



GREEN
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Guide on Strategic Planning of Readiness Support

Countries

Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme:
Operational Modalities for the 2024-2027 Strategy

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I. Objective of the Guide

The objective of this guide is to assist National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and focal points in planning and requesting support in alignment with the [Readiness Strategy 2024-2027](#) for the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (the Readiness Programme). This strategy, which aligns with the broader GCF's [Strategic Plan 2024-2027](#), focuses on enhancing country ownership, programming capacities and direct access to GCF resources and broader climate finance.

The current document provides a set of guiding questions to help identify capacity gaps and Readiness needs in a strategic manner. This approach aims to address multiple capacity issues and foundational Readiness gaps through comprehensive planning, shifting from an incremental approach to a more holistic strategy and systems thinking over medium-term.

The questions are intended as illustrative examples and are not exhaustive. Countries are free to use them or consider other approaches that better suit their context when planning their requests for support.

II. Guiding Questions for Strategic Planning of Readiness Programme

The guiding questions are structured as 'Yes' or 'No'. A 'Yes' indicates that no gap or need exists. However, if a country answers 'No' to any question—or has a partial or unsatisfactory 'Yes, but'—it should consider incorporating that aspect into its Readiness support planning. Reviewing all guiding questions will help identify capacity-building needs and gaps, following an integrated, holistic planning approach.

The guiding questions are grouped to clarify how different support areas align with the Board-approved objectives and expected outcomes of the Readiness Programme. This strategic understanding is essential for effective planning from the start and for subsequent monitoring and reporting in line with the [Revised Readiness Results Management Framework](#) (RRMF).

The guiding questions are also framed against the 11 targeted results outlined in the broader GCF Strategic Plan (see Annex 1). To this end, it is advisable to start answering the guiding questions and developing the Country Outcome Logframe and identifying readiness needs from the viewpoint of country needs and project ideas/concept notes/funding projects prioritised by the country, considering how those will benefit if Readiness support was provided to build the capacity of NDAs, focal points and relevant stakeholders in planning and implementation of those. This approach helps countries allocate limited resources more effectively, aiming for tangible outcomes such as funded proposals from the GCF and other climate finance sources. The guide also provides examples of essential policies and regulations that can help attract investments from the GCF and other climate finance sources (see Annex 2).

Guiding Questions for Strategic Planning of Readiness Programme

Objectives	Outcomes	Guiding Questions If the answer to a guiding question is "No," the country may consider including the relevant aspect in their Readiness proposal
Objective 1: Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment	Outcome 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders ¹ to develop, advance and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Long-Term Strategy (LTS).	Capacity for Roles and Responsibilities and Policy Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the NDA/focal point have the capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS? Is the NDA or focal point able to set and implement policy requirements associated with developing and implementing NDCs, NAPs and LTS? Coordination Mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have stakeholders that are relevant and must be included in coordinating climate action been identified? Are there established coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders, such as NDC or NAP working groups? Does the NDA or focal point effectively engage with civil society organisations (CSOs), including women, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minority groups, to strengthen their capacities and to provide opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of NDCs, NAPs and LTS? Does the NDA or focal point effectively engage relevant stakeholders, including private sector, in developing, advancing and implementing NDCs, NAPs and LTS? Is there an effective mechanism for coordinating climate finance-related capacity-building efforts with multilateral development banks and climate funds in the country?
	Outcome 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.	Foundational support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has there been an assessment of what policy and regulatory requirements are needed to create the enabling environment for climate investments? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the Prerequisite Policies and Regulations section of this guide Strategic Frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the NDC/NAP/LTS current and updated? Is there clear evidence linking the NDC/NAP/LTS to climate change impacts? Do the NDCs, NAPs and LTS address gender equality, social inclusion² and equity in climate action? Investment Planning to Implement NDC/NAP/LTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have priority sectors and their mitigation and adaptation measures been clearly defined in NDC/NAP/LTS?

¹ Relevant country stakeholders may include ministries of finance, economy, and strategic planning, central banks, executing entities, national meteorological & hydrological services, universities, civil society organisations, and the private sector.

² Social inclusion typically focuses on integrating and supporting various marginalised or disadvantaged groups, including women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, ethnic and racial minorities, etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have financing needs been identified, such as for example assessments in the World Bank Group’s CCDR³? • Has mapping been done to identify and engage potential finance sources (including investment criteria)? • Are there tools, like climate investment planning & mobilization framework (GCF&NDC-P)⁴, to implement the NDC/NAP/LTS? <p>National Level Policies and Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a national framework with policies, strategies and plans addressing climate change and related risks? • Are the clear laws, policies, regulations and standards to support climate investment in priority areas identified in NDC/NAP/LTS? • Are there guidelines for integrating climate risks into development planning, and are these guidelines effectively applied? Are climate risks incorporated into fiscal planning? • Do key government and non-government actors have tools to consider climate change impacts and opportunities in planning and budgeting? <p>Sub-national Level Policies and Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, have NDC/NAP/LTS been developed for the sub-national level? • Are priorities at the sub-national level supported by clear, supportive laws, policies and regulations? <p>Private Sector Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the country produced a resilience investment plan to attract private sector actors? • Are there policies/instruments to encourage private sector engagement? • Have barriers to private sector climate investments been identified? • Are green taxonomies established? • Are there any policies, regulations or standards that mandate reporting on climate change impacts, such as carbon footprint? • Are climate risk and impact integrated into financial sector investment decisions and due diligence? • Is the financial architecture mature in handling climate risks, such as the green bond market and insurances? • Is there an enabling framework for public-private partnerships in green initiatives? • Are there policies that incentivise private sector engagement in green initiatives? • Have the current barriers to market entry for new businesses in the climate sector been identified? • Are there any specialised financial products available to support green businesses? • Are macroeconomic conditions and debt levels supportive of the development of a green bond market? • Are de-risking options available to incentivise private sector investment in priority sectors for both mitigation and adaptation? • Have trainings been conducted to build the capacity of key financial sector stakeholders? • Does a national committee or working group exist to facilitate sustainable finance initiatives? Are these committees or working groups supporting knowledge-sharing among financial institutions, regulators and ministries to promote green finance?
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³ Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/country-climate-development-reports>)

⁴ <https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/climate-investment-planning-and-mobilization-framework.pdf>

		Technology and Solutions Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a Technology Needs Assessment been conducted, including technology access and affordability? • Has a Technology Action Plan been prepared? Do commercial banks offer below-market-rate financing for climate-efficient technologies?
	Outcome 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.	Accreditation Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have suitable⁵ DAEs been identified or nominated by the country for priority areas in climate financing? • Have gap assessments been conducted to identify where candidates fall short of GCF's accreditation requirements (including accredited conditions) and GCF policies? • Are there action plans to address the identified gaps, including timelines and assigned responsibilities? Institutional Capacities of DAEs as Part of Accreditation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do nominated entities have the required systems, policies and processes in place for GCF accreditation, to effectively program with GCF? • Do DAEs have adequate institutional capacity to develop project ideas and concept notes in line with country climate change priorities?
Objective 2: Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets	Outcome 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.	Country Programme and Investment Prioritisation & Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country programme aligned with the country's NDC/NAP/LTS? • Does the country programme effectively guide climate finance investments? • Does it need updating according to updated climate finance frameworks such as NDC, NAP and LTS? • Have specific climate result areas and project ideas/concept notes/funding proposals been prioritised in the country programme for GCF investment and other sources of finance⁶? • Are there investment prioritisation and planning methodologies in place? • Do climate priorities in the Country Programme include actions to address gender equality and equity issues? • Are the concept notes developed with readiness support included in the Country Programme? Country Programming Dialogue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a programming dialogue conducted with the participation of NDA/focal point, GCF, Accredited Entities (AEs) and DAEs? • Is a programming dialogue conducted to mobilise and access the financial resources from GCF and potential finance sources⁷ other than GCF? • Have comparative advantages of GCF and potential finance sources other than GCF been identified?
	Outcome 2.2.	Leveraging Previous Readiness Support:

⁵ This includes DAEs that can effectively access climate finance on behalf of the country, deliver results in line with the country's priorities in NDC/NAP/LTS, and successfully programme with GCF.

⁶ It is useful to undertake mapping of potential climate finance sources, other than GCF, as outlined under the guiding questions for Investment Planning to Implement NDC/NAP/LTS under Outcome 1.2

⁷ Ibid.

	<p>Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have concept notes developed with GCF readiness support been advanced to GCF Board-approved funding proposals? • Have concept notes developed with GCF readiness support been advanced to funding proposals approved by other sources of climate finance? <p>Alignment with GCF Requirements and Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the identified or developed project ideas, concept notes, and funding proposals for GCF investment meet GCF's investment criteria? • Do the identified or developed project ideas, concept notes, and funding proposals for GCF investment align with GCF's targeted result areas⁸? • Do the identified or developed project ideas, concept notes and funding proposals for GCF investment align with GCF compliance policies, standards and safeguards, such as environmental and social considerations, gender policy and Indigenous People Policy? <p>Climate Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there sufficient data/information/knowledge and climate assessments for the development of project ideas, concept notes and funding proposals? • Is there a robust data-collection network to produce the necessary evidence to inform vulnerability and risk assessments? • Are subnational governments engaged in gathering and reporting data and information to the NDA for programming and investment decision-making purposes? • Do the developed project ideas, concept notes, and funding proposals for GCF investment clearly demonstrate how the projects/programmes will achieve relevant climate impacts and apply the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF)? <p>Prerequisite Policies and Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has there been an assessment of what policy and regulatory requirements are needed for a specific project idea, concept note or funding proposal? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Refer to the Prerequisite Policies and Regulations section of this guide for relevant planning <p>Stakeholder Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there processes in place to ensure stakeholder engagement in the development of concept notes and funding proposals? • Do these processes include consultations with local communities, women-led organisation, social inclusion groups, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders that contribute to decision-making during project preparation, implementation and evaluation? • Are there sufficient capacity, methodology and skills on the part of relevant stakeholders in contributing to climate finance project preparation, implementation and evaluation? <p>Programming through DAEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the country have high-quality concept notes from DAEs that are aligned with the GCF targeted results? • Does the country have Board-approved funding proposals from DAEs that are aligned with the GCF targeted results? • Does the country have funding projects from DAEs that are financed from climate finance sources other than GCF?
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⁸ GCF's targeted result areas are outlined in the [Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027](#), also referred to as USP-2.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do DAEs effectively engage all relevant stakeholders, including women, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities, to consider their needs and impacts in the planning of climate finance programmes and projects?
	<p>Outcome 2.3.</p> <p>NDA and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.</p>	<p>Capacity to Oversee Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the NDA and relevant agencies have the necessary capacity to oversee GCF-funded activities? Do DAEs have adequate capacities to manage the implementation of programmes and projects? Do the NDA, relevant agencies and, DAEs have the necessary capacity to undertake pilot projects and scale them up? Are there ongoing training and development programmes for NDA, relevant agencies and DAEs to enhance their capabilities in the oversight and management of GCF-funded projects? <p>Stakeholder Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the NDA or focal point have the required capacity to effectively engage all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of GCF-funded proposals? Do DAEs effectively engage all relevant stakeholders⁹, including women, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities, in the implementation of climate finance programmes and projects? Are CSOs and other relevant stakeholders included by NDAs and DAEs in the monitoring and evaluation of climate-related projects? <p>Financial Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there established protocols at NDAs and DAEs for financial management that ensure transparency, accountability and compliance with GCF requirements? Are financial audits conducted regularly, and are the findings used to enhance financial management practices, by NDAs and DAEs? <p>Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the NDAs, relevant agencies and DAEs have effective systems in place to oversee the implementation, monitoring and reporting of GCF-funded climate programmes and projects? Is there a system in place in the NDA and/or DAE to evaluate the impacts of funded activities? Is there a robust national Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in place to track and tag climate finance flows within the public financial management system? Are the results from the MRV system used to inform decision-making and improve programme implementation? Is there a clear process developed and used for programmes/projects adaptive management by NDAs and DAEs?
Objective 3:	Outcome 3.1.	<p>Knowledge Products¹⁰:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is climate-relevant information stored and shared at local, subnational and national levels?

⁹ Relevant country stakeholders may include ministries of finance, economy, and strategic planning, central banks, executing entities, national meteorological & hydrological services, universities, civil society organisations, and the private sector.

¹⁰ A knowledge product is an information resource designed to help users make informed decisions and take effective actions. It typically includes reports, industry insights, best practices, and data analysis

<p>Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing</p>	<p>Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this information accessible to stakeholders for investment planning and development processes? • Is knowledge generated used at national and subnational levels to inform policymaking and investment and planning processes? • Are there systems and practices for capturing and applying lessons learned from previous climate finance projects? <p>Communication and Knowledge Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the NDA have arrangements in place for systematic communication and knowledge management, including priorities and priority sectors, vulnerability assessments and emissions reduction scenarios? • Are there policies and tools in place to ensure wide dissemination and open access to results of climate investments and GCF projects? • Are there effective methods for disseminating knowledge to relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels? • Are there communication and information exchange procedures currently in place to retrieve knowledge from ongoing projects and collaborate effectively with AEs? • Have best practices in the development and implementation of climate finance projects been identified and disseminated?
	<p>Outcome 3.2.</p> <p>Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.</p>	<p>Collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the NDA and DAEs have formal or informal methods for exchanging knowledge and experience with peers regionally and globally? • Are there mechanisms in place to foster intra- and international partnerships for climate change adaptation and mitigation, for NDAs and DAEs? • Have NDAs and DAEs leveraged transboundary coalitions and regional programmes to address shared climate challenges? • Are there communities of practice for NDAs for peer-to-peer learning? • Are there communities of practice for DAEs for peer-to-peer learning (such as the CPDAE)?

Annex 1. GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027: Targeted Results

The [Strategic Plan for 2024-2027](#) articulates how GCF will significantly enhance its support to developing countries, improve access and strive to deliver the highest levels of catalytic impact through its key assets – financial resources, partnerships, convening power, people and knowledge. The plan sets a comprehensive set of targeted results to be delivered over the 2024 to 2027 programming cycle, as follows:

1. More than 100 developing countries directly supported by GCF to advance the implementation of their NDCs, NAPs or LTS through integrated climate investment planning and/or developing high-quality climate project pipelines for GCF funding;
2. Doubling the number of DAEs with approved GCF funding proposals through strengthened climate programming capacity and increasing the allocation of GCF resources through DAEs;
3. CIEWS: 50 to 60 developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change protected by new or improved early warning systems;
4. Food: Support for developing countries that results in 190 to 280 million beneficiaries adopting low-emission climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries practices, securing livelihoods while reconfiguring food systems;
5. Ecosystems: Support for developing countries that results in 120 to 190 million hectares of terrestrial and marine areas conserved, restored or brought under sustainable management;
6. Infrastructure: 45 to 60 developing countries supported by GCF to develop or secure low-emission climate-resilient infrastructure through systemic and/or country-driven resilience planning, funding and/or de-risking of investments, including those that draw on nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches;
7. Clean Energy: 20 to 30 developing countries supported to expand access to sustainable, affordable, resilient, reliable renewable energy, particularly for hardest to reach, and/or to increase renewable energy sources in the energy mix;
8. Transport, buildings, industry: 18 to 25 developing countries supported to shift towards clean and efficient energy end-use for transport, building and industry sectors, including through electrification, decreasing energy consumption and novel solutions and emerging technologies for hard-to-abate sectors;
9. 40-70 approved proposals for adaptation projects, including for locally led adaptation action;
10. Support for developing countries that results in 900 to 1500 local private sector early-stage ventures and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) provided with broad-based seed and capital for innovative climate solutions, business models and technologies, with a focus on adaptation, energy access and transport sectors and removing barriers for home-grown innovation; and
11. Support for developing countries that results in 90 to 180 national and regional financial institutions supported to access GCF resources, and other green finance, particularly for MSMEs.

Annex 2. Requisite Policies and Regulations

Strategic planning for readiness support, in alignment with the 2024-2027 readiness strategy, requires a focused approach to achieving specific programming results. Readiness support is vital for facilitating and unlocking climate investment. To do this effectively, it is crucial to identify the project ideas, concept notes or funded proposals that countries prioritise. Once these priorities are established, it is important to consider the prerequisites and regulatory requirements necessary for planning and implementing these climate investments.

Readiness support can be leveraged to assess the policy and regulatory needs for a specific project idea, concept note or funding proposal. Additionally, it can help develop and introduce the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks to unlock financing for these priorities.

This section of the guide outlines examples of requisite policies and regulations that countries can consider to help unlock and/or attract investments from the GCF and other climate finance sources.

By ensuring these prerequisites are in place—with readiness support—countries can significantly advance and unlock funding for their priority projects.

Strategic application of readiness support pertaining to policies and regulations can be used to:

- Conduct assessments to identify gaps in current policy and regulatory frameworks;
- Provide technical assistance and training to government agencies and stakeholders involved in planning and implementation of climate investments across sectors;
- Support the development and introduction of new policies or the revision of existing ones to align with international best practices and investor expectations; and
- Facilitate dialogue among government agencies, private sector actors and civil society to ensure broad support for new initiatives.

Below, we list prerequisites categorised by sector and area targeted in the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027.

These prerequisites are intended as illustrative examples and are not exhaustive.

Energy Generation and Access

- **Renewable Energy Policy Frameworks:** national renewable energy targets, such as wind, solar, hydro and biomass, which signal long-term commitment and stability to investors. Incentive mechanisms, such as feed-in tariffs, tax incentives or subsidies that encourage investment in renewable energy projects. Grid access and integration policies;
- **Energy Access Policies:** rural electrification plans to extend electricity access to underserved and remote areas through off-grid or mini-grid solutions;
- **Energy Efficiency Standards:** building codes and appliance standards; industrial efficiency regulations;
- **Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:** land-use and environmental regulations; clear licensing and permitting processes;
- **Financial and Market Regulations:** carbon pricing mechanisms; energy market liberalisation to promote competition in the energy market by enabling independent power producers (IPPS) and creating a transparent pricing mechanism; and



- **Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Frameworks:** PPP policies for energy projects, including clear risk-sharing arrangements and long-term contract security. Guarantees or insurance schemes against political and regulatory risks to attract private sector investment in energy projects.

Low-Emission Transport

- **National Low-Emission Transport Strategies:** National Decarbonisation Plans. Electrification road maps for the electrification of public and private transport;
- **Incentive Mechanisms for Low-Emission Vehicles (LEVs):** financial incentives, such as subsidies and tax incentives for the purchase and use of LEVs. Vehicle emission standards;
- **Public Transport Enhancement Policies** for investment in public transport, including support infrastructure, such as dedicated lanes and charging facilities; Urban mobility plans;
- **Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:** permitting and approval processes for the installation of low-emission transport infrastructure, such as Electrical Vehicle (EV) charging stations and public transport systems; updating zoning laws and land-use regulations to support the development of low-emission transport infrastructure and to encourage higher-density, mixed-use developments that reduce the need for long-distance travel;
- **Market-Based Mechanisms:** carbon pricing; fuel economy standards; congestion charges etc.; and
- **PPP Policies:** Investment Guarantees and frameworks that encourage public-private partnerships in the development and operation of low-emission transport infrastructure, including risk-sharing arrangements and long-term contracts.

Buildings, Cities, Industries and Appliances

- **For buildings and cities,** essential policies include the establishment of energy-efficient building codes, sustainable urban development plans and incentives for integrating renewable energy sources. Green building codes and urban planning strategies that promote compact, energy-efficient cities are critical for reducing energy consumption and emissions. Regulations that promote smart city technologies and renewable energy integration into urban infrastructure are important;
- **In the industrial sector,** implementing energy efficiency standards and promoting the adoption of low-carbon technologies are crucial. This includes setting regulations for industrial energy efficiency and supporting carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies to reduce emissions in heavy industries;
- **For appliances,** establishing Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and implementing energy labelling programmes are necessary;
- **Financial incentives,** such as green financing mechanisms, tax rebates and subsidies, play a key role in encouraging investments in energy-efficient buildings, cities, industries and appliances; and
- **PPPs and risk mitigation** instruments are also important to attract private investment in sustainable infrastructure projects.

Forestry and Land Use

- **Forest Conservation and Management Policies:** national forest policies that promote sustainable forest management, conservation and restoration; Policies and regulations for protected area designations and community forestry and Indigenous rights;
- **Land-Use Planning and Zoning** policies and regulations;



- **Forest Carbon Projects and REDD+:** national frameworks for implementing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation projects; Legal frameworks for carbon rights and trading;
- **Forest Law Enforcement and Governance:** policies and regulations for enforcing forest laws; governance reforms that increase accountability and transparency in the forestry sector;
- **Green bonds or sustainable investment funds** to attract private investment in sustainable forestry and land-use projects; Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) for landowners and communities to be compensated for maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services; and
- **PPP Frameworks for Forestry Projects:** frameworks that encourage public-private partnerships in forestry and land-use projects; Promote collaboration between government agencies, private sector stakeholders, NGOs and local communities to ensure the sustainable management of forests and lands.

Most Vulnerable People and Communities

- **Social Protection and Safety Nets** policies to establish social protection systems that are responsive to climate risks, such as cash transfers, insurance schemes and food security programmes. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies that focus on reducing the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters;
- **Inclusive Climate Policies:** Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) policies that support community-based adaptation approaches, which empower vulnerable communities to identify and implement locally appropriate adaptation solutions. Gender-responsive climate policies that recognise the unique vulnerabilities and contributions of women in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts;
- **Access to climate finance regulations** to establish microfinance and microinsurance schemes tailored to the needs of vulnerable communities, enabling them to access financial resources for climate-resilient investments. Policies to create simplified processes for vulnerable communities to access national and international climate finance;
- **Land tenure policies** that secure land tenure and resource rights for vulnerable communities, particularly Indigenous Peoples and smallholder farmers. Equitable Resource Management policies that ensure equitable access to natural resources, such as water, forests and fisheries, for vulnerable communities;
- **PPP Frameworks for Social Impact Projects:** frameworks that encourage public-private partnerships focused on delivering social impact in vulnerable communities. These partnerships can leverage private sector resources and expertise to enhance community resilience and improve livelihoods; and
- **Vulnerability Assessments** to identify the most vulnerable populations and track the effectiveness of climate policies and programmes in reducing their risk.

Health, Well-Being, Food and Water Security

- **Health and well-being:** For health and well-being, essential policies and regulations include strengthening climate-resilient health systems to withstand climate impacts through enhanced infrastructure, workforce and service delivery; implementing public health emergency preparedness measures such as early warning systems, emergency response plans and resilient health infrastructure; establishing climate-related disease surveillance systems for monitoring climate-sensitive diseases like vector-borne illnesses; ensuring access to clean water and sanitation through stringent standards, which are crucial for public health; addressing mental health impacts of climate change with policies that include community-based mental health services; enforcing air quality regulations to mitigate



pollution-related health risks exacerbated by climate change; and mandating health impact assessments in all climate-related projects and policies;

- **Food:** essential policies and regulations include sustainable fisheries management to ensure long-term resource sustainability; adopting an ecosystem approach to fisheries management to maintain ecosystem health and resilience; promoting climate-smart fisheries that incorporate adaptive strategies and technologies to manage climate risks; supporting small-scale fisheries by enhancing their resilience and promoting sustainable practices; developing policies to enhance the resilience of fishing communities and provide alternative livelihoods to reduce dependency on fishing; implementing advanced early warning systems for fisheries to prepare for and respond to climate-related events; encouraging sustainable and climate-resilient aquaculture practices; supporting sustainable seaweed production as an alternative income source and a means to improve coastal resilience; establishing certification schemes for climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture to incentivize sustainable practices; promoting climate-adaptive practices in agriculture and aquaculture to enhance food security under changing climate conditions; supporting coastal ecosystem restoration to maintain the sustainability of fisheries; and designating fisheries management zones, including marine protected areas, to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources;
- **Water:** essential policies include Water Act, permits and licenses, water quality standards, water rights regulations, sustainable withdrawal limits, regulations for conservation measures, environmental impact assessment requirements, water tariffs, water market studies, willingness to pay for alternative sources, community engagement and public consultation regulations, regulations on equity and inclusion in water access, a water sector plan, climate change impacts on water systems, water measures assessment for mitigation and adaptation, water balance studies, hydrological analysis and models per basin or district, surface water and groundwater interaction studies, flood assessment studies, flood mitigation measures and water reuse standards

Infrastructure and Built Environment

- **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Standards:** resilient building codes and standards. Policies that require comprehensive climate risk assessments during the planning and design phases of infrastructure projects;
- **Sustainable Urban Planning:** urban planning policies that promote compact, resource-efficient cities; policies and regulation that encourage the adoption of green infrastructure, such as green roofs, permeable pavements and urban wetlands;
- **Low-Carbon Infrastructure Development:** energy efficiency standards; renewable energy integration policies that promote the integration of renewable energy sources into infrastructure projects;
- **Sustainable transport policies. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) policies** that focus on developing high-density, mixed-use areas around public transit hubs;
- **Water and Waste Management** policies that ensure the sustainable management of water resources. Waste Management and Recycling: Develop regulations that promote the development of infrastructure for waste reduction, recycling and safe disposal. This includes policies that encourage the circular economy and reduce the environmental impact of waste; and
- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** policies that mandate the inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures in the design and construction of infrastructure. Emergency Preparedness policies that ensure the availability and maintenance of critical infrastructure, such as hospitals, emergency shelters and communication networks, to function effectively during and after extreme weather events.

Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services

- **Ecosystem Protection and Conservation:** Protected areas and biodiversity conservation regulations. Habitat restoration and reforestation policies;
- **Agroecology and Sustainable Agriculture** policies that support biodiversity, improve soil health and reduce the environmental impact of farming. Land-use planning and zoning with integrated ecosystem considerations;
- **Integrated Water Resource Management** policies that promote the sustainable management of water resources, taking into account the needs of ecosystems and the services they provide. Wetland conservation and restoration policies that protect and restore wetlands;
- **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA)** policies that support ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, which use the natural functions of ecosystems to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change;
- **Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)** schemes that provide financial incentives to landowners and communities for maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services. Legal frameworks for carbon sequestration and ecosystem services markets, which allows for the monetisation of ecosystem benefits, such as carbon storage in forests, which can attract private investment;
- **Biodiversity offsetting and conservation banking** regulations that require developers to offset the environmental impact of their projects by restoring or protecting biodiversity elsewhere and promote the use of conservation easements, legal agreements that restrict the use of land to protect its conservation values; and
- **PPP Frameworks for Ecosystem Services.** Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).