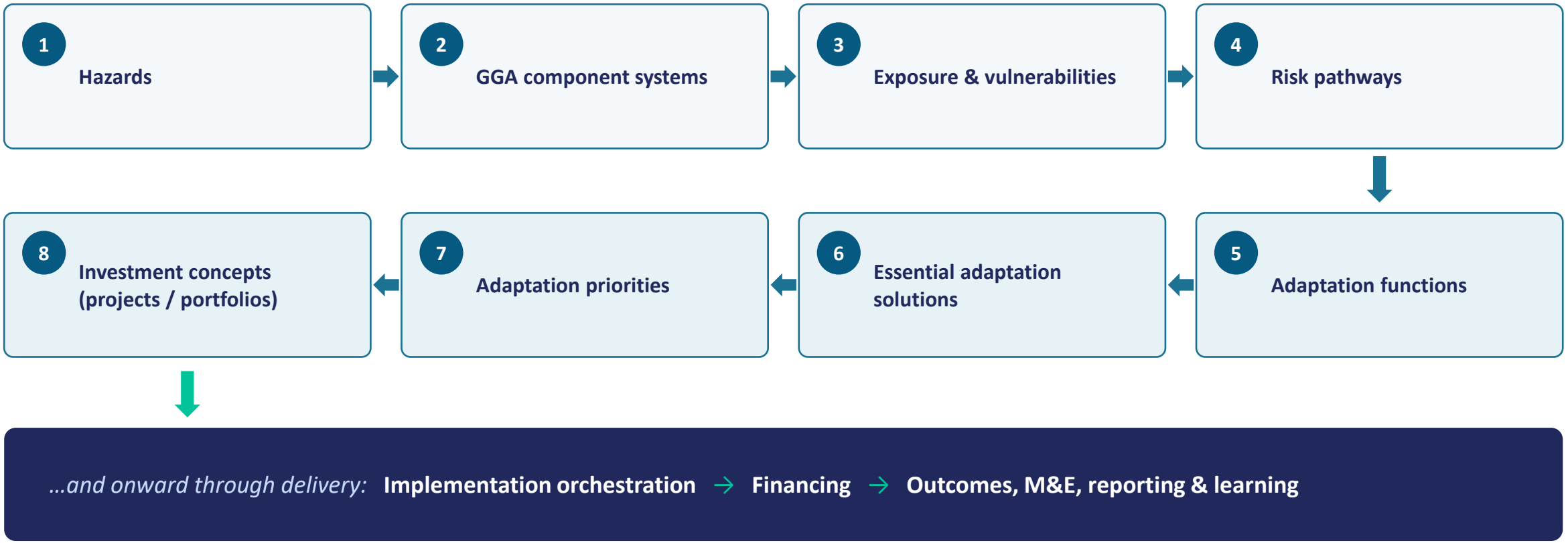
3 Functional approach

Methods that reduce the dimensions of adaptation data, distilling complex narratives into a manageable set of adaptation functions.

4 Traceability

Every item is traceable to exactly where it is sourced in the input documents — and to how it connects along the logical flow of planning and implementation.

A logical flow: eight steps from hazards to investment



This flow is what connects assessment results to the plan itself — the NAP.

From documents to a structured, reportable database

ASSEMBLE

Methods & prompts

Assemble data and information from the NAP and related documents into an Excel table with multiple tabs — part of a broader database.

REPORT

Reports on demand

A range of reports can then be generated directly from the structured data.

EXAMINE

Cross-cutting principles

Complementary coding prompts extract how key principles are treated in the NAP — e.g. gender responsiveness and consideration of special vulnerable groups.

One structured source — many views of the same traceable data.

Next step: the NAP Finance Navigator

Building on the LEG's mapping of available funding for adaptation, the Navigator is a web-based interface that joins NAP summary data with climate funding windows and their templates.



The Navigator links planning outputs directly to the steps of NAP implementation.

THE PATH

Four phases in the steps of planning to implementation

Foundational

Stages 1–2

Build the delivery architecture and the investment framework. Without these, finance cannot be organised or absorbed.

Access

Stages 3–5

Package priorities, match each package to the right instrument, and move through fund access and approval.

Delivery

Stages 6–7

Turn approvals into disbursement, and disbursement into implementation through national and local systems.

Learning

Stage 8

Track finance, implementation and results — and feed the findings back into the plan and the pipeline.

Eight stages

1. Organise → 2. Plan → 3. Package → 4. Finance → 5. Approve → 6. Disburse → 7. Deliver → 8. Learn

The stages are sequential because each builds on the last — but the path is not rigidly linear.

THE SPINE

Eight stages, four phases

The sequence a country already passes through to turn a NAP into money on the ground, made explicit so support can be placed against it. Every activity, need and gap in the framework is tagged to one of these stages.

FOUNDATIONAL

1 ORGANISE

Build the finance & delivery architecture, Institutional setup and capacity-building for all

→ Finance & delivery mechanism

2 PLAN

Present the NAP as an investment framework

→ Investment framework

ACCESS

3 PACKAGE

Convert it into fundable portfolios

→ Graded portfolio pipeline

4 FINANCE

Match packages to finance instruments

→ NAP financing strategy

5 APPROVE

Secure access and approval

→ Approved commitments

DELIVERY

6 DISBURSE

Turn approval into money

→ Funds actually flowing

7 DELIVER

Implement through national & local systems

→ Implemented NAP actions

LEARNING

8 LEARN

Track progress, gaps and results

→ Finance & impl. dashboard

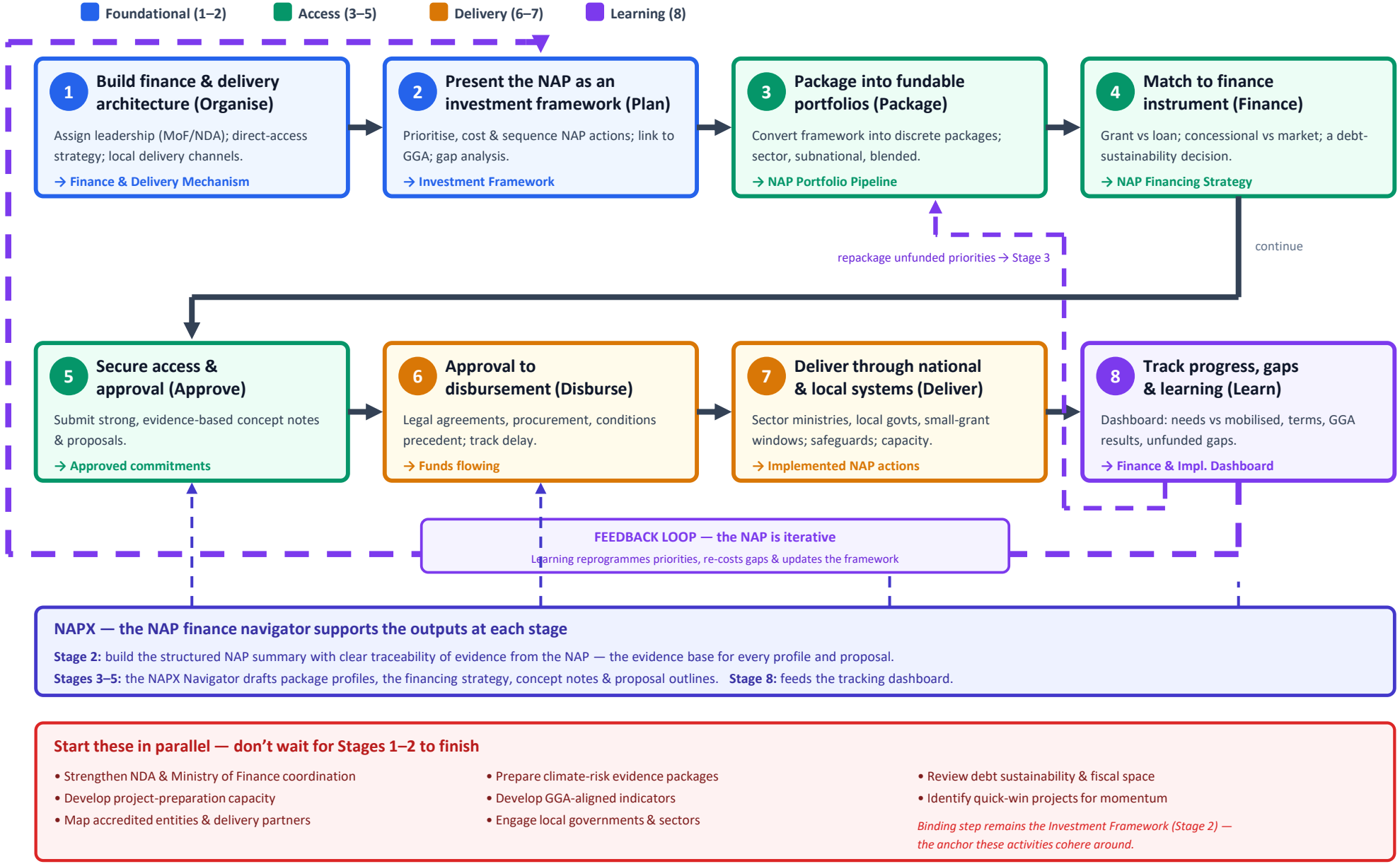
GUIDELINES ANCHOR

Module E · B	Module A · B	Module C.1	Module C.1 · E	Module C.2	Module C.3 · E	Module C.3	Module D

Module E — readiness, institutions, finance access and the knowledge base — is not a stage. It runs beneath all eight and is the condition for each of them.

The NAP Implementation Path

Eight stages, four phases — Organise → Plan → Package → Finance → Approve → Disburse → Deliver → Learn



NAPX — the NAP finance navigator supports the outputs at each stage

Stage 2: build the structured NAP summary with clear traceability of evidence from the NAP — the evidence base for every profile and proposal.
Stages 3–5: the NAPX Navigator drafts package profiles, the financing strategy, concept notes & proposal outlines. **Stage 8:** feeds the tracking dashboard.

Start these in parallel — don't wait for Stages 1–2 to finish

- Strengthen NDA & Ministry of Finance coordination
- Develop project-preparation capacity
- Map accredited entities & delivery partners
- Prepare climate-risk evidence packages
- Develop GGA-aligned indicators
- Engage local governments & sectors
- Review debt sustainability & fiscal space
- Identify quick-win projects for momentum

Binding step remains the Investment Framework (Stage 2) — the anchor these activities cohere around.

THE PATH

Two ideas that organise everything

2 The binding step is Stage 2

The NAP Implementation Investment Framework is the reference every later stage draws on. Without it, a country stays reactive — preparing separate proposals whenever a window opens. With it, the country approaches funds with one coherent national programme.

The Investment Framework defines the master list of what needs to be funded. It shows costs and sequence of the priorities – it is the national programme

8 The path is a cycle, not a line

Stage 8 turns the sequence into an iterative cycle with two feedback arrows:

- Reprogramme (→ Stage 2): re-cost and re-prioritise the framework
- Repackage (→ Stage 3): re-bundle unfunded actions and take them back through approval

AND MANY THINGS START IN PARALLEL, FROM DAY ONE

NDA–Ministry of Finance coordination · project-preparation capacity · mapping accredited entities · climate-risk evidence packages · GGA-aligned indicators · engaging local governments · debt-sustainability review · quick-win projects

TURNING THE FRAMEWORK INTO TRACKING

A set of measures to track progress — M28

28

measures spanning the full journey

Formulation

Steps in preparing and refining the NAP

Implementation

Phases and stages of delivering the plan

Interactions with the climate funds

Access, readiness and proposal pipelines

DESIGNED TO SHOW

Where things work well — and where bottlenecks arise

These measures are the basis for the **Annual Progress Report on NAPs** — due in October.

CLOSING THE LOOP

Linking M28 to the updated technical guidelines

M38 PROGRESS MEASURES

Formulation measures

Implementation measures

Climate fund interaction measures

UPDATED NAP TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

Each measure maps onto the steps and stages of the updated guidelines — so guidance, planning and tracking all describe the same journey.

What the data shows: the measures make visible where progress is strong and where bottlenecks concentrate — across formulation, implementation and access to the climate funds.

The NAP milestone framework: four phases, eight stages, twenty-eight measures

Each measure is a single observable event or document property with a fixed value vocabulary. Badges give the **observability tier** — **A** public database, **B** the NAP document itself, **C** country or delivery-partner reporting with no public trace. A stage is scored from its decisive rule only; the elapsed time *between* measures, not the measures themselves, is what locates the bottleneck.

Tier A — public database (NAP Central, GCF/AF/GEF portals, UNFCCC registries) · Tier B — the NAP document, read via NAPX · Tier C — country / delivery-partner reporting, no public trace

Tracker version 8 July 2026

STAGE 0 · FORMULATE — Precursor — from first readiness request to a NAP on NAP Central

M0 (launch of GCF Readiness for NAPs, 2016) is the system-level start line against which every country's total elapsed time is measured.

M1 C	M2 A	M3 A	M4 A	M5 B/C	M6 B/C	M7 C	M8 C	M9 A
Country requests a delivery partner	Readiness proposal submitted to GCF	Readiness proposal approved	First readiness disbursement	Intermediate products delivered	Risk & vulnerability assessment	Draft NAP produced	National endorsement	**NAP submitted to the UNFCCC** — anchor milestone

▼ everything below reads implementation readiness, not planning progress ▼

FOUNDATIONAL — the country builds the case

STAGE 1 · ORGANISE — Build finance & delivery architecture

Exit: a named interlocutor and a named delivery channel

M10 A — NDA / focal point designated and active *(Yes/No)*

M11 A — National direct-access entity accredited, or in progress *(Y/P/N)*

M12 B — NAP specifies institutional arrangements and delivery channels *(Y/P/N)*

Decisive rule: M10 Yes **and** (M11 or M12 Yes).

STAGE 2 · PLAN — Make the NAP investable

Exit: priorities costed, sequenced, framed as an investment programme

M13 B — NAP contains costed priorities *(Y/P/N)*

M14 B — Priorities sequenced and classified by readiness / GGA linkage *(Y/P/N)*

M15 B/C — Implementation investment framework exists *(Yes/No)*

Decisive rule: M13 Yes **and** M15 Yes.

ACCESS — the package is written, the fund decides

STAGE 3 · PACKAGE — Convert priorities into fundable units

Exit: a discrete proposal exists for at least one priority

M16 B — NAP or annex contains project profiles / a priority pipeline *(Y/P/N)*

M17 A/C — Concept note or project idea developed for a NAP priority *(date, per project)*

Decisive rule: M17 dated for ≥1 project.

STAGE 4 · FINANCE — Match packages to instruments

Exit: a financing logic a funder can engage with

M18 B — NAP contains an investment / financing / resource-mobilisation plan *(Y/P/N)*

M19 B/C — Packages matched to instruments, with debt-sustainability reasoning *(Y/P/N)*

Decisive rule: M18 Yes.

STAGE 5 · APPROVE — Secure a partner and an approval

Exit: at least one approved project

M20 A — **Accredited delivery partner secured** for the project *(date, per project)*

M21 A — Concept note / full proposal submitted to a fund *(date, per project)*

M22 A — Project approved *(date, per project)*

Decisive rule: M22 dated for ≥1 project. **M20 is the standout chokepoint — and is invisible in fund data precisely when it is stalled.**

DELIVERY — approval is not access

STAGE 6 · DISBURSE — Move approved money

Exit: first implementation disbursement received

M23 A — First disbursement for implementation *(date, per project)*

Decisive rule: M23 dated for ≥1 project.
Partial: M22 dated more than 12 months earlier with no disbursement.

STAGE 7 · DELIVER — Deliver through national systems

Exit: delivery under way; results reported

M24 A/C — Project in delivery — disbursement progressing *(status, per project)*

M25 A/C — Project completion / results reported *(status, per project)*

Decisive rule: M24 in delivery for ≥1 project.

LEARNING

STAGE 8 · LEARN — Track, report, iterate

Exit: published progress reporting; plan revised

M26 B — NAP contains an M&E / MEL framework *(Y/P/N)*

M27 A/B — Progress reporting published *(Yes/No)*

M28 A/B — NAP iterated — revised plan, re-costed framework, repackaged pipeline *(date/Yes/No)*

Decisive rule: M27 Yes.

The learning loop: M28 returns to Stages 2–3 — a re-costed framework and a repackaged pipeline. Where the loop does not close, the plan is static and every later reading measures the same document. **M28 → M13 / M16**

VALUE VOCABULARIES

Date — YYYY-MM-DD. Blank means not reached or unknown; it is never read as "No".

Yes / Partial / No — document and attribute properties. **Partial** is defined per measure, not left to the coder.

Status — fixed vocabulary only, for the two delivery measures (M24, M25).

n/a — the measure does not apply to this country or project. Distinct from blank.

STAGE SCORING AND IMPLEMENTATION DEPTH

Each stage scores **Evidenced / Partial / Not evidenced** from its decisive rule, using Tier A and B evidence only.

Implementation depth = the deepest stage for which it and every earlier stage are Evidenced. Out-of-order progress is displayed but does not raise depth.

This is deliberate: a country implementing projects ahead of a finished NAP scores depth 0 with parallel-progress evidence above it — the fragile pattern the instrument exists to surface.

WHAT THE MEASURES CANNOT SEE

M20 when it fails. An unfilled partner search leaves no record in any fund database. The single most important chokepoint is observable only from country reporting.

M1, M7, M8, M17, M25. Intentions, drafts, cabinet decisions and outcomes that never reach a public register — Tier C, captured by questionnaire or not at all.

Headline tables are therefore built from Tier A only; Tier B enriches; Tier C is reported *as reported* and never merged into a public-data count.

Framework and measures: NAP Milestone Tracker, version 8 July 2026. Stage sequence and phase grouping are constructed for this study; they are not a UNFCCC or LEG classification. See the methods annex, Part 1, for the crosswalk to the LEG technical guidelines and to the seventeen measures reported annually by the LDC Expert Group.

One connected, traceable system



NAPX links assessment results, the NAP, finance windows and implementation stages into a single traceable data system — the basis for the M38 progress measures, the Annual Progress Report on NAPs, and the LEG's contribution to the GGA work on indicators.

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

Who does what, who decides, and who is paid — the NAP-to-delivery chain

The same eight stages seen from three sides at once: the **country** that owns the plan, the **fund** that holds the money and the decision, and the **delivery agency** that holds the pen. Elapsed times and attrition are the most recent measured figures published by the GCF or its Independent Evaluation Unit. Where a stage has never been measured publicly, the map says so.

Country — NDA, ministry of finance, sector ministries, local government · **Fund** — Secretariat, iTAP, Board, independent units · **Delivery agency** — accredited entity, executing entities, consultants · Foundational · Access · Delivery · Learning

State of play, July 2026

	FOUNDATIONAL — the country builds the case		ACCESS — the entity writes, the Board decides			DELIVERY — approval is not access		LEARNING
	STAGE 1 · ORGANISE **Build finance & delivery architecture** → Finance and delivery mechanism; accredited entities	**STAGE 2 · PLAN** **Make the NAP investable** → Investment framework: priorities costed and sequenced	**STAGE 3 · PACKAGE** 1 **Package into fundable portfolios** → Pipeline of discrete, bankable packages	**STAGE 4 · FINANCE** **Match to a finance instrument** → Financing strategy: grant, loan, blend	**STAGE 5 · APPROVE** 2 **Secure access and approval** → Approved commitments	**STAGE 6 · DISBURSE** 3 **Approval to disbursement** → Funds actually flowing	**STAGE 7 · DELIVER** **Deliver through national & local systems** → Implemented NAP actions	**STAGE 8 · LEARN** **Track progress, gaps & learning** → Finance and implementation dashboard
COUNTRY NDA · Ministry of Finance · sector ministries · local government	OWNS THIS **Nominates the NDA; requests readiness** Chooses whether to pursue direct access or work through an international entity. The NDA role is often **"a small share of one official's duties."** It works only where it sits in finance or planning. Readiness: 171 days to approval, one to two years end to end; **six LDCs have never accessed it**.	OWNS THIS **Prioritises, costs and sequences the NAP** Links adaptation actions to the Global Goal on Adaptation; runs the gap analysis. Only **23 LDCs** have submitted a NAP after 15 years of the process. No financing instrument anywhere has a NAP as its unit of account.	**Names priority packages** Sector, subnational and blended portfolios drawn from the NAP. In practice the entity, not the country, converts priorities into proposals. The IEU: entities **"bypass the NDA altogether or inform it too late in the design process."**	**Decides grant versus loan** A debt-sustainability judgement, usually taken by finance ministries under pressure. **54% of adaptation finance to LDCs arrives as loans**, 36% as grants. Across 58 LDCs and SIDS, 2022 debt service was US$59bn against US$28bn of climate finance received.	THE ONE CONTROL POINT **Signs the no-objection letter** The country's only formal veto in the entire chain. Signed late, on designs already fixed. The IEU: a **"compliance check rather than a genuine opportunity for country leadership."** Fewer than a third of NDAs have an operational procedure; **76% have no time standards**.	**Meets counterpart conditions** Co-financing, legal opinions, institutional set-up. **The NDA has no formal role after the no-objection letter** — not in reviewing final designs, not in monitoring. Money largely arrives off-budget.	**Implements through its own systems** Sector ministries, local government, communities. Only **38% of LDC projects** are on track against their own disbursement schedules, against 61% for Africa and 34% for SIDS.	**Reports NAP progress and gaps** Feeds unfunded priorities back into the next round of packaging. The GCF **does not track how much of its finance reaches local communities or Indigenous Peoples**, so the country cannot verify its own delivery.
THE FUND Secretariat · iTAP · Board · independent units	DECIDES **Accredits entities; approves readiness** Fiduciary, safeguards and gender standards, then a master agreement. **1,144 days** from application to a usable agreement — 688 to the Board for a national LDC entity against 317 for a regional one. **23% of accredited entities cannot yet transact.**	*not engaged at this stage*	SCREENS **Screens the concept note** Non-binding feedback against six investment criteria. **40% of adaptation concept notes are withdrawn during review.** Review rounds depend on "the individuals involved". **No conversion rate is published** for the single most consequential filter in the chain.	**Approves preparation funding; sets the criteria** Project Preparation Facility, up to US$1.5m. Roughly **12 months** to approve; 52% of grants convert to an approved proposal. Direct access entities take 64% of grants but 56% of the money.	DECIDES **Due diligence → iTAP → Board** Two, sometimes three technical screens with the same criteria. **311 days** to Board approval; iTAP five weeks, 11–15% not recommended first time (+1–6 months). **Every proposal, of every size, needs the full Board**, which meets three times a year.	DECIDES **Negotiates the agreement; releases tranches** Conditions to effectiveness, then conditions precedent to first disbursement. Median 9–17 months approval to first disbursement — **the series stops at 2023**. National entities take **475 days** on an adaptation agreement. **No service standard in days exists for any stage after approval.**	**Supervises; approves restructurings** Change requests, extensions, waivers. The Fund has **no procurement rules of its own** and publishes **no contract, supplier or local-content data**. Restructuring is now "a normal portfolio management tool rather than an exceptional mechanism."	**Collects reports; hears grievances** Annual performance reports, redress, evaluation. **20 grievance cases in nine years** across 354 projects, four of them from one project. **No count of cancelled projects is published anywhere.**
DELIVERY AGENCY accredited entity · executing entities · consultants	**Seeks accreditation, or is already accredited** An international entity typically arrives pre-qualified. Direct access entities are **67% of the network and receive 20% of the funding** — a share stuck there for a decade. **16 of 113** have ever had a proposal approved.	*usually absent — and this is the problem*	HOLDS THE PEN **Writes the concept note** Sets the design, the theory of change and the numbers. Preparation commonly exceeds **US$100,000**. Direct access entities are 57% of concept notes but only **22% of active funding proposals** — the collapse happens here.	**Structures the instrument; raises co-finance** Term sheet, blending, internal approvals. Co-finance materialises at roughly **half the leverage promised** at approval. Non-arrival of co-finance is a leading cause of start-up delay.	HOLDS THE PEN **Writes the full funding proposal** 60-page narrative plus annexes running to 28 in one approved case. A *simplified* proposal averages **US$750,000 to prepare — three to ten times comparable funds**. The IEU: the capability built **"tends to stay with the consultant."**	IS PAID HERE **Signs the agreement; draws its fee** Entity fee plus project management costs, both from the award. Fee **4–10%** plus project management **5–7.5% — 12–14.5% of a small award consumed before any field activity**, monitoring budgeted on top. Fees do not differ between a national entity and UNDP.	HOLDS THE PEN **Contracts and procures under its own rules** Subsidiary agreements with executing entities. Procurement is the **second-ranked cause of implementation delay** — retendering, thin supplier markets, consultant procurement of **up to two years**. Assessed once, at accreditation; self-certified thereafter.	**Files the annual performance report** Self-assessed progress against the logframe. Entities self-reported **56% of projects "progressing as planned"** against the Secretariat's **31%** — the cleanest published measure of reporting optimism.
ELAPSED TIME measured, cumulative	**1–3 years** readiness + accreditation	**years** unmeasured	**unmeasured** the chokepoint	**~12 months** if preparation used	**311 days** to Board approval	**9–17 months** to first money	**3–7 years** implementation	**continuous** in principle

FEEDBACK LOOP Stage 8 → Stage 3: unfunded priorities are repackaged, the framework is re-costed, the NAP is updated. **In practice the loop is broken:** the country cannot see what reached the ground, and the Fund publishes no cancellation, conversion or end-to-end data to learn from.

Handoff · country → delivery agency, at Stage 3

The plan stops being the country's

The country names priorities; the entity writes the proposal. The IEU records international entities using their direct line to the Secretariat to float project ideas, sometimes bypassing the NDA — leaving countries to "retrofit national strategies", which it calls **"effectively reversing the logic of country-driven programming."** The plan enters as a NAP and leaves as someone else's project.

Handoff · delivery agency → fund, Stages 3–5

The chokepoint nobody measures

Direct access entities fall from **57% of concept notes to 22% of active funding proposals to 20% of approved value**. Forty per cent of adaptation concept notes are withdrawn. This is where applicants actually disappear — and it is the one stage with **no published conversion rate**, sitting downstream of the accreditation gate that a decade of reform has been trying to widen.

Handoff · fund → agency → country, Stages 6–7

Approval is not access

Of **US$20.2bn approved since 2015, US$6.5bn has been disbursed — 32%**, unchanged in four years; 64 of 354 activities are fully disbursed. In July 2026 the Board released **US$5.65bn** of extra commitment capacity, accelerating the approval end against a delivery machine that has not changed.

Who holds the pen

The delivery agency, at every stage from 3 onwards. It writes the concept note, structures the instrument, drafts the proposal, procures under its own rules and files the report on its own performance. The country supplies priorities and a signature; the Fund supplies criteria and a decision. **Neither writes the document that determines what actually gets built.**

Who decides

The Fund, at every gate. Accreditation, readiness, concept-note screening, preparation funding, approval, disbursement conditions, restructuring. The country's single formal control is a no-objection letter signed late, after which it has **no formal role at all**. Across five climate funds, the variable that predicts speed is not template length or fund size — **it is who holds approval authority.**

Who is paid

12–14.5% of a small award is consumed before any field activity, and 80% of approved value goes to 55 international entities against 20% for 113 developing-country ones. The Fund publishes **no aggregate figure for fees paid, no procurement or supplier data, and no measure of what reaches the ground.** The money is traceable to the entity and no further.

Stage structure follows the NAP implementation path (Organise · Plan · Package · Finance · Approve · Disburse · Deliver · Learn). Evidence from: GCF/B.45/Inf.11 and GCF/B.45/15/Rev.01 (status of resources, portfolio and pipeline; fifteenth report to the COP); GCF/B.44/Inf.08; GCF/B.44/13 (review of the iTAP); GCF/B.43/Inf.10/Add.01 (Annual Portfolio Performance Report 2024); GCF/B.34/Inf.11/Rev.01 (APPR 2021); fourteenth report of the GCF to COP30; Independent Evaluation Unit evaluations — accreditation function (2020), investments in LDCs (2022), adaptation portfolio (2023), readiness programme (2023), Second Performance Review (2023), Simplified Approval Process (2025), country ownership (2025–26), Project Preparation Facility (2026); Independent Redress Mechanism case register; policy on fees for accredited entities (decision B.19/09); UNFCCC LDC Expert Group NAP progress report 2025; Oxfam/CARE Climate Finance Shadow Report 2025; IIED on LDC debt and climate finance. Figures as at 30 April–July 2026 unless otherwise dated.

What proposals actually claim: 1,626 alignment statements, three that can be traced

Every fund's application form asks the applicant to say how the project is consistent with national plans. Scanning 163 GCF proposals for those answers produces a census of alignment claims — and shows that the claim is made at the level of the **document**, almost never at the level of the **priority**. That gap is the whole case for a priority registry.

1,626	**Alignment statements extracted** From 163 GCF proposals — 116 funding proposals, 47 simplified-approval proposals, FP001 to FP286	100%
▼		
1,122	**Name a specific instrument** The remaining 504 name only a class — "national policies", "national priorities", "sector strategies"	69.0%
▼		
378	**Name a National Adaptation Plan** In any form — NAP, NAPs, National Adaptation Plan. A further 167 name a NAPA	23.2%
▼		
3	**Identify a numbered priority within an instrument** The only statements in the corpus from which an implemented priority could be traced	0.18%

120 of 163 projects reference a NAP. Three statements say which priority.

Seventy-four per cent of proposals anchor themselves to a national adaptation plan somewhere in the document. Across all of them, three sentences name a priority number. The information needed to attribute finance to a NAP priority is **not merely unpublished by the funds — it is not written down by the applicants either**. No improvement to the scan recovers it; the missing element is an identifier on the priority side.

CLAIMS PER PROJECT

Median **9**, mean **10.0**, range **1–37**. Eight projects produced two or fewer; seventy-three produced ten or more. Every document produced at least one.

NO CONTROLLED VOCABULARY

162 distinct instrument labels appear across the corpus. Applicants write whatever name they use; nothing is drawn from a register.

TEMPLATE ERA IS VISIBLE

988 locators are paragraph-numbered (newer templates), **638** are section-coded (older). Any time series must control for what the form asked.

EXTRACTION IS A SCREEN

283 statements (17.4%) do not end in terminal punctuation — truncated boundaries. Anything quoted is re-opened at source first.

TIER 1 Traceable — 3 statements

Names an instrument **and** identifies a specific priority, action or measure within it — by number, code or unambiguous title.

"…in line with Priority #10 'Climate Risk Management' under the First National Adaptation Plan of Action…"

Supports: a claim that the project implements a specific NAP priority. The only tier that does.

TIER 2 Named — the bulk of 1,122

Names a specific instrument — by title, usually with a year or version — but no priority within it.

"The project is aligned with the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy."

Supports: a claim of coherence with a named plan. Nothing stronger. A plan with forty priorities and a project touching one both satisfy this sentence.

TIER 3 Class-only — 504 statements

Names an instrument *class* rather than a document, or a bare acronym with no title.

"…contributes to the operationalization of key national policies…"

Supports: general policy coherence. Not attributable to any document.

TIER 4 Artefact — 48 heading echoes

Reproduces the template's own section heading — "consistency with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPAs and NAPs" — or is an incidental use of the cue words.

Supports: nothing. Retained in the record with its locator, excluded from every count — the artefact rate is a property of the form, and changes when the form changes.

THE TEMPORAL CONFOUND — APPLY BEFORE READING ANY CLAIM RATE

A project cannot cite a NAP that did not exist when the proposal was written. Projects are partitioned by approval date against the country's NAP submission date — **M22 against M9** — into **NAP existed at approval** (a missing reference is informative), **NAP submitted later** (a missing reference is not; a present one is a distinct finding), and **no NAP at any date** (excluded). The corpus spans a decade in which submitted NAPs rose from a handful to sixty-seven; without the partition the headline rate is uninterpretable.

Reference scan: 163 GCF funding and simplified-approval proposals, 1,626 statements, generated 17 June 2026. Detection rule, extraction fields and the four-tier coding scheme are set out in the methods annex, Part 4. Claims are self-reported by the accredited entity and are not verified by any fund; the census is used as a ceiling on NAP implementation, never as an estimate of it.

ONE DATA MODEL, MANY USES

Applications of NAPX

1 Implementation & financing readiness

Making a NAP implementation- and financing-ready — structuring priorities into costed investment concepts and portfolios that can be taken to funding windows.

2 Draft NAP review

Reviewing a draft NAP for completeness — checking coverage of each step of the logical flow and treatment of cross-cutting principles, and flagging gaps before finalisation.

3 NAP preparation & drafting

Preparing a NAP — including writing the NAP document itself, assembled from the structured assessment data rather than starting from a blank page.

4 Project alignment analysis

Analysing adaptation projects for alignment with the NAP and with other adaptation plans and strategies — showing where proposals reinforce national priorities, and where they diverge.

5 Reporting support

Supporting reporting through tabular formats — structured, multi-tab tables that feed progress reports and other national and international reporting needs.

The same structured, traceable data serves every application — assembled once, applied across the NAP cycle.

Contact details and key links

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
E-mail: leghelp@unfccc.int

Important links

- LEG: http://unfccc.int/LEG
- NAP Central: https://napcentral.org
- NAPeXchange: http://napx.napcentral.org (being updated to with the registry functions)
- Sample NAPX bundle for Sierra Leone: available soon on GitHub