THE GCF READINESS PROGRAMME AS A SUPPORT MECHANISM TO IMPLEMENT ART. 2.1(C) OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

GCF Contribution to Making Finance Flows Consistent with Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development Pathways

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Disclaimer

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Africa
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean
AP	Asia-Pacific
CBDR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
COP	Conference of Parties
CSRI	Climate Smart Resilient Island Initiative
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
ECA	Export Credit Agencies
EE	Eastern Europe
EMDE	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
FP	Funding Proposals (GCF)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
NDA	National Designated Authorities
NDC	Nationally Designated Contributions
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
NGFS	Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	Paris Agreement
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PSS	Private Sector Strategy
RPs	Readiness Proposal/s
RPSP	Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (of the GCF)

RRMF	Readiness Result Management Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UK	United Kingdom
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	GCF's Updated Strategic Plan

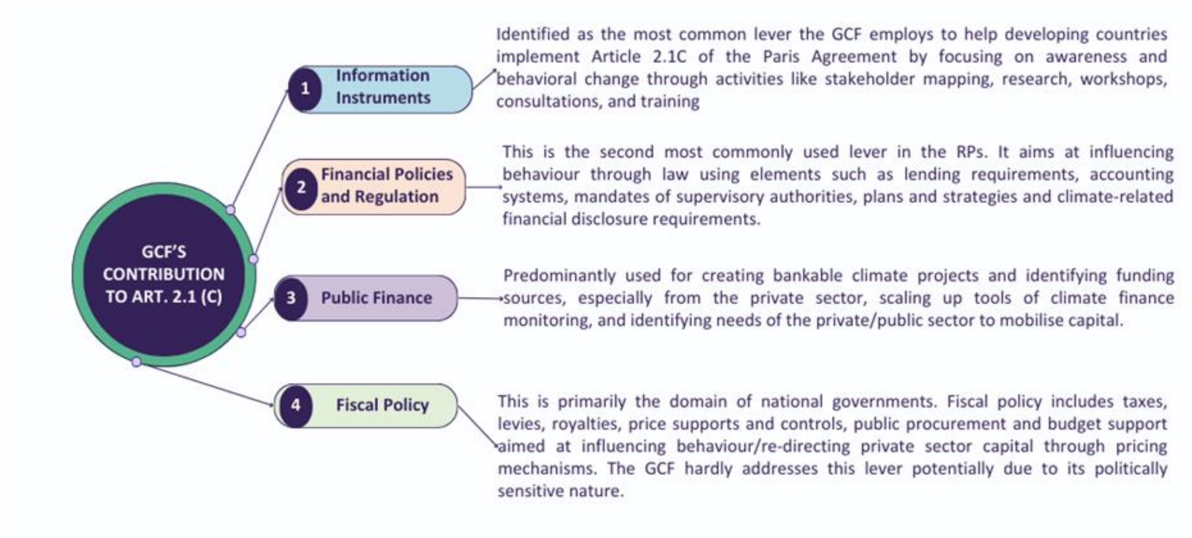
Executive Summary[1]

Aligning financial flows across private sectors and at international, national, and subnational levels with the goals of the Paris Agreement (PA) is crucial, given the increasing financial gap in developing countries to address the challenges and adverse impacts of climate change. This paper investigates how the Green Climate Fund (GCF) contributes to the implementation of Art. 2.1(c) of the PA, using the GCF´s Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme) as an analytical lens to understand the Fund's overall role in aligning financial flows with climate goals. This paper is based on a thematic analysis of a selected sample of GCF's 53 Readiness Proposals (RP) from 44 countries across GCF operational regions. It spans the period from 2017 to 2024 and uses an analytical framework by Whitley et al. (2018), which identifies four key levers which governments can use to shift financing towards low-emission, climate-resilient development, i.e. financial policies and regulations, fiscal policy, public finance, and information instruments.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the paper's findings on how GCF contributes towards implementing PA Art. 2.1(c) in developing countries, as analysed through the analytical framework of Whitley et al. (2018). Key findings highlight regional disparities, with the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region leading in Art. 2.1(c) related activities, followed by Asia-Pacific (AP), while Africa (AF) and Eastern Europe (EE) lag significantly. Information instruments were the most dominant activities across all regions (AF, AP, EE, and LAC), with variations in focus depending on each region's needs and priorities. In the LAC region, financial policies and regulations dominate (39%), and Asia presents a moderate distribution of financial policies and regulation activities, accounting for 17%. Most countries use GCF resources to raise awareness and strengthen information instruments to align finances with the Paris Agreement. There is a need to shift focus to supporting financial policies, regulations and fiscal tools, especially in low-income countries. Policymaking and national/subnational strategy design remain sovereign activities, though countries could utilise GCF tools and financing to build capacities to make institutional frameworks more robust. The findings also reveal that GCF can adopt a staged Readiness Programme approach aligned with countries' climate finance maturity to build long-term capacity. This is important for countries such as those in the middle-income category, which are beginning to utilise financial and fiscal policy levers. Improving results management, monitoring, and evaluation tools will also be essential to track progress and document the extent and specific ways in which the activities and outcomes of the Readiness Programme in developing countries operationalise Art. 2.1(c) over the long term.

[1] This research builds upon previous work on Article 2.1(c), including Frankfurt School Consulting Group and University of Edinburgh Business School, Climate Finance Innovation Under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (2023), W. P. Pauw, M. König-Sykorova, K. Sadikhova et al. "Financing low-carbon and climate-resilient development: Do countries integrate Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement in their Long-Term Strategies? (2021), and W. P. Pauw, M. König-Sykorova, M. J. Valverde et al., "More Climate Finance from More Countries?" Current Climate Change Reports 10 (2024): 61–79, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40641-024-00197-5.

Figure 1: GCF's Contribution to PA Article 2.1(c) Implementation in Developing Countries



Note: Own Illustration summarises findings from this paper based on the analytical framework by Whitley et al. (2018), created by the authors using Canva.

1. Introduction

Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement (PA) has garnered significant attention in recent years. It aims to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. The Article is key to achieving the main goals of the Agreement regarding mitigation and adaptation measures, as it addresses the main vehicle through which to mobilise and accelerate these measures: finance flows.

As the world's largest multilateral climate fund, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is in a unique position to contribute to the alignment of these goals. While GCF already contributes to the implementation of Art. 2.1(c), through its multiple funding windows as well as capacity-development activities, there is potential to strengthen GCF's mandate by clearly defining its role in operationalising Art 2.1(c) and making its contributions more effective.

This report provides a portfolio-oriented analysis of GCF's contribution towards the implementation of PA Art. 2.1(c) in developing countries while using the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) (also known as the Readiness Programme) as an analytical lens. The Readiness Programme "supports country-driven initiatives to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda" (GCF 2024). By fostering an enabling environment in developing countries through (i) effective country-led climate finance coordination and sequencing for investment planning and execution; (ii) a paradigm-shifting pipeline development and implementation; and (iii) better use of knowledge-sharing and learning for capacity-building.[2] GCF, in general, employs several strategies to ensure governments can mobilise finance at both a (sub-)national and international level.

The report is structured as follows: Section 2 provides relevant background information on the Art. 2.1(c) in the context of the GCF, including the challenges of its operationalisation; Section 3 outlines the methodology and data collection processes used to assess the Readiness Proposals (RPs) on Art. 2.1(c) contributions; Section 4 provides an overview of the selected Readiness portfolio; Section 5 discusses key findings from the assessment of Readiness Proposals (RPs) and their contribution to Art. 2.1(c), Finally, Section 6 presents concluding remarks along with possible policy implications based on these analytical findings.

[2] The GCF Readiness Programme broadly uses the term capacity-building to include capacity development. Capacity-building, as used in this context, refers to strengthening and tapping into potential at individual and institutional levels.

2. Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement in the context of the GCF

2.1. What is Art. 2.1(c)?

The Paris Agreement (PA) sets long-term global temperature goals to reduce the negative impacts of climate change. Central to the Agreement is Article 2, which delineates the foundational goals; (a) to limit the average global temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and further restrict the temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius (; (b)addresses adaptation measures to the adverse impacts of climate change and (c) Make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Art. 2.1(c) is integral to implementing the two goals, Articles 2.1(a) and 2.1(b); acknowledging the necessity to mitigate the impacts of climate change by curbing greenhouse gas emissions and requiring parties to align finance flows with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. This provision indicates a broad range of public and private actors at domestic and international levels, both in the financial sector and the real economy, to actively contribute to and endorse the shift towards a low-greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient world (Whitley et al. 2018).

2.2. Barriers to understanding Art. 2.1(c)

The interpretation and operationalisation of Art. 2.1(c) has significant implications for the financial sector, climate negotiations and political dynamics. This section briefly discusses diverse interpretations of Art. 2.1(c), and the resulting implications of the ambiguous and vague language used in the Article and concerns related to national sovereignty. These diverse ways of interpreting Art. 2.1(c) complicate its operationalisation in the GCF context.

Currently, there is no consensus among countries or stakeholders on the definition of Art. 2.1(c), primarily due to the vagueness of key terms such as "financial flows" and "consistent." These definitional challenges, coupled with concerns about national sovereignty, present formidable obstacles for the international finance community (Alayza 2024; Zamarioli et al. 2021). Part of the confusion emanates from the differing perspectives on whether consistency only applies to public finance flows (Feyertag 2023; Cochran & Pauthier 2019) or includes a broader scope. The Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) interprets the Article more broadly, emphasising climate consistency across all financial flows (public, private, domestic, and international). Similarly, the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) group of countries includes public and private, domestic and international, and green and brown finance within the scope of "financial flows" under Art. 2.1 (c) (AILAC 2022). The differing interpretations of Art. 2.1(c) have profound implications for both incentives and requirements for financial flows.

2.3. Art. 2.1(c) in climate negotiations and its political implications

While the Paris Agreement includes mandates for elaborating details and guidance on implementation, discussions were slow to materialise given its tense atmosphere, juxtaposed with Art. 9 on climate finance obligations.[3] The discussions on the "global stocktake" in Art. 14, focusing on the review of collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the PA and the increasing prominence of finance in the recent COPs, especially in the run-up to COP29, have renewed the focus on Art. 2.1(c). Beyond the diverging perspectives on its definition and implications, the climate-consistent finance goal signals not only to the Parties of the Agreement but also to all actors involved in generating, managing, transferring, and applying finance flows (NGFS 2023).

As a result, the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Art. 2.1(c) was launched at COP27 in 2022. The dialogue aims to facilitate exchange among Parties, relevant organisations, and stakeholders to enhance understanding of Art. 2.1(c)'s scope and its complementarity with Art. 9, pertaining to financial support for developing countries (Feyertag and Robins 2023).[4] While discussions continued through COP28 and were a central theme at COP29, particularly regarding practical implementation and Art. 2.1(c)'s connection to Art. 9, the consensus remained elusive (Waskow et al. 2024). These discussions are expected to continue in the lead-up to COP30.

The political challenges of anchoring Art. 2.1(c) in climate negotiations arise from uncertainty among Parties regarding its implications. While the Article requires Party efforts to achieve, the absence of a prescribed approach raises concerns about potential obligations and implementation requirements.

Concerns also relate to the potential for reduced support for developing nations or backtracking on financial commitments made by developed countries. Implementing Art. 2.1(c) requires trust, ensuring that efforts are focused on enhancing the efficiency and impact of climate finance, rather than shifting burdens (Bodle and Noen 2018). For instance, at COP28, China and Egypt, and the European Union (EU) stressed the need for a comprehensive definition and interpretation of Art. 2.1(c) asserting that consensus is a precursor for effective progress. Egypt further highlighted the ambiguous relationship between Art. 2.1(c) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), noting that the ambiguity could lead to fragmentation in implementation (Third World Network 2023). On the other hand, China and South Africa stressed the importance of the Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) principle, stressing that developed countries should lead in providing financial support, given their historical responsibility for emissions. However, developing countries are also concerned that developed countries might impose regulations that threaten their financial sovereignty and economic stability. While Switzerland, New Zealand, and Australia

[3] Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stipulates that developed country Parties provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. Developed countries should lead the mobilisation of climate finance from various sources, ensuring a balance between adaptation and mitigation, especially for vulnerable countries. Developed countries must also provide transparent, biennial reports on their financial support. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

[4] Delegation of Japan, "Outcome of COP27, CMP17 and CMA4," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, December 2022, https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000387.html.

stressed the need for robust financial policies to guide private sector investments in climate action, creating an enabling environment for private sector participation remains challenging due to varying levels of economic development and institutional capacity across countries (Third World Network 2023).

2.4. Art. 2.1(c) and Financial Sector Transformation and Implementation Challenges

Transitioning to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy requires a fundamental shift in the financial sector. Some financial institutions are already addressing climate change, however, the majority are still not fully aligned with these objectives in their operations. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the key actors in this transformation include governments, central banks, financial regulators, bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions (DFIs), international climate funds, export credit agencies, insurance companies, commercial banks, institutional investors, equity markets, and credit rating agencies (UNEP 2022).

Currently, there is a significant gap between climate finance flows and the funding required to achieve the objectives of the PA. Financial institutions, especially banks, are key in allocating finances and channelling private investment towards a resilient and low-carbon economy.[5] However, integrating climate risks into financial decision-making is a complex and long-term process with most actors in the climate finance system typically having time horizons of one to five years to fully implement (Pauw et al. 2022). Central banks and financial supervisors are instrumental in advancing the goals of the Paris Agreement and, in particular, Art. 2.1(c).

The NGFS is actively pursuing an agenda to green the financial sector through strengthened global response mechanisms required to meet the goals of the PA and capital mobilisation efforts.[6] There is a need for a comprehensive financial system transformation, advocating for monetary policy adjustments and capital mobilisation efforts (Feyertag and Robins 2023). However, significant implementation challenges exist for emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). The fundamental issue in these regions is that realigning financial flows is not feasible where such flows are scarce.

In EMDEs, where financial systems are less developed, central banks face both practical and policy limitations in supporting the 'making finance flows consistent' agenda outlined in Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement. As highlighted by the NGFS, while central banks can create conducive environments for sustainability by setting guidelines, they are limited in their capacity to influence household and firm investment and consumption decisions directly. Moreover, central banks are unable to regulate the behaviour of informal enterprises or private equity, which operate outside the formal financial system. Consequently, for central banks to effectively contribute to climate finance goals, there must be a strong

[5] See EBA. "The role of banking in transitioning to a sustainable economy," Keynote Speech at the 26th World Congress of Savings and Retail Banks," European Banking Authority, July 8, 2022.
[6] See NGFS. "NGFS Memo on Paris Agreement Art. 2.1c Submission," UNFCCC, May 2023.

linkage between their climate finance commitments and their mandate to support financial inclusion (Feyertag and Robins 2023).

As COP30 approaches, there is a pressing need to establish a shared understanding, driven by the Parties, on what constitutes Paris-aligned finance flows. Solutions for Art. 2.1(c) should ensure universal compatibility while being customised to the local context, to ensure equitable and timely progress towards aligning financial flows with climate objectives. Finance flows related to climate action are diverse and complex, making them difficult to identify and evaluate. This complexity involves various quantitative and qualitative approaches, which can differ significantly among countries. Without clear guidance, countries may struggle to take advantage of the flexibility offered in implementing Art. 2.1(c). The absence of a common understanding of the goal and how to measure progress poses a significant threat to its effective implementation. Parties have suggested the need for a global framework to determine and assess the consistency of finance flows, which could aid in implementing Art. 2.1(c) (Feyertag, Watson, and Ryfisch 2023).

The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), which was the focus of discussions at COP29, builds upon the financial commitments outlined in Article 9 (Art. 9). It aims to establish a new collective quantified goal exceeding $100 billion annually while considering developing countries' needs and priorities (Carbon Brief, 2024). Although a comprehensive understanding of Art 2.1(c) remains elusive, these ongoing efforts and parallel workstreams contribute to the advancement in implementing Art. 2.1(c). However, integrating Art. 2.1(c) into the NCQG framework raises concerns. One key issue is that such integration could shift the focus towards ensuring that all countries align their domestic financial flows with the Paris Agreement, potentially imposing additional conditionalities on developing countries' access to climate finance (Watson 2022). According to Raheja, Zaidi, and Goswani (2024), "obligations of developed countries to provide climate finance under Art. 9 of the Paris Agreement must be kept separate from Art. 2.1(c), and the latter must not be advanced as a substitute for the former."

2.5. Art. 2.1(c) within the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The establishment of the GCF under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 marked a significant milestone in global efforts to combat climate change. As a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, the goal of the GCF is to contribute towards achieving the Paris Agreement. The GCF supports the enhancement of capacities for systemic climate investment planning, catalysing innovation, and mobilising investments at scale, and strengthens the capacity of wider national financial systems to integrate climate risks into decision-making processes (GCF 2023a).

Given the overall lack of clarity around Art. 2.1(c) laid out in section 2.2 above, there are no specific documents or decisions under the UNFCCC that explicitly outline the Fund's role in assisting countries in achieving Art. 2.1(c). Nonetheless, GCF makes some references to Art. 2.1(c):

- In section 4.3 of the **Updated Strategic Plan (USP) 2020-23**, the GCF explicitly expresses its intention to contribute to Art. 2.1(c) by supporting investments and encouraging alignment of financial flows with national climate plans and strategies. Section 4.3(b) of the USP specifically focuses on strengthening capacity, investment environment as well as climate-focused financial systems (GCF 2020).

Notably, the GCF's more recent **USP-2** for the period 2024-27 makes no specific mention of Art. 2.1(c) but specifies GCF "is guided by the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, the goals of the Paris Agreement and the objectives and guiding principles set out in GCF's Governing Instrument" more broadly (GCF 2023b).

On the other hand, GCF policies contribute to influencing financial flows in line with Art. 2.1(c). For example, GCF's **Private Sector Strategy (PSS)** on catalysing private sector finance aims to balance mitigation (Art. 2.1(a)) and adaptation (Art. 2.1(b)). Catalysing private sector finance complements Art. 2.1(c) by steering financial flows towards climate action (Art. 2.1(a)) and (Art. 2.1(b)). The PSS seeks to foster public-private partnerships and promote blended finance mechanisms to reduce investment risks and attract private capital.

The GCF undertakes various activities that could contribute to the implementation of Art. 2.1(c). It supports projects and programmes that align with climate goals, such as renewable energy, reforestation, and climate-smart agriculture and employs three funding modalities: **Project Preparation Facility (PPF)**, **Requests for Funding Proposals (FP)** through funding of mitigation and adaptation projects or **Simplified Approval Proposals** (SAP).

Furthermore, the Readiness Programme serves as a capacity-development programme designed to enhance enabling environments and help financial institutions and countries develop Concept Notes for submission to the GCF (GCF 2023a). Support provided under the Readiness Programme aims to achieve one or more of the following objectives:

- **Capacity building:** Assisting GCF recipient countries and relevant stakeholders to set up adequate human, technical and institutional systems that enable them to fulfil their roles and responsibilities towards the GCF.
- **Strategic frameworks:** Assisting GCF recipient countries in developing robust strategic frameworks to guide GCF investment in complementarity with other climate financiers. This ensures that strategic frameworks address policy gaps and create ideal conditions for mobilising climate finance.[7]
- **National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes:** Supporting GCF recipient countries to establish integrated adaptation planning and monitoring systems to enable climate resilience across sectors, strengthen the impact and catalyse public and private adaptation finance through active stakeholder engagement.
- **Pipeline development:** Emanating from strategic frameworks and entity work programmes, a transformational pipeline development of Concept Notes and funding proposals, including those

[7] See Green Climate Fund. "Readiness Programme supporting country-driven initiatives for long-term transformational climate action quick facts,"

from LDCs, SIDS and African states, and direct access to accredited entities to deliver impactful projects and programmes.

- **Knowledge sharing and learning:** Enabling recipient countries to benefit from increased awareness, knowledge sharing, and learning that contribute to developing and implementing transformational projects in low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.

3. Method and Data

3.1. Method

The analysis aims to assess the nature of GCF’s contribution towards operationalising Art. 2.1(c) in developing countries, specifically through its Readiness Programme. Due to the limited academic literature examining Art. 2.1(c) operationalisation within the GCF context, we employ an exploratory qualitative approach to investigate this emerging topic in climate finance. This approach is appropriate for gaining in-depth insights into novel areas where structured theories or substantial empirical evidence are scarce. To lay a foundation for the study, a literature review was conducted to reflect the definition and implications of the Article within the GCF context. A review of GCF documents created an understanding of how the GCF perceives and operationalises Art. 2.1(c), based on selected GCF documents, i.e. policy documents such as the Updated Strategy Plan (USP-2) (GCF, 2023) and the Private Sector Strategy (GCF, 2022). Additionally, reports from relevant organisations like the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) were reviewed. Specifically, under ODI, the documents analysed included Whitley et al (2018), López et al. (2021), and Samo et al. (2022) addressing the operationalisation of Art. 2.1(c).

The literature explored included organisational reports and academic sources providing definitions, historical context, theoretical perspectives, as well as practical considerations, i.e., operationalisation of Art. 2.1(c), such as Sehr et al. (2024) and Zamarioli et al. (2021). Most of the literature reviewed was published between 2018 and 2023, reflecting the novelty of the Art. 2.1(c) considerations in GCF and policy discussions.

The study is based on a thematic analysis of 53 Readiness Proposals (RPs) from 44 countries across GCF operational regions, namely Africa (10), Asia-Pacific (21), Eastern Europe (4), Latin America & the Caribbean (18), and spanning the period from 2017 to 2024. We analysed the RP activities and deliverables to examine whether they were Art. 2.1(c) aligned using the four levers of operationalising Art. 2.1(c) according to Whitley et al. (2018). The year 2017 was selected as a baseline due to the advancements in GCF´s operational and strategic processes, such as the establishment of no-objection procedures, the development of national strategic frameworks for identifying project pipelines and concepts, enhanced national stakeholder engagement processes, and engagement and mobilisation of the private sector (GCF 2018).

Figure 2: Map showing the 44 countries across four GCF regions

Note: Own Illustration, created by the authors using Microsoft Power BI.

Whitley framework

We applied the framework by Whitley et al. (2018) on government tools to shift and mobilise finance. Whitley et al. (2018) examine the role of governments in operationalising Art. 2.1(c), given their status as the principal Parties to the Paris Agreement and their influence over public and private financial flows. While Whitley et al. (2018) primarily emphasise governmental responsibilities, they also briefly consider the role of the private sector. The research acknowledges the ambiguity surrounding the interpretation of Art. 2.1(c) in climate policy development and implementation, seeking to bridge this gap by offering a framework that highlights the different entry points for governments and other stakeholders to implement Art. 2.1(c). The four key sets of government tools that governments can employ to shift and mobilise finance include:

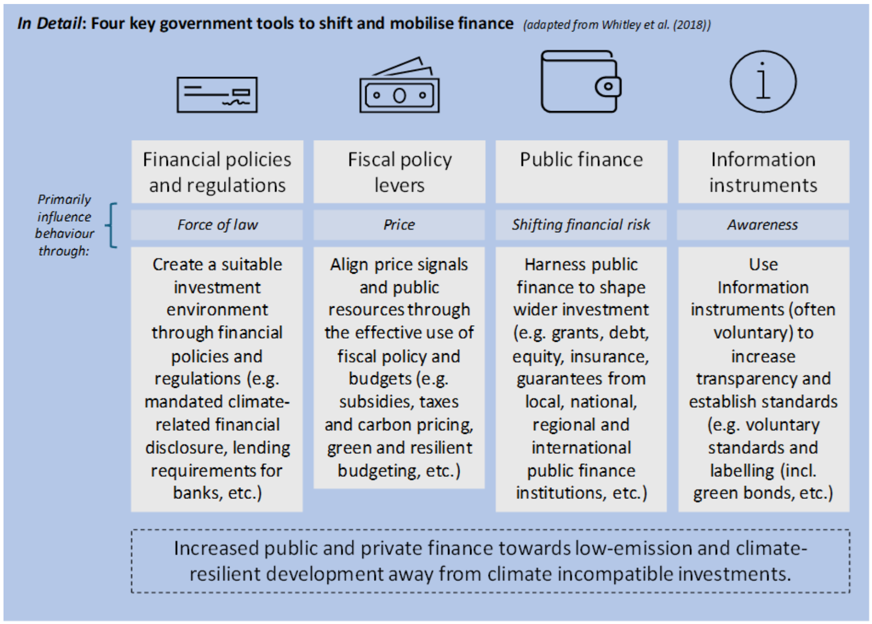
(1) **Financial policies and regulations** influence behaviour through enforced legal instruments and institutional mandates. They include mandated climate-related financial disclosures, accounting systems, lending requirements for banks, mandates of supervisory authorities, standards, and plans and strategies.

(2) **Fiscal policy levers** influence behaviour through pricing mechanisms. Some examples of such tools include subsidies, taxes, levies, royalties, carbon pricing, public procurement, and green budgeting. Fiscal policies can incentivise or disincentivise certain financial flows to promote climate-friendly investments.

(3) **Public finance** influences behaviour by shifting financial risk. Examples of such instruments include grants, debt, equity, insurance, and guarantees from local, national, regional, and international public finance institutions. These interventions are crucial for de-risking private investments and catalysing additional private-sector finance.

(4) **Information instruments** include voluntary measures that aim at influencing behaviour by creating awareness towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. For example, certification and labelling, corporate strategies, awareness campaigns, statistical services, scenario analysis and stress testing, standards, plans and strategies, voluntary disclosure requirements, and transparency initiatives used to guide and inform market participants about climate-related risks and opportunities, fostering a more informed and proactive financial market.

Figure 3: Government tools to shift and mobilise finance



Source: Adaptation of Making finance consistent with climate goals (Source: Whitley et al.,2018)

Whitley et al. (2018) provide a comprehensive framework outlining entry points for governments and other stakeholders to operationalise Art. 2.1(c) through a set of actionable tools aimed at shifting finance towards low-GHG and climate-resilient pathways. The Whitley framework also offers real-world applications illustrating how the four tools have been successfully implemented and further provides insight into how the examples can be scaled or replicated to raise ambition towards achieving Art. 2.1(c).

3.2. Data Collection and RP Selection

The data collection process was twofold. First, a comprehensive keyword set related to Art. 2.1(c) was developed, drawing from the methodological approach of Pauw et al. (2021) and cross-referencing with the terminologies established in the framework by Whitley et al. (2018). This process initially relied on 65 keywords, formally approved by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for the Pauw et al. (2021) study on Financing Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development.

To enhance the comprehensiveness of the keyword set, the data collection process strategically incorporated an additional keyword, *"Green Financ*"*. This keyword was selected to capture the specific financial instruments outlined in the Whitley Framework and the broader systemic transformations necessary to fulfil Art. 2.1(c)'s mandate of aligning financial flows with climate objectives. This refinement expanded the total keyword set to 66 keywords.

The second step involved a targeted search of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Open Data Library using the identified keyword set.[8] From the GCF's comprehensive portfolio of 801 Readiness Proposals (RPs)[9], an initial sample of 273 proposals was identified based on the titles of the RPs. The sample selection process involved several systematic refinement stages as follows:

Keyword relevance: Instances of proposal overlap were observed, such as VNM-RS-004 (Strengthening capacity to accelerate green finance and development of country-driven project formulation in Vietnam), which appeared under multiple keywords (i.e., green finance* and formulate*). In such cases, we prioritised classification under the most contextually relevant keyword concerning Art. 2.1(c), particularly green finance*.

Exclusion criteria: The criteria was refined by excluding keywords that did not return any results and also eliminating keywords that did not explicitly align with the Art. 2.1(c) framework by Whitley et al. (2018). Examples of excluded keywords include invest* plan*, linkage*, Polluter-pays pr*, pric* sig*, cycle*, ETS*, etc. This process of refining keywords yielded a final set of 16 keywords (See Table 1).

Table 1: Final list of keywords

Keywords	No. RPs in GCF Data Library	No. RPs after first initial screening with Exclusion criteria (multi-country, multi-phase, and cancelled)	Final No. RPs for analysis (after further exclusion of RPs in legal processing, legal agreement and Alignment with an interpretative framework of Art. 2. (c))
bank*	24	23	14
centr* bank*	1	1	0
disclos*	0	0	0
enabl* env*	1	1	0
fin* insti*	2	2	0
financ* flow*	3	3	3
financ* mech*	1	1	1
financ* sect*	2	0	0
fisca*	8	8	7
insuranc*	1	1	1
mobilisation*/ mobilization*	5	5	2
pathway*	5	5	3
privat* sector*	26	26	21
reporting*	5	4	3
taxonom*	1	1	1
Green Finance/ing*	8	5	4
TOTAL	**93**	**86**	**60**

Source: Adapted from Pauw et al., (2021) based on Whitley et al., (2018)

[8] See GCF Open Data Library. https://data.greenclimate.fund/public/data/readiness

[9] As of November 2024, the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Readiness Proposal database comprised a total of 801 proposals. Of these, 22 were submitted by GIZ; however, none demonstrated alignment with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement based on the selected keywords.

Following the keyword exclusion criteria, additional exclusion criteria to the initial sample of RPs was applied. The criteria included multi-country projects, single-country projects with multiple phases, cancelled projects, and Projects under legal processing or legal agreements. Multi-country and multi-phase projects were specifically excluded due to the anticipated challenges of disaggregating the Art. 2.1(c) components for individual countries or phases.

After applying the exclusion criteria, the sample comprised 60 Readiness Proposals. However, six proposals were unavailable on the GCF website namely, (i) *"Support for accreditation gap assessment and action plan to Banco de Desarrollo Productivo-BDP (Productive Development Bank)",* (ii) "*Support for accreditation gap assessment and action plan for the Development Bank of Samoa",* (iii) *"Strengthening NDA and related institutions, including financial institutions, in Bhutan for effective engagement with GCF",* (iv) *"Building Capacity of Bhutans National Stakeholders to Address Climate and Disaster related Risks",* (v) *"Green Climate Fund (GCF), and Readiness Support to strengthen the capacity of Sudan's National Designated Authority, developing strategic framework, enabling direct access and engagement of stakeholders, including private sector, with the GCF," (vi) "Readiness Support for the Implementation of the IRMF for KEMITRAAN."* Additionally, one project, (vii) *"Readiness Support for the Implementation of the IRMF for the Caribbean Development Bank CDB,"* did not relate to a specific country but rather the Caribbean Development Bank as an entity, bringing the total number of excluded proposals to seven. As a result, the final sample was reduced to 53 proposals. These proposals represented a wide geographical range, encompassing Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

3.3. Data Analysis

The first step in the analysis involved gaining a deeper understanding of the data and its context. The researchers analysed the initial patterns and potential themes related to Art. 2.1(c) within the RPs and associated documents. In addition, RPs were reviewed to ensure that the content pertained to Art. 2.1(c) implementation. For example, the researchers suspected that the RPs retrieved using keywords such as "awareness*," "civil societ*," "commitment*," "education*," "formulate*," and "implementation" etc., were too general and did not adequately represent Art. 2.1(c). Simultaneously, a framework for categorising and analysing the proposals was determined, adopting a modified version of GCF´s Readiness Result Management Framework (RRMF)[10] (see **supplementary file 1** for further details on the modified RRMF). This framework served as a guide to structure the proposals and facilitate a systematic assessment of the content.

The elements of the readiness proposal log frame, particularly the activities and deliverables, were tied to each of the responding objectives of the RRMF, manually analysed, and subsequently transferred into a customised version of RRMF in Microsoft Excel. Excel was used to organise and map the activities and

[10] The RRMF provides a framework for evaluating the past and current results of the RPSP. However, GCF lacks mechanisms to periodically assess the quality of implementation and the final results of the RPSP. In this study, the RRMF served as a framework to categorise Readiness Proposal activities according to RRMF objectives.

deliverables in the RPs to the RRMF's objectives and outputs. However, since not all RPs adhered to the RRMF framework, mapping activities and deliverables to specific objectives and outputs proved to be a challenge.

The variation in proposal templates and objectives post-2019, compared to earlier proposals, which had different objectives (i.e., Country capacity strengthened, Stakeholders engaged in consultative processes, Direct access realised, Access to finance, and Private sector mobilisation), did not affect the analysis process. This is because the study focused on the activities rather than the objectives. As a result, the analysis was consistently applied across all proposals, allowing the researchers to examine how the different activities contribute to the operationalisation of Art. 2.1(c). However, given that the study neither aims to establish differences occurring as a product of specific objectives nor requires standardisation of log frames for its analysis, this was not deemed problematic. Instead, the study examined how the different activities manifest Art. 2.1(c) operationalisation through the log frames.

Following data familiarisation, a deductive approach was employed to categorise the activities in the RPs using the framework of government tools to shift and mobilise finance by Whitley et al. (2018). The four categories, *Financial Policies and Regulations, Fiscal Policy Levers, Public Finance Instruments, and Information Instruments,* were pre-determined by Whitley et al. (2018). Each RP was examined, with activities coded according to these four categories, allowing for a structured and consistent analysis (See Figure 3: Government tools to shift and mobilise finance). From the sample of 53 RPs, a total of 1,083 activities were identified and analysed within the context of this framework.

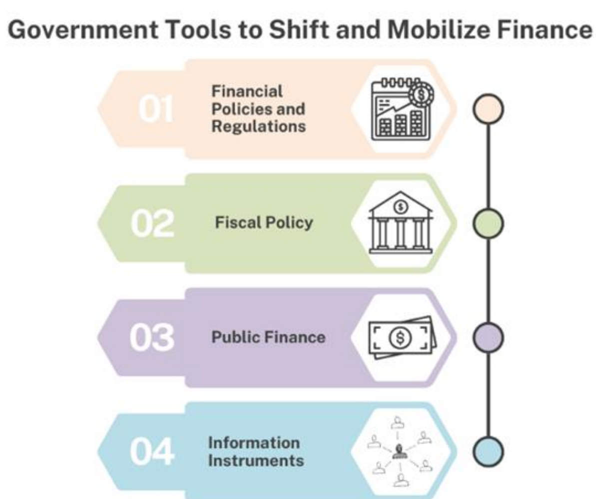
It is important to note that the study considered the unique context of each proposal. Each analysis was tailored based on the specific circumstances of the target country and baselines described, to ensure the central aspect of additionality when considering whether an activity in a readiness proposal was Art. 2.1(c) aligned. To ensure consistency and reliability in the categorisation process, an analysis was coined as the "Whitley test," was conducted by each researcher on the sample. This process involved categorising RP activities according to the four predefined levers. Following the initial categorisation, a peer-review process was implemented to enhance accuracy and agreement across the analyses. The categorised RPs were reviewed and verified by a peer. This review included cross-checking the assigned categories and validating the colour coding applied to ensure consistency across the sample. When the researchers identified discrepancies in the colour codes during the peer review process, they convened to discuss and reach a consensus on the appropriate categorisations. Before conducting the Whitley test, the researchers familiarised themselves with the Whitley levers, establishing a shared understanding of the coding criteria and addressing any grey areas in interpretation.

3.4. Coding Process

After the RPs were retrieved from the GCF Open Data Library using the comprehensive keyword list (Table 1: Final List of Keywords), the first step of the coding process involved reviewing the content of the downloaded RPs to ensure that they related to the implementation of Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement. After this initial review, the selected RPs were catalogued in an Excel spreadsheet. Simultaneously, they were mapped against a customised version of the GCF's Readiness Results Management Framework (RRMF) (See Supplementary Material 1 Modified RRMF). This allowed the researchers to preliminarily identify recurring themes in the data, such as a notable focus on information instruments tied to the strategic framework objective of the GCF's RRMF.

The second step involved manually reviewing and categorising each deliverable and activity of the RRMF according to four key themes from the Whitley et al. (2018) framework: Financial Policies and Regulations, Fiscal Policy Levers, Public Finance Instruments, and Information Instruments. To facilitate the interpretation and coding process, the four themes were further detailed using pointers (Annexe I: Whitley Test Pointers). This After the RPs were manually reviewed by each researcher, a peer-review process was also implemented to enhance accuracy and agreement across the analyses regarding each activity and deliverable , as well as the interpretation of Art. 2.1(c). To facilitate a structured analysis, the activities and deliverables were colour-coded with each colour representing one of the levers from the Whitley et al. (2018) government toolkit (Figure 4. Whitley Test - Levers Code).

Figure 4: Whitley test - levers code



Source: Adapted from Whitley et. al. (2018). Own illustration, created by the authors using Canva.

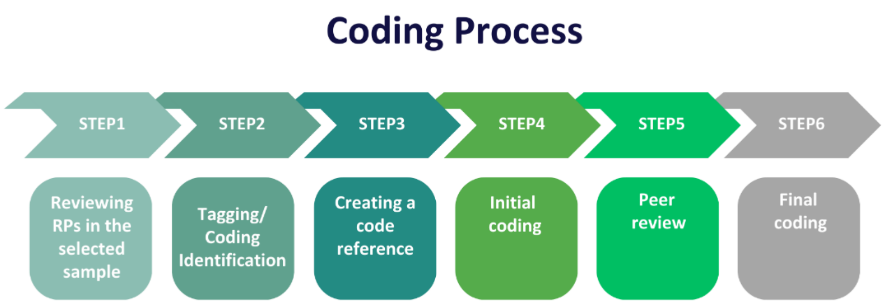
The coding process (Figure 5) used the following colour scheme: 1 (peach) for Financial Policies and Regulations, 2 (green) for Fiscal Policy Levers, 3 (purple) for Public Finance Instruments, and 4 (blue) for Information Instruments (Figure 4: Whitley Test - Levers Code). This system allowed for a systematic categorisation of RP activities, enabling a detailed analysis of their relevance to Art. 2.1(c). For example, activities involving peer learning or the production of educational materials were assigned blue, denoting the use of information instruments (See Annexe I, Table 4). Two rounds of the coding process were conducted by two of the researchers, and the results were compared, and the coding process was aligned.

Table 2: Sample of RP activity analysis with colour-coded levers

Proposal Ref	Country	Delivery Partner	Region	Year	Activities	Colour Code	Colour Code Rationale
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 1.2.1a: Identify domestic financial institutions (FIs) for accreditation to GCF as Direct Access Entities (DAEs)	0	GCF admin focused
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 1.2.1b: Conduct an accreditation gap analysis and prepare an action plan process of one DAE candidate, including Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS), gender mainstreaming and fiduciary capacities to initiate accreditation.	0	GCF admin focused
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.1a: Develop and agree the committee's' workplan and constitutive arrangements for developing: 1) Panama's sustainable finance taxonomy; and 2) methodologies and tools for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related financial risks.	1	Development of a sustainable taxonomy classification criteria for green and climate-aligned investments
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2a: Develop the first draft of the sustainable finance taxonomy aligned with national climate change priorities (mitigation and adaptation).	1	Development of a sustainable taxonomy classification criteria for green and climate-aligned investments
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2b: Create the technical roundtables for discussing and developing the eligibility criteria and requirements per economic sectors/subsectors for Panama's sustainable finance taxonomy.	4	Relates to reporting and capacity-building initiatives to improve transparency
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2c: Conduct workshops per technical roundtable for discussing and developing the eligibility criteria and requirements for Panama's sustainable finance taxonomy.	4	Relates to reporting and capacity-building initiatives to improve transparency
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2d: Incorporate the recommendations received by the technical roundtables into the working document of Panama's sustainable finance taxonomy	1	Developing a sustainable finance taxonomy (a policy instrument that provides clarity to financial institutions and investors)
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2e: Conduct an open consultation of the sustainable finance taxonomy and tool to receive comments/feedback from relevant stakeholders, incorporate the comments/feedback, and develop the final taxonomy and tool ready to be published by the local authorities	4	Relates to reporting, and capacity-building initiatives to improve transparency
PAN-RS-003	Panama	UNEP	LAC	2022	Activity 2.4.2f: Provide recommendations for financial regulators, supervisors, Panama's National Bank, and policymakers (MiAmbiente) to define the governance mechanism for the sustainable finance taxonomy implementation and the taxonomy's reporting system framework	1	Recommendations for financial regulators, supervisors, and policymakers on taxonomy governance and reporting strengthens the institutional framework for mainstreaming sustainable finance.

During the second stage, a peer review was carried out to verify the assigned codes. The differences in initial categorisation were discussed, and a consensus was reached on the final colour codes, ensuring consistent and accurate representation across the dataset.

Figure 5: Summary of the Coding Process



Source: Own Illustration, created by the authors using Canva.

To analyse the dataset, Microsoft Excel was used due to its robust capabilities for organising and summarising large volumes of data. Pivot tables served as the primary tool for data evaluation, enabling the aggregation and categorisation of data points. This approach facilitated a systematic analysis of trends, including the frequency of codes across different countries and the distribution of codes over time. By employing pivot tables, the dataset was effectively summarised, providing key insights into patterns that informed further analysis.

4. Key findings

Among the 1,083 RP activities analysed in the sample, about 25% (269 activities) had reference to Art. 2.1 (c). In other words, within the selected sample of RPs aligned with terms related to Art. 2.1(c), a significant majority, three out of four activities did not exhibit relevance to Art. 2.1(c).

Within this subset of activities, Information Instruments were the most prevalent Whitley lever, accounting for 15.1% of the activities employed to support the implementation of Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement (See Figure 6: Lever Distribution (%)). This includes stakeholder mapping, the development of studies, awareness workshops, multistakeholder consultations, desk research, training programmes, concept notes, guides, and dialogues, among others, on the topics of green taxonomies, green investments, climate disclosures, pipeline development, private sector mobilisation, among others. The predominance of Information Instruments may highlight the emphasis on capacity building and awareness raising as a foundational block towards behavioural change and alignment with Art. 2.1(c) than directly driving a shift in financial regulations. This is the first step in a longer-term process towards drafting mandatory policy or regulation that aligns all stakeholders with national and/or subnational climate targets (Whitley et al. 2018).

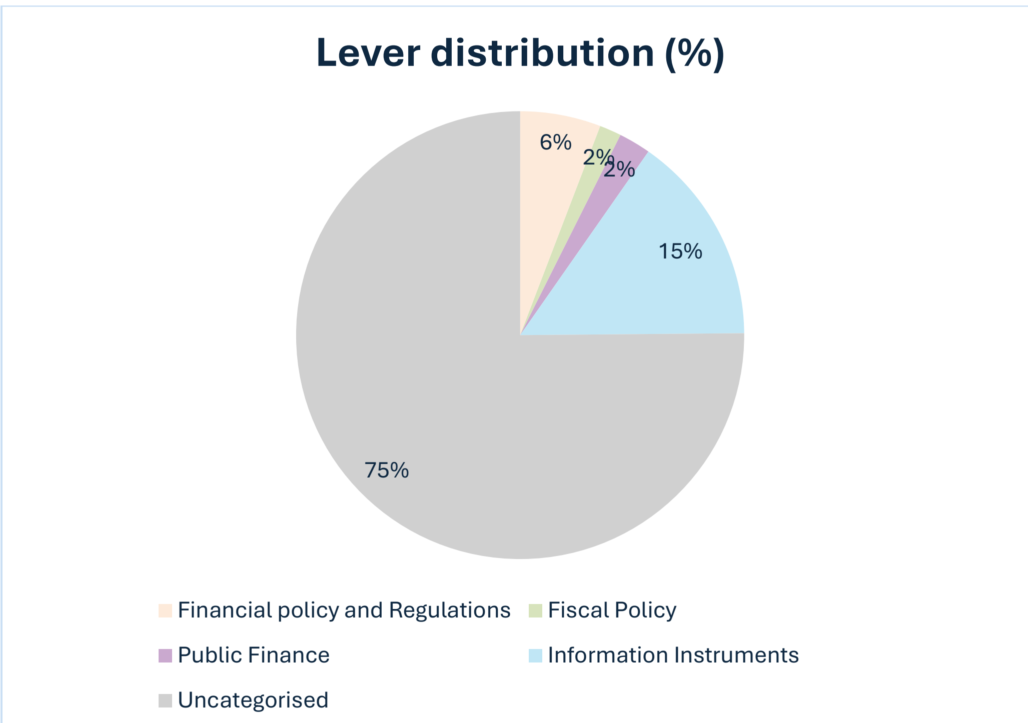
Financial Policies and Regulations constituted the second most frequently used lever, representing 5.8% of the analysed activities. According to Whitley et al. (2018), this lever focuses on influencing behaviour through legal means. This may include elements such as lending requirements, accounting systems, mandates of supervisory authorities, plans and strategies as well as climate-related financial disclosure requirements. In the context of the analysed RPs, activities under this lever included the establishment of green credit frameworks, the creation of investment roadmaps for public and private sectors, the review of regulatory frameworks on green finance, the development of green finance guidelines, the elaboration of sustainable finance taxonomies, and the formulation of action plans, among others.

Fiscal Policy lever, at only 2.3%, was the second least employed in the readiness proposals analysed. Its limited application may reflect the politically sensitive nature of fiscal policymaking at the domestic level, which falls outside the scope of the RPs. While the Readiness Programme could assist developing countries in building individual capacities via informational instruments and enhancing an enabling environment conducive to implementing energy taxes (Whitley et al. 2018) and phasing out fossil fuel or carbon pricing schemes, it does not substantially engage in drafting or operationalising these measures. Such involvement could be considered an infringement on national sovereignty if it is not carefully managed. Furthermore, the low utilisation of fiscal policy and public finance could limit Art. 2.1(c) alignment as the two levers are critical in catalysing private investments.

Public Finance, accounting for only 2% of the sample, was primarily used to assist in the creation of a pipeline of bankable climate projects, identifying sources of funding especially from the private sector and scaling up tools of climate finance monitoring, and identifying needs of the private/public sector to mobilise capital, among others. The public finance lever includes activities that aim to influence behaviour by shifting financial risk. This includes the deployment of financial instruments such as grants, debt, equity, guarantees, and insurance (Whitley et al. 2018). However, the use of public finance in the paper’s sample is limited, likely due to fiscal and national budget constraints faced by many developing countries, which restricts its deployment for climate action. In addition, the GCF seems to prioritise the maximisation of private sector engagement and private finance mobilisation, which may influence the design of RPs (Kalinowski 2023).

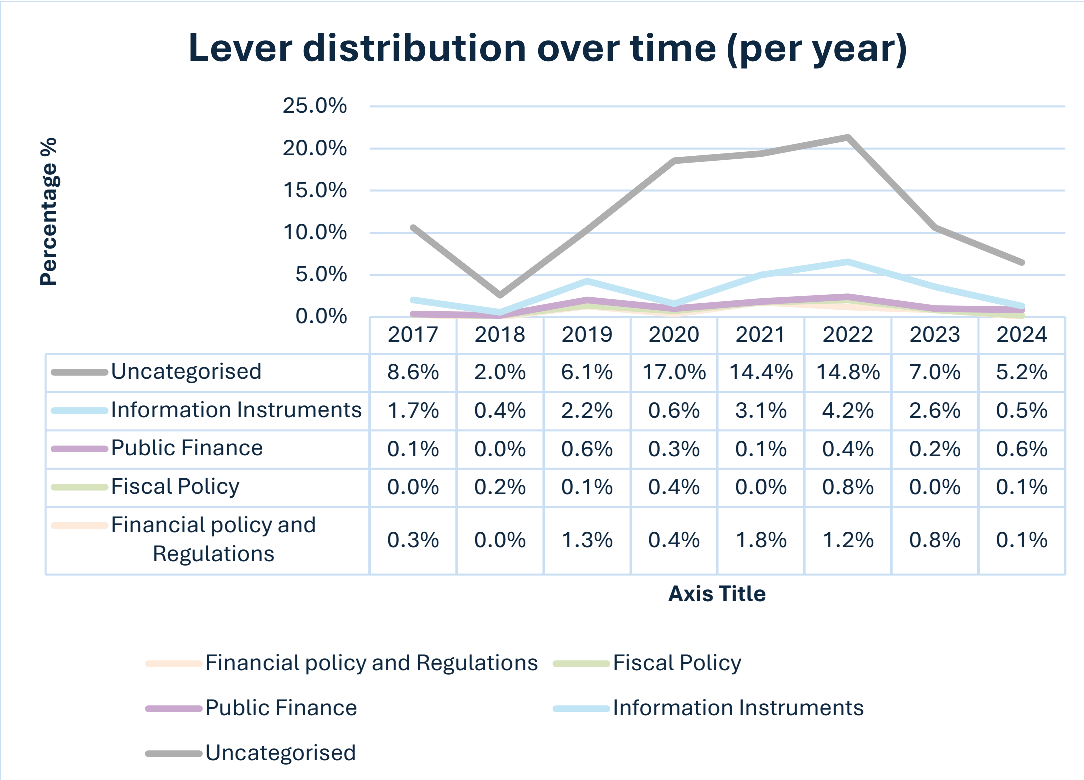
Finally, the uncategorised lever, at 75%, refers to those RP activities which do not fall into any of the four Whitley Levers. These activities may not directly align with the framework proposed by Whitley (2018), either because their objectives are too general, their outputs are not directly linked to operationalising Art. 2.1(c) or their scope is outside the defined levers. For example, activities such as *"A systematic country coordination mechanism, led by NDA/NFP, is established and operationalised. Manual/guidelines developed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders"* fell outside the defined levers. While some of these activities may contribute (indirectly) to overall climate finance, their link with Art. 2.1(c) remains ambiguous within the current framework. For example, *"Knowledge on GCF and climate finance priorities strengthened."*

Figure 6: Lever distribution (%)



The distribution of lever by year was also evaluated (see Figure 7: Lever distribution per year (%)) to understand how the levers were utilised over the eight years (2017-2024), for instance, to identify any potential shifts in the use of the four levers.

Figure 7: Lever distribution per year(%)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Uncategorised	8.6%	2.0%	6.1%	17.0%	14.4%	14.8%	7.0%	5.2%
Information Instruments	1.7%	0.4%	2.2%	0.6%	3.1%	4.2%	2.6%	0.5%
Public Finance	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
Fiscal Policy	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Financial policy and Regulations	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%

In Figure 7 above, the uncategorised activities constitute the majority of the lever distribution from 2017 to 2024, peaking at 20% around 2020-2022. Uncategorised activities are activities that did not align with any of the Whitley levers. This potentially shows that most of the activities in the RPs analysed do not align with 2.1 (c) as expressed by the Whitley levers.

Among the categorised activities (aligned with the Whitley levers), those targeting information instruments were predominant in readiness proposals throughout the years, with a notable peak in 2022 (4.2%). This peak may correspond with global trends in disclosures and the adoption of taxonomies. Financial policies and regulations, Fiscal Policy, and Public Finance were less frequently used. The utilisation of the three levers (Financial policies and regulations, Fiscal Policy, and Public Finance) remained minimal, below 2% throughout the entire period (2017-2024). It is worth acknowledging that the contribution of the levers may have increased in 2024; however, the analysis for this year is based on a limited sample of only 70 activities, potentially limiting the generalisability of the paper's findings.

Table 3: Whitley levers by World Bank country income level classification (2022)11

World Bank country classification by income level	Financial Policies & Regulations	Public Finance	Fiscal Policy	Information Instruments	Total Whitley lever activities by Income Group	Total Readiness Proposal Activities by Income Group	Total % Whitley lever activities by Income Group
Low-Income	1	1	0	15	17	78	21.70%
Lower-middle Income	21	14	13	59	107	427	25%
Upper-middle Income	27	7	2	59	95	342	27.80%
High-Income	14	3	2	31	50	236	21.20%
Total (across all income groups)	**63**	**25**	**17**	**164**	**269**	**1083**	**24.80%**

Analysing the distribution of Whitley levers across World Bank income-level classifications, it was observed that the total 1083 readiness activities were distributed as follows: 78 activities were classified for low-income countries, 427 activities for lower-middle income countries, 342 activities for upper-middle income countries and 236 activities were classified for high-income countries. Lower-middle-income countries accounted for the highest number of activities.

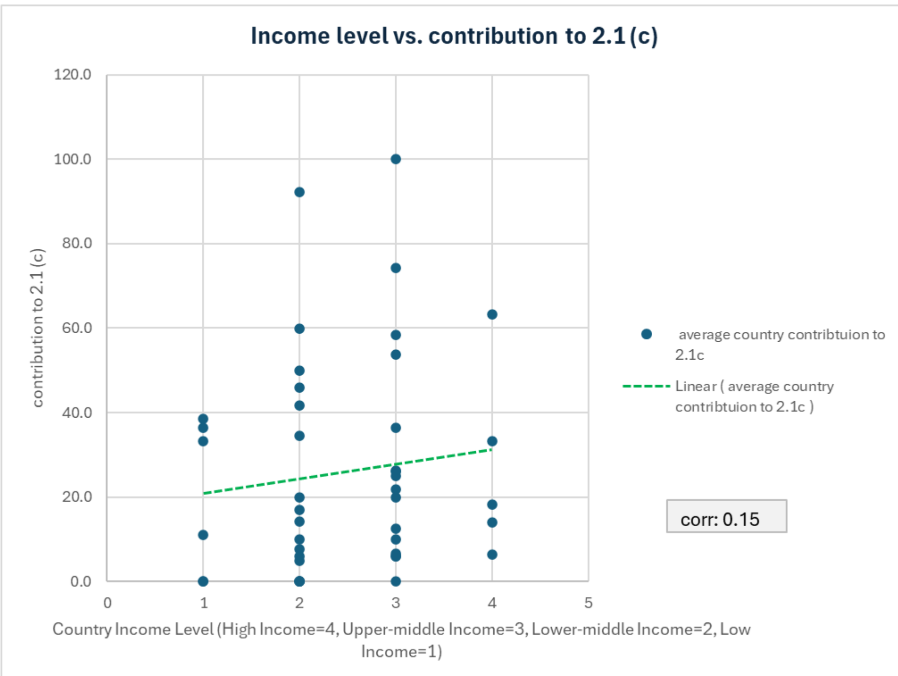
Out of the 1083 readiness activities, only 269 (24.8%) align with the four Whitley levers. The data shows that across all World Bank country classification groups, the highest number of Whitley-related activities is in middle-income countries, particularly the upper-middle income countries at 27.8%. Within the 27.8%, the financial policies and regulations lever is the most frequently occurring. It was observed that Whitley-related activities are equally distributed across each income group, however, readiness activities within assessed RPs predominantly focus on lever 4 (information instruments) across all country income categories, i.e., 164 out of 269 Whitley-related activities (see Table 3). This trend suggests countries´ emphasis on softer interventions, aimed at influencing policy, such as knowledge sharing and capacity building.

As a percentage of the total number of lever usage, low-income countries exhibit a notable reliance on information instruments, which account for 88.2% of their activities. This reliance may be due to the limited institutional capacity or varying mandates to implement fiscal measures and the underdevelopment of financial systems required to deploy financial policies. Similarly, the application of financial policies and regulations is limited in low-income countries where governments have limited fiscal headroom,

[11] World Bank Group country classifications by income level for FY24 (July 1, 2023- June 30, 2024)

underdeveloped financial sectors, or insufficient financial depth (Feyertag, Watson, and Ryfisch 2023). In contrast, middle-income countries, particularly those in the LAC region, benefit from relatively strong institutions and a dynamic private sector, facilitating a broader use of financial and regulatory levers.[12] Overall, low-income countries exhibit the lowest emphasis on any of the four lever-oriented activities, while lower-middle-income countries demonstrate the highest engagement, with a balanced distribution across the levers. Furthermore, despite the use of public finance and fiscal policy levers remaining consistently low across all income levels, lower-middle-income countries represent the highest contribution.

Figure 9: Art. 2.1 (c) Lever contribution by country income level



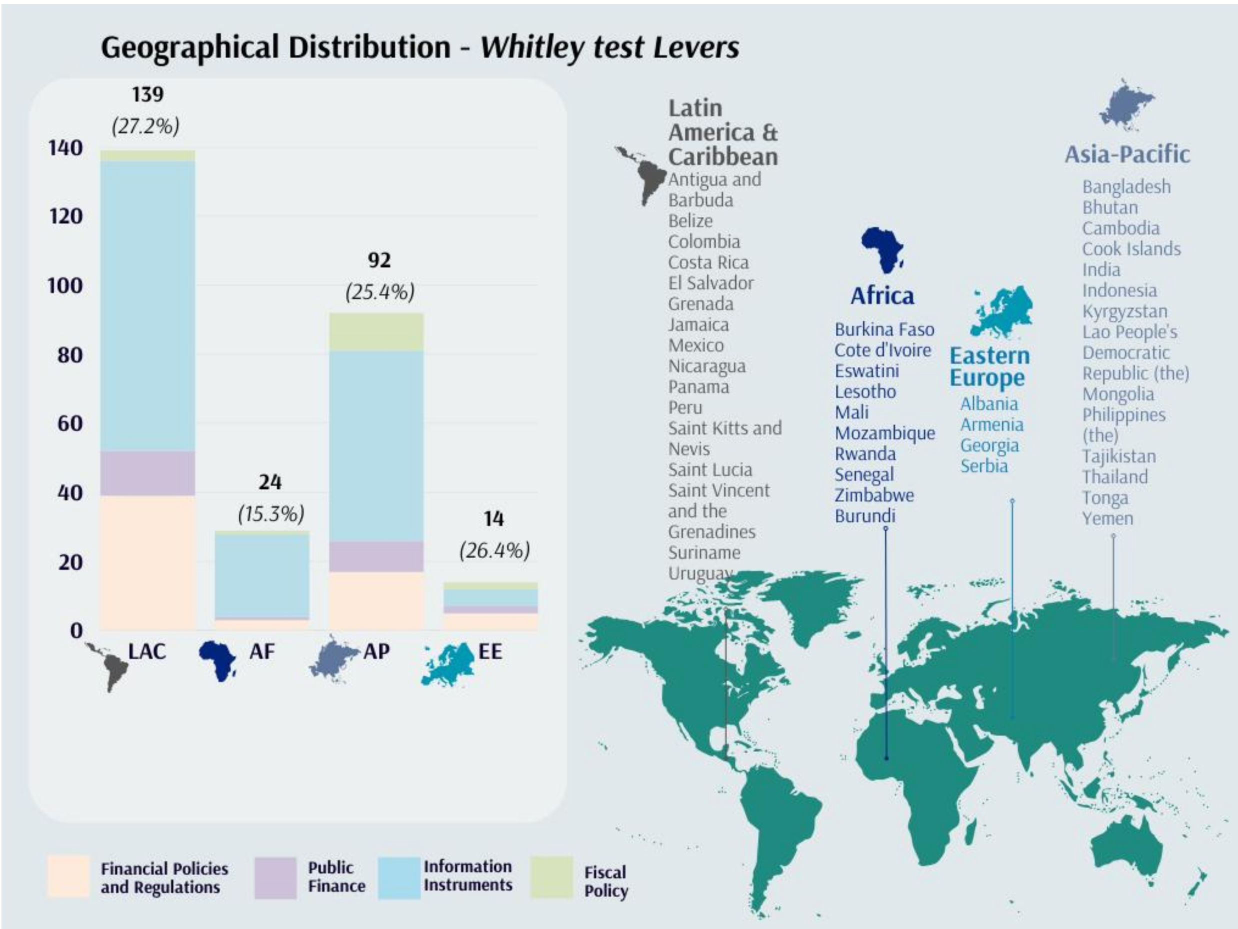
A scatter plot was used to visualise the relationship between country income levels and a quantitative measure of each country's average contribution to the Art. 2.1 (c) target from the sample (Figure 9). The analysis revealed a *weak positive correlation* (0.15) between country income level and Art. 2.1(c) contribution, indicating a slight tendency for higher income countries to contribute more to Art. 2.1 (c) (as depicted by the trend line). Countries are distributed above and below the trend line, indicating variation in contributions to Art. 2.1(c), which cannot solely be attributed to country income levels. A few outliers (e.g., Armenia, Costa Rica, and Cambodia) may reflect other circumstances, such as country priorities and policy

[12] See Green Climate Fund. Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment (LORTA) 2024: Final Report. Independent Evaluation Unit, 2024, https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/lac2024-final-report_0.pdf.

frameworks that influence project design that targets aligning financial flows or greening the financial sector.

Finally, the RPs were sorted according to region based on GCF's categorisations and broke them down by levers (see Figure 10: Geographical Distribution of RPs.)

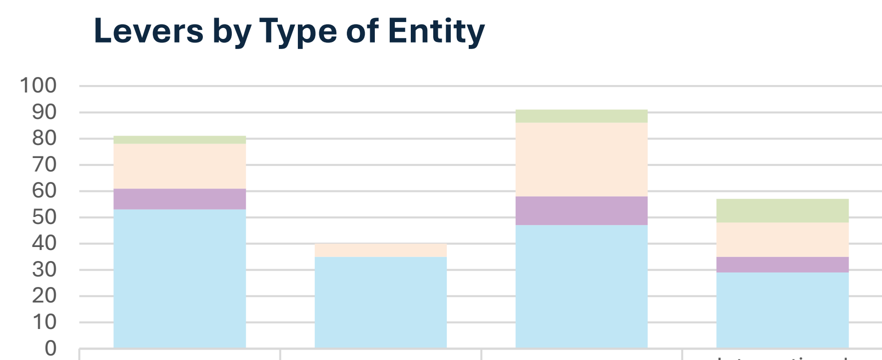
Figure 10: Geographical Distribution of RPs



Note: Values in brackets indicate the relative percentage of Whitley-related activities compared to the total number of activities for each region. Source: Own Illustration, created by the authors using Canva,

The analysis of the sample of RPs reveals a significant disparity in the implementation of Art. 2.1 (c)-related activities across regions. The LAC region exhibits the highest number of Whitley test lever-related activities, with 139 from 18 RPs. This is followed by AP, which has 92 activities from 21 RPs. The AF region had 24 activities from 10 RPs, while the EE region lagged with 14 activities from 4 RPs. This disparity may be attributed to LAC having the highest number of approved and disbursed readiness grants among the regions. Information instruments dominate the volume of activities on Art. 2.1(c) implementation, representing at least half of all activities across each region. Activities in LAC are heavily skewed towards financial policies and regulations (39%), reflecting the region's growing interest in sustainable taxonomy development. Similarly, Asia demonstrates a significant focus on financial policies and regulation activities, though at a more moderate level (17%), addressing the countries' financial ecosystems, private sector engagement and capital mobilisation through frameworks and implementation plans.

Figure 11: Levers categorised by type of entity



	Direct National	Direct Regional	International AE	International Partner (GGGI)
Sum of Fiscal Policy	3	0	5	9
Sum of Financial Policies & Regulations	17	5	28	13
Sum of Public Finance	8	0	11	6
Sum of Information Instruments	53	35	47	29

Figure 11 illustrates the distribution of Whitley levers by various GCF-accredited entities in the paper's sample. Direct Access Entities (DAEs) at the national level demonstrate the highest implementation of information instruments (n=53). This predominance may suggest a robust institutional capacity for knowledge dissemination at the national level. International Access Entities (IAEs) show a more balanced use of the four levers with a strong emphasis on financial policies and regulations (n=28) and a substantial deployment of public finance mechanisms (n=11).

Regional Direct Access Entities (DAE) exhibit limited use of levers across the spectrum, with their activities primarily concentrated in information instruments (n=35) and minimal involvement in financial policies and regulations (n=5) and no activities linked to Fiscal Policy or Public Finance. This may reflect a lack of decision-making power over public spending and their role as facilitators of information and knowledge exchange rather than as direct implementers of fiscal or financial policy measures.

The International Delivery Partner (GGGI)[13] also presents a relatively balanced distribution across all levers. It represents the highest implementation of fiscal policy measures (n=9) among all entity types, resulting from GGGI's delivery model as both a technical and policy advisory in green growth.

[13] GGGI is not a GCF Accredited Entity and it is responsible for proposing and implementing climate finance projects approved by the GCF Board. However, GCF and GGGI have established a strategic partnership to strengthen the capacities of developing countries in addressing the unprecedented challenges of climate change.

In addition to the analysis and findings provided in this paper, a Microsoft Power BI dashboard (Annexe-IV, Figure 12) has been developed to explore the dataset in more granular detail. This dashboard offers flexibility in customising pivot tables and filters for analysis and visualisation of the four activity levers and various components of the RP data. For example, using this tool, multiple criteria can be applied simultaneously such as Country, Delivery/ Implementing Partner, Type of Entity, GCF Region, Year, any or all of the Whitley Levers, Project Volume (Requested in $), Implementation duration (Months) and the World Bank Group country classifications by income level.

This dashboard is also designed to accommodate future data updates, to ensure adaptability and scalability in data representation and analysis for decision making. To ensure controlled access and modifications, access to the RP data within the Power BI dashboard can be provided by the Frankfurt School. This access grant extends to the semantic model, the dashboard itself, and the underlying data source.

5. Limitations

Some limitations of the study involve template differences in the Readiness proposals, which made it challenging to categorise log frame activities to specific objectives to ensure consistency. For instance, the Bangladesh proposal on *"Upscaling regulatory landscape of Green Banking for Shariah Based Banks and Financial Institutions in Bangladesh"* precedes 2020 and thus, its objectives did not adhere to the new GCF's template and Readiness Result Management Framework (RRMF). Therefore, although the report attempts to derive general trends regarding the RP operationalisation of Art. 2.1(c), template differences hinder a deeper analysis of objectives and patterns across countries and years.

Additionally, the report focuses exclusively on English-language literature and reports on Art. 2.1(c), which could limit the breadth of interpretation and understanding of the Article and its operationalisation across different regional contexts.

Another key limitation of this study is the assumption of an equal distribution of funds across all activities within each Readiness Proposal (RP). It was presumed in the study that each activity receives the same level of funding as others within the same RP. However, in practice, certain activities, particularly those related to Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement may receive a higher or lower share of funding. However, a detailed analysis of funding allocation among specific activities was beyond the scope of the paper's investigation.

In addition, the study's reliance on a limited keyword set may have introduced sampling bias, resulting in a disproportionate representation of Readiness Proposals from Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Asia-Pacific (AP) regions, while capturing minimal RPs from Eastern Europe (EE = 4). This limitation may have potentially led to the underrepresentation of African and Eastern European regions in the paper's analysis. A more comprehensive keyword selection strategy, deliberately targeting greater regional diversity, would likely produce a more balanced sample and potentially yield different distributional patterns across regions.

Finally, the vagueness of the language in Art. 2.1(c) and its multiple interpretations have made it challenging to maintain consistency when assessing its application across different national contexts. While Whitley's framework provides a solid foundation to categorise operationalising Art. 2.1(c), the levers were not clear-cut but rather subjective and context-specific, thus, some of the activities within the RPs could fit more than one lever category. Similarly, it was difficult to distinguish fiscal policy from public finance, as many fiscal mechanisms simultaneously generate revenue for public spending (Feyertag, Watson, and Ryfisch 2023). This overlap made it difficult to classify activities and draw definitive conclusions on which lever was the most represented among countries. Given the several ways the Art. 2.1(c) can be interpreted, especially in a GCF context where there is no clear mandate or guidance to address it, other ways of evaluating its operationalisation may exist.

6. Possible Implications

The findings mentioned in the previous section provide an initial perspective on the success of GCF in advancing the implementation of Art. 2.1(c).

One key finding is the regional disparity in the implementation of activities related to Art. 2.1(c), with the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region exhibiting the highest number of activities aligned with the Whitley test levers, followed by the Asia-Pacific (AP) and African (AF) regions. In contrast, Eastern Europe (EE) demonstrated fewer activities aligned with these levers within its Readiness Proposals (RPs).

Furthermore, information instruments dominated the activities related to the implementation of Art. 2.1(c), accounting for at least half of all activities across each region. This is especially evident among low-income countries, with information instruments constituting 88.2% of their activities.

Direct Access Entities (DAEs) at the national level demonstrated the highest implementation of information instruments, while International Access Entities (IAEs) showed a more balanced use of the four levers with a strong emphasis on financial policies and regulations. Regional Direct Access Entities (DAE) exhibited limited use of levers across the spectrum, with their activities primarily concentrated on information instruments and no activities linked to Fiscal Policy or Public Finance.

Despite the absence of a formal mandate and the overall lack of conceptual clarity in defining Article 2.1(c), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as a mechanism under the UNFCCC, reflects certain aspects of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement in its Readiness Programmes (RPs). The analysis identifies several entry points for integrating Article 2.1(c)-related aspects into GCF RPs. Against this backdrop, potential implications were outlined, which, based on the findings, should be interpreted as suggestions for further discussion. These suggestions aim to enhance the consistency of financial flows within the GCF context and beyond.

- **Strengthening analysis:** The analysis in this paper is an attempt to create a better understanding of Art. 2.1 (c) implementation in the context of the GCF. The analysis primarily examined the RP funding window, analysing planned activities across a selected sample of RP and incorporating various dimensions such as country, regional, and Accredited Entity considerations. To strengthen future analyses, **it is** recommended to expand the analytical parameters and include project classification (private versus public sector initiatives), sectoral implementation scope, project scale, investment focus (adaptation, mitigation, or cross-cutting approaches), and geographical coverage (local, national, and regional levels). Additionally, it is recommended to both deepen the research through an expanded proposal sample and widen its scope to include other GCF funding windows, such as Funding Proposals and the Simplified Approval Process (SAP). The current ex-ante approach could be enhanced through continuous performance assessment of ongoing project activities, complemented by ex-post evaluations examining outputs, outcomes, and impacts within the projects' logical frameworks. Moreover, future analyses should incorporate budget allocation assessments for Art. 2.1(c)-related measures, providing a more comprehensive understanding of resource distribution and utilisation.
- **Improve RP templates and logical pathways:** Changes and updates to the RP templates by GCF after 2020 were observed, which led to variations in how RP templates were completed, making it difficult to establish a clear logical path and a causal link between the project's objectives and

outcomes. It is recommended that the GCF adopt and maintain consistent and standardised RP templates over extended periods to ensure comparability and measurement of project activities, deliverables, and outcomes. A standardised approach would enable more accurate trend analysis and impact assessment across different RPs, better demonstrate how countries are leveraging the Readiness Programme to operationalise Art. 2.1(c) and help identify capacity gaps at national and regional levels. Additionally, it would improve the programme's overall effectiveness by promoting the development of more targeted RPs that can support countries in building an enabling environment for sustainable finance.

Another potential improvement identified from the analysis conducted in this paper is to consider whether the RP templates sufficiently address Art. 2.1(c) within their structure. To facilitate analysis, a scoring system could be implemented[14]:

1) A score of "0" if there is no inclusion of Art. 2.1(c) in the RP
2) A score of "1" if the RP addresses some indirect or partial addressing of Art. 2.1(c)
3) A score of "2" if the RP directly addresses Art. 2.1(c).

This marker system could provide a consistent way to assess the RP's approach to Art. 2.1(c). Alternatively, a more structured approach could involve incorporating a dedicated chapter in the RP on Art. 2.1(c), specifically how the RP addresses elements of Art. 2.1(c). This addition would minimise ambiguity and improve clarity in interpretation.

Lastly, during the data extraction and cleaning phase, it was observed that about 15 out of 53 RPs did not consistently follow the logical structure or pathways of the GCF RP template, leading to missing and incomplete information as well as weak links between the RP's objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities and deliverables. To improve quality, it is recommended to enhance quality assurance measures by:

1) Providing clear guidance for Access Entities on completing the RP
2) Conducting thorough RP reviews to ensure coherence before the RP is finalised.

- **Develop a standardised impact assessment framework** and **toolkit for RPs,** including defined metrics and indicators for Art. 2.1(c) activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts to allow for more effective and transparent operationalisation of Art. 2.1 (c). This approach would ensure consistent and comprehensive documentation of progress and outcomes related to the Art. 2.1 (c) operationalisation.
- **Adopt a staged approach to Readiness Programme support:** Analysis reveals that while information-based instruments are prevalent across all income categories, there is a discernible pattern in the maturity of policy implementation. Generally, countries progress from basic information requirements to more advanced policy mechanisms, such as financial instruments. To support this progression, the GCF Readiness Programme could provide specialised expertise to support the allocation of funding for more sophisticated interventions. This research indicates that middle-income countries demonstrate the highest utilisation of advanced policy mechanisms, particularly in financial policies, regulations, and fiscal instruments. Based on this finding, it is recommended that the GCF adopt a **staged approach** to RP support that **aligns with countries' evolving climate finance maturity to build long-term capacity**. Additionally, the GCF could

[14] Similar to how GIZ assigns each of its projects a Gender Marker of GG0, GG1, or GG2, using the OECD DAC Policy Marker system, with the GG marker indicating to what level a project aims to promote gender equality.

explore ways to assist developing countries on their development paths, particularly low-income countries, as they transition from basic information instruments and general awareness of climate finance to implementing financial policies and regulations that address their specific contexts and climate ambitions.

- **Enhancing development cooperation and regional engagement:** The GCF considers strengthening its regional presence, given the varying needs of the regions. Regardless of the different models of regionalisation under discussion, GCF could designate regional representatives to better understand and address the unique national / regional challenges, e.g., provide context-specific technical assistance for readiness proposal development, monitor project implementation, and develop direct partnerships with local private sector entities. This would ensure more effective implementation of the Readiness programme including Art. 2.1(c) related activities. Moreover, to enhance understanding and operationalising Art. 2.1(c), the GCF could develop **specialised training modules** for country representatives and decision-makers, conduct research on effective approaches to aligning financial flows with climate-resilient development, and provide policy advisory services supporting countries integrating the principles of Art. 2.1(c) into their financial systems and investment frameworks. In addition, the GCF and its Readiness Programme need to strategically align both bilateral and multilateral donor approaches within international financial and technical development cooperation to maximise effectiveness, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure complementarity across development initiatives.
- **Political agenda setting at GCF board level:** Given the increased focus on implementing Art. 2.1(c), it is essential to formally consider this at the GCF Board level, particularly in light of the Readiness Strategy adopted at Board Meeting 37 (B.37) and advocating for identified findings and respective possible implications in this report to inform policy development and resource allocation.

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8. Annexe

Annexe I: Whitley Test Pointers

Table 4:Summary of Whitley levers and colour codes

Financial Policies and Regulations: i) Creation of regulatory frameworks with strong enforcement mechanisms to signal the direction of the economy towards climate-compatible investment. ii) Implementation of coherent, long-term frameworks, including binding financial policies and regulations, to increase investment certainty and mitigate risks. iii) Development of climate change laws worldwide, for example, the UK made a law called the Climate Change Act, which sets goals for reducing emissions. iv) Specific financial-sector policies and regulations targeted at shifting finance towards low-emission and climate-resilient development. v) Clear and consistent signals from the government about their commitment to climate-friendly investment. vi) The presence of legal frameworks that set long-term goals for reducing emissions and encourage investment in sustainable projects.
Fiscal Policy Levers: i) Utilisation of fiscal policy tools to influence/guide private investment decisions and consumer behaviour towards low-carbon, climate-resilient activities. ii) Implementation of energy taxes, carbon pricing schemes, and green procurement to reduce the cost of capital for sustainable investments. iii) Support Green Projects: Redirecting existing incentives and subsidies away from unsustainable activities such as fossil fuel subsidies and deforestation incentives + implementation of incentives and subsidies that encourage the adoption of renewable energy and other sustainable practices. iv) Allocation of public revenues raised through fiscal policy to support climate-compatible investments and reduce expenditures on climate-unfriendly activities. v) Phasing out of subsidies and incentives that support activities harmful to the environment, such as fossil fuel extraction or deforestation. vi) Allocation of public funds to support research and development of clean technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure.
Public Finance: i) Deployment of public funding from government-owned financial institutions and funds to lower the cost or risk-taking of capital for climate-compatible investment. ii) Offer loans, grants, or insurance to support research, innovation, or projects that help communities adapt to climate change, utilise public finance & technical assistance to build capacity in financial institutions and develop pipelines of investable climate projects. iii) Establishment of specialised funds or financial institutions dedicated to financing climate-friendly projects. iv) Collaboration with international organisations to access funding for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. v) Integration of climate considerations into the investment decisions of public financial institutions.
Information Instruments: i. Utilization of learning platforms, industry associations, and reporting initiatives to raise awareness, promote learning, and stimulate product and business development in climate-compatible investment. ii. Establishment of voluntary standards and reporting frameworks, such as green bond and climate bond standards, to facilitate regulatory procedures and gain recognition from investors. iii. Introduction of benchmarks/standards/guidelines to compare the carbon footprint of investments, enhancing transparency and enabling investors to make informed decisions. iv. Documentation of voluntary activities by state and non-state actors under UNFCCC frameworks, enhancing transparency and accountability in climate finance efforts. v. Availability of data and information on the environmental impact of different investments. vi. Participation in industry-wide initiatives for standardisation and transparency in reporting environmental performance. vii. Engagement with stakeholders, including businesses, investors, and civil society, to promote awareness and understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Annexe II: Keyword selection

Table 5: Keyword List and (Sub-) categories

	Government Tools						
Keywords	**Financial Pol. & Reg.**	**Fiscal Policy**	**Public Finance**	**Information Instr.**	**No. RP hit in GCF Data Library**	**No. RPs after first screening with the Exclusion criteria (multi-country, multi-phase, and Cancelled)**	**Final No. RPs for analysis (after further exclusion of RPs in legal processing, legal agreement)**
Article 2.1c**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
awareness*				Yes	1	1	0
bank*		Yes			24	23	14
bond*		Yes	Yes		1	0	0
cap* * trad*		Yes			0	0	0
capita*		Yes			3	3	0
carbo* pric*		Yes			0	0	0
centr* bank*	Yes	Yes	Yes		1	1	0
civil societ*				Yes	3	2	0
commitment*					5	5	0
cross-secto*	Yes	Yes			0	0	0
cycle*					1	1	0
debentur*		Yes			0	0	0
debt*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
design	Yes				0	0	0
disclos*	Yes				0	0	0
divest*		Yes			0	0	0
education*				Yes	0	0	0
enabl* env*	Yes				1	1	0
equit*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
ETS**		Yes			2	1	0

evaluat*					7	7	0
fiducia*		Yes			3	3	0
fin* insti*					2	2	0
fin* marke*	Yes	Yes			0	0	0
financ* flow*					3	3	3
financ* mech*		Yes			1	1	1
financ* sect*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0	0
fisca*					8	8	7
formulati*	Yes				10	10	0
funding*		Yes	Yes		5	5	0
grant*		Yes	Yes		5		0
guarantee*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
implementation*					71	67	0
instrument*		Yes	Yes		1	1	0
insuranc*		Yes			1	1	1
inter* support*			Yes		0	0	0
invest* plan*	Yes				11	10	0
investor*					0	0	0
levy*		Yes			0	0	0
linkage*					0	0	0
loan*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
market* mechan*		Yes			0	0	0
mobilisation*/Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	2
NDC*					24	23	0
pathway*/Pathways					5	5	3
physic* risk*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
Polluter-pays pr*	Yes	Yes			0	0	0
pric* sig*		Yes			0	0	0
privat* financ*					0	0	0
privat* sector*					26	26	21

public fin*			Yes		0	0	0
regulator*	Yes				9	9	0
reporting*					5	4	3
scenario analy*					0	0	0
signal*		Yes			0	0	0
stakeholder*				Yes	13	13	0
strand* asset*					0	0	0
subsid*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
tariff*		Yes			0	0	0
tax*		Yes			1	1	0
taxonom*		Yes			1	1	1
tracking*					0	0	0
transformation*					4	4	0
transit* risk*		Yes	Yes		0	0	0
Green Finance/ing					8	5	4
TOTAL					**273**	**252**	**60**

Note: Keyword categories adapted from *Pauw wt. al. (2021) Financing low-carbon and climate-resilient development: Do countries integrate Art. 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement in their Long-Term Strategies?*

Annexe III: Sample of Readiness Proposals

Table 6: Selected portfolio for analysis

Keyword	Ref #	Activity	Project Title	Country	Delivery Partner	Region	SIDS	LDCs	NAP	Status	Approved Date	Financing
bank*												
	MNG-RS-001	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Establishing and strengthening National Designated Authority (NDA) and Focal Point (NFP), and Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes	Mongolia	XacBank	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	Oct 22, 2015	300000
	MNG-RS-006	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Mongolia: Strengthening the country coordination and engagement with the Fund and aligning the development of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution and revision of Country Program with SDGs	Mongolia	XacBank	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	Dec 18, 2019	300000
	MNG-RS-007	Strategic Framework (SF)	Energy Savings Insurance Model Development	Mongolia	XacBank	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	Dec 24, 2019	296300
	BGD-RS-004	Strategic Framework (SF)	Up scaling regulatory landscape of Green Banking for Shariah Based Banks and Financial Institutions in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	BangladeshBank	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	14-Jun-19	700000
	PwC	Support for direct access entities (ES)	Support for accreditation gap assessment and action plan for the Rwanda Development Bank	Rwanda	PwC_GBR	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	Feb 23, 2021	33415
	PHL-RS-005		Climate Resilient Recovery Readiness Support in the Philippines	Philippines (the)	Landbank	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	Jun 29, 2021	220942
	ESSG Pre-accreditation support (roster firms)	Support for direct access entities (ES)	Pre-accreditation support to Dos-Credobank to build institutional ESS and Gender capacities	Kyrgyzstan	Agrer_BEL	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	Dec 21, 2021	60200
	ZWE-RS-004		Green Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	FBC Bank	AF	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	Feb 28, 2022	299992
	THA-RS-009		Readiness Support for the Accreditation of Kasikornbank, Updating of Thailands Country Programme, Development of Climate Finance Strategy, and Design of Blended Circular Economy Financing Facility	Thailand	GGGI	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	Jul 4, 2022	550000
	DAE-RS-002		Readiness Support for the Implementation of the IRMF forSmall Scale Industries Development Bank of India SIDBI		SIDBI		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	Nov 22, 2022	199973
	SWZ-RS-008	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Strengthening National Fiduciary Capacity for GCF Accreditation of Eswatini Environment Authority and Eswatini Bank	Eswatini	FAO	AF	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	Mar 27, 2024	671424
financ* flow*												
	CRI-RS-003		Aligning financial flows of the financial sector in Costa Rica with the Paris	Costa Rica	UNEP	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	19-Aug-22	627331

			Agreement climate change goals									
	PAN-RS-003		Aligning financial flows of the Panamanian financial sector with the Paris agreement climate change goals	Panama	UNEP	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	25-Aug-22	1396130
	URY-RS-010		Aligning and increasing public and private financial flows towards Uruguay climate commitments and priorities	Uruguay	UNDP	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	20-Feb-24	999952
financ* mech*												
	MEX-RS-003		Enhancing Subnational Climate Finance via Direct Access Entities, Innovative Financial Mechanisms and High-Quality Concept Notes in Mexico	Mexico	GGGI	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	11-Jan-23	164233.57
fisca*												
	IDN-RS-001	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Strengthen the NDA and Indonesia's engagement with the GCF	Indonesia	GGGI	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	6-May-18	852322
	IDN-RS-002	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Readiness support for strategic climate finance in Indonesia	Indonesia	GGGI	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	25-Dec-19	998258
	BTN-RS-004	Strategic Framework (SF)	Strengthening REDD+ and watershed management in Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan, Department of Macro-fiscal and Development Finance (DMDF), Ministry of Finance	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	7-Aug-20	595000
	IDN-RS-003	Adaptation Planning	Accelerating Climate Change Adaptation Investment Planning to Enhance Resilience in Indonesia	Indonesia	UNDP	AP	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	Disbursed	5-Oct-21	3000000
insuranc*												
	SLV-RS-004		Preparatory support for the development of instruments to facilitate the restoration of ecosystems and agroecosystems through the implementation of mixed environmental incentives for climate resilience in El Salvador.	El Salvador	IUCN	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	21-Mar-24	499707
mobilisation*/Mobilization												
	VCT-RS-004		Capacity Building to support Institutional Strengthening, Planning, and Programming to enable increased Climate Finance mobilization for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CCCCC	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	25-Feb-22	700000
	MOZ-RS-003	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Strengthening institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms for accelerating and scaling up the mobilization of climate finance in Mozambique	Mozambique	Enabel	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	30-Mar-23	999763
pathway*/Pathways												
	LCA-RS-002		Enhancing Saint Lucia's capacity, institutions and strategic frameworks to	Saint Lucia	CCCCC	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	3-Dec-20	662065

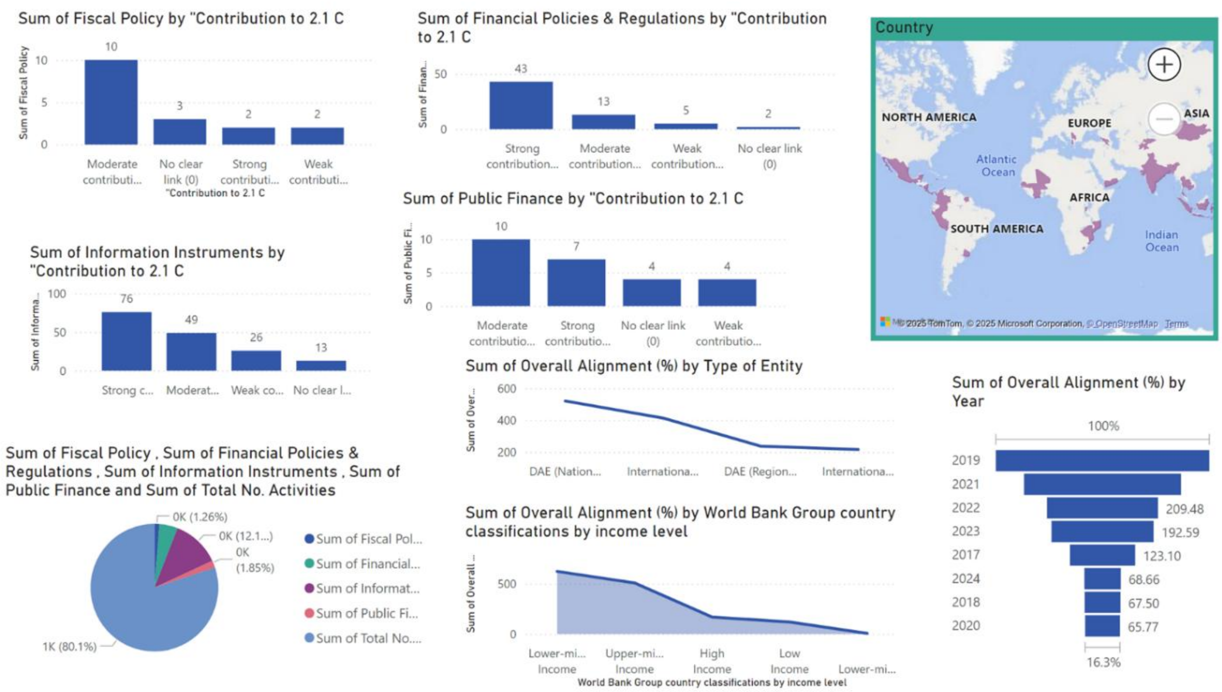
			access climate finance for low-emission climate resilient pathways									
	ATG-RS-005		Multi-year strategic Readiness for Antigua and Barbuda: Supporting Antigua and Barbudas NDCs implementation towards a transformation to Climate Resilient and Low-Emission Development Pathway 2021-2023	Antigua and Barbuda	DOE_ATG	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	25-Oct-21	2836551
	GEO-RS-003	Strategic Framework (SF)	Strategic Readiness to support the Updated NDC and its Climate Action for Georgia: Transforming Agriculture Sector through Low-Emissions and Climate-Resilient Pathways	Georgia	FAO	EE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	27-Dec-22	447456
privat* sector*												
	JAM-RS-002	Support for direct access entities (ES)	Mobilizing Private Sector to Support Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Development In Jamaica and other CARICOM States	Jamaica	Jamaica	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	31-Aug-17	582000
	LAO-RS-004	Strategic Framework (SF)	Incentive mechanisms for private sector engagement under REDD+ in the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	FAO	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	28-Mar-18	348975
	BLZ-RS-004	Strategic Framework (SF)	Readiness Support for Strengthening Belize Private Sector Access to Climate Finance	Belize	CDB	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	6-Dec-19	297537
	BFA-RS-003	Strategic Framework (SF)	Support for accreditation of direct access entities, pipeline development and private sector mobilization in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	GGGI	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	24-Dec-19	442728
	SEN-RS-004	Support for direct access entities (ES)	Developing a pipeline of climate smart and resilient projects involving the private sector, and further strengthening the NDA	Senegal	LBA	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	7-Feb-20	552547
	BGD-RS-006		Strengthening Bangladesh's NDA Secretariat, Enhancing Pipeline Implementation and Private Sector Engagement in Effective Climate Action	Bangladesh	FAO	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	3-Sep-20	999125
	SRB-RS-003	NDA Strengthening, including country programming (SP, NDA, CP)	Strengthening Serbia's capacities for strategic engagement of private sector into climate financing	Serbia	FAO	EE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	29-Sep-20	560357
	TJK-RS-003	Strategic Framework (SF)	Support the Republic of Tajikistan to strengthen its capacities for monitoring and evaluation of climate finance, identifying potential Direct Access Entities and engaging the private sector on climate change related investments with the Green Climate Fun	Tajikistan	FAO	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	15-Dec-20	687575
	TON-RS-006		Enabling Private Sector Access to Climate Finance toward Strengthening Climate Resilience Development in Tonga	Tonga	TDB Tonga	AP	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	28-Jan-21	302281
	GRD-RS-006	NDA Strengthening, including country	GPS-4-GCF – Getting Private Sector ready for Grenada's Climate Finance	Grenada	GDB	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	12-Nov-21	619820

		programming (SP, NDA, CP)											
	COK-RS-006		Scaling up green finance practices: A blueprint to break-through into a climate resilient Cook Islands as a catalyst to mobilize private sector engagement	Cook Islands	BCI	AP	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	31-Dec-21	417232
	LSO-RS-005		Enhancing Lesothos private sector readiness to promote cleantech innovation, entrepreneurship and investments for a clean energy transition	Lesotho	UNIDO	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	31-Dec-21	700000
	KNA-RS-004		Capacity Building to Facilitate Climate Resilience in Disaster Risk Management and Private Sector Access to Climate Financing in St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	CCCCC	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	25-Feb-22	999853
	NIC-RS-005		Strengthening the financial system in the Republic of Nicaragua to support priority investments of the public and private sectors to meet the NDC commitments	Nicaragua	CABEI	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	26-Feb-22	748282
	BDI-RS-003		Increasing Private Sector Involvement in the Transition towards a Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy in Burundi	Burundi	CSE	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	30-Mar-22	397740
	IDN-RS-004		Enhancing Indonesias Access to International Climate Finance and Private Sector Investments for Climate Actions	Indonesia	GGGI	AP	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	8-Sep-22	2504422
	MLI-RS-006		Readiness Support for Mobilizing Malis Private Sector Access to Climate Finance	Mali	Agence pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (AEDD), Mali	AF	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	12-Jan-23	535059
	LCA-RS-005	Adaptation Planning	Enhancing Saint Lucias National Adaptation Plan Process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement	Saint Lucia	IISD_CAN	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	Disbursed	9-Feb-23	1742759
	URY-RS-009		Enhancing capacities, information and tools in Uruguays public and private sector to increase private investment in climate change	Uruguay	CND	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	16-Feb-23	442146
	PER-RS-006		Strengthening capacities for NDC and NAP implementation in Peru improving private sector involvement, financial innovation and reporting	Peru	Profonanpe	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	22-Mar-23	598341
reporting *													
	SUR-RS-003		Strengthening of climate change finance planning processes to enable implementation, monitoring and reporting	Suriname	FAO	LAC	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	11-Feb-22	999996

			of climate actions in Suriname									
	ALB-RS-005		Climate Change Measurement, Reporting and Verification System of Albania: Emissions and Mitigation	Albania	URI	EE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	15-Jul-22	349476
	YEM-RS-005	Strategic Framework (SF)	Supporting Yemen to develop its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy LT-LEDS and Measurement, Reporting, and Verification MRV system for climate finance and support received	Yemen	UNDP	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Disbursed	27-Mar-24	945615
taxonom*												
	COL-RS-012		Advance the mobilization of climate finance in Colombias AFOLU sector through Direct Access Entity support and implementation of the countrys green taxonomy	Colombia	GGGI	LAC	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	11-Jan-24	300893
Green Finance/ Financing												
	LAO-RS-002	Strategic Framework (SF)	Readiness support to enhance green finance in the areas of green cities in Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	GGGI	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	9-Feb-18	476485
	KHM-RS-003	Strategic Framework (SF)	Readiness for Enhancing Access to Green Finance in Cambodia	Cambodia	MSP_KHM	AP	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	Closed	24-Dec-19	468246
	ARM-RS-003	Strategic Framework (SF)	Scaling up Green Finance practices in the Republic of Armenia	Armenia	ARMSWISSBANK_ARM	EE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Closed	43840	661864
	CIV-RS-006		Support for the Establishment of a National Green Financing Vehicle and Development of Green Building Minimum Compliance System and Direct access application in Cote dIvoire	Cote d'Ivoire	GGGI	AF	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Disbursed	30-Dec-21	440000

Annexe IV: Power BI Dashboard

Figure 12: Power BI dashboard with RP data



Note: Own Illustration, created by the authors using Microsoft Power BI.

Interner Gebrauch - Internal use