NAP progress report 2026

Methods annex

Consolidated description of Parts 0 to 5, with a collection of the figures used in the report

LEG | UNFCCC · Draft of 30 October 2026

Relationship to the annex. This document supplements the methods annex (version 7, 24 October 2026). It does not replace it. It brings together, in one place and in annex order, the packaged description of each part and group, with the tables, diagrams and verification results built for them, and it adds a collection of the report figures (Appendix). Where a package finds that an annex statement needs changing, the change is listed in section 3 and set out in the part concerned.

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1. About this document

The annex states each method once, in prose. The packages behind it add what a second analyst needs in order to reproduce a value: the extracted data, the prompts, the figures as editable diagrams, and a record of what was tried and what failed. The descriptions in this document are those packages' own descriptions, joined with their headings lowered one level so that each part sits under its own title.

1.1 Numbering used in this document

Label	Where it applies	Equivalent in the annex
G1-n to G5-n	Figures, tables and prompts in the five groups of Part 1	Part 1 sections 1.x and tables
P2-n, P4-n, P5-n	Figures, tables and prompts in Parts 2, 4 and 5	Annex Parts 2, 4, 5; annex figures keep their own numbers
Figures 1 to 7	Appendix: the report figures	Annex Figures 1 to 6 as published; Figure 7 is from an earlier draft
A.1 to A.9	Annex A extraction prompts	Unchanged
M1 to M28	The 28 measures of the milestone framework	Unchanged

Every package section ends with a list of its files; those lists refer to the project repository (folders part-1 to part-5) and are kept so that a reader can find the data behind each statement.

2. Status of the parts

Part	Subject	Status	Reading
0	Purpose, scope, conventions, observability tiers	Summary in this document	Annex is the authority
1	NAP milestone framework (28 measures, five groups)	Packaged	Provisional readings for M13, M18–M20, M26, M28; M14–M16, M23–M25, M27 not yet reportable
2	GCF access framework (12 steps, 4 phases)	Packaged	Audited figures; two registers carried
3	Flow of NAP financing from developed to developing countries	Not yet packaged	See annex Part 3 and Figure 4 in the Appendix
4	Alignment-claim scan	Packaged	Two scans, not reconciled
5	NAP-priority registry and catalogue	Packaged (pilot, 41 NAPs)	Provisional identifiers; catalogue is new

3. What this document changes or adds in the annex

The annex text for Parts 4 and 5 is identical in the 23 October and 24 October versions apart from added figure captions. The table lists where the packages go beyond it or disagree with it, and whether each item needs a decision.

Part	Change or addition	Type	Where
1	Cambodia: the Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 is treated as the NAP (author decision, 30 October 2026); M13, M14, M18 and M19 read from that document are flagged as boundary cases	Decision recorded	Groups 2, 3
1	Sierra Leone: grant SLE-RS-003 was approved on 30 May 2025, three years after the 2022 NAP; this supersedes the earlier note that no grant had been awarded	Correction	Group 1
1	Provisional readings of M13, M18, M19, M26 from the NAPX read of 41 LDC and SIDS plans; M20 and M28 as proxies; none is a reading of the 79 plans	Addition	Groups 2, 3, 5
1	Approval dates (M22) are not extracted for any fund, so approval cohorts and Stage 6 cannot be computed; no source for M23–M25 or M27 is staged	Open	Groups 3, 4, 5

Part	Change or addition	Type	Where
2	Annex Table 9 puts the funded activity agreement in Phase C and names the phases differently from Figures 2A and 2B; to be reconciled	Open	Part 2 §10
2	Verification: fewer than a third of claims verified as drawn on first pass (28 of 83; 16 of 69); the 83-claim register for the access chain figure was not found	Addition / open	Part 2 §7, §10
3	No package. The annex text stands	Open	Annex Part 3
4	Figure 5 is updated to the whole-corpus scan (19,171 statements; 19 projects confirmed). The annex caption still reads “1,626 alignment statements, three that can be traced”	Replace figure and caption	Part 4 §5; Appendix
4	The reference scan (163 proposals, 1,626 statements, 73.6%) and the whole-corpus scan do not reconcile and are not pooled; the reference corpus bound (FP001–FP286) differs from the series (to FP302)	Open	Part 4 §7
4	Temporal partition by document year as a proxy for approval year; era effect among GCF proposals (21% to 72%)	Addition	Part 4 §6
4	Verbatim spot-check: 27 of 30 found at the cited page; the three failures come from table text and a page header	Addition	Part 4 §8
5	Registry populated for 41 NAPs (887 priorities) with provisional identifiers; opaque-identifier and verbatim-statement principles conflict with the NAPX registry and are reconciled in a table	Addition	Part 5 §5–6
5	A catalogue of project profiles and concept notes (777 concepts in the pilot) is added; the annex has no catalogue section and methods supplement §7 was not available to check it	Addition / open	Part 5 §8
5	Six measurable quantities: none can be computed yet (no costings, status, double coding or second NAP edition held)	Status	Part 5 §9

Part 0 – Purpose, scope and conventions

Summarised from the front matter of annex version 7. The annex is the authority.

What the annex does

It is a methodology annex. It documents how the numbers, scores, rankings and diagrams in the main report were produced, so that a second analyst working from the same sources reaches the same values. It covers five related instruments: the NAP milestone framework (Part 1), the GCF access framework (Part 2), the finance-flow method (Part 3), the alignment-claim scan (Part 4) and the NAP-priority registry (Part 5). Each part states what is measured, the construction of the instrument, the sources and their observability, the coding or scoring rules, the validation and the limitations.

Conventions applied throughout

- **Dates.** ISO, YYYY-MM-DD. A blank date means not reached or unknown, never a negative finding. n/a means the measure does not apply; the two are never merged in a count.
- **Attribute values.** Yes, Partial or No for document and institutional properties. Partial is defined per measure in the legend.
- **Currency.** US dollar equivalent at the reference rate stated by the source document. Where a source gives face value and grant equivalent, the annex records which is used.
- **Universes and denominators.** Every count carries its universe. Counts across universes are not merged without a note.
- **Vintage.** Every figure carries the date of the data, not the date of the document. Mixed vintages in one table are marked indicative.

Observability tiers

Tier	Meaning	Consequence
A	Public database: NAP Central, GCF, Adaptation Fund, LDCF/GEF, directories, UNFCCC registries	Harvestable for all countries every cycle; headline tables are built from Tier A only
B	The NAP document itself, read as a document	Used to enrich Tier A, never to substitute for it
C	Country or delivery-partner reporting with no public trace	Reported as reported, flagged, never merged into a public-data count

The tiering is not a quality judgement: a Tier C measure can be more important than a Tier A one.

Verification and extraction prompts

- **A bibliography is not a citation.** A source note listing documents does not establish that any number came from any one of them. Verification is claim by claim, with a locator as printed and supporting text quoted verbatim.
- **A value that cannot be retrieved is NOT FOUND, never assumed.** This applies with particular force to values inside chart graphics, which the retrieval tools cannot read.
- **Extraction prompts.** Nine prompts (Annex A, A.1 to A.9) execute the coding rules against a local corpus, one document at a time. Three are double-coded because they carry coder judgement: priority extraction, tier coding and linkage.

Part 1 – NAP milestone framework

Part 1 is the 28-measure framework for reading where a country sits in the process of turning a national adaptation plan into delivered projects, organised around four phases and eight stages. It is set out here in five groups of measures. Each group description follows, with its own sections.

Group	Measures	Stages scored	Provisional readings
1 Readiness to transact	M1–M12	0 Formulate, 1 Organise	Stage 0 table, 60 countries
2 Plan quality	M13–M17	2 Plan, 3 Package	M13 (41 NAPs)
3 Access	M18–M22	4 Finance, 5 Approve	M18, M19 (41 NAPs); M20 proxy
4 Delivery	M23–M25	6 Disburse, 7 Deliver	Planned-schedule proxy
5 Learning and result	M26–M28	8 Learn	M26 (41 NAPs); M28 proxy

The figure for Part 1 is Figure 1 in the Appendix. Country decisions that change how a country is read (for example Cambodia) are recorded in country_decisions.csv in the repository.

Group 1 – Readiness to transact

Measures M1–M12: can the country transact at all?

1. What this group does

Part 1 of the methods annex, the NAP milestone framework, is set out in five groups of measures. The groups are cut by the question each answers, not by position in the sequence. Group 1, Readiness to transact, asks whether a country can transact at all: has it formulated a plan, and does it have a national interlocutor, an accredited national entity and a plan that says who delivers?

It covers **twelve measures** across two stages: Stage 0 Formulate (M1–M9) and Stage 1 Organise (M10–M12). The unit of analysis is the country throughout, one row per country, and the natural unit of account is the process milestone. **Five** of the twelve drive a stage score (M3, M9, M10, M11, M12); **seven** are diagnostic (M1, M2, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8) and carry the elapsed-time metrics.

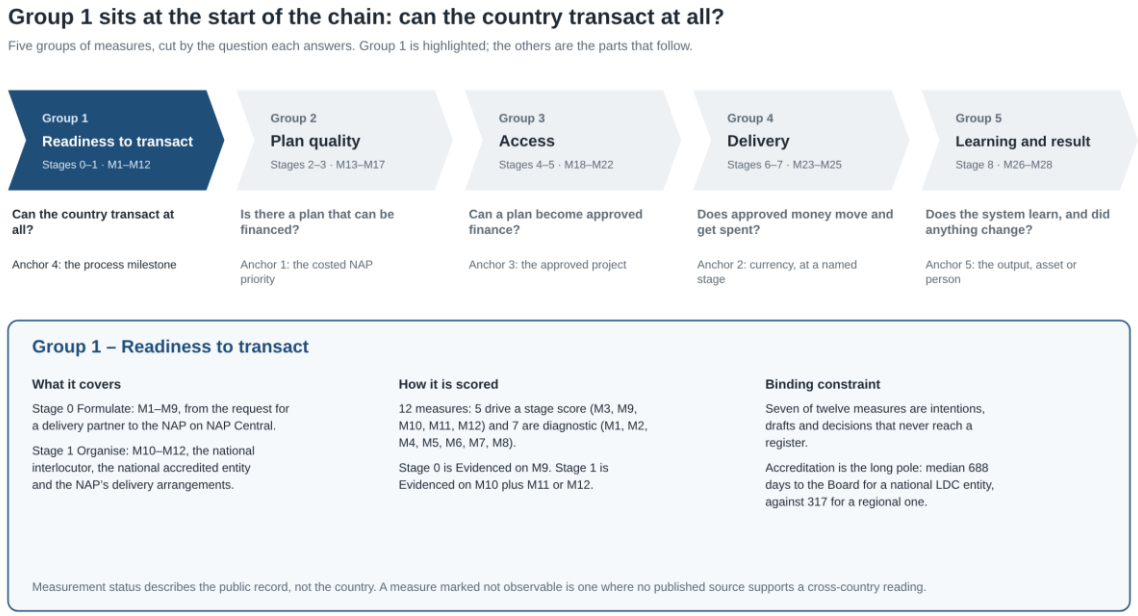


Figure G1-1. *Group 1 within the five groups of measures. Each group is defined by the question it answers; the anchors map one-to-one onto the groups.*

2. The twelve measures

Each measure is a single observable event or document property with a fixed value type and a stated observability tier. Eleven are events read from a register or reported by the country; one, M12, is a property of the NAP text and is re-read whenever the text changes. Keeping the two apart is what makes the instrument reproducible.

Table G1-1. *The twelve measures of Group 1, with value type, observability tier, scoring role and primary source.*

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M1	Country requests a delivery partner for a readiness proposal	Date · C	Diagnostic	Country reporting; delivery-partner records

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M2	Readiness proposal submitted to the GCF	Date · A	Diagnostic	GCF readiness proposal (first-submission date); GCF Open Data Library
M3	Readiness proposal approved	Date · A	Scores	GCF Open Data Library – readiness database (Approved Date)
M4	First disbursement of readiness funds	Date · A	Diagnostic	GCF readiness portal
M5	Intermediate products – stocktaking, synthesis, framework	Date · B/C	Diagnostic	Country or delivery-partner publications where posted
M6	Climate risk and vulnerability assessment report	Date · B/C	Diagnostic	Country or delivery-partner publications where posted
M7	Draft NAP produced	Date · C	Diagnostic	Country reporting
M8	National endorsement of the NAP	Date · C	Diagnostic	Country reporting
M9	NAP submitted to the UNFCCC (NAP Central)	Date · A	Scores	NAP Central – Submitted NAPs from developing country Parties
M10	NDA / focal point designated and active	Yes/No · A	Scores	GCF NDA directory
M11	National direct-access entity accredited, or accreditation in progress	Y/P/N · A	Scores	GCF accredited-entity directory; Adaptation Fund NIE list
M12	NAP specifies institutional arrangements, coordination and delivery channels	Y/P/N · B	Scores	The NAP document as submitted



Figure G1-2. *The Group 1 measure chain. Fill and letter show observability tier; solid outline marks a measure that drives a stage score. Brackets show the five elapsed-time gaps and what is known about each.*

3. Scoring

Each stage is scored Evidenced, Partial or Not evidenced from a single decisive rule, using Tier A and B evidence only. Tier C values are recorded but never raise a stage score, because a third party cannot verify them.

Table G1-2. *Stage readiness rules for Stages 0 and 1.*

Stage	Status	Rule
0 Formulate	Evidenced	M9 dated – NAP on NAP Central
0 Formulate	Partial	M3 dated but no NAP submitted
1 Organise	Evidenced	M10 Yes and (M11 Yes or M12 Yes)
1 Organise	Partial	Exactly one of M10–M12 Yes or Partial

Implementation depth is the deepest stage for which it and every earlier stage are Evidenced, so Group 1 is the gate: a country with disbursing projects but no NAP on NAP Central has a depth of zero. The reading is “implementing ahead of a finished plan”, not “has done nothing”. No composite index is computed.

4. Elapsed time

Five gaps are computed within the group, in days, from dated measures. Two further gaps leave the group and belong to later groups: M17/M11 to M20 (accreditation as the precondition for a delivery partner) and M9 to M17.

Table G1-3. *Group 1 elapsed-time gaps and published system benchmarks.*

Gap	Measures	What a long gap means	Benchmark and computability

Gap	Measures	What a long gap means	Benchmark and computability
Readiness submission to approval	M2→M3	GCF review and no-objection turnaround	171 days average (106 previous period); 211 days for NAP proposals (245 over 2015–2021). GCF, 1 Aug 2024 – 31 Jul 2025. Averages, not medians
Readiness approval to first disbursement	M3→M4	Approved money not moving	None. Readiness disbursement dates are not published; only a status. Not computable
Readiness disbursement to NAP delivered	M4→M9	Technical assistance stalling production	None; depends on the M4 date
Draft to national endorsement	M7→M8	Political and institutional sign-off	None; both measures are Tier C
Total formulation	M2→M9	End-to-end cost of finishing a plan	No system benchmark. Study median 1,856 days (n = 21 countries with M2 dated and before M9)

Censoring. Where the closing measure has not been reached, the gap is reported open, never as zero and never imputed. This matters most here: the countries with a readiness grant and no NAP are exactly the ones a median over closed gaps would drop.

5. What the data show so far

The Stage 0 analysis of 28 September 2026 covers the 60 countries with a GCF NAP-readiness record, using the GCF Open Data Library and the readiness archive.

- **Readiness support has reached most countries still formulating.** Of the 60, 34 have a NAP on NAP Central. Of the other 26, 24 have a grant that was disbursed (23) or closed (1); only Dominica and Myanmar have a cancelled grant and no completed support on record.
- **Formulation takes about five years from request to plan.** Median request to approval is 630 days across 48 countries (604 with a NAP, 632 without); request to submission is 1,856 days (about 5.1 years) for the 21 countries where the request precedes the submission.
- **The sequence often does not run forward.** In 13 of 34 countries the NAP was submitted before the grant on file was approved, so that grant more likely funded a second-generation plan. A clean M2→M3→M9 chain per country needs each grant matched to the plan it funded.
- **Accreditation is the long pole for Stage 1.** Median 688 days to Board approval for a national LDC direct-access entity, against 317 for a regional one and 490 for an international one, then a further median 638 days to an effective master agreement (IEU, 2020 and 2022).
- **The population moves.** 79 developing countries had a submitted NAP at 10 August 2026 (28 LDCs, 16 SIDS), up from 67, 23 and 14 at 30 September 2025; the arithmetic closes exactly. Every count carries the date of its own denominator.

6. Limits and open items

- Three measures (M1, M7, M8) are not observable from public sources, M5 and M6 only where the product is posted, and the M4 disbursement date is unpublished. A blank is never a zero, and measurement status describes the public record, not the government.

- Sierra Leone: grant SLE-RS-003 was approved on 30 May 2025, three years after its 2022 NAP. This supersedes the 15 September note that no grant had been awarded; the grant should still be confirmed against Expert Group records.
- Belize, Jamaica and Rwanda each hold more than one NAP-classified grant; the earliest was used. Maldives, Djibouti, Mauritius and Antigua and Barbuda are lower-confidence on implementing institution (see prompt G1.3).
- Implementing-institution type could not be recovered for 18 of the 60 readiness proposals (older template, no checkbox mark); the institution name was recovered for all 60. Maldives is ambiguous between two marked boxes.
- Inter-coder reliability on the Partial definitions of M11 and M12 has not been assessed. G1.6 is double-coded for that reason.

7. Files in this group

Table G1-4. *Contents of the Group 1 package.*

File	Contents
diagrams/fig_G1-1…, fig_G1-2…	The two figures above, as SVG (editable) and PNG
data/raw/raw_sources_manifest.csv	Eleven sources feeding the group, with vintage, structure and status; plus the raw GCF Open Data Library export, the readiness metadata workbook and the 79-country panel
data/extracted/measures_register_M1_M12.csv	The twelve measures with type, tier, role, source and coding notes
data/extracted/stage_rules_0_1.csv	Scoring rules for Stages 0 and 1
data/extracted/elapsed_time_gaps_group1.csv	The five gaps with benchmarks and computability
data/extracted/stage0_readiness_60_countries.csv	All 60 countries with a readiness record: implementing institution, M2, M3, grant status, financing, M9, gaps and sequence flag (34 with a NAP, 26 without)
data/extracted/m11_national_entities_79.csv, m12_pilot_4_plans.csv, p12_pilot_json/	M11 for all 79 countries (national direct-access entities); M12 pilot on four plans (Armenia, Burundi, Cambodia, Lebanon) with full JSON records
data/extracted/m9_nap_central_79.csv	NAP submission date, group and LDC/SIDS flags for the 79 plans on NAP Central
data/extracted/stage0_universe_summary.csv, stage0_universe_composition.csv	Medians and counts for the 60-country universe
data/extracted/nap_central_reconciliation.csv, first_submissions_since_30sep2025_12.csv	The 67 + 12 = 79 reconciliation and the twelve new submissions with their M9 dates
data/extracted/pilot_extract_malawi_sierra_leone_group1.csv	Group 1 values for the two pilot countries, with status of each value

File	Contents
data/extracted/country_record_template_group1.csv	Empty one-row-per-country record: value, resolution, source system and field, locator and verbatim for each measure
prompts/Group1_prompts.md	Six prompts, G1.1–G1.6, with the common coding preamble

Group 2 – Plan quality

Measures M13–M17: is there a plan that can be financed?

1. What this group does

Part 1 of the methods annex, the NAP milestone framework, is set out in five groups of measures. Group 2, Plan quality, asks whether a country that has a plan has one that a fund could finance: are its priorities costed, ordered and backed by an investment framework, and have they been turned into project profiles and concept notes?

It covers **five measures** across two stages: Stage 2 Plan (M13–M15) and Stage 3 Package (M16–M17). The unit of analysis is the country for M13–M16 and the project for M17. The natural unit of account is Anchor 1, the costed NAP priority. **All five** measures drive a stage score; none is diagnostic. Four are properties of the NAP as submitted and one, M17, is an event recorded per project.

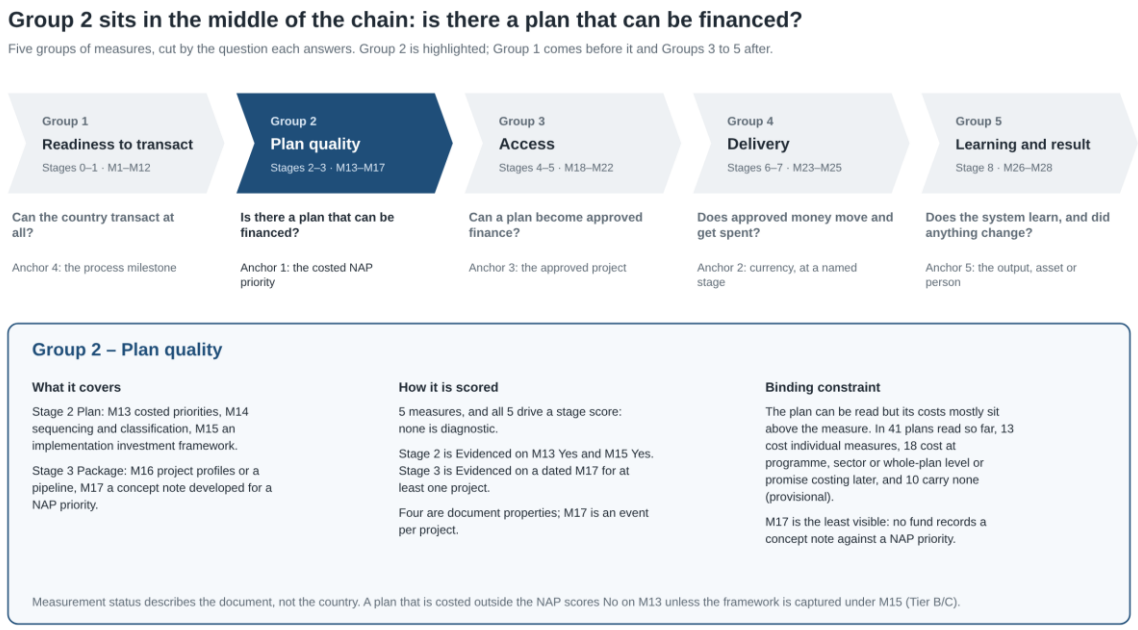


Figure G2-1. *Group 2 within the five groups of measures. Each group is defined by the question it answers.*

2. The five measures

Each measure has a fixed value type and a stated observability tier. Priority counts are never used as a denominator in this group, because NAPs name, nest and group priorities differently; M16 records presence only.

Table G2-1. *The five measures of Group 2, with value type, observability tier, scoring role and primary source.*

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M13	NAP contains costed priorities	Y/P/N · B	Scores	NAP text and annexes
M14	Priorities sequenced and classified by readiness, GGA or development linkage	Y/P/N · B	Scores	NAP text and annexes

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M15	Implementation investment framework exists	Yes/No · B/C	Scores	NAP; investment plans outside the NAP only as Tier C
M16	NAP or annex contains project profiles or a priority pipeline	Y/P/N · B	Scores	NAP text and annexes
M17	Concept note or project idea developed for a NAP priority	Date, per project · A/C	Scores	Fund registers and project documents (Tier A); country report (Tier C)

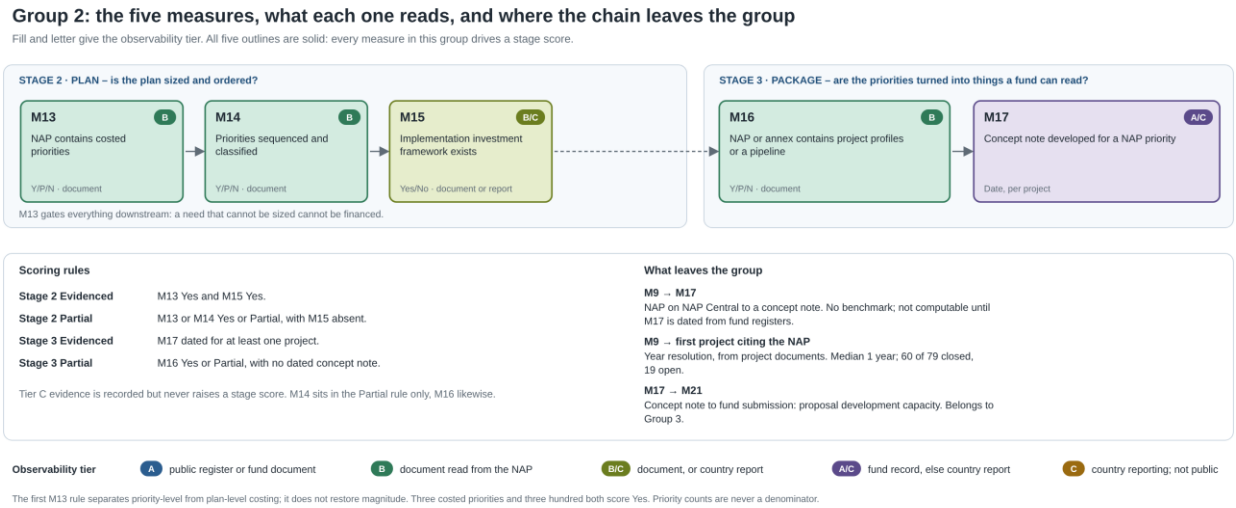


Figure G2-2. *The Group 2 measure chain. Fill and letter show observability tier. The dashed arrow marks the step from plan to package; the panel below lists the gaps that leave the group.*

3. Scoring

Each stage is scored Evidenced, Partial or Not evidenced from a single decisive rule, using Tier A and B evidence only. Tier C is recorded but never raises a stage score.

Table G2-2. *Stage readiness rules for Stages 2 and 3.*

Stage	Status	Rule
2 Plan	Evidenced	M13 Yes and M15 Yes
2 Plan	Partial	M13 or M14 Yes or Partial, M15 absent
3 Package	Evidenced	M17 dated for at least one project
3 Package	Partial	M16 Yes or Partial, no dated concept note

Implementation depth is the deepest stage for which it and every earlier stage are Evidenced, so Stages 2 and 3 are gates: a country with an approved project but no costed plan has a depth below 2, which reads as implementing ahead of a finished plan, not as having done nothing. No composite index is computed.

4. M13: the costing rule and a provisional reading of 41 plans

M13 is the most consequential field in the group and is coded literally. The coder first records the costing level, and the value follows from it: Yes only where costs attach to individual measures, options or actions; Partial for sector, subnational, whole-plan or future-commitment costing; No for none. Damage, loss and needs figures are not costings, and a top-down national finance need is not a costing unless it is built from priority-level figures.

The NAPX v2.1 reads of the 41 LDC and SIDS NAPs carry, for each plan, an analyst note on costing. Applying the rule to those notes gives a provisional level for every one of the 41. It is a reading of an analyst's summary, not of the plan, and the Annex A.1 read will replace it. The keyword first-pass in the attributes database is not used: it shows 62 Yes and 16 Partial of 79 for costing, against an independent 26 Yes of about 59.

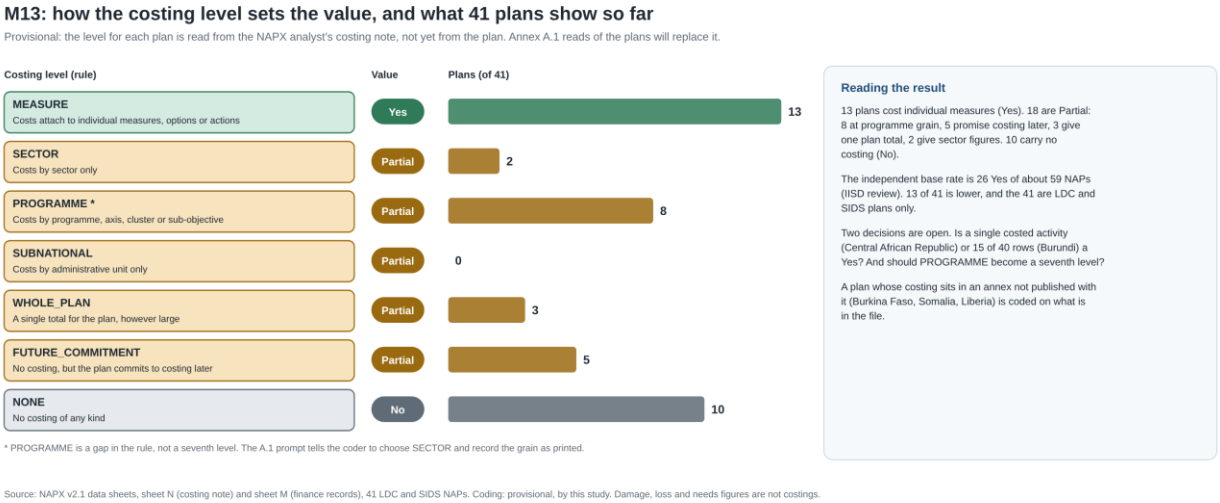


Figure G2-3. *The M13 level rule and the provisional distribution of 41 plans by costing level. The programme bar is a gap in the rule and is read as sector-level.*

Table G2-3. *Provisional M13 level and value for 41 LDC and SIDS NAPs, with the plans in each level.*

Level	Value	Plans	Plans in the level
MEASURE	Yes	13	Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago
SECTOR	Partial	2	Benin, Somalia
PROGRAMME *	Partial	8	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nepal, Sudan, Tanzania, Tonga
SUBNATIONAL	Partial	0	none
WHOLE_PLAN	Partial	3	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Marshall Islands
FUTURE_COMMITMENT	Partial	5	Cambodia, Fiji, Samoa, South Sudan, Timor Leste

Level	Value	Plans	Plans in the level
NONE	No	10	Chad, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tuvalu, Zambia

* PROGRAMME is not one of the six levels in the rule. The A.1 prompt tells the coder to choose SECTOR and record the grain as printed.

Reading. 13 of 41 plans cost individual measures. Another 18 are Partial: eight cost programmes, five promise costing later, three give a single total for the plan and two give sector figures. Ten have no costing. The independent base rate is 26 Yes of about 59 plans (IISD review), so 13 of 41 is lower, but the 41 are LDC and SIDS plans only and the groups are not comparable. The programme grain is the main reason many plans fall short of Yes: they cost 12 to 64 programmes and leave the actions inside unpriced.

Two decisions are open. First, the literal rule gives Yes to a plan that costs a single activity (Central African Republic) or 15 of 40 register rows (Burundi). The A.1 prompt now records coverage and applies no threshold; a threshold is a decision for the analysts. Second, whether programme-level costing should become a seventh level. Neither changes a Partial to a No.

5. M14, M15 and M16: no reportable reading yet

M14, M15 and M16 have no reportable source today. The keyword database is excluded for M15 and M16 for the same reason as M13. The NAPX registries carry 887 registered priorities and 777 investment concepts for the 41 plans, but the concepts are working titles derived from the priorities by the NAPX analysts, so they are structure for the unit of account, not evidence that a plan contains a pipeline. The analyst notes on portfolio, concept and action-register coverage are extracted as pre-read evidence for the G2.1 coder (file m14_m16_napx_preread_notes_41.csv). The full read is Prompt G2.1 on all 79 plans.

6. M17 and the package stage: what the project documents show

M17 cannot be read from a fund register today: no fund records a concept note against a NAP priority. The Adaptation Projects Collection gives a proxy at year resolution. For 2,263 projects (2,877 documents from the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the GEF, including the LDCF and SCCF), every statement asserting alignment with a national plan was extracted, graded, and tested for citation of a specific NAP priority.

Table G2-4. *Successive evidence of alignment with NAPs, all projects, by fund (number of projects, share of projects in the first row).*

Successive filter	AF	GCF	GEF	All funds
Projects	183	339	1,741	2,263
With ≥1 alignment statement (any national instrument)	164 (90%)	333 (98%)	1,415 (81%)	1,912 (84%)
With NAP-specific evidence (strong or moderate)	57 (31%)	153 (45%)	367 (21%)	577 (25%)
With strong NAP evidence	47 (26%)	138 (41%)	303 (17%)	488 (22%)

Successive filter	AF	GCF	GEF	All funds
Strong NAP evidence and a specific priority cited (automated)	6 (3%)	21 (6%)	46 (3%)	73 (3%)
Specific NAP priority named (manual review of the 78 flagged projects)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	12 (1%)	19 (1%)

Table G2-5. *Outcome of the manual review of the 78 projects the automated rule flagged as citing a specific NAP priority.*

Result of review	AF	GCF	GEF	All funds
Specific NAP priority named	0	7	12	19
General reference to NAP priorities	4	12	18	34
NAP process or plan not yet adopted	2	3	8	13
Not the NAP (other instrument or acronym)	1	3	8	12
Total flagged by the automated rule	7	25	46	78

- **NAP citation is common and rising.** 577 projects carry NAP-specific evidence: 25 per cent of all projects and 43 per cent of adaptation-relevant ones. The share rises from 13 per cent of project documents dated 2000–2014 to 47 per cent in 2023–2026, and to 64 per cent at the GCF.
- **Citation of a specific priority is rare.** Of 78 projects flagged, 19 name a concrete priority, sector, programme or action of an adopted NAP: fewer than 1 per cent of all projects and 3 per cent of those with NAP evidence. All 19 date from 2021 or later; 12 are in LDCs and 7 in SIDS.
- **Across the 79 plans.** 66 countries have a project document dated after the year of their NAP and 60 have one that refers to the NAP. Only 17 have a project that names a specific priority (11 LDCs, 6 SIDS and 2 others; LDC and SIDS overlap). For the 60, the median wait from NAP submission to the first citing project document is one year, in whole years; 19 are still waiting, 14 of them with a NAP submitted in 2025 or 2026 and so recently entered rather than delayed. Paraguay (2020) and Kuwait (2021) are the long open waits among the earlier plans.

These are proxies for M17 and M21, not M17: a document in a fund archive shows that a proposal reached the fund, not that it was approved, its year is the earliest dated document, and a project that cites the NAP is not a concept note developed for a priority of it. The statements are automated extractions and should be checked against the source page before being quoted.

7. Limits and open items

- The M13 reading is provisional and second-hand. Thirty-eight of the 79 plans have no NAPX read, and the 41 are LDC and SIDS plans only. Inter-coder reliability on the M13 three-way rule has not been assessed.
- Cambodia: the Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 is treated as the NAP (author decision, 30 October 2026); the panel gives a NAP Central submission date of 7 July 2021. Read from the document,

M13 is Partial (costing committed for 2014), M14 Partial and M16 No, both flagged for review. The coding record is cambodia_cccsp_coding_30Oct2026.csv.

- Burkina Faso, Somalia and Liberia cite costing or project tables that are not in the published document. They are coded on what is in the file.
- M14, M15 and M16 have no reportable reading; M17 has year-resolution proxies only. A blank M17 is never read as no concept note: a note held by the country and never sent to a fund is Tier C.
- The project-level alignment workbooks (NAP_Aligned_Projects_v5.xlsx and the 4 MB statements file) did not transfer, so the project-level rows are not in the package; the summary tables and the 19 named projects are.

8. Files in this group

Table G2-6. *Contents of the Group 2 package.*

File	Contents
diagrams/fig_G2-1…, G2-2…, G2-3…	The three figures above, as SVG (editable) and PNG
data/raw/raw_sources_manifest.csv	Sixteen sources feeding the group, with vintage, caveat and location; plus the NAPX registries and 41 data sheets, the alignment tables, the 78-project review and the 79-country panel
data/extracted/measures_register_M13_M17.csv, stage_rules_2_3.csv, elapsed_time_gaps_group2.csv	The five measures, the scoring rules for Stages 2 and 3 and the four Group 2 gaps
data/extracted/m13_costing_41_provisional.csv, m13_summary_41.csv	Provisional M13 level and value for 41 plans, coverage, headline total as printed, review flag and the NAPX costing note verbatim
data/extracted/m13_finance_cost_records_41.csv	362 NAPX finance records that concern costs, by country
data/extracted/m14_m16_napx_preread_notes_41.csv	72 analyst notes on portfolio, concepts and action-register coverage, as pre-read evidence
data/extracted/priority_and_concept_registry_by_country_41.csv	Registered priorities and investment concepts per plan (887 and 777); structure only, not M16
data/extracted/T6…T12, TII1a, TII2a	The alignment and country-panel tables behind section 6
data/extracted/specific_priority_review_78.csv, specific_priority_named_19.csv	The 78 reviewed projects and the 19 that name a specific priority, with the extract
data/extracted/country_record_template_group2_M13_M16.csv, project_record_template_M17.csv	Empty records: one row per country with value, locator and verbatim per measure; one row per project for M17
prompts/Group2_prompts.md, G2.1_run_instructions.md	Seven prompts, G2.1–G2.7, with the common coding preamble, and run instructions for G2.1

Group 3 – Access

Measures M18–M22: can a plan become approved finance?

1. What this group does

Part 1 of the methods annex, the NAP milestone framework, is set out in five groups of measures. Group 3, Access, asks whether a plan that can be financed can become approved finance: is there financing logic a funder can engage, does the project have an accredited partner to carry it, has a proposal been submitted, and has it been approved?

It covers **five measures** across two stages: Stage 4 Finance (M18–M19) and Stage 5 Approve (M20–M22). M18 and M19 are properties of the NAP and are read per country; M20, M21 and M22 are events and are recorded per project. The natural unit of account is Anchor 3, the approved project. **All five** drive a stage score, though M19, M20 and M21 do so only through the Partial rule. Group 3 maps to no Belém dimensional target and to no LEG progress measure.

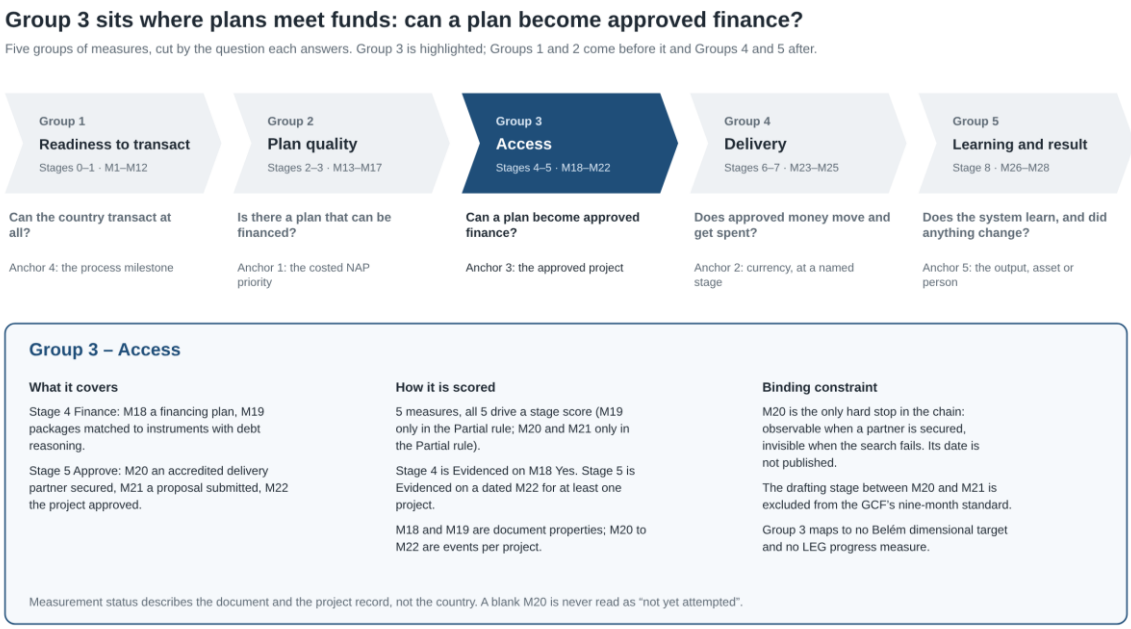


Figure G3-1. *Group 3 within the five groups of measures. Each group is defined by the question it answers.*

2. The five measures

M20 deserves the most attention. It is nominally Tier A: once a partner is secured, the project appears in fund data with that entity named. But an unfilled partner search leaves no record anywhere. The measure is observable when it succeeds and invisible when it fails, which is the wrong way round for a bottleneck measure. Its date is therefore recorded as NOT_PUBLISHED, it can be captured only from country reporting (Tier C), and a blank M20 is never read as “not yet attempted”. It is the one hard stop in the chain: the other gaps delay, this one terminates.

Table G3-1. *The five measures of Group 3, with value type, observability tier, scoring role and primary source.*

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M18	NAP contains an investment, financing or resource-mobilisation plan	Y/P/N · B	Scores	NAP text and annexes
M19	Packages matched to instruments, with debt-sustainability reasoning	Y/P/N (two parts) · B/C	Scores (Partial rule)	NAP; investment plans outside the NAP only as Tier C
M20	Accredited delivery partner secured for the project	Date, per project · A	Scores (Partial rule)	Country reporting (Tier C) for the date; fund project documents name the partner once secured (Tier A)
M21	Concept note or full proposal submitted to a fund	Date, per project · A	Scores (Partial rule)	Fund registers and project documents
M22	Project approved	Date, per project · A	Scores	Fund approvals lists and Board decisions

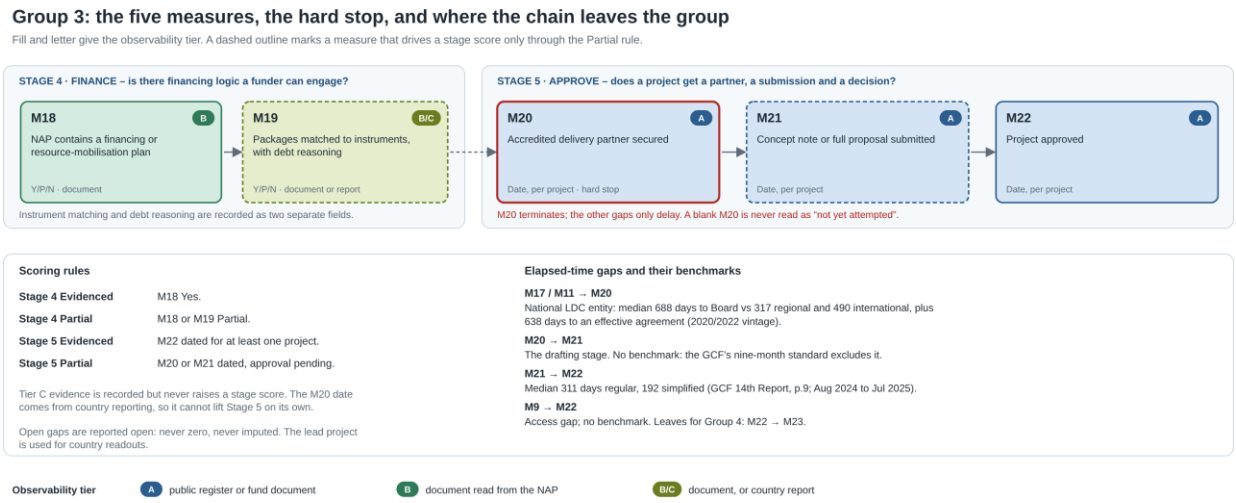


Figure G3-2. *The Group 3 measure chain. The red outline marks M20; the panel below gives the scoring rules and the gaps with their benchmarks.*

3. Scoring

Each stage is scored Evidenced, Partial or Not evidenced from a single decisive rule, using Tier A and B evidence only. A Tier C partner-search record is kept but cannot raise a stage score.

Table G3-2. *Stage readiness rules for Stages 4 and 5.*

Stage	Status	Rule
4 Finance	Evidenced	M18 Yes
4 Finance	Partial	M18 or M19 Partial

Stage	Status	Rule
5 Approve	Evidenced	M22 dated for at least one project
5 Approve	Partial	M20 or M21 dated, approval pending

Implementation depth is the deepest stage for which it and every earlier stage are Evidenced, so a country cannot show depth beyond Stage 3 without a financing plan, whatever its projects have achieved; that reads as implementing ahead of a plan, not as having done nothing. No composite index is computed.

4. Where the chain is slow, and what is known

The Group 3 gaps are set out below with their benchmarks. Open gaps are reported open and never as zero; a median over closed gaps only is labelled as such. Where a country-level readout is needed, the lead project is used and the number of projects is stated. Benchmarks are quoted with their period; the access-chain audit of 14 September 2026 checked each against a retrieved source.

Table G3-3. *The five Group 3 gaps, what a long gap means, the benchmark and whether it can be computed today.*

Gap	Between	What a long gap means	Benchmark	Computable
Concept note to partner secured	M17 / M11 → M20	Proposal blocked until an accredited entity will carry it; the only hard stop	National LDC entity: median 688 days to Board approval of accreditation vs 317 regional and 490 international (IEU LDC evaluation Vol. I p.xviii); plus 638 days from approval to an effective agreement (IEU Accreditation synthesis 2020 pp.xix-xx). 2020/2022 vintage	Not computable: M20 date not published. Structural proxy only
Concept note to partner secured (country report)	M17 → M20	Partner search failing or slow	No benchmark	Tier C only; needs the partner-search record (G3.5)
Partner secured to submission	M20 → M21	Proposal development capacity; the drafting stage	None. The GCF nine-month service standard excludes the time partners take to develop the full proposal	Not computable until M20 dated
Submission to approval	M21 → M22	Fund review pipeline	Median 311 days regular proposals, 192 simplified (GCF Fourteenth Report to COP30 p.9; 1 Aug 2024 to 31 Jul 2025)	Computable where submission and approval dates are both printed; approval dates not yet extracted
Readiness to approved project	M9 → M22	Access gap: NAP exists, no approved finance behind it	No benchmark	Open gaps reported open; lead project used for country readouts

Table G3-4. *Verified external benchmarks for Group 3, with period and locator.*

Figure	Period	Source and locator	Audit status
311 days median submission to approval, regular; 192 simplified	1 Aug 2024 to 31 Jul 2025	GCF Fourteenth Report to COP30, p.9	Verified (restored after erratum)
171 days readiness approval vs 106 prior period (averages); 211 days NAP proposals vs 245 (2015-2021 average)	2024-25 vs prior	GCF Fourteenth Report to COP30, pp.20-21	Verified; keep the comparator
688 days national LDC DAE to Board vs 317 regional, 490 international	2020/2022 vintage	IEU LDC evaluation Vol. I, p.xviii	Verified; old vintage
638 days Board approval to effectiveness; 506 days to Board approval	2020 vintage	IEU Accreditation synthesis 2020, pp.xix-xx	Verified; the 1,144-day sum is a construction, not a published figure
42 DAEs with approved funding proposals (not 16)	March 2026	GCF/B.44/Inf.08, p.33 fn.17; p.34 para 117	Verified
106 of 158 accredited entities are direct access (67%)	March 2026	GCF/B.44/Inf.08, p.6 para 25	Verified
148 of 154 countries have an NDA	2026	GCF/B.43/04, para 24, p.10	Verified
iTAP five-week review; 11-15% not recommended first time; every proposal needs the full Board	2025-26	GCF/B.44/13, see audit register	Verified; two-thirds finding has n=15
Readiness: total envelope US$7m per country over four years (US$4m, US$3m, US$3m are not additive)	current strategy	GCF/B.37/25 Annex X, paras 23(a)-(d) and footnote	Verified
Accredited entity fees US$53.8m expensed in 2025 (US$60.5m 2024)	2025	GCF/B.45/12, pp.5, 14; Note 17 pp.55-56	Verified
Time from submission of the full proposal drafting stage is excluded from the nine-month standard	current	GCF performance standard as quoted in the annex, see gcf-access-chain-source-audit.md	Verified (Fund's own words)

Two points on use. The 688-day accreditation figure and the 638 days to an effective agreement are 2020 and 2022 vintage; the 1,144-day sum of the two is a construction and appears in no document. For the review stage, the recent period (1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025) is the one to quote; the study does not rest any statement on since-inception figures.

5. M18 and M19: a provisional reading of 41 plans

M18 and M19 are coded literally on the same model as M13. The G3.1 prompt is the Annex A.1 subset for these two measures: a statement of need is not a plan, and instrument matching and debt reasoning are recorded as two different fields. The NAPX v2.1 reads of the 41 LDC and SIDS NAPs carry finance records and an analyst note on each plan. Applying the rule to those gives a provisional value for every one. It is a reading of an analyst's summary and not of the plan; the G3.1 read will replace it. The keyword first-pass in the attributes database is not used for M18 or M19.

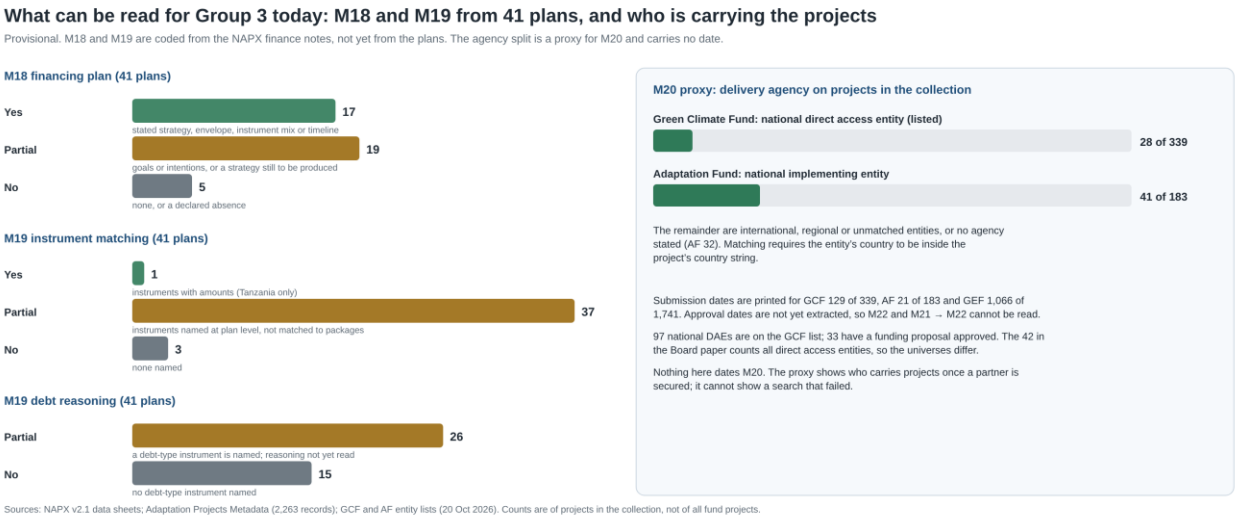


Figure G3-3. *Provisional M18 and M19 for 41 plans (left) and the delivery-agency proxy for M20 on projects in the collection (right).*

Table G3-5. *Provisional M18 value for 41 LDC and SIDS NAPs, with the plans in each group.*

Value	Plans	Plans in the group
Yes	17	Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Kiribati, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu
Partial	19	Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Haiti, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia
No	5	Burkina Faso, Liberia, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan

Reading. 17 plans state a financing strategy, envelope, instrument mix or timeline (Yes); 19 state intentions or a strategy still to be produced, or give a costed need with no route to finance (Partial); five have none or declare it absent. For M19, 37 plans name instruments at plan level without matching them to packages; one (Tanzania) names instruments with amounts; three name none. Twenty-six plans name a debt-type instrument, so debt reasoning is Partial at most until the text is read; none is coded Yes, and the plans that discuss debt swaps or sovereign instruments are flagged for the G3.1 read. On the stage rule, the 17 Yes plans would reach Stage 4 Evidenced on M18; the rest are Partial or not evidenced.

Most plans therefore give funders a need and a list of sources, not a route. That is the bottleneck this group describes at Stage 4: financing logic a funder can engage is the exception, and instrument matching to individual packages is almost absent.

6. M20 to M22: what the project records show

The Adaptation Projects Collection gives a proxy for who carries a project. It names the delivery agency, and the entity lists give the national direct-access entities. A project whose agency is a listed national entity in the same country is classed as national direct access; the match requires the entity's country to sit inside the project's country string, because an earlier pass without that test matched a ministry to the wrong country.

Table G3-6. *Delivery-agency class by fund for projects in the collection, with the number carrying a printed submission date.*

Fund	Agency class (proxy)	Projects	With submission date	In 79-country panel
AF	Multilateral / international	69	12	28
AF	National direct access entity (listed)	41	5	15
AF	Not a listed national DAE (international, regional or unmatched)	26	2	12
AF	Not stated	32	0	7
AF	Regional	15	2	7
GCF	National direct access entity (listed)	28	17	14
GCF	Not a listed national DAE (international, regional or unmatched)	311	112	173

- **National direct access carries few projects.** 28 of 339 GCF projects and 41 of 183 AF projects in the collection are led by a listed national entity. Ninety-seven national DAEs are on the GCF list and 33 have a funding proposal approved. The Board paper's 42 counts all direct access entities, so the universes differ.
- **Nothing here dates M20.** The proxy shows who carries projects once a partner is secured. It cannot show a search that failed, which is the case that matters.
- **M21 is partly readable.** Submission dates are printed for GCF 129 of 339, AF 21 of 183 and GEF 1,066 of 1,741. Cover-document dates exist for 336 GCF documents but are not submission dates and are not used.
- **M22 is not yet readable.** No approval dates have been extracted for AF or GCF, so M22 and the M21 to M22 gap cannot be computed from the collection. The GCF approvals list is the source; prompt G3.4 reads it.

7. What would close Group 3

Three things, in ascending difficulty, and only the first is anyone's obvious responsibility.

- **Publish a partner-search record,** so M20 is observable on failure as well as on success. Nothing in the chain matters more and nothing is less visible. It needs no new instrument: a country can keep the record itself, and prompt G3.5 sets out what it should hold.

- **Measure the drafting stage,** or stop excluding it from the only end-to-end target that exists. The GCF's nine-month standard does not include the time taken by project partners to develop the full proposal; the stage is not merely unmeasured, it is excluded by definition.
- **Carry a priority identifier through the approval record,** which turns the link between an approved project and a NAP priority from a construction into a reported quantity. The transparency framework already asks whether an activity is anchored in a national strategy (decision 5/CMA.3, Table III.6); what is missing is a vocabulary precise enough to answer it at priority level.

8. Limits and open items

- The M18 and M19 reading is provisional and second-hand: 38 of the 79 plans have no NAPX read, the 41 are LDC and SIDS plans only, and inter-coder reliability has not been assessed.
- Several provisional Yes values rest on a stated strategy that the plan describes as planned or at first draft (Fiji, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Zambia are held at Partial because the strategy is yet to be produced; Samoa, Tuvalu, Togo and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are Yes on a stated strategy, although some are at first draft). The boundary is a coding decision for the analysts.
- Cambodia: the Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 is treated as the NAP (author decision, 30 October 2026). Read from the document, M18 is Partial and M19 matching Partial, one step above the NAPX digest values; flagged as a boundary case.
- Approval dates (M22) are not extracted for any fund, and M20 has no date. The M20 agency proxy covers only projects in the collection and only entities on the 20 October 2026 lists.
- The 42 DAEs with approved proposals and the 33 national DAEs with approved proposals count different universes; do not set them against each other.
- The project-level alignment workbook (NAP_Aligned_Projects_v5.xlsx) did not transfer; v2 is in raw/.

9. Files in this group

Table G3-7. *Contents of the Group 3 package.*

File	Contents
diagrams/fig_G3-1…, G3-2…, G3-3…	The three figures above, as SVG (editable) and PNG
data/raw/raw_sources_manifest.csv, README.md	Eight sources with vintage, caveat and location; the staged raw files
data/extracted/measures_register_M18_M22.csv, stage_rules_4_5.csv, elapsed_time_gaps_group3.csv	The five measures, the scoring rules for Stages 4 and 5 and the five Group 3 gaps
data/extracted/gcf_benchmarks_verified.csv	Eleven external figures with period, source, locator and audit status
data/extracted/m18_m19_napx_provisional_41.csv, napx_finance_digest_41.json	Provisional M18 and M19 for 41 plans with evidence and review flags; the finance digest they were read from
data/extracted/m20_entity_proxy_gcf_af.csv, m20_entity_proxy_summary.csv	Delivery-agency class and printed dates for 522 GCF and AF projects, and the summary by fund
data/extracted/national_dae_register_summary.csv	The 97 GCF national DAEs with stage, size and approved proposals
data/extracted/TII1a…, TII2a…	Stage evidence and NAP-to-first-citing-project tables, carried from Group 2

File	Contents
data/extracted/country_record_template_group3.csv, project_record_template_M20_M22.csv	Empty records: one row per country for M18 and M19; one row per project for M20 to M22
prompts/Group3_prompts.md, G3.1_run_instructions.md	Six prompts, G3.1–G3.6, with the common preamble, and run instructions for G3.1

Group 4 – Delivery

Measures M23–M25: does approved money move and get spent?

1. What this group does

Part 1 of the methods annex, the NAP milestone framework, is set out in five groups of measures. Group 4, Delivery, asks what happens after a project is approved: does the first disbursement for implementation happen, is the project in delivery with disbursement progressing, and is completion or a result reported?

It covers **three measures** across two stages: Stage 6 Disburse (M23) and Stage 7 Deliver (M24 and M25). All three are recorded per project, never per country. The natural unit of account is Anchor 2, currency at a named stage. M23 and M24 drive a stage score; **M25 is diagnostic**.

This is the group of the instrument that public sources read least well, and the description says so before it says anything else. The project collection holds approval-stage documents only, so no project in it carries a disbursement, a delivery status or a completion record. What can be stated is one published system series, a set of documented limits on what the funds publish, and the planned schedules that proposals print.

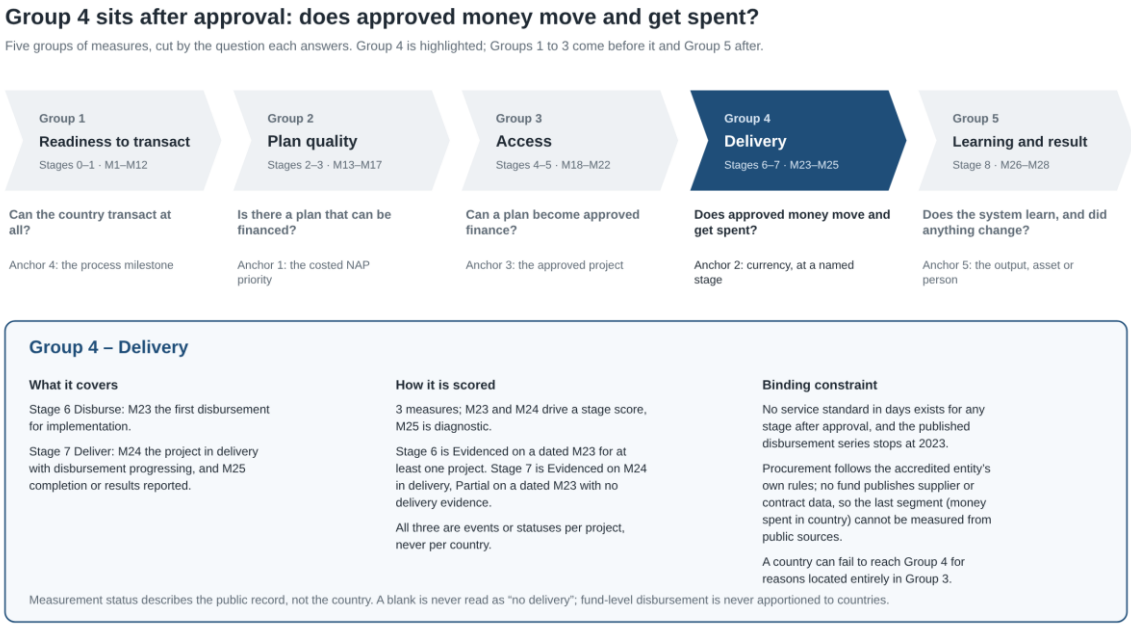


Figure G4-1. *Group 4 within the five groups of measures. Each group is defined by the question it answers.*

2. The three measures

M23 is a date and the other two are statuses from a closed list, because delivery and completion are states a project is in, not single events. The coding rules keep three facts apart that sources tend to run together: a disbursement amount is not a disbursement date, a disbursement is not delivery, and a closed project is not a project with results reported.

Table G4-1. *The three measures of Group 4, with value type, observability tier, scoring role and primary source.*

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M23	First disbursement for implementation	Date, per project · A	Scores	Fund portfolio and disbursement data; project pages

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M24	Project in delivery: disbursement progressing	Status, per project · A/C	Scores	Fund project status and performance reports (Tier A); country or partner reporting (Tier C)
M25	Project completion or results reported	Status, per project · A/C	Diagnostic	Terminal evaluations, completion reports, fund closure status (Tier A); country reporting (Tier C)

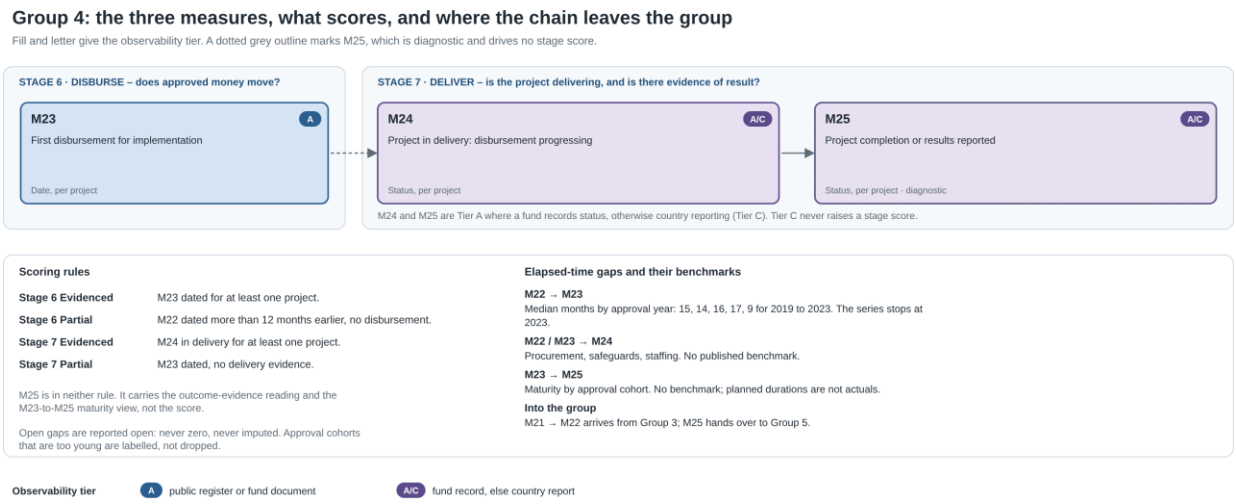


Figure G4-2. *The Group 4 measure chain, with the scoring rules and the gaps. M25 is outlined dotted because it drives no stage score.*

3. Scoring

Each stage is scored Evidenced, Partial or Not evidenced from a single decisive rule, using Tier A and B evidence only. Tier C reports on delivery are kept and never raise a stage score.

Table G4-2. *Stage readiness rules for Stages 6 and 7.*

Stage	Status	Rule
6 Disburse	Evidenced	M23 dated for at least one project
6 Disburse	Partial	M22 dated more than 12 months earlier, no disbursement
7 Deliver	Evidenced	M24 in delivery for at least one project
7 Deliver	Partial	M23 dated, no delivery evidence

Group 4 is where the depth rule bites hardest in the other direction. A country with live, disbursing projects but an unfinished plan has depth zero and a visible parallel-progress line, which reads as implementing ahead of a plan. The converse also holds: a country can fail to reach Group 4 for reasons located entirely in Group 3, with no package, no partner or no approval. An indicator set that measures implementation but not access will record the failure without locating it.

4. The gaps and what is published

Four gaps touch the group. Only the first has any published benchmark, and that series stops at 2023. Open gaps are reported open and never as zero; approval cohorts too young to have closed a gap are labelled and kept apart from older ones, not mixed in.

Table G4-3. *The Group 4 gaps, what a long gap means, the benchmark and whether it can be computed today.*

Gap	Between	What a long gap means	Benchmark	Computable
Approval to first disbursement	M22 → M23	Approved finance not flowing; absorptive capacity	Median months by approval year: 15, 14, 16, 17, 9 for 2019 to 2023 (GCF at a glance). The series stops at 2023; the 2024 portfolio report says only that the time still exceeds targets	Not computable: no disbursement dates in the collection. Recent cohorts are young and must be marked censored
Approval or disbursement to in delivery	M22 / M23 → M24	Procurement, safeguards, staffing	No benchmark	Not computable; M24 is a status, so the gap is to the first dated delivery evidence
First disbursement to completion	M23 → M25	Disbursement maturity by approval cohort; delivery speed	No benchmark. Planned durations on proposals (AF 48, GCF 72, GEF 48 months median) are plans, not actuals	Not computable; read by approval cohort, with open projects reported open
Approval to completion	M22 → M25	End-to-end delivery time	No benchmark	Not computable; planned completion dates mark which projects to check

Table G4-4. *Published figures bearing on Group 4, with period, source and the use made of each.*

Figure	Period	Source and locator	Use
Median months from approval to first disbursement: 15, 14, 16, 17, 9 for approval years 2019 to 2023	2019-2023; series stops at 2023	GCF at a glance: performance metrics (operational time chart); GCF/B.43/Inf.10/Add.01, p.32 for the 2024 statement	Quote with period. Later cohorts are young; the 2023 value may be incomplete
Average time to first disbursement still exceeds targets (no number given)	2024 report	GCF/B.43/Inf.10/Add.01, Annual portfolio performance report 2024, p.32	Quote as a statement; no figure behind it
US$6.6bn disbursed of US$20.2bn committed to 352 projects (32.7%)	Since inception to 30 April 2026	GCF/B.45/Inf.11, paras 7, 9	CONTEXT ONLY. Since-inception ratio; not used as a headline or critique statistic. Disbursement is not the focus of this study

Figure	Period	Source and locator	Use
362 funding proposals approved since B.11: 8 lapsed, 3 discontinued; 22 cancelled readiness grants, 4 cancelled PPF grants	Since B.11 to 30 April 2026	GCF/B.45/Inf.11, para 49	CONTEXT ONLY. Since-inception counts
608 restructuring requests, 56 Board-approved; no cancellation counts in the review	to June 2026	GCF/B.45/16, Implementation review of the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation (15 June 2026), see audit register	Process volumes only
Accredited entity fees US$53.8m expensed in 2025 (US$60.5m 2024); cumulative approved AE project fees US$854.9m, US$314.4m disbursed at 31 Dec 2025	2025	GCF/B.45/12, audited financial statements 2025, pp.5, 14; Note 17 pp.55-56	Aggregate only; no per-project breakdown is published
Entity fees up to 8.5% micro, 7% small, 5% medium, 4% large, to 10% with justification; project management costs above 5% or 7.5%	current policy	Decision B.19/09, Annexes VIII and IX, Annexes VIII, IX	The combined share before field activity is arithmetic (about 9 to 17.5%), not a published figure
Procurement follows the rules, policies and procedures of the accredited entity to the extent and scope of its accreditation	2022 template	GCF Accreditation Master Agreement, clause 14.01	Documented basis for the procurement blind spot
No fund publishes contract, supplier or local-content data	searched 2026	Disclosure policies, procurement pages and open data libraries of the four adaptation funds, venues listed in the methods annex	Records that spending in country cannot be measured from public sources
56% self-reported against the Secretariat's 31% on track	31 Dec 2021	GCF/B.34/Inf.11/Rev.01, p.13 para 49	DO NOT USE as a current figure; the dual metric may no longer be published
64 of 354 fully disbursed; ratio unchanged in four years		none located	DO NOT USE

Two points on use. First, the editorial position of this study is that delivery findings rest on recent periods and on the structure of what is published, not on since-inception portfolio ratios; the rows marked context only are recorded so that they are not rediscovered and used as headlines. Second, the stale and withdrawn rows are listed so that they stay out: the 2021 self-reported versus Secretariat comparison and the unsourced fully-disbursed count are not current figures.

5. What the collection can show: planned schedules

The Dates sheet of the Adaptation Projects Collection records planned start, completion, mid-term review and terminal evaluation dates as printed in proposals. They are labelled in the source as proposal schedules, not actuals. They do not measure M23, M24 or M25, but they do three useful things: they give the planned duration against which actual delivery will eventually be read, they mark which projects have passed their planned completion and so should have completion evidence somewhere, and for the Adaptation Fund they name the review and evaluation dates to look for in its project database.

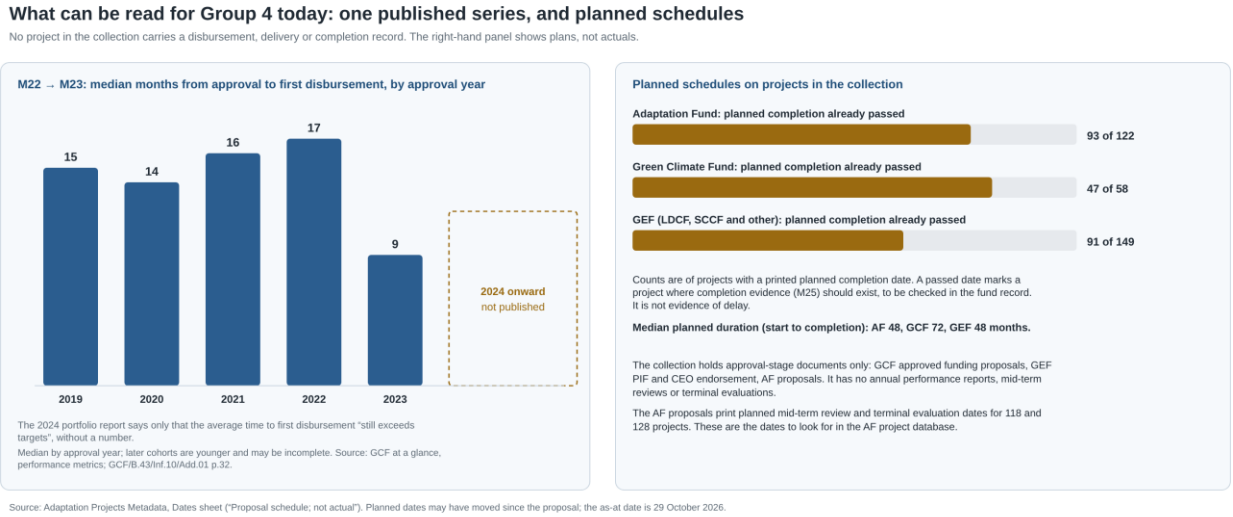


Figure G4-3. *The published approval-to-disbursement series, which stops at 2023 (left), and planned completion on projects in the collection (right).*

Table G4-5. *Planned schedule dates on projects in the collection, by fund. Counts are of projects; durations are planned, in months.*

Fund	Projects with a planned date	With completion	Planned completion passed	Median planned duration	With planned MTR	With planned terminal evaluation
AF	146	122	93	48	118	128
GCF	60	58	47	72	0	0
GEF	178	149	91	48	0	0

- **A passed date is a prompt, not a finding.** It shows where to look for completion evidence. It does not show delay: planned dates may have moved since the proposal, and none has been checked against a fund record.
- **Durations are planned.** The median planned duration is 48 months for the Adaptation Fund and GEF projects and 72 for the GCF projects in the collection; GCF figures rest on 58 projects with both dates and the year-only dates are given a mid-year value.
- **The GCF documents are approved proposals,** so every GCF project in the collection has passed M22, but the approval dates are not yet extracted, so the approval cohort cannot be built from it.

6. What would make Group 4 readable

Three things, in ascending difficulty.

- **Extract the register data that already exists.** The fund portfolio exports carry status, approval and disbursed amounts. Prompt G4.1 reads them. A published amount is not a published date, so first-disbursement dates need the project pages or the disbursement table, and where neither carries one the correct value is NOT_PUBLISHED.
- **Extend the disbursement series past 2023 with its cohorts marked.** The published series gives a median by approval year and stops. Rebuilding it from project records, with young cohorts labelled as incomplete, is the report's own contribution.
- **Publish contract, supplier or local-content data.** Procurement follows the accredited entity's own rules and no fund publishes this data, so the last segment, from disbursement to money spent in a country, cannot be measured from public sources by any method described here. This is a documented negative and a property of the architecture, not a finding about any government.

7. Limits and open items

- No source for M23, M24 or M25 is staged. The portfolio exports, project status fields and evaluations named in the prompts are needed before any Group 4 value can be reported.
- Approval dates (M22) are still unextracted, so the approval cohorts, the M22-to-M23 gap and Stage 6 cannot be computed.
- Fund-level disbursement is never apportioned to countries, and multi-country projects are recorded with every beneficiary.
- Delivery status will be Tier C wherever a fund does not record it, and Tier C does not raise a stage score; a country's Group 4 position therefore may read lower than its real position. That is a statement about the record.
- The planned-schedule proxy covers 384 of 2,263 projects and relies on automated date parsing; resolution is recorded per date.

8. Files in this group

Table G4-6. *Contents of the Group 4 package.*

File	Contents
diagrams/fig_G4-1…, G4-2…, G4-3…	The three figures above, as SVG (editable) and PNG
data/raw/raw_sources_manifest.csv, README.md	Four sources with vintage and caveat; what is staged and what is still needed
data/extracted/measures_register_M23_M25.csv, stage_rules_6_7.csv, elapsed_time_gaps_group4.csv	The three measures, the scoring rules for Stages 6 and 7 and the four Group 4 gaps
data/extracted/benchmarks_verified_group4.csv	Eleven published figures with period, source, locator, audit status and permitted use
data/extracted/planned_schedule_proxy_gcf_af_gef.csv, planned_schedule_summary.csv	Planned start, completion and review dates for 384 projects, with resolution, and the summary by fund

File	Contents
data/extracted/project_record_template_M23_M25.csv	Empty record: one row per project for M22 to M25, with the cohort and censoring fields
prompts/Group4_prompts.md, G4.2_run_instructions.md	Six prompts, G4.1–G4.6, with the common preamble, and run instructions for G4.2

Group 5 – Learning and result

Measures M26–M28: does the plan learn, report and change?

1. What this group does

Part 1 of the methods annex, the NAP milestone framework, is set out in five groups of measures. Group 5, Learning and result, is the last. It asks whether a country can show what its plan has done and whether the plan changes in response: does the NAP contain a monitoring and learning framework, has the country published any report on adaptation progress, and has the plan been revised, re-costed or repackaged.

It covers **three measures** at Stage 8, Learn. M26 and M27 drive the stage score; M28 is diagnostic. M26 is a property of the plan document. M27 and M28 are events recorded per country. Group 5 is Anchor 5, the output, asset or person: the place where the instrument would show a result if public sources could show one.

Two things set this group apart. First, there is no agreed method for measuring adaptation results, so the group records what is stated and published and never infers a result. Second, the Belém Adaptation Indicators adopted in 2025 are the terminal reference, but they have no target values, are voluntary, and their metadata work has been remitted to 2027. They are therefore used as a vocabulary a report may name, not as a standard a country is scored against.

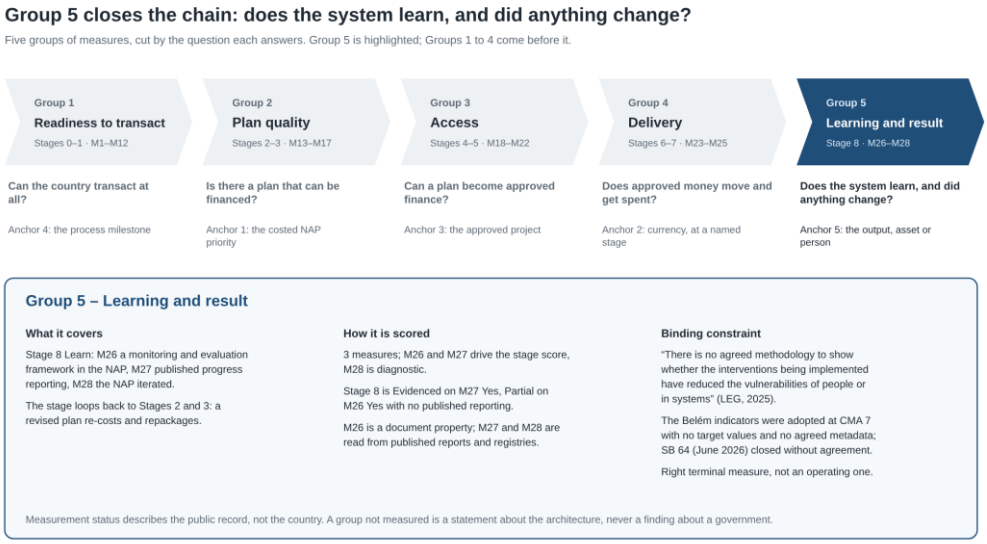


Figure G5-1. *Group 5 within the five groups of measures. Each group is defined by the question it answers.*

2. The three measures

The coding rules keep apart three facts that sources run together: a plan that names monitoring as a need is not a plan with indicators; a report that exists is not a report with adaptation content; and a first NAP that replaces an interim plan is a change of frame, not an iteration. Presence of an indicator is recorded, adequacy of it is not judged.

Table G5-1. *The three measures of Group 5, with value type, observability tier, scoring role and primary source.*

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source

ID	Measure	Type · Tier	Role	Primary source
M26	NAP contains an M&E / MEL framework	Y/P/N · B	Scores	NAP text and annexes
M27	Progress reporting published: NAP progress report, AdCom, BTR	Yes/No · A/B	Scores	NAP Central; UNFCCC registries for adaptation communications and biennial transparency reports
M28	NAP iterated: revised NAP, re-costed framework, repackaged pipeline	Date / Y/N · A/B	Diagnostic	NAP Central listing; revised plan documents

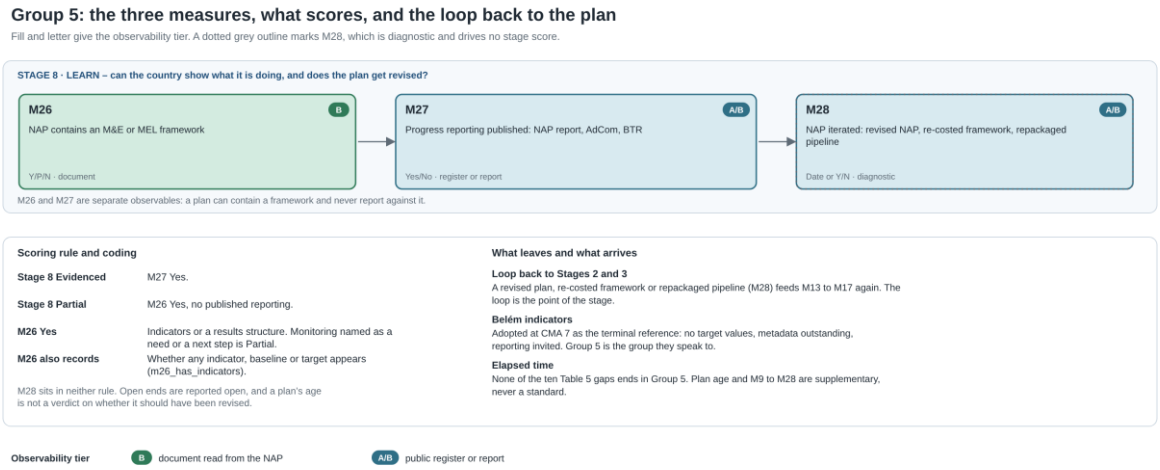


Figure G5-2. *The Group 5 measure chain, with the scoring rules. M28 is outlined dotted because it drives no stage score.*

3. Scoring

Stage 8 is scored from two rules, using Tier A and B evidence only. Tier C reports never raise a stage score. M28 sits in neither rule.

Table G5-2. *Stage readiness rules for Stage 8.*

Stage	Status	Rule
8 Learn	Evidenced	M27 Yes: a published report addresses adaptation or NAP progress
8 Learn	Partial	M26 Yes, with no published reporting
8 Learn	Not evidenced	Neither condition met on the public record

Because M26 is read from the plan text and M27 from registries, Stage 8 is the stage where a plan can look strong on paper and still read Partial: a framework designed and not operating is a bottleneck in itself, and the measure records it as such. Measurement status describes the public record, not the country; a country that reports through channels not captured here reads lower than its practice.

4. Gaps and what is published

No gap in the ten of annex Table 5 ends in Group 5. Three supplementary or descriptive gaps are recorded so that plan age and time to reporting can be read once M27 and M28 are dated. There is no agreed expectation of when a NAP should be revised or reported on, so the study reports ages and open waits as counts and medians, never as delay.

Table G5-3. *The Group 5 gaps, what a long gap means, the benchmark and whether it can be computed today.*

Gap	Between	What a long gap means	Benchmark	Computable
NAP submission to first published progress report	M9 → M27	Delay before the country shows progress publicly	No benchmark	Not computable until M27 dated from the registries
NAP submission to iteration	M9 → M28	Time before the plan is revised, re-costed or repackaged; not a verdict that it should have been	No benchmark	Computable as plan age at year resolution from the NAP Central panel; dates of iteration not extracted
Plan age at the as-at date	M9 → as-at 29 Oct 2026	Who has had time to revise	None. This study applies no revision standard	Computable: 79 NAPs, median 4.0 years, 29 submitted five or more years ago

Table G5-4. *Published references bearing on Group 5, with period, source and the use made of each.*

Reference	Period	Source and locator	Use
Belém Adaptation Indicators adopted: 59 indicators mapped to the eleven targets of the UAE Framework	CMA 7, Nov 2025	Decision 12/CMA.7 and annex, para 6	Quote as adopted; not a measurement system
No target values: 'quantified', 'target value' and 'baseline' do not appear; indicators 'shall not create new obligations ... benchmarks or evaluat…	CMA 7	Decision 12/CMA.7, paras 7 and 9	Explains why the indicators are the terminal reference, not the operating instrument
Metadata and methodology work remitted to CMA 9 (2027); SB 64 (Bonn, June 2026) closed without agreement under Rule 16	June 2026	Decision 12/CMA.7; SB 64 outcome, para 23	Current status; add the citation
Parties 'encouraged ... at their discretion, to test' the indicators and 'invited to integrate' them in BTRs, adaptation communications, NAPs and NDCs	CMA 7	Decision 12/CMA.7, paras 11 and 12	Reporting is invited, not required; no reporting cycle against them has opened

Reference	Period	Source and locator	Use
'There is no agreed methodology to show whether the interventions being implemented have reduced the vulnerabilities of people or in systems'	2025	LEG, National Adaptation Plans 2025 (FCCC/SBI/2025/17), para 52	Quote verbatim with locator
Dimensional targets 10(a)-(d) cover assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring; 10(c): 'by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementin…	2023	Decision 2/CMA.5, paras 9-10	Group 5 maps to 10(d); Group 3 maps to no target
PEG M&E tool: ten essential functions, three dimensions (progress, effectiveness, gaps), 23 generic metrics in five categories	2015	LEG, PEG M&E tool, see methods annex section 1.9	Precedent for a purpose-built M&E framework
Transparency framework asks whether an activity is anchored in a national strategy	2018-2021	Decision 5/CMA.3 annex Table III.6; decision 18/CMA.1 MPG para 121, Table III.6; para 121	Hook for carrying a priority identifier through reporting
LEG progress census steps from 'developing a NAP financing and implementation strategy' (measure 13) to 'implementing the NAP underway' (measure 14)	census	LEG progress measures, as quoted in the methods annex, section 1.9	Shows the census is blind across the access chain

The decisive points are in the first rows: the indicators carry no target values, benchmarks are barred, reporting against them is invited and not required, and the LEG states that no agreed methodology exists to show whether interventions have reduced vulnerability. A Group 5 reading therefore describes learning infrastructure and publication, and leaves results unmeasured. That is the bottleneck the group is built to show.

5. M26: a provisional reading of 41 plans

The NAPX analysis of 41 plans records a monitoring and indicators dimension for each. It is read here as a provisional M26 coding, with the verbatim assessment kept beside every row. Of the 41 plans, 21 read Yes and 20 read Partial, and none reads No. Twenty-two of the 41 print at least one indicator, 17 print none, and two are not clear from the available text.

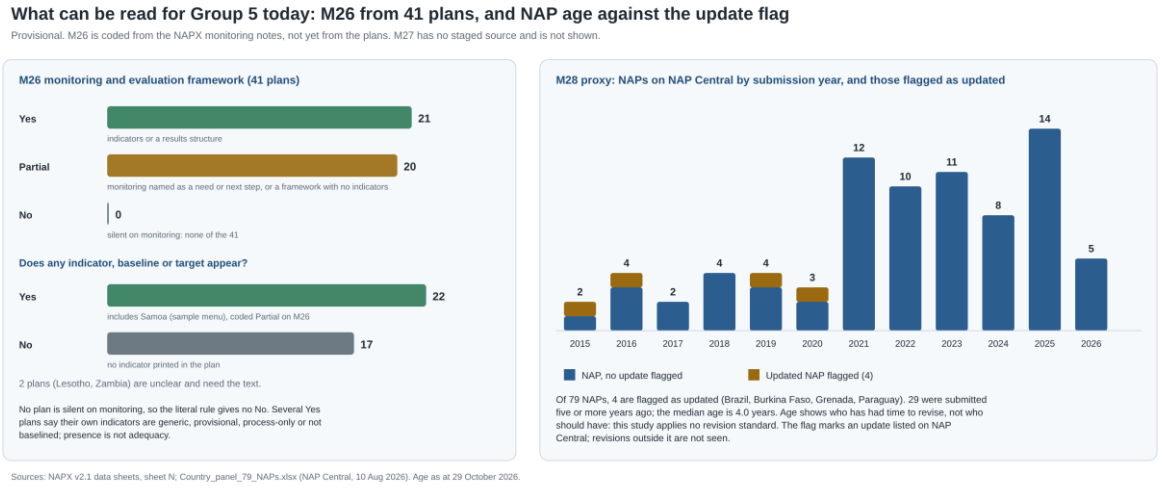


Figure G5-3. *Provisional M26 coding of 41 plans (left) and NAPs by submission year, with the four flagged as updated on NAP Central (right).*

- **No plan is silent on monitoring.** The literal rule leaves No only for a plan that says nothing, so the result is expected; the useful split is between plans with indicators and plans with a framework only.
- **Boundary cases are flagged, not resolved.** Antigua and Barbuda and Tanzania print a results structure without indicators (Partial); Burundi and Sudan declare an absence (Partial); Samoa prints a sample indicator menu (Partial, indicators Yes); Trinidad and Tobago has indicators not attached to strategies (Yes).
- **Two plans need the text.** Lesotho and Zambia are marked NEEDS TEXT with indicators not clear, and the Cambodia plan, read from the document, is Partial with no indicator printed (flagged as a boundary case).
- **Presence is not adequacy.** An indicator list does not show that a system operates. The record field for status in the plan separates operating, designed-not-operating and to-be-developed.

6. M28 as a proxy, and plan age; M27 not yet readable

M28 can be approximated from the Updated_NAP flag in the NAP Central panel of 79 NAPs. Four are flagged as updated: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Grenada and Paraguay. This sees only updates listed on NAP Central; a revision made outside it is not seen, and a first NAP replacing an interim plan is a frame change that stays out. Plan age is the other readable quantity. The as-at date is 29 October 2026.

Table G5-5. *Plan age and updated-NAP flag by country group, 79 NAPs as at 29 October 2026.*

Group	NAPs	Flagged updated	Submitted 5+ years ago	Median age (years)
All	79	4	29	4.0
LDC	24	1	7	4.4
LDC and SIDS	4	0	2	5.6
Other developing	38	2	14	3.2
SIDS	13	1	6	4.0

Counts describe who has had time to revise. They are not a measure of delay and carry no threshold. M27 has no staged source: the registries for NAP progress reports, adaptation communications and biennial transparency reports have not been extracted, so no M27 value is reported and Stage 8 cannot yet be scored above Partial for any country.

7. What would make Group 5 readable

- **Extract the registries.** Prompt G5.3 reads NAP Central, the adaptation communications registry and the BTR and national communication submissions for one country, lists every venue searched, and treats an undocumented negative as not found.
- **Read the plans for M26 at full coverage.** Prompt G5.1 codes M26, indicators and what is monitored from the NAP text; G5.2 reconciles it with the provisional coding.
- **Code iteration from the documents.** Prompt G5.4 records a revised NAP, a re-costed framework and a repackaged pipeline separately, double-coded.
- **Record Belém use, with no values scored.** Prompt G5.5 records which named indicators a report uses (Tier B). Prompt G5.6 computes plan age and open waits with censoring.

8. Limits and open items

- No M27 source is staged. Registry extraction is the first step before any Stage 8 value can be reported.
- The M26 reading rests on the NAPX analysis of 41 plans, not on the 79 plan texts. Two plans need the text and one needs a document.
- The M28 flag sees only NAP Central. Absence of a flag is not evidence that the plan has not changed.
- Reporting against the Belém indicators is invited and no cycle has opened; a report that names none is not a gap.
- Plan age is descriptive. This study applies no revision standard.

9. Files in this group

Table G5-6. *Contents of the Group 5 package.*

File	Contents
diagrams/fig_G5-1…, G5-2…, G5-3…	The three figures above, as SVG (editable) and PNG
data/raw/raw_sources_manifest.csv, README.md, R5 panel	Three sources with vintage and caveat; what is staged and what is still needed
data/extracted/measures_register_M26_M28.csv, stage_rules_8.csv, elapsed_time_gaps_group5.csv	The three measures, the Stage 8 rules and the three supplementary gaps
data/extracted/benchmarks_verified_group5.csv	Nine published references with period, source, locator, audit status and permitted use
data/extracted/m26_napx_provisional_41.csv	Provisional M26 coding of 41 plans with evidence, review flags and verbatim assessment
data/extracted/m28_updated_nap_flag_and_age_79.csv, m28_summary_by_group.csv	Updated-NAP flag and plan age for 79 NAPs, and the summary by group

File	Contents
data/extracted/country_record_template_group5.csv	Empty record: one row per country for M26 to M28, with censoring fields
prompts/Group5_prompts.md, G5.1_run_instructions.md	Six prompts, G5.1–G5.6, with the common preamble, and run instructions for G5.1

Part 2 – GCF access framework

Twelve steps in four phases: how a priority becomes money in the country

1. What this part does

Part 1 of the methods annex reads the process from the country side: 28 measures on eight stages. Part 2 reads the same process from the fund side. Its unit is the access chain, not the fund and not the project: the sequence of decisions and documents through which an adaptation priority becomes money delivered on the ground. The boundary runs from a country with an intention and no standing at the fund to money reaching an executing entity in the country. It runs past Board approval on purpose, because approval and access are different events with a measurable interval between them.

The framework is GCF-centred with targeted comparison. Where a mechanism is not unique to the GCF (accreditation gates, fee caps, no-objection procedures), comparators from the Adaptation Fund, the LDCF, the climate investment funds and the loss and damage fund show whether a pattern is a fund-design property or a system property. Comparators are never merged into a GCF figure. The most recent Board meeting inside the boundary is B.45 (29 June to 2 July 2026); its documents supersede the B.44 series where they disagree.

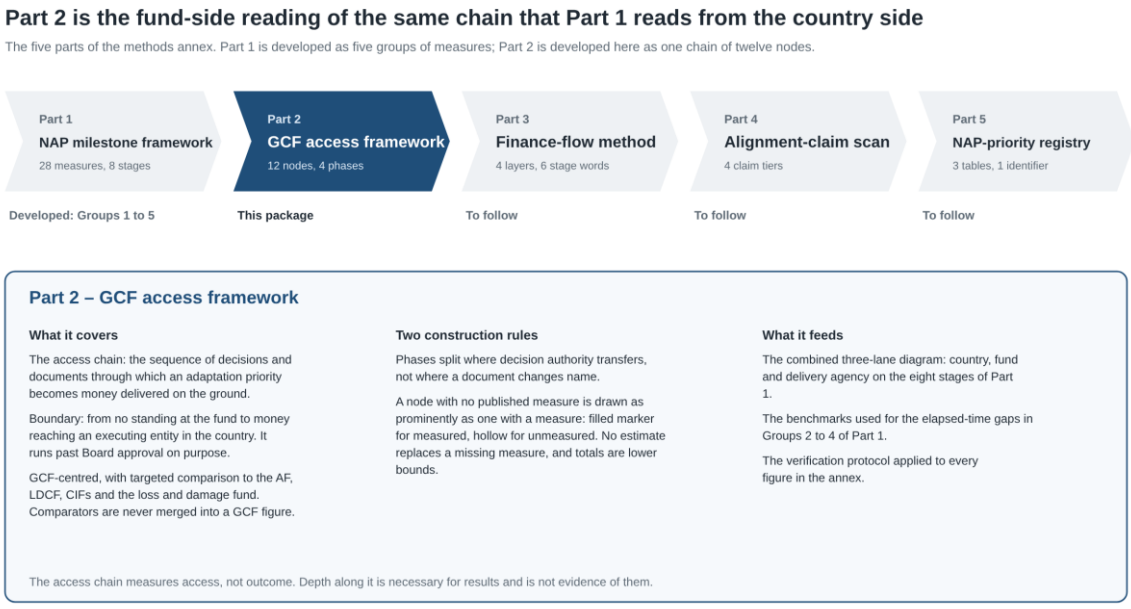


Figure P2-1. *Part 2 within the five parts of the methods annex.*

2. Two construction rules

- **Phases are cut where decision authority transfers,** not where a document changes name. That gives four phases (Table P2-1).
- **A node with no published measure is drawn as prominently as one with a measure.** Filled marker for measured, half-filled for partly measured or a series that has stopped, hollow for unmeasured. No estimate replaces a missing measure, and any total is a lower bound.

A node qualifies if it is a decision or hand-off rather than an activity, has an identifiable holder who can say yes or no or who produces the document the next actor acts on, and has a determinable state for a given project at a given date.

Table P2-1. *The four phases: decision holder, exit condition and mapping to the eight stages of Part 1.*

Phase	Name in Figures 2A and 2B	Decision held by	Exit condition	Part 1 stage · steps
A	Foundation (annex Table 9: Reaching the starting line)	Country (nomination, strategy); Secretariat (readiness); Board (accreditation)	An active NDA and a named entity able to submit	Foundational · 1-3
B	Preparation (annex Table 9: Building a proposal)	Accredited entity holds the pen; the country holds one formal control (no-objection)	A funding proposal formally submitted with a no-objection letter	Access (Package, Finance) · 4-6
C	Approval (annex Table 9: Getting approved)	Secretariat, iTAP and the Board; the Secretariat controls what reaches the Board	Board approval (annex Table 9 also puts an effective funded activity agreement here; Figure 2B puts it at step 10 in Phase D)	Access (Approve) · 7-9
D	Delivery (annex Table 9: Approval is not access)	Accredited entity, under its own procurement systems	Funds reaching an executing entity in the country	Delivery, then Learning · 10-12

3. The twelve steps

The steps and phases below follow the audited Figures 2A and 2B of the report, which carry numbered sources for every figure and quotation. The annex calls them nodes; the figures call them steps. Phase names differ from annex Table 9 and are given in both forms in Table P2-1.

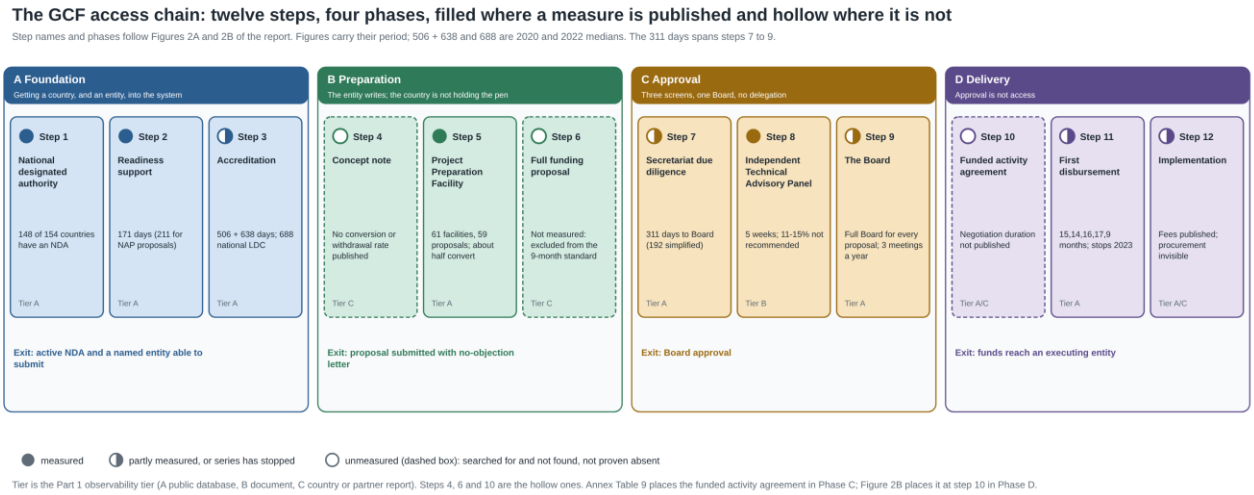


Figure P2-2. *The GCF access chain in the markers of the annex. Steps 4, 6 and 10 are unmeasured; steps 3, 7, 9, 11 and 12 are partly measured or rest on a stopped series.*

Table P2-2. *The twelve steps with decision holder, marker, Part 1 tier and measure link, and what the audited figure draws.*

Step	Name	Decision holder	Marker · tier	What the figure draws	Part 1 link
1 (A)	National designated authority	Country	Measured · A	148 of 154 non-Annex I countries have an NDA or focal point. Placement shapes convening power (Ethiopia: planning; Cuba: chaired by the central bank). NDAs face heavy workloads and competing demands.	M10
2 (A)	Readiness support	Secretariat (country requests)	Measured · A	Up to US$4m per country over four years plus US$3m for NAP development and US$3m for transition to implementation, within a US$7m envelope, not additive. 171 days submission to approval in 2024-25 (106 before); 211 days for NAP proposals (245 average 2015-21).	M2-M4
3 (A)	Accreditation	Board	Partly measured · A	Median 506 days to Board approval then 638 days to an effective master agreement (2020). Of 177 entities approved, 138 have signed; about a fifth cannot yet transact. A national LDC entity takes 688 days against 317 regional and 490 international. The nine-month standard clocks GCF review only.	M11, supply side of M20
4 (B)	Concept note	Accredited entity holds the pen	Unmeasured · C	Voluntary, but mandatory for a preparation-funding request. 19 sub-sections in Section A against six investment criteria. No concept-note conversion or withdrawal rate located, and none published.	M17
5 (B)	Project Preparation Facility	Secretariat approves; entity applies	Measured · A	Up to US$1.5m per proposal (10% of request; US$3m exceptionally). 61 approved facilities link to 59 approved proposals at 31 Mar 2026, roughly half convert. Direct access entities hold 76 of 118 grants (64%) but about 56% of the money. Supported proposals reach the Board in 2.5 months against 5.2.	M17

Step	Name	Decision holder	Marker · tier	What the figure draws	Part 1 link
6 (B)	Full funding proposal	Accredited entity holds the pen; NDA gives no-objection	Unmeasured · C	A 60-page narrative limit appears only in a 2020 third-party toolkit, not in GCF guidance. Template annexes run to at least seventeen. Simplified-track preparation costs run up to US$750,000, 3 to 10 times comparable funds. This stage is not measured at all: the nine-month target does not include the time taken by project partners to develop the full proposal.	M21 (submission date partly printed)
7 (C)	Secretariat due diligence	Secretariat	Partly measured · A	Median 311 days from proposal submission to Board approval; 192 days for simplified proposals (1 Aug 2024 - 31 Jul 2025). The Fund's commitment is to review concept notes and proposals in nine months or less, a clock that excludes the drafting stage.	M21-M22
8 (C)	Independent Technical Advisory Panel	iTAP screens	Measured · B	Five weeks (35 working days) of the funding cycle. 11-15% of proposals not recommended each cycle, delaying funding by one to six months. Two-thirds of surveyed entities say engagement is not worth the effort, on a base of 15 respondents. The Board has twice deferred deciding the panel's future.	M22
9 (C)	The Board	Board by consensus	Partly measured · A	Every proposal, of every size, needs the full Board, which meets three times a year. The only delegation found is post-approval authority to negotiate and sign legal agreements, not to approve.	M22
10 (D)	Funded activity agreement	Accredited entity and Secretariat	Unmeasured · A/C	Negotiation duration is not published, and the two charts that would carry it could not be read. At B.45 (July 2026) the Board granted a third extension of the period to execute the agreement for a single simplified project, SAP047.	between M22 and M23 (no Part 1 measure)
11 (D)	First disbursement	Accredited entity; Secretariat disburses	Partly measured · A	Median months from approval to first disbursement 15, 14, 16, 17, 9 for 2019 to 2023, and the series stops at 2023. The 2024 portfolio report says only that the time still exceeds targets. No day-based standard for any stage after approval.	M23

Step	Name	Decision holder	Marker · tier	What the figure draws	Part 1 link
12 (D)	Implementation	Accredited entity, under its own systems	Partly measured · A/C	Entity fee up to 8.5% micro, 7% small, 5% medium, 4% large, to 10% with justification; project management above 5% (over US$3m) or 7.5% (up to US$3m) needs documentation. Combined roughly 9-17.5% depending on tier; the Fund publishes no combined figure. Procurement follows the rules, policies and procedures of the Accredited Entity. Redress register runs to about 25 cases across about 358 projects, three from FP034 alone.	M24-M25

4. Time metrics

Elapsed times are taken from published fund or evaluation figures, as medians where the source gives medians, and stated as published. Series that have stopped are labelled with their last year and not carried forward. Phase B is unmeasured, so no end-to-end duration is presented as complete. The fund's own service standard commits to reviewing concept notes and funding proposals in nine months or less and states that it "does not include the time taken by project partners to develop the full proposal between those two stages". Phase B is therefore excluded from the only end-to-end target the fund publishes.

Table P2-3. *Intervals in the chain, whether each can be timed, and the published value.*

Phase	Interval	Part 1 gap	Status	Value, statistic and period
A	Readiness submission to approval	M2-M3	Measured	171 days (211 NAP proposals) · average · Aug 2024 - Jul 2025
A	Accreditation to Board approval	M11-M20	Measured	506 days (688 national LDC) · median · 2020/2022
A	Board approval to effective master agreement		Measured	638 days · median · 2020
B	Concept note to full proposal submission (steps 4-6)	M17-M21	UNMEASURED (excluded from the 9-month standard)	
B	Partner secured	M17-M20	UNMEASURED	
C	Submission to Board approval (steps 7-9)	M21-M22	Measured	311 days (192 simplified) · median · Aug 2024 - Jul 2025
C	iTAP review (step 8)		Measured	35 working days · standard · 2026

Phase	Interval	Part 1 gap	Status	Value, statistic and period
D	Funded activity agreement negotiation (step 10)		UNMEASURED (two charts unreadable)	
D	Approval to first disbursement (step 11)	M22-M23	Measured to 2023	9 months (2023); series 15,14,16,17,9 · median months · 2019-2023
D	Disbursement to money reaching an executing entity (step 12)		UNMEASURED (procurement invisible)	

5. Verified figures

Every figure used in the diagrams is traced to a retrieved source with a locator as printed. Two figures from earlier drafts are not in the table and should not be reinstated: the 1,144-day accreditation total (a sum of two medians, in no document) and the 12 to 14.5 per cent fee-plus-management share of a small award (arithmetic over bands; the defensible range is about 9 to 17.5 per cent and the fund publishes no combined figure).

Table P2-4. *Verified figures with period, source and status. CONSTRUCTED means the figure is derived and is not published.*

Phase	Measure	Value	Period	Source and locator	Status
A	NDA coverage	148 of 154	2025	IEU Approach to Country Ownership, GCF/B.43/04, para 24 p.10	VERIFIED
A	Readiness submission to approval	171 days (106 prior period)	1 Aug 2024 - 31 Jul 2025	Fourteenth Report to COP30 pp.20-21	VERIFIED
A	Readiness, NAP proposals	211 days (245 average 2015-21)	1 Aug 2024 - 31 Jul 2025	Fourteenth Report to COP30 p.21	VERIFIED
A	Accreditation to Board approval	506 days median	2020	IEU Accreditation synthesis pp.xix-xx	VERIFIED (2020 vintage)
A	Board approval to effective master agreement	638 days median	2020	IEU Accreditation synthesis pp.xix-xx	VERIFIED (2020 vintage)
A	Accreditation, national LDC entity	688 days median (317 regional, 490 international)	2022	IEU GCF investments in the LDCs Vol I p.xviii	VERIFIED
A	Entities with signed arrangements	138 of 177 approved	Sept 2026	GCF Accredited Entities tracker	VERIFIED (live tracker)

Phase	Measure	Value	Period	Source and locator	Status
A	Combined accreditation total	1,144 days	2020	construction, appears in no document	CONSTRUCTED - not a published figure
B	Project preparation facility	up to USD 1.5m per proposal	31 Mar 2026	IEU PPF evaluation Table 2-1 p.10	VERIFIED
B	PPF facilities held by direct access entities	76 of 118 (64%); about 56% of money	31 Mar 2026	IEU PPF evaluation pp.12-14	VERIFIED
B	PPF facilities linked to approved proposals	61 facilities, 59 proposals	31 Mar 2026	IEU PPF evaluation pp.12-14	VERIFIED
B	Simplified-track preparation cost	up to USD 750,000; 3 to 10 times comparable funds	2025	IEU SAP evaluation p.xvii	VERIFIED (up to)
C	Submission to Board approval	311 days median (192 simplified)	1 Aug 2024 - 31 Jul 2025	Fourteenth Report to COP30 p.9	VERIFIED
C	iTAP review	five weeks (35 working days); 11-15% not recommended per cycle	Mar 2026	GCF/B.44/13 p.3, p.18 s.2.4	VERIFIED
D	Approval to first disbursement	15, 14, 16, 17, 9 months (2019 to 2023)	to 2023	GCF at a glance; B.43/Inf.10/Add.01 p.32	VERIFIED (series stops 2023)
D	Entity fees	up to 8.5% micro, 7 small, 5 medium, 4 large; 10% with justification	2018 decision	B.19/09 Annex VIII	VERIFIED (2018 vintage)
D	Project management costs	above 5% (over USD 3m) or 7.5% (up to USD 3m) requires documentation	2018 decision	B.19/09 Annex IX	VERIFIED (2018 vintage)
D	Combined fee plus management share of a small award	9% to 17.5% across tier pairings	2018 decision	construction; the fund publishes no combined figure	CONSTRUCTED - not a published figure
D	Disbursed against committed	USD 6.6bn of USD 20.2bn, 352 projects (32.7%)	30 Apr 2026	GCF/B.45/Inf.11	VERIFIED
D	Entity fees expensed	USD 53.8m in 2025 (USD 60.5m in 2024); cumulative approved USD 854.9m, USD 314.4m disbursed	31 Dec 2025	GCF/B.45/12 pp.5,14; Note 17 pp.55-56	VERIFIED

Phase	Measure	Value	Period	Source and locator	Status
D	Cancellations	8 lapsed, 3 discontinued of 362 approved; 22 readiness grants and 4 PPF grants cancelled	30 Apr 2026	GCF/B.45/Inf.11 para 49	VERIFIED
All	Direct access share by entities	106 of 158 (67%)	Mar 2026	GCF/B.44/Inf.08 p.6 para 25	VERIFIED
All	Direct access share by approved value	about 20%	May 2026	secondary: Heinrich Boll Stiftung citing the Board paper	CLOSE (secondary source)
All	Direct access entities with an approved proposal	42	Mar 2026	GCF/B.44/Inf.08 p.33 fn.17, p.34 para 117	VERIFIED (replaces 16)

6. Step 2 in the record: readiness documents

The Adaptation Projects Collection now holds 71 GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support documents for 60 countries (GCF_NAP_Readiness_Metadata.xlsx). They are classed by document screening, not by a Rio-marker assessment: 52 are NAP or adaptation planning, 18 are general readiness with NAP focus unconfirmed and one is a readiness agreement with scope unconfirmed. The collection gives the delivery agency stated in each document, the NDA where named, and cover and submission dates.

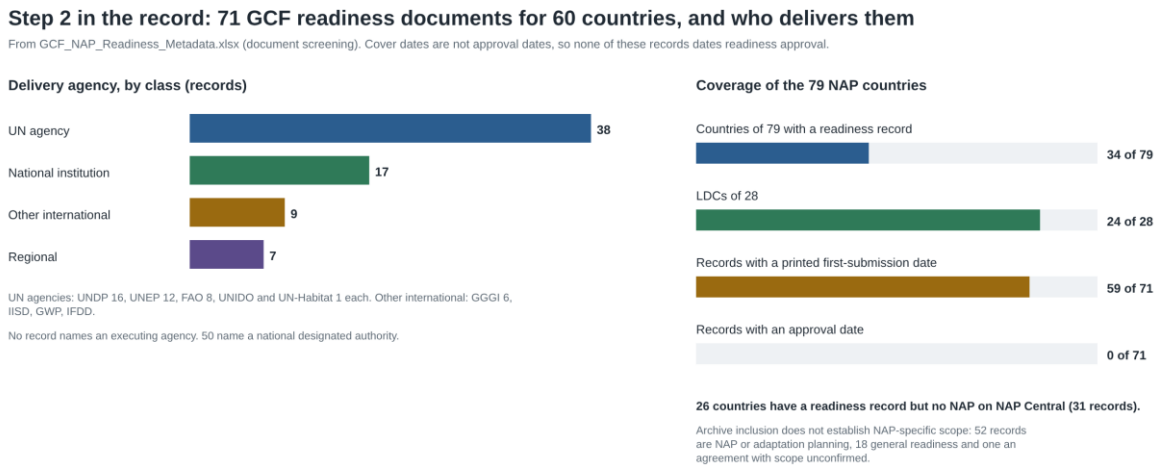


Figure P2-4. *Delivery-agency class of the 71 readiness records and coverage of the 79 NAP countries.*

Table P2-3b. *Readiness records by delivery-agency class.*

Delivery agency class	Records	Countries
UN agency	38	36

Delivery agency class	Records	Countries
National institution	17	15
Other international	9	8
Regional	7	7

- **UN agencies carry most records.** 38 of 71 are delivered by UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO or UN-Habitat; 17 by national institutions; 9 by other international bodies; 7 by regional bodies.
- **Coverage of NAP countries.** 34 of the 79 NAP countries have a record in the collection, including 24 of the 28 LDCs. A further 26 countries have a record but no NAP on NAP Central (31 records).
- **The record dates submission, not approval.** 59 of 71 records carry a printed first-submission date; none carries an approval date, so the readiness submission-to-approval gap (M2 to M3) cannot be computed from the collection. The GCF readiness portal is the source, and the 171-day and 211-day averages in Table P2-4 remain the benchmark.
- **Reference mismatches.** The archive and the document grant references differ for MOZ-RS-004, MUS-RS-004, SYC-RS-003, TCD-RS-007 and ZMB-RS-005, and DJI-RS-002 differs from the index URL; they must be resolved before the register is used as an official project list.

7. Verification: what it found

Every quantitative claim, named attribution and direct quotation on a figure goes into a register with the claim as drawn, the document retrieved, the locator, the verbatim supporting text, a verdict and an action. Three registers exist: 83 claims for the access chain, 69 for the three-lane diagram and 73 for the unit-of-account analysis.

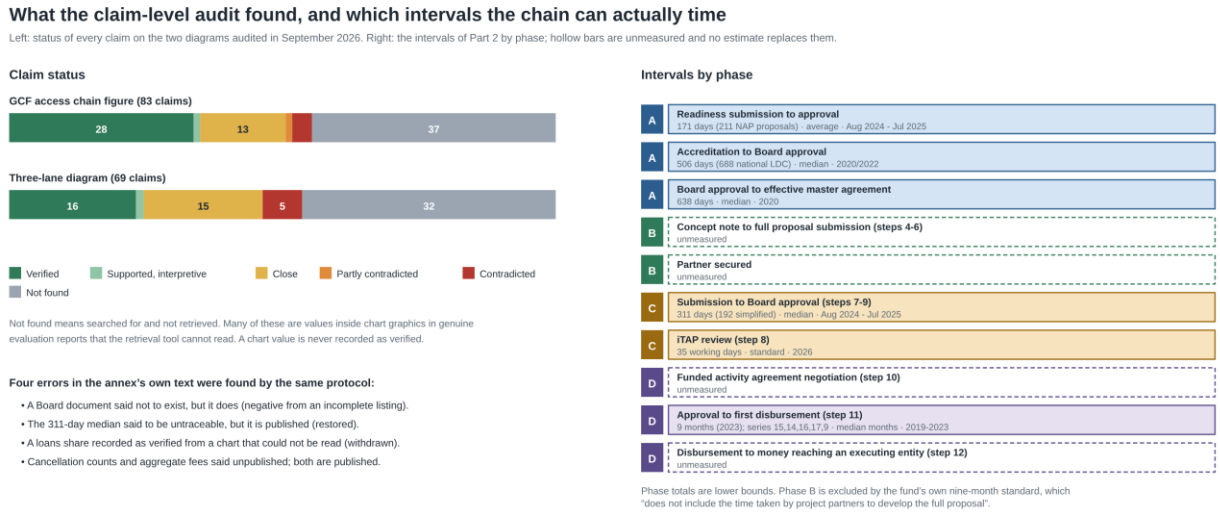


Figure P2-3. *Audit status of the claims on the two diagrams audited in September 2026 (left) and the intervals of Part 2 by phase, hollow where unmeasured (right).*

Findings. Fewer than a third of claims verified as drawn on first pass (28 of 83 and 16 of 69). The dominant failure was untraceability, not falsehood: values inside chart graphics the retrieval tool cannot read, which are marked as not found and never assumed. The failures that mattered were contradicted claims and

quotations that could not be located. The protocol also corrected the annex itself. These corrections are the reason the rules below are binding.

Table P2-5. *Corrections to earlier statements, with the kind of failure.*

ID	Earlier statement	Corrected to	Action	Failure
C1	Board document GCF/B.45/16 does not exist	It exists (15 June 2026) and was retrieved	withdrawn 14 Sept 2026	Negative concluded from an incomplete listing
C2	311-day median untraceable and removed	Published in Fourteenth Report to COP30 p.9; restored	corrected 14 Sept 2026	Negative from incomplete search
C3	54% of LDC adaptation finance arrives as loans: verified	Not verified: source says 52% of all climate finance, non-grant; the dollar values were impossible	withdrawn 14 Sept 2026	Positive verdict from a chart the tool could not read
C4	No count of cancelled projects is published	Published: GCF/B.45/Inf.11 para 49	withdrawn	Undocumented negative
C5	No aggregate fees published	Published: GCF/B.45/12 (USD 53.8m in 2025)	withdrawn	Undocumented negative
C6	16 of 113 direct access entities have an approved proposal	42 (GCF/B.44/Inf.08)	corrected	Understated by a factor of 2.5
C7	GEF medium-sized projects CEO-approved in 4-6 months	11.5 months (GEF/C.66/08/Rev.01 Table III p.11)	corrected	Comparator wrong by about a factor of two
C8	Procurement assessed once at accreditation	Annual self-assessment and a midterm review (GCF/B.31/14 Annex IV para 64)	corrected	Contradicted
C9	Readiness ceilings sum to USD 10m	Total envelope is USD 7m per country over four years	corrected	Presented as a sum
C10	USD 5.65bn released	Decision B.45/01 endorses a methodology with no dollar figure	corrected	Proposal or press figure described as a decision
C11	USD 6.5bn disbursed, 354 projects	USD 6.6bn, 352 projects	corrected	Vintage
C12	Averages USD 750,000	Up to USD 750,000	corrected	Wording

- **A bibliography is not a citation.**
- **A value from a chart the tool cannot read is not found, never verified.**

- **A sum or product of published figures is constructed, not verified.**
- **A negative claim needs an explicit statement or a recorded search.** Three absence claims were false for want of one.
- **A proposal put to the Board is not a Board decision.**

8. What the chain cannot show

- **It is a stage map, not a process model.** No iteration, resubmission, parallel tracks or abandoned projects.
- **It is cross-sectional.** Figures have different vintages; the diagram is a composite of the system as last measured.
- **It draws the modal path.** The simplified approval process, enhanced direct access and programmatic approaches are handled in text.
- **Non-public Board decisions end the chain at the proposal.** Procurement is invisible: no supplier, contract-value or local-content data are published, so the segment from disbursement to money spent in country cannot be measured from public sources.
- **Self-reported and Secretariat status both reported;** the gap is a measure of reporting optimism and is not resolved in favour of either.

9. How this part connects to Part 1

The four phases of the access chain map to the four phases of the milestone framework: A to Foundational, B and C to Access, D to Delivery, then Learning. That mapping is what lets country-side and fund-side readings be placed on one chain, the combined three-lane diagram, which puts the country, the fund and the delivery agency on the same eight stages. The benchmarks in Part 2 calibrate the elapsed-time gaps in Groups 2 to 4 of Part 1. Step 6 (submission) corresponds to M21, steps 7 to 9 to M22, step 11 to M23 and step 3 to M11 and the supply side of M20. Step 10, the funded activity agreement, has no Part 1 measure.

10. Open items

- Reconcile annex Table 9 with Figures 2A and 2B: Table 9 puts the funded activity agreement in Phase C and names the phases differently (Reaching the starting line, Building a proposal, Getting approved, Approval is not access); the figures put it at step 10 in Phase D and name the phases Foundation, Preparation, Approval, Delivery.
- Find the 83-claim register for the access chain figure; only the three-lane (69 claims) and Figure 7 registers were in the Diags folder. Only the three-lane register is carried in this package.
- Add the claim registers for Figure 7 (five anchors) and the unit-of-account analysis when they are needed.
- Readiness records: obtain approval dates from the GCF readiness portal, resolve the six reference mismatches, and confirm NAP scope for the 19 records that are unconfirmed.
- GCF projects: the project PDFs (GCF_projects.zip, 1.0 GB) are too large to stage in this session; run prompt P2.1 locally on a small set of projects to see how many of steps 4 to 12 can be dated.
- Decide how much of the cumulative series (688 days, disbursement to 2023, fee bands) stays in the main report given the editorial stance on recent-period evidence.
- Check the 20 per cent direct-access value share against a primary source or keep it attributed to the secondary commentary.

11. Files in this part

Folder or file	Contents
Part2_GCF_access_framework_description.docx	This document
diagrams/	Figures P2-1 to P2-4, SVG and PNG
data/extracted/access_chain_steps_12.csv	The twelve steps with holder, marker, figure drawn, source numbers and Part 1 link
data/extracted/phases_4.csv	The four phases, both naming conventions
data/extracted/verified_figures_table10.csv	Verified figures with period, source and status
data/extracted/corrections_ledger.csv	Corrections to earlier statements
data/extracted/claim_audit_headline.csv	Headline counts of the three audits
data/extracted/three_lane_claims_register_69.csv	The 69 claims of the three-lane diagram with verdict and action
data/extracted/time_metrics_measured_unmeasured.csv	Intervals by phase, measured or not
data/extracted/gcf_readiness_71_node2_register.csv	71 readiness records with agency class and panel match
data/extracted/gcf_readiness_agency_summary.csv, gcf_readiness_summary.csv	Readiness summaries
data/extracted/project_record_template_nodes_4_12.csv	Per-project template for steps 4 to 12
data/raw/	Audited Figures 2A to 2C, three-lane register, readiness metadata, source manifest
prompts/	Prompts P2.1 to P2.4 and run instructions

Part 3 – Flow of NAP financing from developed to developing countries

No package has been built for this part. The method is in Part 3 of the annex (version 7, 24 October 2026): the sources, the stage vocabulary and the summarisation rules for tracking adaptation finance from developed to developing countries, and the reasons the report does not present a single figure for “NAP finance”. The finance ladder, Figure 4 in the Appendix, has four layers between a developed-country pledge and a NAP priority delivered.

Parts 4 and 5 depend on it. Part 3 sets out the gap: no fund records whether a project implements a NAP. Part 4 is the best available construction of Layer 2 from documents, and Part 5 is what would be required to measure it properly. Until a registry exists, every Layer 2 figure in the report is a ceiling derived from self-reported claims, not a measurement.

To package this part in the same form as the others, the Part 3 sources and the finance-flow data are needed, and its prompts need to be extracted from the annex.

Part 4 – Alignment-claim scan

What proposals say about national plans, and how little of it can be traced

1. What this part does

Part 3 established that no fund carries a field recording whether a project implements a national adaptation plan. Layer 2 of the finance ladder, the link between an approved project and a costed NAP priority, therefore has to be constructed. The proposal is the only place the link is asserted at all, so Part 4 scans the proposals and builds a census of alignment claims: for each approved project, which national planning instruments it says it is aligned with, in what words, and where in the document.

Three properties govern every use of the census. It is self-reported: the applicant wrote it to support an application. It is document-side: a claim survives unchanged whether or not the project was delivered. And it is interim: it shows that a project says it implements a plan, not which priority, and not to what value. The census is used as a ceiling on NAP implementation, because a claim is necessary but not sufficient, and never as an estimate.

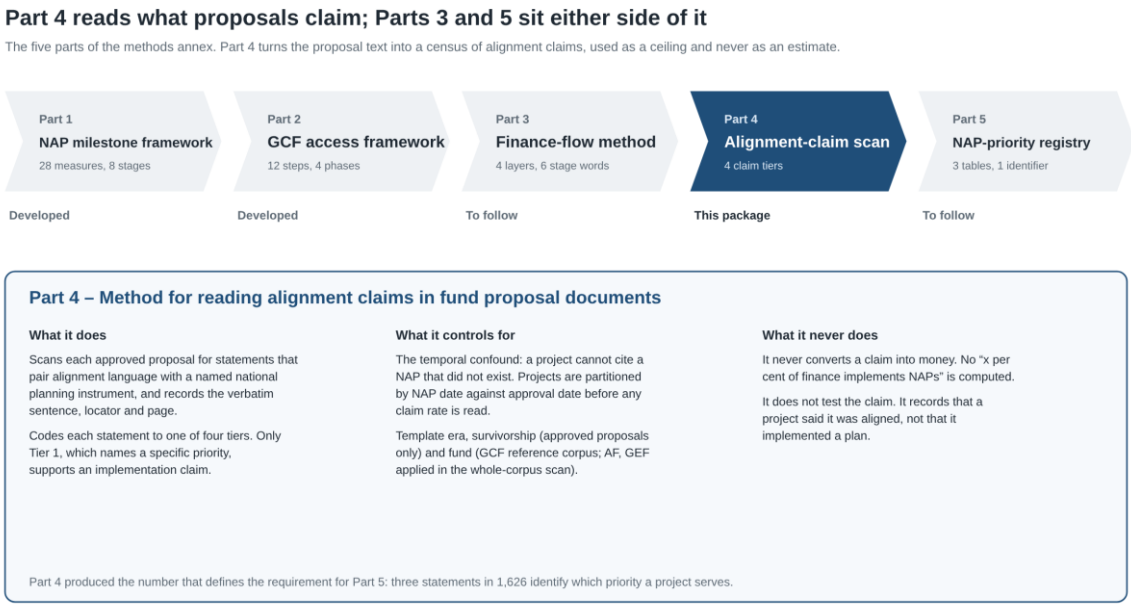


Figure P4-1. *Part 4 within the five parts of the methods annex.*

2. Corpus construction

The unit is the approved proposal as published by the fund, one per project; concept notes are excluded, and where a proposal was revised the version published against the Board decision is used. Only approved proposals are published, so every portfolio statistic describes the claims of projects that succeeded and says nothing about those withdrawn or rejected.

Table P4-1. *Authoritative document and location of the alignment claim, by fund.*

Fund	Authoritative document	Where the claim sits
GCF	Funding Proposal or Simplified Approval Process proposal as published	Alignment / country ownership section; section map withdrawn in audit, so scan the whole document

Fund	Authoritative document	Where the claim sits
Adaptation Fund	Request for Project/Programme Funding	Part II Section D
LDCF	GEF CEO Endorsement request or PIF, plus agency project document	Alignment with national priorities; consistency narrative; policy and regulatory context. LDCF cites NAPA priorities
SCCF	As LDCF	As LDCF, plus focal-area strategy for adaptation

Section map caution. The source audit of 14 September 2026 could not locate the wording “Alignment with country priorities” or the E.5.1 heading in any retrievable GCF source; the fund’s own materials use coherence, the investment criteria moved between template versions, and since 1 August 2026 the authoritative template is a portal module. A scan keyed to a heading that cannot be quoted is not reproducible, so the method searches the whole document by the detection rule and uses the section only to interpret the locator.

3. Detection, record and coding

A passage is captured where alignment language and a named national planning instrument appear within about one to two sentences, in English, French or Spanish. The reference scan used whole-document recall; incidental matches are removed at coding, not at detection, so that the removal is visible and reversible. Each capture produces one row with the plan as written, a locator with the source PDF page, and the verbatim statement. A row that cannot be found word for word at the cited page is dropped, not corrected.

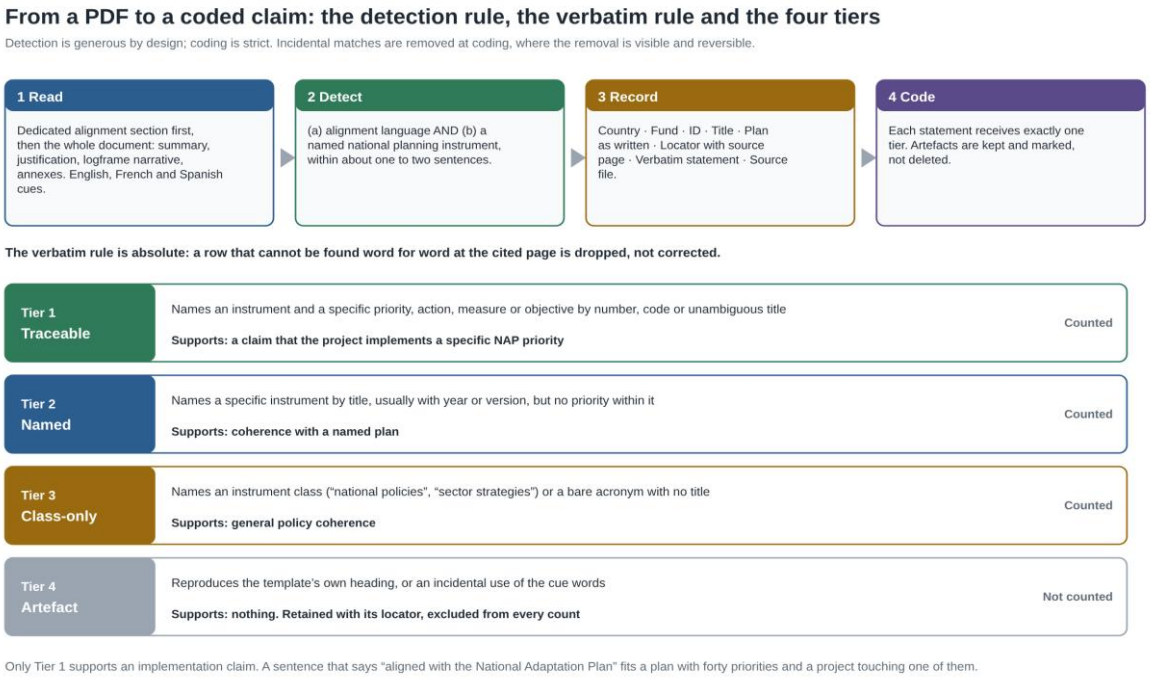


Figure P4-2. *The detection rule, the record and the four claim tiers.*

Table P4-2. *The claim taxonomy. Every statement receives exactly one tier.*

Tier	Name	Definition	What it supports	Counted
1	Traceable	Names a planning instrument and identifies a specific priority, action, measure or objective within it, by number, code or unambiguous title	A claim that the project implements a specific NAP priority	Yes
2	Named	Names a specific instrument, by title and usually year or version, but no priority within it	A claim of coherence with a named plan	Yes
3	Class-only	Names an instrument class rather than a document (national policies, national priorities, sector strategies) or a bare acronym with no title	A claim of general policy coherence	Yes
4	Artefact	Reproduces the template section heading, or is an incidental use of the cue words	Nothing. Retained in the record, excluded from every count	No

Two coding rules. Only Tier 1 supports an implementation claim; Tiers 2 and 3 support coherence and nothing stronger. Tier 4 is retained with its locator, not deleted, so the artefact rate, a property of the fund's template, stays measurable.

4. Yield from the reference scan

The reference scan covered 163 GCF proposals (116 funding proposals and 47 simplified-approval proposals) as at 17 June 2026 and produced 1,626 statements: median 9 per project, mean 10.0, range 1 to 37, and 162 distinct instrument labels with no controlled vocabulary. The 1,626-statement file is not on the device, so Table P4-3 reproduces the annex as published and nothing here recomputes it. The annex arithmetic itself recomputes exactly (every percentage from 1,626; 120 of 163 is 73.6%).

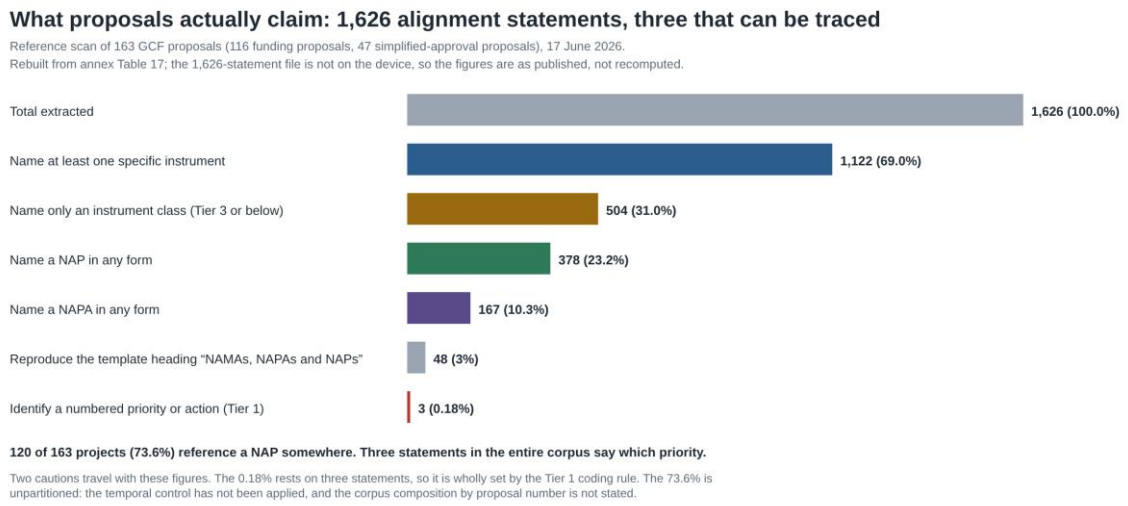


Figure P4-3. *Claim-tier distribution of the 1,626 statements, from annex Table 17 (as published).*

Table P4-3. *Claim-tier distribution of the reference scan, as published.*

Row	Statements	Share %	Source	Status

Row	Statements	Share %	Source	Status
Total extracted	1626	100	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published; 1,626-statement file not on device, not recomputed
Name only an instrument class (Tier 3 or below)	504	31.0	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published
Name at least one specific instrument	1122	69.0	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published
Name a NAP in any form	378	23.2	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published
Name a NAPA in any form	167	10.3	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published
Reproduce the template heading NAMAs, NAPAs and NAPs	48	3.0	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published
Identify a numbered priority or action (Tier 1)	3	0.18	Annex 4.6 Table 17	As published; resting on three statements
Projects naming a NAP somewhere (120 of 163)	120	73.6	Annex 4.6	As published; unpartitioned (temporal control not applied)

Reading. Three statements in 1,626 identify a numbered priority. The 0.18% rests on three statements, so it is wholly set by the Tier 1 rule, which must be printed wherever the figure appears. The 73.6% is unpartitioned: the temporal control of section 6 has not been applied to it. Of the 1,626 locators, 988 are paragraph-numbered and 638 section-coded, so any time series must control for template generation.

5. The whole-corpus scan

A second scan, compiled on 20 September 2026, applied the same detection rule to all 2,877 documents in the Adaptation Projects Collection (183 Adaptation Fund, 339 GCF and 2,355 GEF documents covering 2,263 project records). It produced 19,171 statements and a project-level NAP evidence grade: Strong where the alignment phrase and the NAP sit in one sentence and the NAP is the object, Moderate where the NAP is in the adjacent sentence or inside a long enumeration. NAPAs, NAP-formulation projects and reviewer comments are excluded from the NAP count.

Table P4-4. *Whole-corpus scan by fund.*

Fund	Project records	With a statement	Without	Statements	Median per project	Mean	No terminal punctuation %
AF	183	164	19	1793	8.0	10.9	2.8

Fund	Project records	With a statement	Without	Statements	Median per project	Mean	No terminal punctuation %
GCF	339	333	6	3417	8.0	10.3	1.7
GEF	1741	1415	326	13961	7.0	9.9	2.7
All	2263	1900	363	19171	8.0	10.1	2.5

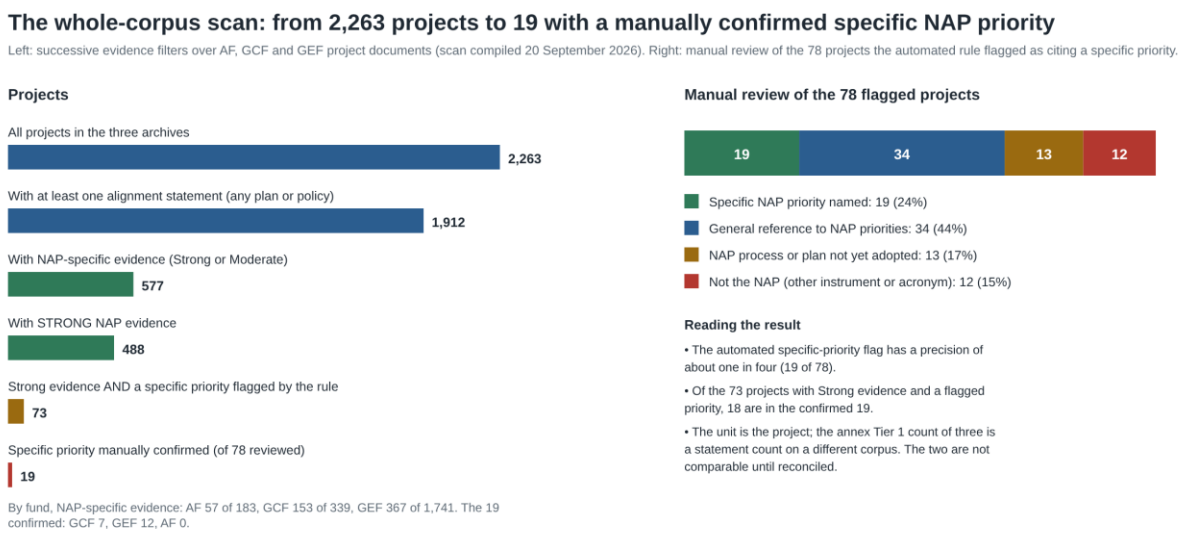


Figure P4-4. *Evidence funnel over 2,263 projects (left) and manual review of the 78 projects the rule flagged as citing a specific NAP priority (right).*

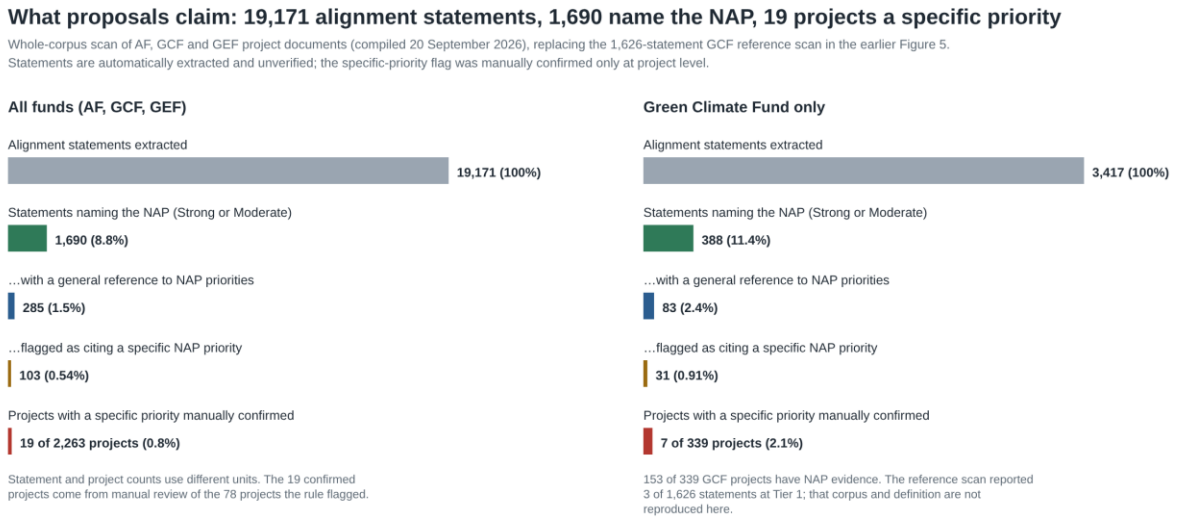


Figure P4-4b. *Updated Figure 5: claims in the whole-corpus scan, all funds and GCF. This replaces the 1,626-statement reference-scan version (Figure P4-3) as the headline; the reference scan stays in the record as published.*

Funnel. 1,912 projects have at least one alignment statement to any plan; 577 have Strong or Moderate NAP-specific evidence (AF 57, GCF 153, GEF 367); 488 have Strong evidence; 73 have Strong evidence and a specific priority flagged by the rule. Table 2 of the workbook restricts the same filters to projects whose country NAP predates the document: 287, 286, 167, 150 and 34 projects.

Manual review of the flagged priority. Of the 78 projects flagged, 19 name a specific NAP priority (GCF 7, GEF 12, AF 0), 34 refer to NAP priorities in general, 13 concern a NAP process or a plan not yet adopted, and 12 are not the NAP at all (another instrument or an acronym collision). The automated flag therefore has a precision of about one in four. This is the nearest thing in the record to a Tier 1 count, and its unit is the project, not the statement.

6. The temporal confound

A project cannot cite a NAP that did not exist. Without partitioning by NAP date against approval date (M9 against M22), the claim rate is uninterpretable. The collection holds no approval dates for GCF or Adaptation Fund projects, so the partition below is a proxy: the project document year against the country's NAP submission year. It must be replaced by M22 against M9 when approval dates are collected.

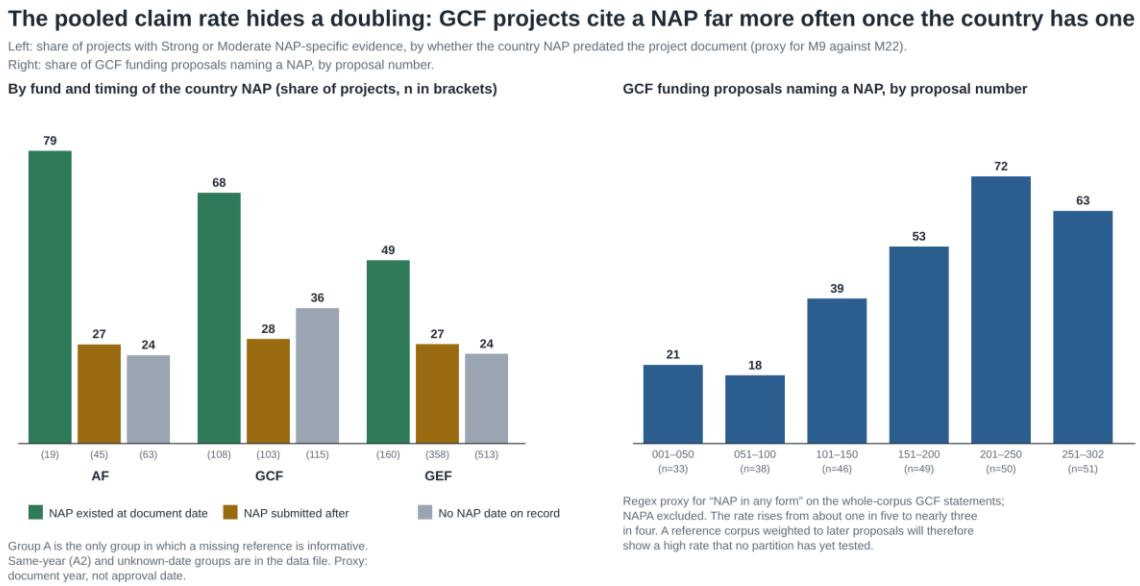


Figure P4-5. *Share of projects with NAP-specific evidence by NAP timing and fund (left); share of GCF funding proposals naming a NAP by proposal number (right).*

Table P4-5. *NAP-specific evidence by timing of the country NAP (proxy). Groups A2 and D are in the data file.*

Fund	Group	Projects	NAP evidence	Share %	Strong plus specific priority
AF	A. NAP existed at document date (NAP year earlier)	19	15	78.9	2
AF	B. NAP submitted after document date	45	12	26.7	0
AF	C. No NAP date on record (no NAP at 20 Sep 2026, or no recognisable country)	63	15	23.8	1

Fund	Group	Projects	NAP evidence	Share %	Strong plus specific priority
GCF	A. NAP existed at document date (NAP year earlier)	108	73	67.6	15
GCF	B. NAP submitted after document date	103	29	28.2	1
GCF	C. No NAP date on record (no NAP at 20 Sep 2026, or no recognisable country)	115	42	36.5	5
GEF	A. NAP existed at document date (NAP year earlier)	160	79	49.4	17
GEF	B. NAP submitted after document date	358	96	26.8	12
GEF	C. No NAP date on record (no NAP at 20 Sep 2026, or no recognisable country)	513	124	24.2	12
All	A. NAP existed at document date (NAP year earlier)	287	167	58.2	34
All	B. NAP submitted after document date	506	137	27.1	13
All	C. No NAP date on record (no NAP at 20 Sep 2026, or no recognisable country)	691	181	26.2	18

- **Where a missing reference is informative.** GCF projects whose country NAP predated the document show NAP evidence in 68% of cases (73 of 108), against 28% where the NAP came later (29 of 103). A pooled rate would blend the two.
- **Era moves the rate as much as timing.** Among GCF funding proposals, the share naming a NAP in any form rises from 21% (FP001 to FP050) to 72% (FP201 to FP250). A corpus weighted to later proposals gives a high rate with no change in applicant behaviour.
- **Group C is not "no NAP".** It holds projects with no NAP date on record, which includes regional and country-less projects (49 in this group have no country in the register). Counts of "no NAP at any date" need the country panel to separate the two.

7. Two scans that do not yet reconcile

The annex's reference scan and the whole-corpus scan are both described as applications of the same rule, but they disagree on the headline: 73.6% of projects name a NAP in the reference scan; by a simple regular-expression proxy 47% of the 333 GCF proposals with statements do, and 45% (153 of 339) carry Strong or Moderate NAP evidence. Table P4-6 sets the two side by side. Three causes are plausible and none can be tested until the 163-proposal list and the 1,626-statement file are supplied. Until then, both are quoted with their definitions and neither is pooled with the other.

Table P4-6. *Reference scan against whole-corpus scan, GCF only.*

Item	Reference scan (annex)	Whole-corpus scan, GCF	Comment

Item	Reference scan (annex)	Whole-corpus scan, GCF	Comment
Documents / projects	163 proposals (116 FP + 47 SAP)	339 proposals in folder; 333 with statements (267 FP + 66 SAP)	Corpus definitions differ; the 163 list is not on the device
Scan date	17 June 2026	Compiled 20 September 2026	Later scan
Upper bound	Annex says FP001 to FP286, inconsistent with the scan date	Folder holds FP002 to FP302	Whole-corpus scan reaches FP302, the series end quoted in the annex
Statements	1,626	3,417	2.1 times as many, on 2.0 times as many projects
Statements per project	median 9, mean 10.0, range 1 to 37	median 8, mean 10.3, range 1 to 53	Comparable
Projects naming a NAP in any form	120 of 163 (73.6%)	158 of 333 (47.4%) by regex proxy; 153 of 339 (45.1%) with Strong or Moderate NAP evidence	Differ by about 26 points; see causes below
Statements naming a NAP in any form	378 (23.2%)	412 of 3,417 (12.1%) by regex proxy	Differ by about 11 points
Statements naming a NAPA	167 (10.3%)	122 (3.6%) by regex proxy	Differ
Template heading artefacts	48 (3.0%)	0: template questions and headings excluded at detection	Whole-corpus rule removes at detection what the annex removes at coding
Statements without terminal punctuation	283 (17.4%)	57 (1.7%)	Whole-corpus extraction repairs sentence boundaries
Tier 1 (numbered priority)	3 statements	Not coded; 19 projects manually confirmed as naming a specific NAP priority across all funds (7 GCF)	Different units: statements versus projects
Cause 1: composition by era	Unknown composition; likely weighted to later proposals	Share of FPs naming a NAP rises from 21% (FP001-050) to 72% (FP201-250)	A corpus weighted to later FPs gives a higher rate with no change in practice
Cause 2: detection and exclusion rules	Template headings kept to coding stage	Template questions excluded at detection	Lowers the whole-corpus NAP count

Item	Reference scan (annex)	Whole-corpus scan, GCF	Comment
Cause 3: definition of NAP in any form	Not stated how NAPA, NAP process and acronym collisions were treated	Whole-corpus workbook excludes NAPA and NAP-process statements	Cannot be tested until the 1,626-statement file is available
Action	Restate corpus definition; supply the 163 list and the 1,626-statement file	Recompute the reference figures on one stated corpus	Until then quote both with their definitions and never pool

Corpus ceiling. The annex describes the reference corpus as FP001 to FP286 scanned at 17 June 2026, but FP286 was approved at B.43 on 30 October 2025 and the series had reached FP302. The GCF folder in the collection holds proposals up to FP302, so the whole-corpus scan reaches the end of the series; the reference corpus bound remains unresolved and, if limited to proposals disclosed by then, carries a disclosure lag the annex does not state.

8. Verification run in this package

Four checks are specified in the annex. Two could be run on the GCF part of the whole-corpus scan.

Table P4-7. *The verification protocol and its status.*

Check	What is done	Status
1 Coverage	Confirm every document produced at least one row; list those that produced none and separate document findings from scan failures	Run: 333 of 339 GCF proposals produced rows; 6 listed in gcf_projects_without_statements_6.csv; hand review of the 6 still to do
2 Verbatim spot-check	Random sample re-opened at the cited page; report sample size, rows checked and failures	Run on 30 of 3,417 GCF rows (seed 20261030): 27 verbatim at cited page, 3 failures; see verbatim_spot_check_gcf_30.csv
3 Incidental flagging	Code incidental uses as Tier 4	Not run: requires tier coding of statements (prompt A.8)
4 Sentence-boundary review	Count statements without terminal punctuation; re-open at source any statement to be quoted	Run: 57 of 3,417 GCF rows (1.7%) and 488 of 19,171 (2.5%) lack terminal punctuation; reference scan reported 17.4%

Spot-check failures. 27 of 30 rows were found verbatim at the cited page. Of the three failures, two (FP250 p.51 and FP267 p.56) are text lifted from a logframe or results table whose columns merged on extraction, which the exclusion rule should have removed; one (FP050 p.48) is a statement with a repeated page header ("Expected performance against investing criteria … page 46 of 88") embedded in the quotation. A 30-row sample of 3,417 cannot give a precise error rate: with three failures the 95% interval runs from about 3% to 26%. The remedy is a larger sample, and removal of table and header text before quoting.

Coverage. Six GCF proposals produced no statement (FP004, FP030, FP081, FP083, FP111, SAP043). Each needs a hand read to separate a document finding from a scan failure. Across all funds, 363 of 2,263 project records have no statement; 326 of these are GEF, and 45 documents could not be opened and 113 are largely scanned images.

9. Indicators, and what is never computed

Table P4-8. *Derived indicators by level.*

Level	Indicator	Definition	Status
Project	NAP reference	Binary: does the proposal name a NAP in any form	Allowed
Project	Highest claim tier	Strongest tier achieved by any statement in the document	Allowed
Project	Instrument breadth	Count of distinct specific instruments named	Allowed
Country	Portfolio claim rate	Share of a country approved projects whose proposals reference a NAP	Allowed, only within the temporal partition
Country	Traceable share	Share reaching Tier 1	Allowed
Country	Instrument mix	Whether the portfolio anchors to NAP, NDC, NAPA or development plans, and how it changed with template generation	Allowed
Portfolio	Claim-tier distribution	Reported with the artefact count stated separately	Allowed
Portfolio	Template-era comparison	Controls for the change in what the form asks	Allowed
Any	Monetary attribution	x per cent of fund finance implements NAPs	NOT COMPUTED in any circumstance: a claim is not a quantity

10. What the source audit changed

Table P4-9. *Findings of the Parts 3 to 5 audit that touch Part 4.*

No	Finding	Effect on Part 4	Status
1	Part 4 internal arithmetic recomputes exactly: every Table 17 percentage from 1,626, both component splits, 120 of 163 = 73.6%	None	Verified
2	Corpus ceiling impossible: FP286 approved at B.43, 30 Oct 2025; series ran to FP302 by 17 June 2026	Restate corpus definition before yield figures are used	Open
3	No independent verification step anywhere in the fund process withdrawn: the no-objection letter is a government attestation of conformity with national priorities	Replace by: no fund requires evidence, and none publishes an evidentiary standard	Corrected

No	Finding	Effect on Part 4	Status
4	GCF section map withdrawn: Alignment with country priorities and E.5.1 wording not located in any retrievable GCF source; fund uses coherence; since 1 Aug 2026 the template is a portal module	Search by detection rule over the whole document, not by heading; Table 15 GCF row to be restated	Corrected
5	Decision 5/CMA.3 Table III.6 already carries a column Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC	Strengthens Part 5; a reporting-country lever	Added
6	Adaptation Fund Uruguay concept note cites NAP Cities and Infrastructures measures by code (M12, M14, M16, M27, M28): a Tier 1 claim produced unprompted	Shows the behaviour exists; Part 4 Tier 1 example	Added
7	Properties of the alignment corpus (162 instrument labels, median and range of statements) could not be recomputed	Open until the 1,626-statement file is supplied	Open

11. Limitations

- **Self-report, unverified.** The strongest statement supported is that a project said it was aligned. No fund requires evidence, and none publishes an evidentiary standard.
- **Screening, not measurement.** Sentence boundaries are approximate, incidental matches survive, unusual phrasings and scanned pages are missed. Every statement is re-opened at source before quotation.
- **Template drift.** The question and its wording changed during the period, so instrument counts partly measure the form.
- **Language and fund.** The reference scan was English and GCF only. The whole-corpus scan covers AF and GEF, but French and Spanish documents are less well covered.
- **Proxy dating.** The partition uses document year; approval dates are absent for GCF and AF.

12. Open items

- Supply the 163-proposal list and the 1,626-statement file; recompute Table P4-3 and the 73.6% on one stated corpus.
- Collect approval dates (M22) and re-run the partition; separate “no NAP” from “no recognisable country”.
- Code the statements to tiers (prompt P4.2, double-coded) and report the artefact count separately; enlarge the verbatim sample.
- Read the six GCF proposals with no statement; check the 45 unreadable documents.
- Confirm whether the Uruguay Adaptation Fund concept note (Tier 1 by code) is in the corpus or lies outside it.

Part 5 – NAP-priority registry and catalogue

A country-owned identifier so that priorities, projects and money can be joined

1. What this part does

Parts 3 and 4 showed that the link between an approved project and a costed NAP priority cannot be read from any fund record and has to be constructed. Part 5 proposes the construction: a registry in which each NAP priority has one persistent identifier owned by the country, a record of every document in which the priority appears, and a table of linkages from priorities to the projects and finance that serve them. A companion catalogue lists the project profiles and concept notes that sit between a priority and an approved project.

The registry does not measure implementation. It makes the question answerable: once a priority has an identifier that a proposal can cite, the share of priorities with a linked project, the time they stay unlinked and the value attributed become counts, not interpretations.

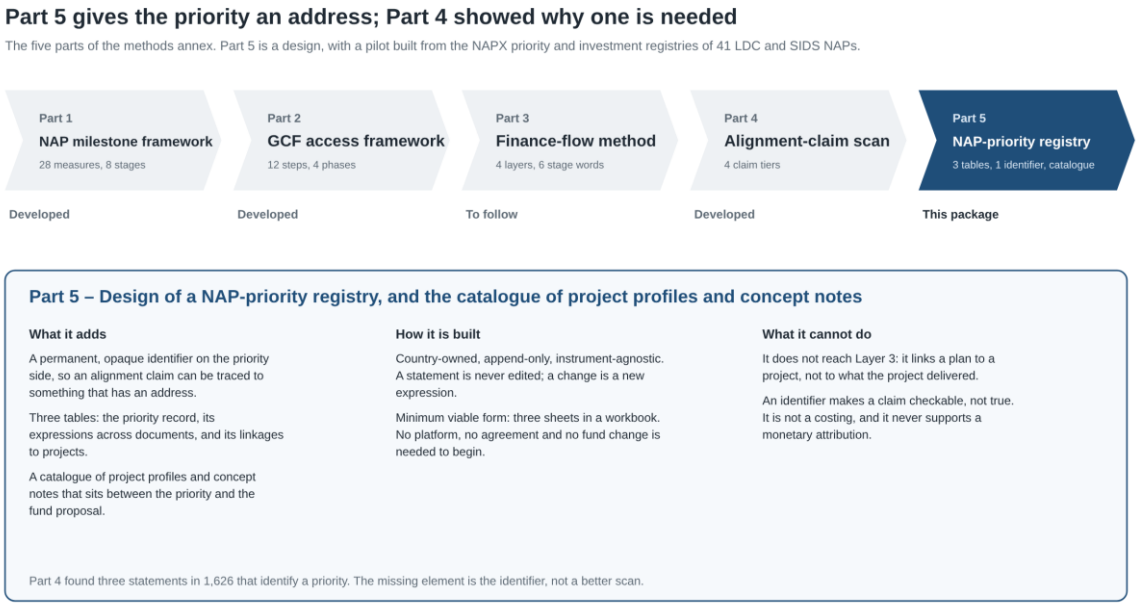


Figure P5-1. *Part 5 within the methods annex.*

2. The identifier

Form. PR-{ISO3}-{NNNNN}, for example PR-MWI-00017. It is opaque (it encodes neither instrument nor year), permanent, never reused, assigned by the country and independent of the instrument in which the priority first appears. A split adds a suffix (.1), and a check character may be appended to catch transcription errors.

Statement. The statement is the priority as first expressed, verbatim, and is never edited. A changed wording is a new expression of the same priority, held in Table 2, not an amendment of Table 1.

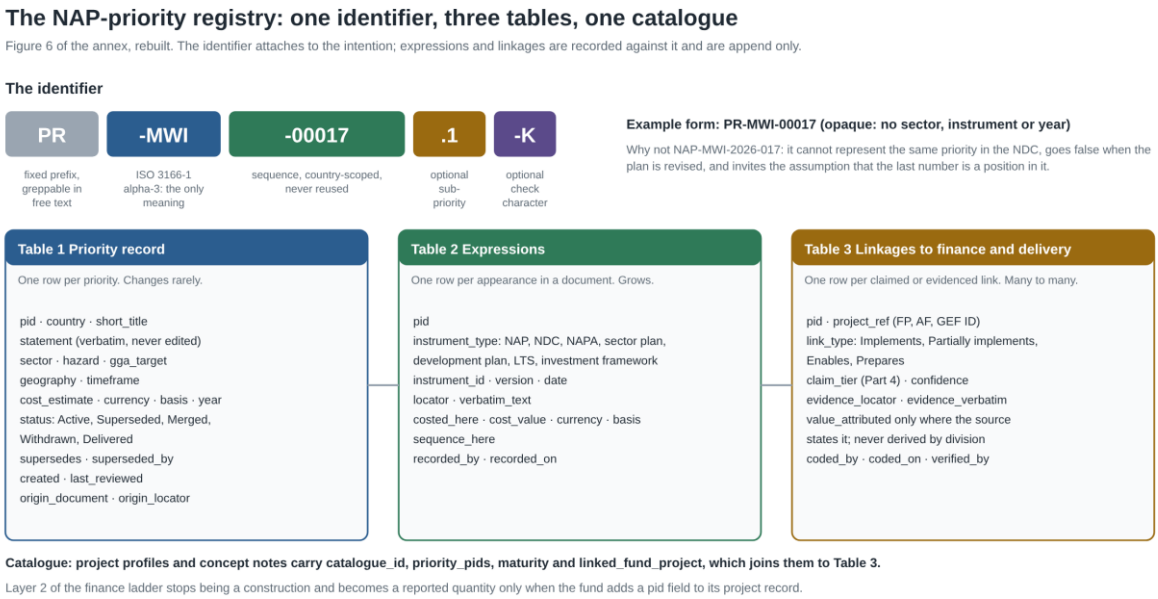


Figure P5-2. *The identifier and the three tables: priority record (Table 18), expressions (Table 19), linkages to finance and delivery (Table 20).*

Table P5-1. *Controlled vocabularies used by the registry and catalogue.*

Field	Allowed values	Source
status	Active; Superseded; Merged; Withdrawn; Delivered	Annex 5.4
instrument_type	NAP; NDC; NAPA; sector plan; national development plan; LTS; sub-national plan; investment framework; other	Annex 5.5
link_type	Implements; Partially implements; Enables; Prepares	Annex 5.6
claim_tier	1 Traceable; 2 Named; 3 Class-only; 4 Artefact	Part 4 taxonomy
confidence	High; Medium; Low	Annex 5.7
cost_basis	total cost; incremental cost; financing gap; not stated	Annex 5.4
timeframe	Short; Medium; Long (with dates where stated)	Annex 5.4
scope_class	SCOPE-NAT; SCOPE-SUBNAT; SCOPE-COAST; SCOPE-INFRA; SCOPE-RURAL; SCOPE-URBAN; SCOPE-BASIN; SCOPE-LOCAL; SCOPE-CORR	NAPX v2.1 (used in pilot)
maturity (catalogue)	Idea; NAP-stated profile; Concept note drafted; Concept note submitted; Full proposal submitted; Approved; In delivery	This package, Part 5 catalogue
sector	Country own sector list, mapped once at registry level to fund and DAC classes	Annex 5.4; pilot has 388 uncontrolled labels

Field	Allowed values	Source
hazard	Controlled vocabulary, to be fixed	Annex 5.4; not populated in pilot
gga_target	UAE Framework targets (thematic 9(a) to 9(g), dimensional 10(a) to 10(d))	Annex 5.4

3. Identity rules and linkage confidence

Most of the registry's value lies in rules for deciding whether two entries are the same priority, because those decisions determine whether persistence and costing drift can be computed. Linkage confidence follows the Part 4 tiers: a linkage is High only if the project cites the identifier or names the priority unambiguously.



Figure P5-3. *Identity rules (left) and the confidence rule for linkages (right).*

Table P5-2. *Identity rules.*

Case	Rule	Identifier consequence
Same priority	Same intended outcome, hazard, place and comparable scale. Rewording, re-costing, re-sequencing and reassignment to another ministry do not create a new priority	Same pid; new row in Table 2
New priority	Different outcome, hazard or geography, or a change of scale large enough that the original costing is no longer meaningful	New pid
Merge	Two priorities consolidated	Both keep pid, status Merged; a new pid is issued with supersedes pointing at both

Case	Rule	Identifier consequence
Split	A priority decomposed	Parent keeps pid and status Active; components take suffixes (PR-MWI-00017.1)
Withdrawal	Priority dropped from a revised plan	Status Withdrawn with date and superseding instrument; never removed
Reissue, renumber, delete	Never permitted	None

Table P5-3. *Linkage confidence.*

Confidence	Condition	Counted in headline coverage
High	Project document cites the identifier, or names the priority unambiguously (Part 4 Tier 1)	Yes
Medium	Project names the instrument and its activities correspond to the priority on inspection (Tier 2 plus recorded coder judgement)	Yes
Low	Correspondence inferred from activity description alone, no alignment statement	No: recorded, excluded
Double coding	Any linkage above Low is coded independently by two coders; disagreements recorded, never reconciled silently	Publish the double-coded proportion with every coverage rate

Value attribution. A value is attributed to a priority only where the source document states a value for the component; a project budget is never divided across the priorities it mentions.

4. Governance and where the identifier enters the system

Table P5-4. *Governance and the four insertion points.*

Item	Content	Within the country's control
Who assigns	National NAP team under the NDA or planning ministry; administrative act, not analytical	Yes
Who may change	Identifiers never; status and supersession by the assigning body; expressions by anyone with evidence (marked, not deletable by the assigning body); linkages carry fullest provenance	Yes
Versioning	Dated snapshot at least annually, every snapshot retained	Yes

Item	Content	Within the country's control
Minimum viable form	Three sheets in a workbook, published as a file	Yes
Publication	Public, on the national climate portal and mirrored where the NAP is lodged	Yes
Insertion 1	pid column in the NAP priority tables	Yes
Insertion 2	Identifiers cited in concept notes and funding proposals; can be required through the no-objection process	Yes
Insertion 3	pid field on the fund project record at approval	No: needs a fund form change
Insertion 4	Reporting: decision 5/CMA.3 Annex III Table III.6 column on anchoring in a national strategy and/or NDC; Additional information column; documentation box	Yes, reporting-country lever

Two supports found in the audit. Decision 5/CMA.3 Annex III Table III.6 already has a column for whether an activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC, so the vocabulary is what is missing and reporting countries can supply it. The Uruguay Adaptation Fund concept note cites NAP measures M12, M14, M16, M27 and M28 by code, unprompted: the behaviour is practicable.

5. The pilot: 41 NAPs

The pilot populates the registry from the NAPX v2.1 corpus: 887 priorities in 41 least-developed-country and small-island-state NAPs, 777 investment concepts and 1,451 concept-to-priority links. The median NAP has 15 priorities (mean 21.6, range 6 to 71; Saint Lucia 71, Cambodia 64, Nepal 64). Sector labels are uncontrolled: 388 distinct labels in 887 priorities.

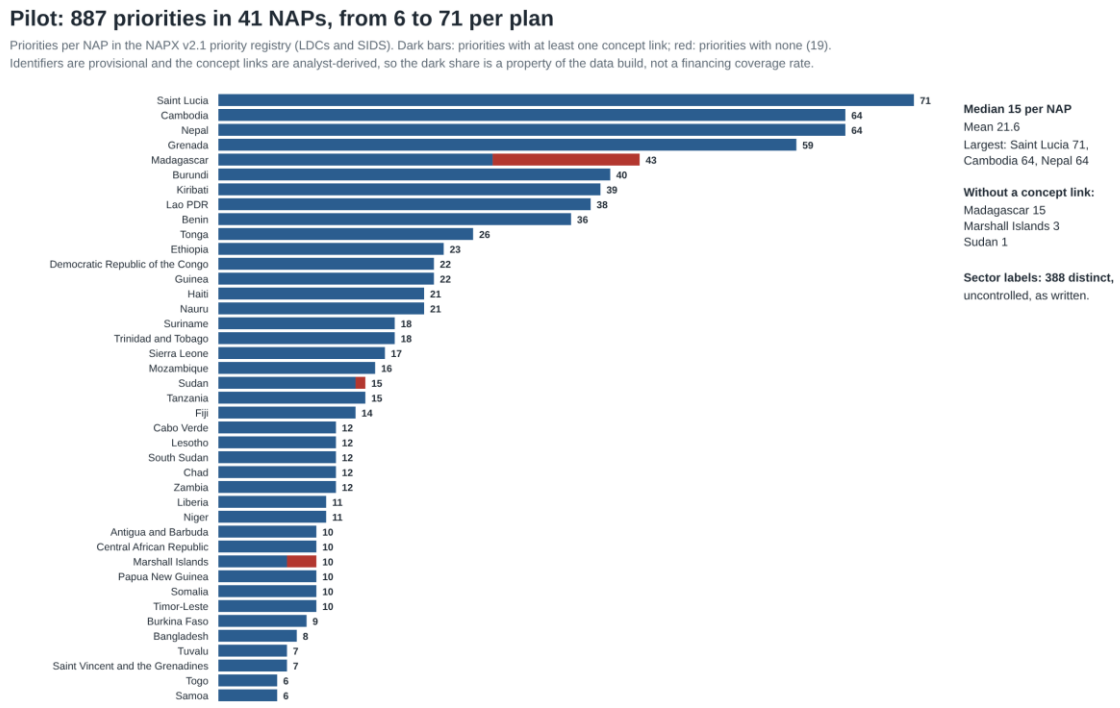


Figure P5-4. *Priorities and concept coverage by country in the pilot.*

Provisional identifiers. The 887 identifiers were assigned by the study in source order and are marked PROVISIONAL in every row; a country must assign its own before the identifier is cited. A crosswalk to the NAPX identifiers is held, and the check character was generated with a mod-36 Luhn scheme (tested: 100% of single-character substitutions and 99.6% of adjacent transpositions detected).

Verbatim test. The statement in each row is the NAPX anchor text. For Cambodia 64 of 64 anchors were found word for word in the NAP; the Burundi PDF has no text layer and could not be tested; the other 39 NAPs are not on the device. Until tested, a statement is not quoted as the NAP's own words.

6. Reconciling the design with the NAPX registry

Table P5-5. *Annex Part 5 design against the NAPX v2.1 registry, and how this package resolves each difference.*

Item	Annex Part 5 design	NAPX v2.1 pilot	Resolution here
Identifier	PR-{ISO3}-{NNNNN}; opaque; instrument and year not encoded	NAP2024-P001: encodes source type and NAP publication year; not unique across countries (467 repeats); legacy ID kept separately	Provisional PR-ISO3-NNNNN assigned in source order; crosswalk file; legacy IDs retained
Assigned by	National NAP team	The study (analyst extraction)	Marked provisional in every row; country assignment required before citation
statement field	Priority as first expressed, verbatim, never edited	Suggested name and statement are analytical formulations; NAP anchor text kept for comparison	statement = anchor text; verbatim tested for Cambodia (64 of 64), not tested elsewhere

Item	Annex Part 5 design	NAPX v2.1 pilot	Resolution here
Sector, hazard, GGA, timeframe	Controlled vocabularies	388 distinct sector labels as written; hazard and GGA held in other sheets, not joined here	Sector as written; hazard, GGA and timeframe left blank
Costing fields	cost_estimate, currency, basis, year	Not held in the registry sheets	Blank; uncosted share not computable
Status and lineage	Active, Superseded, Merged, Withdrawn, Delivered with lineage	Not held	All Active; lineage empty
Expressions	One row per appearance in any document	One expression per priority (the NAP)	Seeded 887 rows; NDC and sector-plan expressions to be added
Linkages	Project links with tier, locator, verbatim, confidence, double coding	Concept to priority links only (analyst-derived)	Separate Table 3; seeded with 19 projects from the Part 4 review, 2 provisional High
Catalogue	Not in annex Part 5	777 investment concepts, working titles; provenance of each concept not recorded	Catalogue schema with record type, maturity and fund link; provenance field required

7. The linkage seed

Nineteen projects were confirmed in the Part 4 manual review as naming a specific NAP priority. They seed Table 3. Under the strict rule only 4 are Tier 1 and 15 are Tier 2 (priority sectors or NAP priorities in general), and 16 of the 19 are in countries with a NAP in the 41-NAP registry. Two are provisionally High, by a single coder: Benin SAP055 linked to PR-BEN-00011 and Papua New Guinea project 12297 linked to PR-PNG-00002; two are pending and 15 are not yet coded. The seed shows the form of the table; it supports no rate.

8. The catalogue

Between a priority and an approved project lie intermediate objects: a project profile stated in the NAP (M16), an investment concept, a concept note (M17, M21), a fund proposal (M22). The catalogue records each as a row with a record type and a maturity, linked to one or more priority identifiers and, once submitted, to a fund project. The annex has no catalogue section; this design follows the annex measures and the methods supplement was not available to check it.

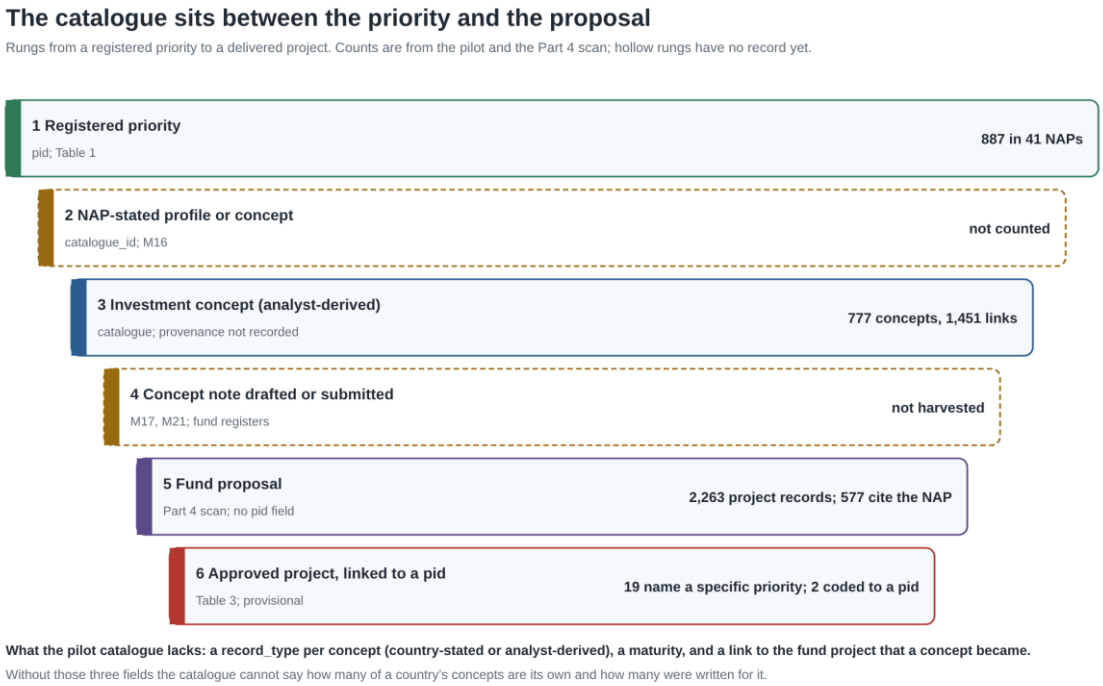


Figure P5-5. *The pipeline from registered priority to approved project, with pilot counts at each rung.*

Table P5-6. *Catalogue schema.*

Field	Content	Note
catalogue_id	CT-{ISO3}-{NNNNN}; opaque, permanent, country-scoped	Same rules as the priority identifier
country	ISO3	
working_title	Title as written in the source document	Never edited
record_type	NAP-stated project profile | NAP-stated investment concept | analyst-derived concept | concept note | funding proposal | approved project	The pilot catalogue does not record this per concept: provenance is the first thing to add
priority_pids	Registry pids the record addresses (many to many)	Intended coverage, not financing
maturity	Idea; NAP-stated profile; Concept note drafted; Concept note submitted; Full proposal submitted; Approved; In delivery	Maps to M16, M17, M21, M22
delivery_geography, delivery_scope_class	Where and at what scale	As stated
linked_fund_project	Fund and project identifier (GCF FP, AF, GEF) once a concept becomes a submission	Joins the catalogue to Table 3 of the registry

Field	Content	Note
source_document, source_locator	Document and location	Locator discipline as Part 4
recorded_by, recorded_on	Provenance	

Table P5-7. *Pipeline ladder, pilot counts.*

Rung	What it is	Count	Source	Status
Registered priorities	Priorities in 41 LDC and SIDS NAPs	887	NAPX v2.1 priority registry	Provisional identifiers
Investment concepts	Working titles derived from priorities	777	NAPX v2.1 investment registry	Provenance per concept not recorded
Concept-priority links	Priorities addressed by each concept	1,451	NAPX v2.1	Intended coverage
Priorities with a concept	At least one concept link	868 of 887	Computed	Analyst-derived; not a funding measure
Projects citing the NAP with Strong or Moderate evidence	Fund projects, all 2,263 records	577	Part 4 whole-corpus scan	Document claim
Projects naming a specific priority (reviewed)	Manually confirmed	19	Part 4 review of 78	Mostly priority-sector level
Linkages coded to a registry pid	Provisional, single coder	2 High	This package	Not double coded

Caution. 868 of 887 priorities have a concept link, but the 777 concepts are analyst-derived working titles whose provenance is not recorded. That is intended coverage inside the study, not evidence that anyone has proposed or funded anything. The first field to add is record_type.

9. The six measurable quantities

Table P5-8. *What the registry will measure and whether it can be computed now.*

Quantity	Definition	Now?	Why or what is needed
Priority coverage rate	Share of costed priorities with at least one High or Medium linkage to an approved project	No	No cost fields populated in the pilot; linkage table holds 2 provisional High rows; double coding not done

Quantity	Definition	Now?	Why or what is needed
Unfunded-priority register	Priorities with no linkage, and for how long	Partly	Within-NAP intended coverage is computable (19 of 887 priorities have no concept link) but is analyst-derived and not a funding measure; project linkages needed
Finance per priority	Only where the source states a component value	No	No value_attributed in any row
Priority persistence	Whether a priority survives from NAP to NDC, sector plan and next NAP	No	Only NAP expressions held; need NDC and sector-plan expressions
Costing drift	Change in a priority cost estimate across expressions and basis	No	No costings captured
Learning loop (M28)	Whether unfunded priorities were repackaged and the framework re-costed	No	Needs two editions of a NAP in the expression table

10. What the source audit changed

Table P5-9. *Findings of the Parts 3 to 5 audit that touch Part 5.*

No	Finding	Effect on Part 5	Status
1	Decision 5/CMA.3 Annex III Table III.6 already carries the column Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC	Strengthens the case; vocabulary is what is missing; reporting-country lever	Added to annex
2	Uruguay Adaptation Fund concept note cites NAP measures M12, M14, M16, M27, M28 by code, unprompted	Best evidence the behaviour is practicable; a Tier 1 claim	Added to annex
3	A priority in a NAP has no identifier narrowed: numbered priorities exist; what is absent is persistence, resolution, versioning and governance	State the gap in the properties	Corrected
4	No country operates a registry of this kind narrowed with a documented search of 14 Sept 2026 (NAP Central, NAPA database, adaptation communications registry, LEG compilations, NAP Global Network, Adaptation Committee, four fund portals, budget tagging in Moldova and Thailand; 29 of 59 NAPs mention budget categorisation processes)	State narrowly	Corrected
5	Part 4 counts of Tier 1 claims rest on a corpus not reproduced (3 of 1,626); the whole-corpus review confirms 19 projects, mostly at priority-sector level	Linkage seeds are mostly Tier 2 under the strict rule	Open

11. Limitations

- **Provisional and analyst-made.** Identifiers, statements and concepts in the pilot were produced by the study, not by the countries.
- **Cost and status absent.** No costings, lineage or status history are held, so coverage, drift and persistence cannot yet be computed.
- **Single-coded linkages.** The seed is single-coder; double coding is required above Low.
- **Verbatim test limited.** One NAP of 41 tested; one PDF unreadable.
- **Catalogue design unchecked against the supplement.** Methods supplement section 7 was not available.

12. Open items

- Supply methods supplement section 7 and reconcile the catalogue schema with it.
- Run the verbatim test for the other NAPs; OCR the Burundi NAP.
- Capture costings, status and lineage from each NAP; add NDC and sector-plan expressions.
- Double-code the 19 seed linkages and add record_type to the 777 concepts.
- Invite one or two countries to assign their own identifiers and compare with the provisional ones.

Appendix – Collection of additional figures

The report figures, one per page, for use in presentations and printing. Figures 1 to 6 are taken from the embedded images of annex version 7; the updated Figure 5, the vertical versions of Figure 2 and Figure 7 are from the diagrams folder or the packages. Each figure has a numbered source and a claim register where one exists; see Part 2 and the audit files for the verification record.

Figure 1. NAP milestone framework

Figure 1. The NAP milestone framework: four phases, eight stages, twenty-eight measures, nineteen of which drive a stage score.

Annex Figure 1 as embedded in annex version 7 (24 October 2026). Rebuilt September 2026.

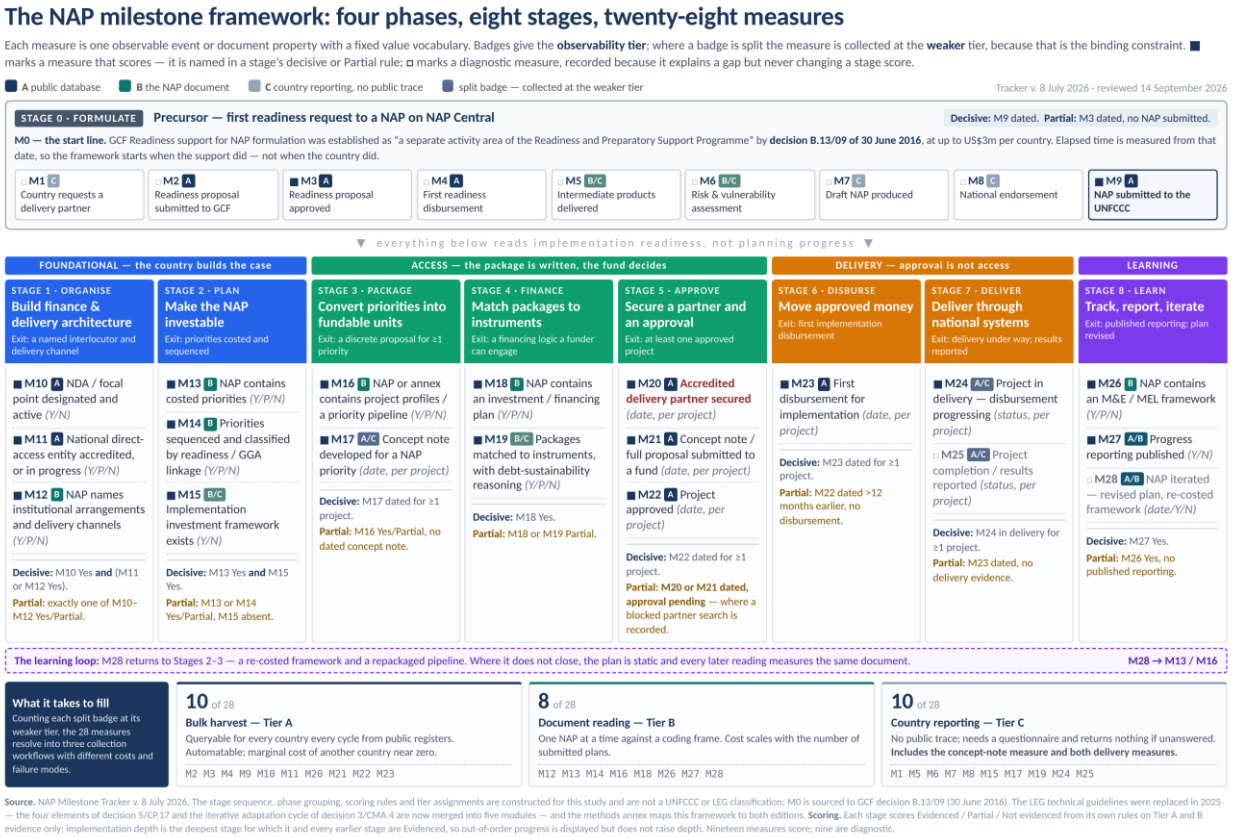


Figure 2. GCF access chain

Figure 2. The GCF access chain: twelve steps in four phases, audited claim by claim, with every figure keyed to a numbered source.

Annex Figure 2 as embedded in annex version 7. Source file in the diagrams folder: "Figure 4 — GCF access chain, audited". The audit registered 83 claims; see Part 2.

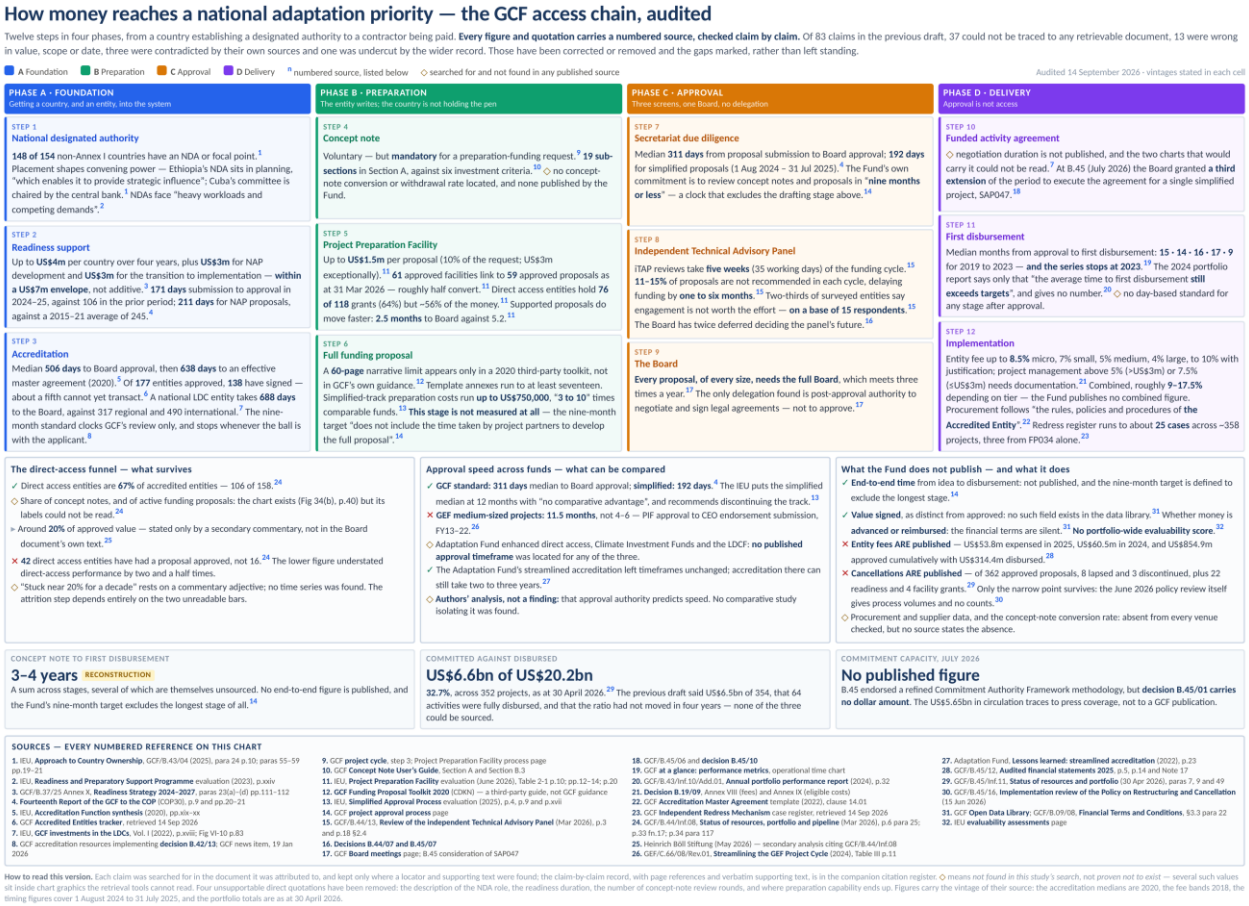


Figure 3. Three-lane diagram

Figure 3. The combined three-lane diagram: country, fund and delivery agency across the same eight stages, with twenty-six numbered sources.

Annex Figure 3 as embedded in annex version 7. Source file: "Figure 3 — NAP-to-delivery chain, audited". Claim register of 69 claims; see Part 2.

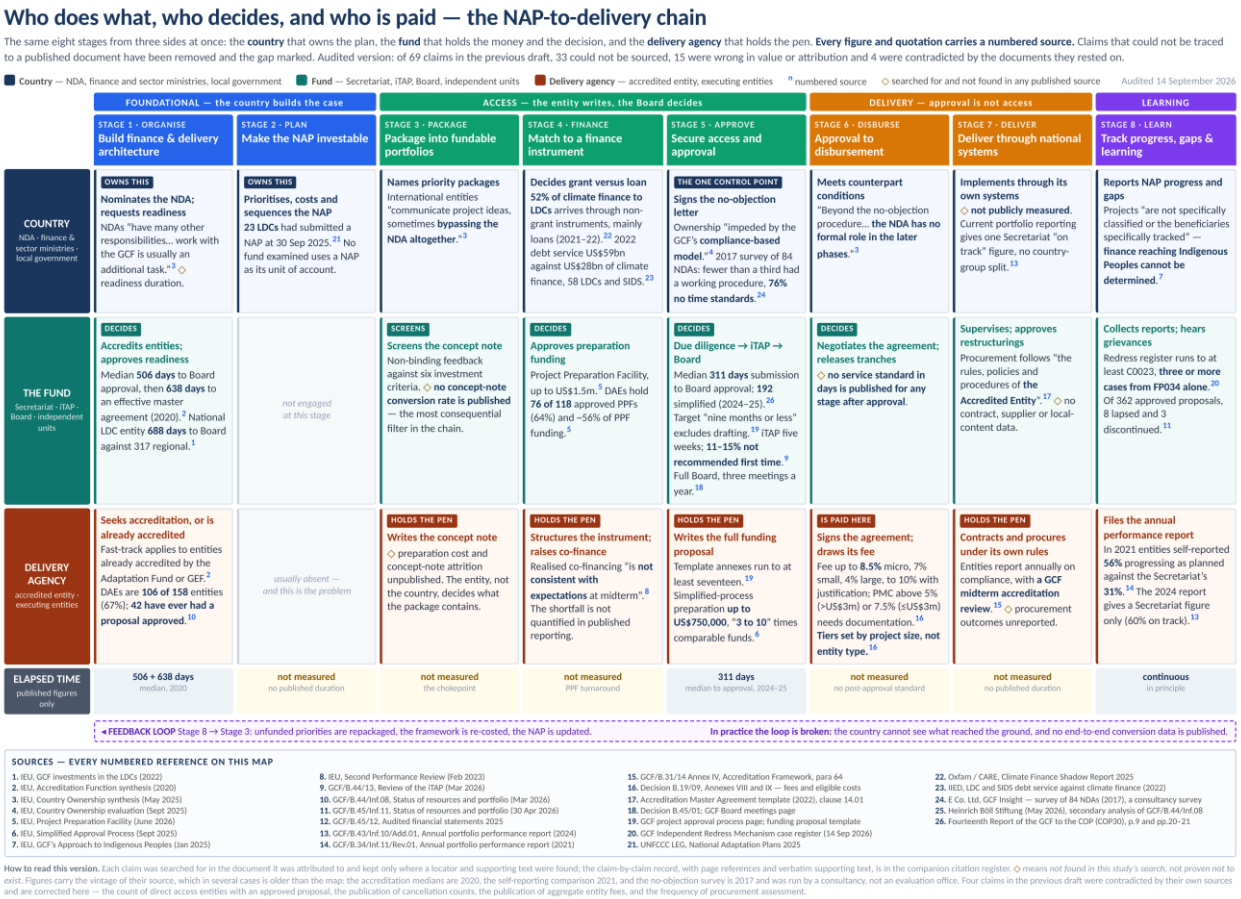


Figure 4. Finance ladder

Figure 4. The finance ladder: four layers between a developed-country pledge and a NAP priority delivered.

Annex Figure 4 as embedded in annex version 7, with eighteen numbered sources. Illustrates Part 3.

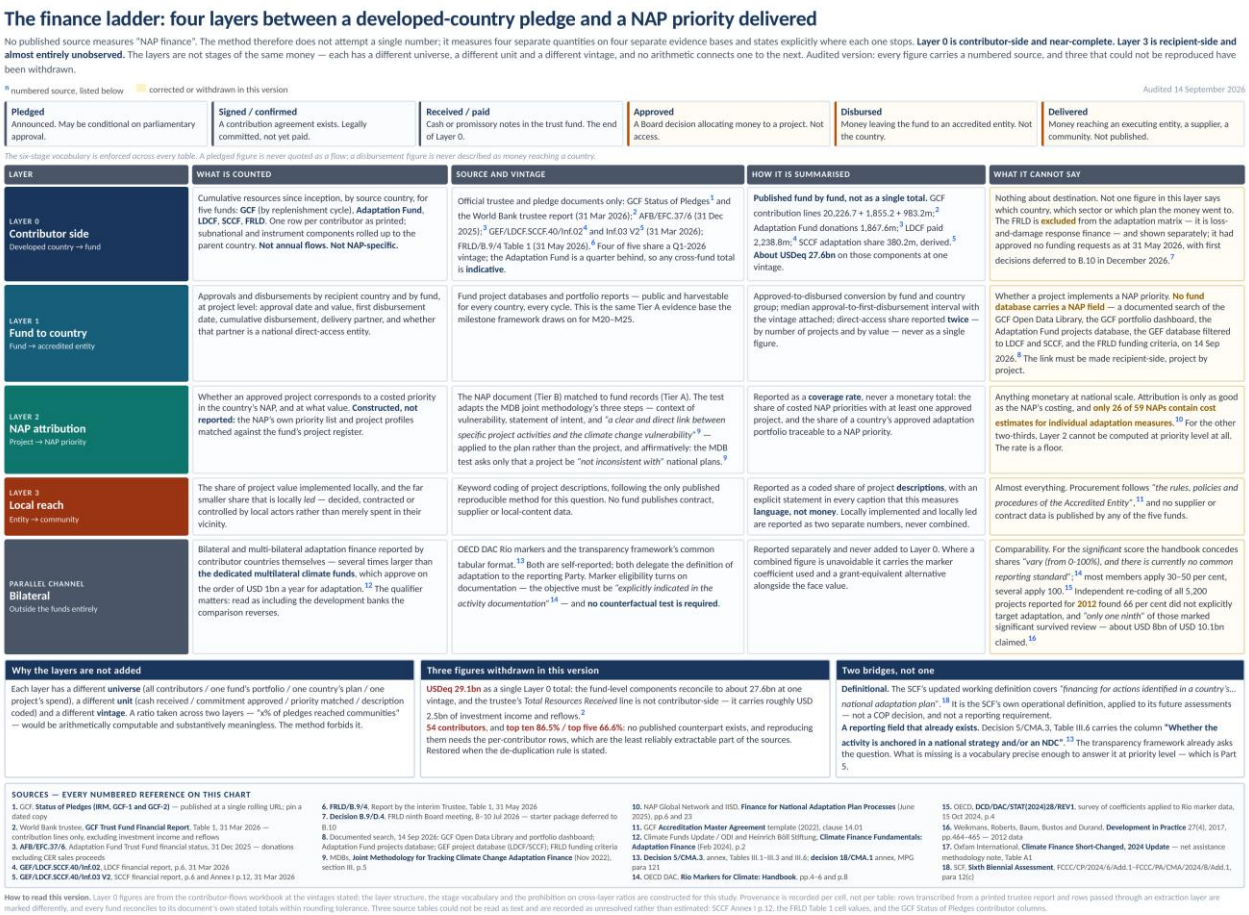


Figure 5. Alignment claims, reference scan

Figure 5. What proposals actually claim: 1,626 alignment statements, three that can be traced.

Annex Figure 5 as published: the reference-scan version. Superseded as the headline by the next figure; kept for the record.

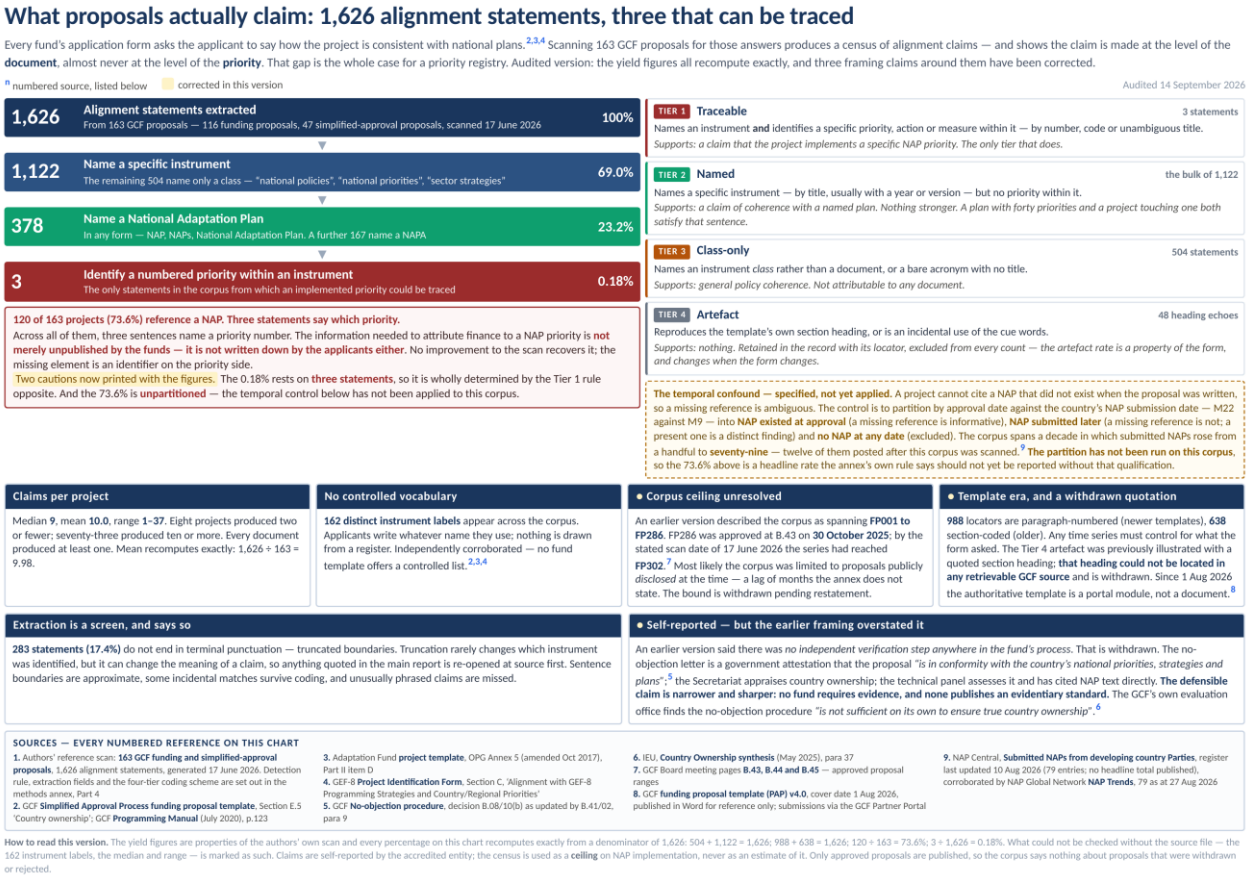


Figure 5 (updated). Alignment claims, whole corpus

Figure 5 (updated). What proposals claim: 19,171 alignment statements, 1,690 name the NAP, 19 projects a specific priority.

Whole-corpus scan of Adaptation Fund, GCF and GEF project documents, compiled 20 September 2026; replaces the reference-scan figure above. Statements are automatically extracted and unverified. See Part 4, section 5.

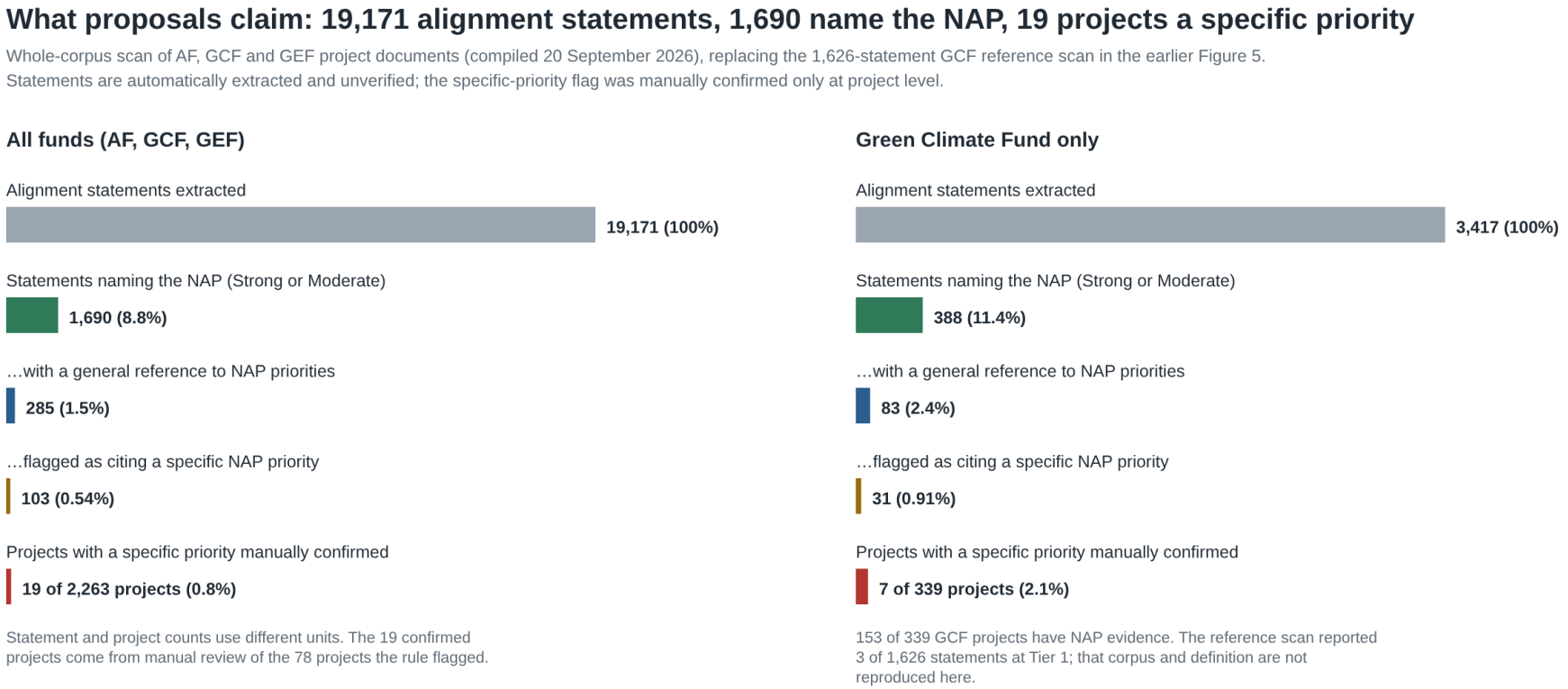


Figure 6. NAP-priority registry

Figure 6. The NAP-priority registry: three tables and a permanent identifier.

Annex Figure 6 as embedded in annex version 7. See Part 5.

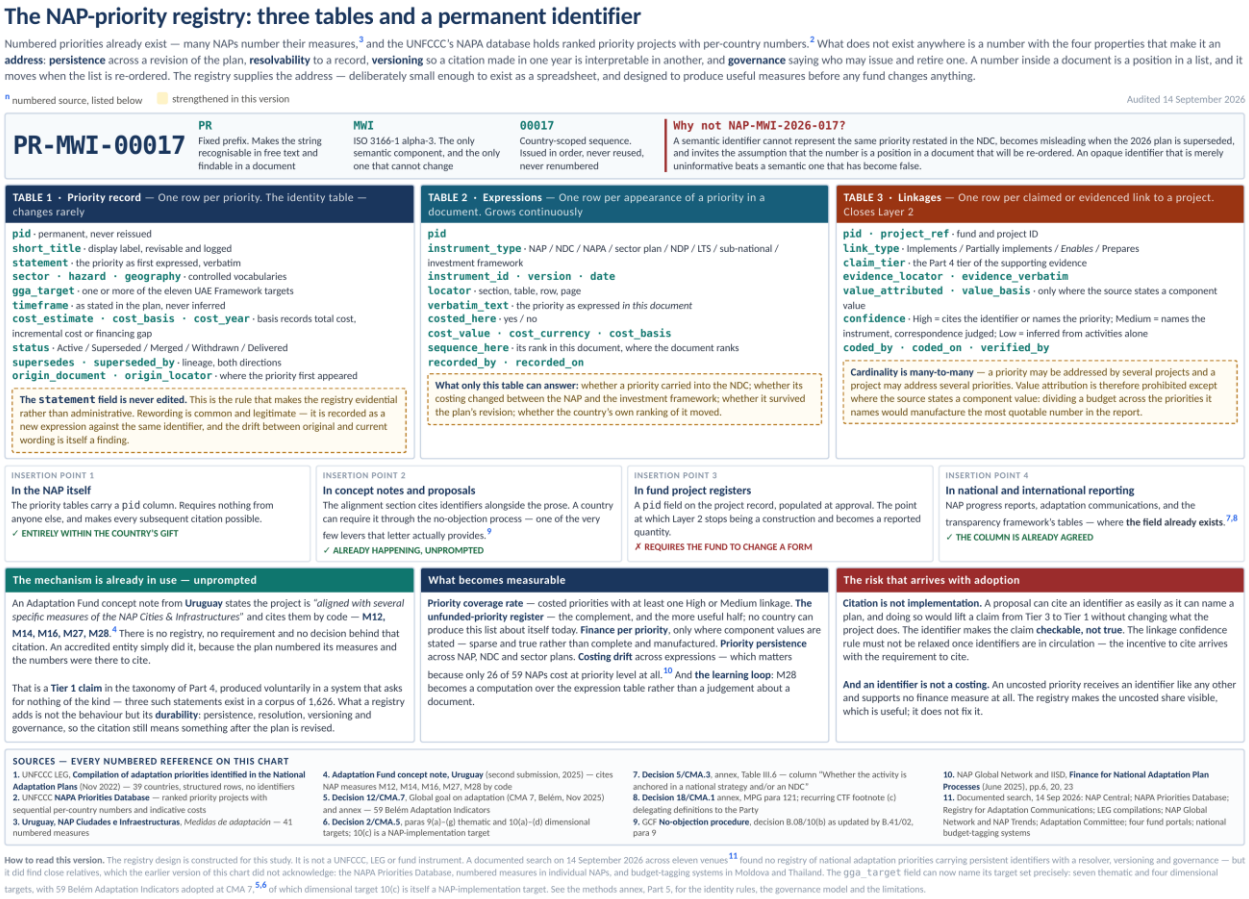


Figure 2A. GCF access chain, Phases A and B

Figure 2A. The GCF access chain, Phases A and B (vertical).

Vertical version for portrait pages. Source folder: Part 0 Diags used in report.

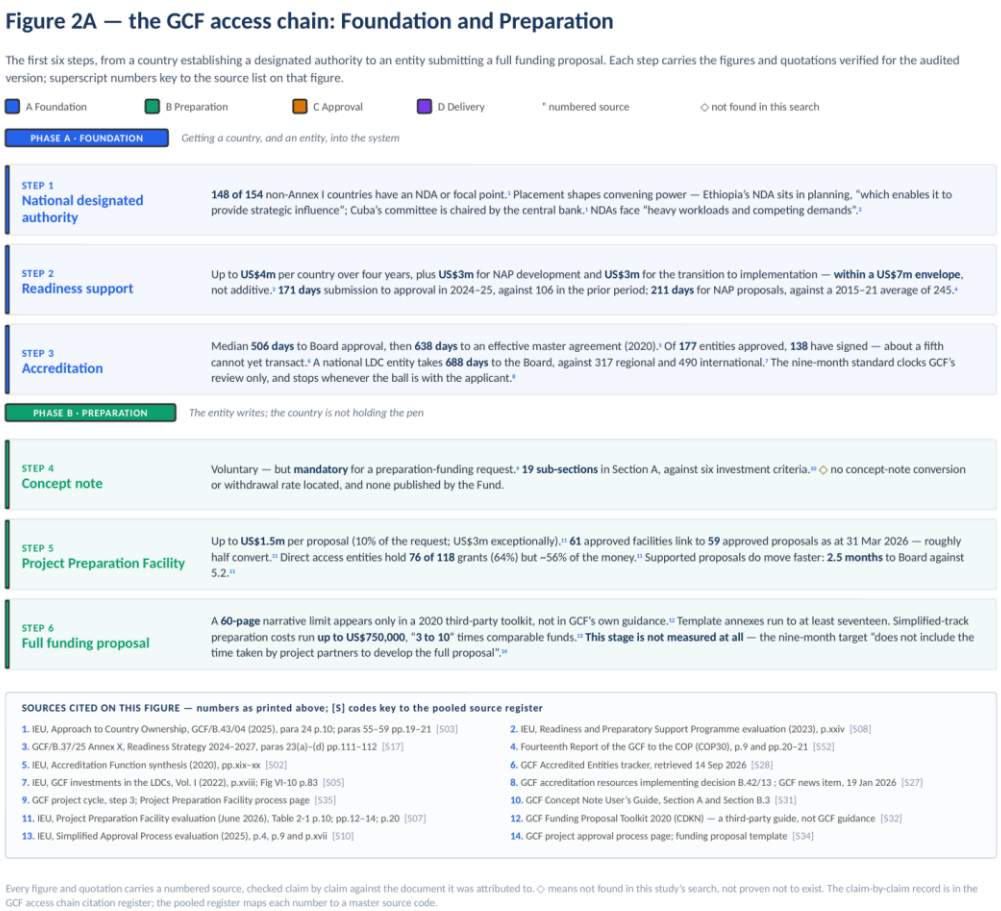


Figure 2B. GCF access chain, Phases C and D

Figure 2B. The GCF access chain, Phases C and D (vertical).

Vertical version for portrait pages. Two versions of this file exist in the source folder; the one with a clean sources panel is shown.

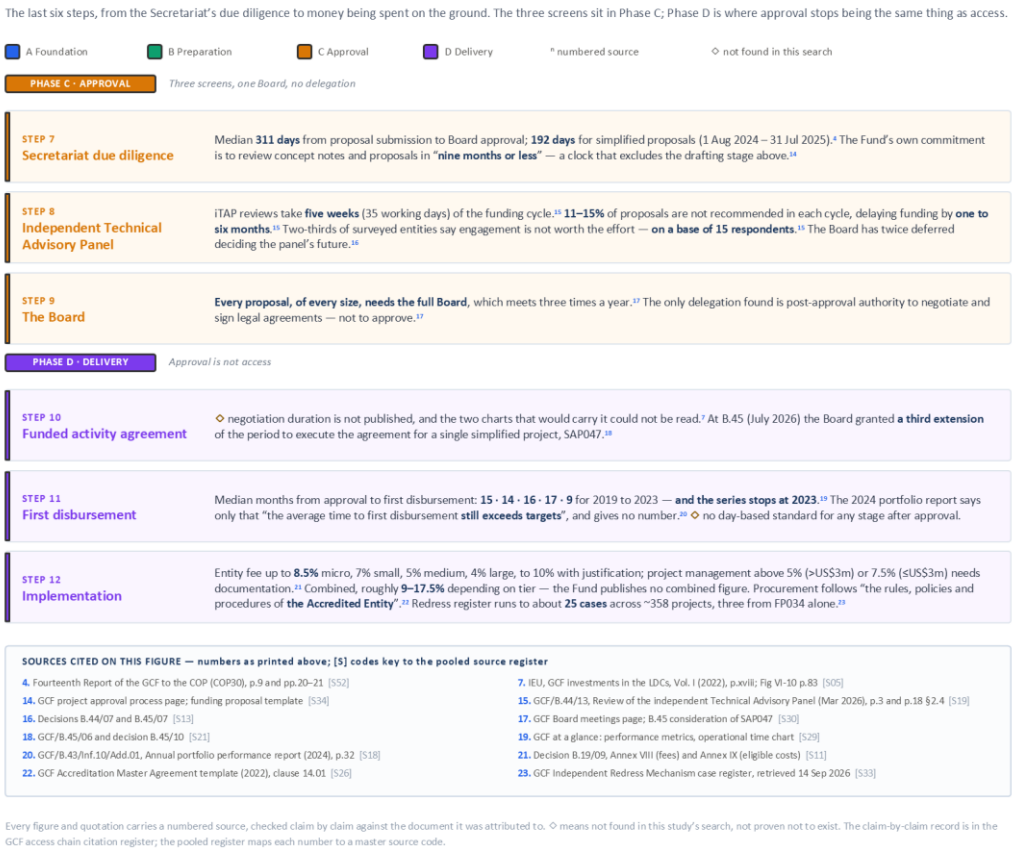


Figure 2C. GCF access chain, what the record shows

Figure 2C. The GCF access chain: what the record shows (vertical).

Vertical version for portrait pages. See Part 2, Figure P2-3.

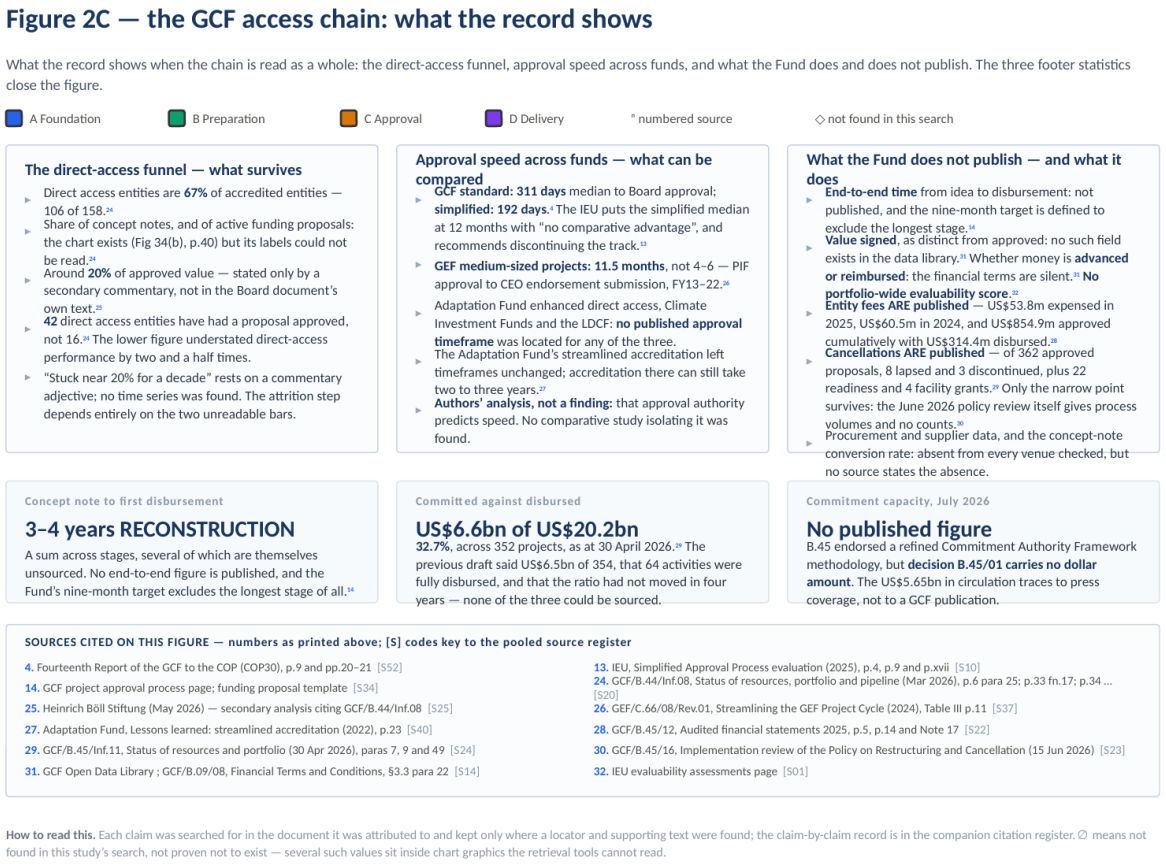


Figure 7. Five anchors

Figure 7. Five anchors for measuring NAP implementation, and why the choice decides the answer.

From the earlier draft (not in annex version 7). A design proposal audited on 14 September 2026 (73 claims after consolidation; six empirical claims contradicted by their sources, listed in the audit). Check the file against the audit before reuse.

