

# Localizing Climate Finance, Mapping Gaps and Opportunities, Designing Solutions



**Pre-release**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the**  
**CCFLA mapping report**  
**November 2017**



**A report produced by:**



## **FMDV - GLOBAL FUND FOR CITIES DEVELOPMENT**

Created by UCLG and Metropolis, and acting as a matchmaker between demand and supply, FMDV is an Alliance of Local and Regional Governments on local economic development and financing for subnational action. FMDV provides solutions and expertise to create and implement the enabling environment, appropriate conditions and mechanisms allowing local and regional governments' access to the necessary resources to fund and finance their urban development strategies, especially through long-term and hybridized financing. FMDV is coordinating the Secretariat of CCFLA in partnership with UN-Environment, UN Development Program and R20 since March 2016.

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**For:**



## **CCFLA - CITIES CLIMATE FINANCE LEADERSHIP ALLIANCE**

Launched under the initiative of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in 2014 during the Climate Conference, the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) represents a multistakeholder and multilevel coalition of networks of cities and regions, private investors coalitions, development and commercial banks, national governments, UN agencies, research centers, foundation and civil society organizations that have come together to implement a set of measures designed to catalyze and accelerate investment into low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in urban areas.

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## **UN ENVIRONMENT - UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

UN Environment is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. To catalyze a transition towards low carbon, resource efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks for the well-being of current and future generations, it helps governments, local authorities and the private sector, including the finance sector, to develop and implement policies and practices focusing on sustainable development.

**With the support of:**



# CONTENTS

<b>Objectives and Methodology of the CCFLA Mapping</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Rationale on Cities and Regions' Climate Finance</b>	<b>9</b>
A. Challenges faced by local and regional governments on Climate Finance	10
B. Financing Resilient Infrastructure: Trends & Opportunities	15
<b>Scale and scope of subnational climate finance action: main findings of CCFLA Mapping</b>	<b>17</b>
A. Growing momentum for localizing climate action and financing	18
B. Profiling the lead organizations	20
C. Typology of initiatives and main mode of support	21
D. Combining sectoral, geographical and financial information	24
E. Complementarity along the financial value chain and scope of action	26
F. Cooperation intensity	28
G. Project Preparation Focus	29
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>35</b>
Annex 1. List of CCFLA members	36
Annex 2. Overview of CCFLA members' initiatives	37
Annex 3. Overview of CCFLA members' support in the Project Preparation cycle	52
Annex 4. Full list of PPFs operating worldwide	58
Annex 5. Questionnaire addressed to CCFLA members	60

# Objectives and Methodology of the CCFLA Mapping

## The 2017 CCFLA's Global Mapping of Initiatives serves several purposes, as follows:

**1 Gain and disseminate a global overview** of the complementary activities developed by CCFLA members along the financial value chain. Assess progress made, identify new trends, and list new initiatives. More specifically:

→ **Providing reference data, knowledge and information** on climate finance initiatives, and integration of the local and subnational levels in the global financial ecosystem;

→ **Understanding and listing the available options to fund and finance local climate projects;** supporting better access to funding and financing for LRGs; facilitating adapted technical assistance according to the scale of intervention, size of the project, its localization; foster knowledge transfer on funding and financing sources, and technical solutions.

**2 Set the ground for adding a subnational and local dimension to global and country specific climate finance and resilient infrastructure investment strategies,** in cooperation with NDC Partnership, and other key coalitions and initiatives like Climate Action in Financial Institutions;

**3 Set the state of the art, and identify the gaps in subnational project preparation;** and understand the process of the creation of solid pipelines of resilient projects, based on a first scoping report by GIB Foundation, FMDV and ICLEI, supported by GIZ.

**4 Encourage cooperation among CCFLA members** while building the case for regional approach in creating a convergence between projects and programs, and focusing on pilot regions (on-going discussions with West African Economic and Monetary Union-WAEMU, and Union for Mediterranean-UfM).

## Designing the Matrix for collecting data

The methodology, developed by CCFLA Secretariat, with the support of CCFLA's Project Preparation Working Group (PPWG), was designed to respond to the recommendations of the 2016 edition<sup>1</sup> in particular to “*gain an improved overview for local and subnational governments on existing support for the financing of early stage project needs; and a more precise typology of soft measures provided and activities supported by CCFLA members (i.e. whether it relates to overall soft measures addressed to Local and Subnational Governments such as general planning, strategic action plans, capacity building, etc., or initiatives that are directly linked to the financing of a project like feasibility studies, technical assistance, sustainable infrastructure certification, etc.)*”.

Data was gathered from the members of the Alliance through a questionnaire designed specifically for this study (presented in annex), and compared and completed with the results of the 2016 edition of the *Mapping*<sup>2</sup>. The criteria used allow for an overview of the current local and subnational climate finance landscape and actors.

Concretely, the matrix presents a table of 16 columns and one row for each member's initiative. The 36 criteria are gathered in 6 different sections:

**1 General information:** description of the initiative, giving the main objectives and organizations involved in the project.

**2 Scope of initiative:** details on the sector, geographical focus, scale, beneficiaries, etc.

**3 Financing information:** this part highlights the financial structure of the initiative. The efficiency of a financial mechanism depends on the capacity of local players to obtain funding and financing, and to manage it.

**4 Link with CCFLA recommendations:** to make the

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025\\_CCFLA\\_Flyer\\_LR\\_Web.pdf](http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025_CCFLA_Flyer_LR_Web.pdf) p 6

<sup>2</sup> Localizing Climate finance, CCFLA scoping report available: [http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025\\_CCFLA\\_Flyer\\_LR\\_Web.pdf](http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025_CCFLA_Flyer_LR_Web.pdf)

link between CCFLA recommendations and the area the project is dealing with.

## 5 Project Preparation Focus

**6 Supported Activities in the Project Cycle** (Project Concept Definition, Feasibility, Project Delivery Planning, etc)

Section six, related to the supported activities in the project cycle, was designed based on *Overseas Development Institute (ODI)*, *G20 Working Group* definitions of project preparation<sup>3</sup>, and CCFLA's members own experience.

In designing the matrix, a specific alignment was done with the *NDC Partnership* tools (Funding Navigator and Toolbox). This approach pledges for integrating CCFLA's activities and results within the global Climate Finance environment and ecosystem, serving CCFLA's mandate in providing more visibility to the pressing need to localize climate finance in order to comply with the 1,5 degrees scenario.

## The report, however, proceeds with inherent limits, as follows:

→ Even though unique in its attempt to capture all programs developed by members and other coalitions to support LRGs in accessing climate finance, information gathered for the purpose of this study is based on a non-exhaustive list of initiatives, often with a broad view on climate action. In the future, the analysis from the assessment of the projects encompassed by these programs will allow to draw a better understanding on their impacts, operational modalities, lessons learned, and funding and financing schemes and options implemented.

→ The listing and exploration of initiatives supporting the private sector (cooperatives, SMEs, transnational companies, special purpose vehicles, etc.) as a provider of local services, in a context of insufficient and slow decentralization, still remains incomplete. But a notable trend to support their efforts was identified as for instance with the *Facility for African Private Sector Assistance*.

→ Regional Funds that do not specifically integrate or refer to the subnational dimension (eg. *Africa 50*) but rather to the urban dimension of their action, were also integrated in order to inform and build the case for subnational integration in NDCs investment plans, and track new opportunities for funding

and financing local and subnational infrastructure projects and their preparation.

→ Difficulties to define the level of climate integration in certain initiatives.

→ Difficulties to define the financial nature of certain initiatives, although the indirect link remains obvious sometimes, for example for risk mitigation mechanisms (avoided costs, generation of resources, etc.).

→ Decision to limit the scope of the mapping to the LRGs level of action. For example, individual and household level financing and services, as well as community level financing and service activities, were not considered (eg. *Community-driven financing development* financing program or the *Climate adaptation finance fund* of the World Bank Group).

→ The domestic programmes supporting LRGs access to funding and financing are not considered for this Mapping, but will be in the future, where data is accessible, in the perspective of the 2020 review and revision of NDCs.

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<sup>3</sup> Data from Assessment of the effectiveness of project preparation in Asia by G20 Working Group and Data from Finding the pipeline: Project preparation for sustainable infrastructure by ODI.

# Introduction

## Local and Subnational Climate Finance: where do we stand?

Today more than US\$1 trillion is missing each year for urban investments; and the needs, for the coming decades, are projected to amount to several trillion dollars. Greening investments is a challenging issue given, for instance, the estimated US\$26.2 trillion infrastructure financing needs in developing Asia alone, from 2016 to 2030, already competing with the global finance flow demand for implementing the SDGs that reaches between US\$5 to 7 trillion per annum, with a US\$2.5 trillion annual financing gap in developing countries for key infrastructure sectors and related areas (ADB, *Catalyzing Green Finance*, 2017).

Factoring in climate resilience in the urban infrastructure context, under the premise that business proceeds as usual, capital investment needs amount to about US\$ 4.1 to 4.3 trillion annually, with a premium of 9 to 27% per annum (US\$0.4 trillion to US\$1.1 trillion) of additional investment for a low-emission and climate-resilient path (CCFLA, 2015).

Traditional approaches of revenue mobilization for local and subnational governments, and fiscal decentralization efforts, are unlikely to meet the financing needs for LRGs climate action within the agenda set for our global commitments : 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and 2020, 2030 and 2050 for Paris Agreement.

In addition, while engaging local actors beyond central governments remains an issue for all the international climate funds, the latter still need to explore how best to facilitate broader stakeholder engagement nationally (WRI, 2017).

Although an increased pressure is put on central governments and international climate funds to authorize direct access from cities and regions to international climate finance, due to the transformative effect of local climate action, this shift, if useful for a few number of creditworthy metropolises and megacities, will not benefit the vast majority of LRGs -especially intermediary cities-, nor support the establishment of solid and stable national and subnational climate finance ecosystems for climate integration in all sectors' and actors' development frameworks.

Innovative financial and collaborative approaches are therefore required to simultaneously promote

central and local ownership of climate issues; develop domestic financial markets mobilizing private financing for local investment market niche; and at the same time increase the revenues of LRGs (carbon pricing through green taxation and carbon cap & trade; new fiscal reforms for fiscal autonomy and access to capital markets when possible; better designed transfers from central to local & regional governments, especially based on the redistribution of economic taxation resources; cross-subsidization between sectors; national incentives for climate investments and support to local financial engineering; setting stronger networks of dedicated financial intermediaries and Financial Hubs; rationalizing from an integrated approach of urban development; integrating 'avoided costs' in the accounts; paradigm shifts in risk perception for investing in LRGs, and in risk taking by LRGs; etc.).

This financial gap will be narrowed by tapping into all potential sources (own revenues through taxes, tariffs and fees; transfers by the national governments; and debt and equity financing), and deploying new models of investment based on partnerships with the whole range of stakeholders, especially with private sector including local SMEs and cooperatives, transnational companies, insurance industry, commercial banks; national development banks, development finance institutions, and institutional investors.

The design of these partnerships; their operational implementation within the frameworks of ESG criteria, and standards for investments in resilience; the common understanding of geographic or sector specific challenges; and the mobilization of early-stage funding and financing for designing the convergence of the players through the definition of joint tools and strategies, remain key unsolved issues at the scale required, and as per the degree of consideration the localization of financing has been receiving in the past decades.

The lack of track record for financial deals at local and regional levels in most of the low, lower- and upper-middle income contexts is a major obstacle to providing high impact rapid delivery strategies fitting with our constraint and pressing agendas.

Only a significant and disruptive culture shift in the community of financial players, regulators and policy makers will make it possible for accelerating the channeling of adequate funding and financing for local measures of adaptation, mitigation and resilience to climate change.

Nevertheless, since the 2015-2016 UN round of negotiation, the recognition of the need for "localizing" global agendas has been growing, and promises a significant acceleration in efforts to make the financing of local climate action a priority (apart SDG 11 in the 2030 Agenda, see mentions to LRGs role in *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduc-*

tion; and more specifically Article 34 in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*; or clear references to financing LRGs in the *New Urban Agenda*).

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## Mapping for catalyzing action, and seizing investment opportunities

After launching during COP21 the first ever attempt to qualify and quantify climate finance flows directed to LRGs, captured in the 2015 State of Cities Climate Finance, CCFLA Secretariat, in partnership with Climate KIC, pioneered the profiling of its members' activities and initiatives related to subnational and local climate financing. Aiming at reinforcing data production and analysis, convergence of efforts, and cooperation among members, as well as with other key climate finance stakeholders and coalitions, the data gathered in the mapping process served as the baseline for the production of the 2016 CCFLA Scoping Report launched in November 2016, at COP22.

The mapping exercise showed the wide array of activities implemented by members along the local financing value chain, and identified a growing trend for collaboration in doing so; but it also revealed, in particular, the absence of a comprehensive overview on members activities, and more broadly, of an open space for accessing this data by practitioners, players and policy makers, both on the demand and supply sides.

Comments and reactions from both members and stakeholders underlined the key relevance of the exercise in providing first hand and turnkey information allowing for matchmaking between demand and supply and, consequently, accelerating and catalyzing action at local and subnational levels.

This is why, during COP22's *Climate Summit for Local and Regional Leaders*, CCFLA was mandated by Mayors and Governors coming from all continents, to ensure the implementation of the Marrakech Roadmap for Action, in coordination with the *Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments*. The Roadmap calls, among other propositions, for the implementation of a Global Action Framework for Localizing Climate Finance by 2020 as a first step to establishing a Global Partnership for Localizing Climate Finance: both propositions aiming at creating an institutional space for convergence between stakeholders working on strengthening the access to funding and financing by LRGs: through international guidelines for global and domestic legal and regulatory reforms, including for better integration of international financial standards; harmonization and articulation of public and private programmes and efforts; peer-to-peer exchange, review and cooperation, and dedicated task forces; deployment of innovative financial engi-

neering and partnerships; etc.

This mapping, done following CCFLA's political mandate, contributes to the implementation of the *Marrakech Roadmap for Action* which reaffirmed the role of LRGs as key partners to complement and support the design and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). It also echoes and contributes to the new process initiated by the *Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MP-GCA)*, in building the basis and the case for cooperation to take place between LRGs and other coalitions of actors.

While identifying geographic zones applied, specific sectors' needs addressed, profiles of stakeholders and beneficiaries involved, the CCFLA Mapping allows for aligning interventions, and piloting joint approaches between public development financing institutions and private sector, especially at regional or domestic level. In its future exercise, it will be able to map the locations where investment grade projects are being set up, as well as conducive enabling environments answering risk ring-fencing requirements requested by public and private investors.

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## Project Preparation: the missing link and cornerstone for Climate Action delivery

The current level of investments in low-carbon and resilient urban infrastructure, as well as the understanding of future infrastructure needs required to address rural-urban linkages and integration, remain insufficient. The majority of cities and regions, especially in emerging markets and developing countries, face major challenges in identifying and developing investment ready low-carbon and climate resilient infrastructure projects, which are at the same time attractive to public and private financiers. The preparation of bankable projects at the subnational level in newly decentralized countries is particularly challenging, since it often requires high degrees of technical and financial engineering capacities. Project preparation (PP) serves as a key enabler of the delivery process for setting new effective financing architectures, models and channels for LRGs' low carbon projects and development plans; but also for aggregating cooperation efforts and commitments coming from a wide range of stakeholders, in particular public and private investors and financing institutions. In this context, renewing project preparation understanding and support for action at the subnational level is key for the delivery of the Paris Agreement.

Project Preparation (PP) has been defined, in 2015, by CCFLA, as one of its top five priorities to localize climate finance, and, consequently, as the thematic focus of the 2017-2018 CCFLA workplan.

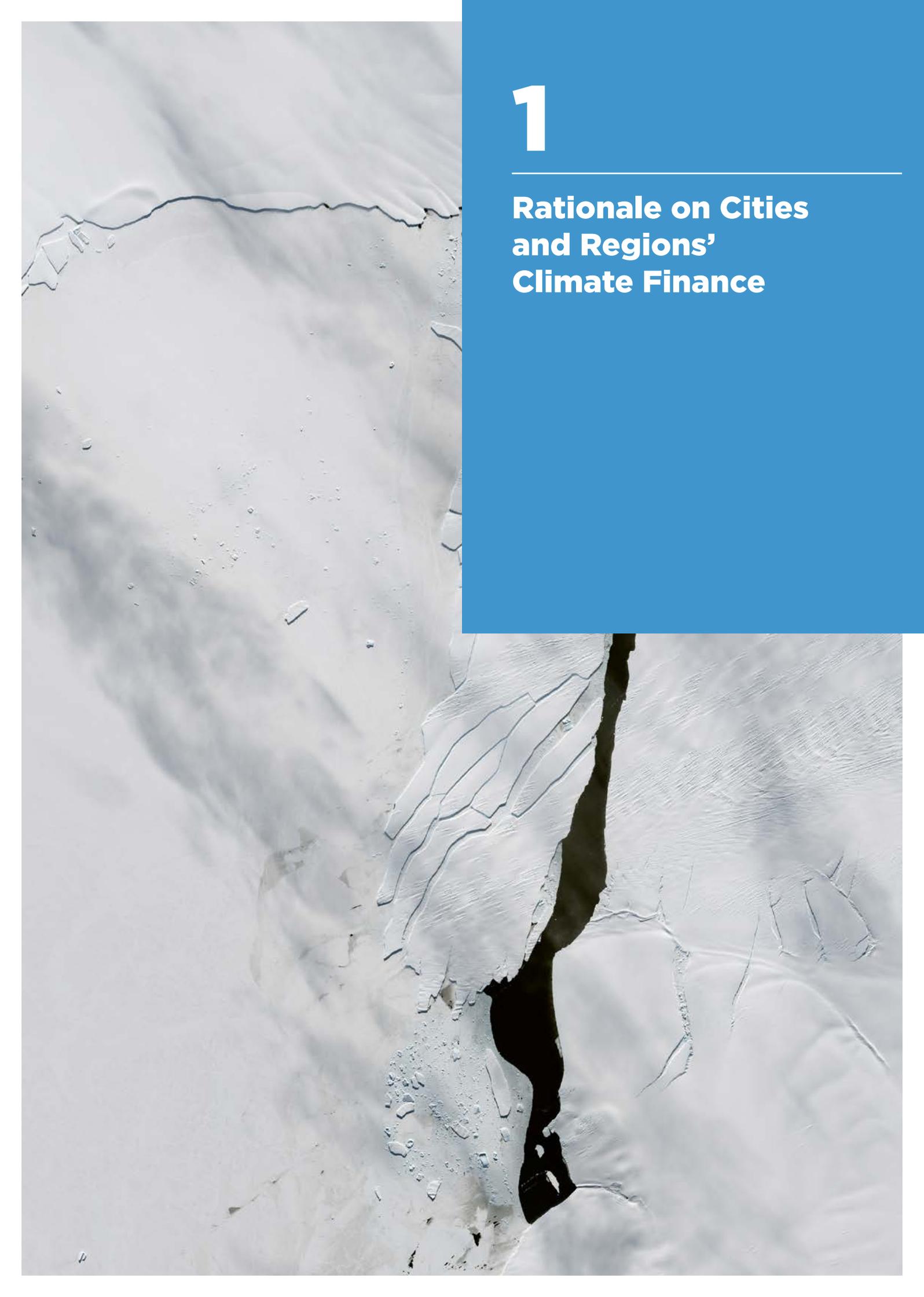
The 2017 edition of the Mapping, therefore, focuses on PP initiatives at the subnational levels, and delves deeper into early stage and project preparation support, particularly Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs). Consequently, it will seek to align and coordinate the data obtained with other key initiatives such as the *NDC Partnership* initiatives and tools<sup>1</sup>, and integrate local and regional efforts within national and global efforts in order for them to be more connected, integrated, and mainstreamed.

**This flagship CCFLA Mapping report is an attempt to tell the past, present and close future story of subnational climate finance in three chapters:**

- Chapter One is exposing the rationale on urban climate finance presenting the main challenges that urban areas are facing to plan, design, finance and operate climate actions. The Chapter also presents the main overall trends among the climate finance community.
- Chapter Two presents an analysis of the scope and scale of CCFLA members' cities and regions climate finance actions.
- Chapter Three suggests a set of workstreams for CCFLA to focus on to scale up action, engage new collaboration opportunities, and accelerate investments in resilience.

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1 <http://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>

An aerial photograph of a desert landscape, showing a wide, dry riverbed that has cracked into numerous irregular, polygonal sections. The surrounding terrain is sandy and sparsely vegetated. The image is split vertically: the left half shows the cracked earth, and the right half is a solid blue background with white text.

# 1

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## Rationale on Cities and Regions' Climate Finance

# A. Challenges faced by local and regional governments on Climate Finance

Financing climate action is not an easy task for LRGs around the world, as they are increasingly confronted with an extensive range of political, legal, regulatory, technical, social, economic and environmental challenges, as well as finance flow hurdles and bottlenecks. Figure 1. illustrates a set of finance mechanisms with potential to raise, steer, and blend finance for urban resilient and low-carbon infrastructure.

Among many other factors, especially on weak legal and regulatory environments for decentralization but also integration at domestic level of international financial standards, it has been identified that the lack of autonomy and knowledge of cities and regions on mobilizing available funding and financing sources, and the lack of local capability to prepare and develop pipelines of bankable projects, have inhibited investment flows to the different phases of the infrastructure financing cycle, especially to the early-stage project preparation phase (GIB, 2014).

## “Knowledge Gap” on Subnational Climate Finance

On flows to local levels of climate action:

No precise global estimates are available on the amount of climate finance targeted to local and subnational projects (either directly through LRGs or other local players), nor does exist a localized assessment of investment needs based on the strategic development plans defined by LRGs.

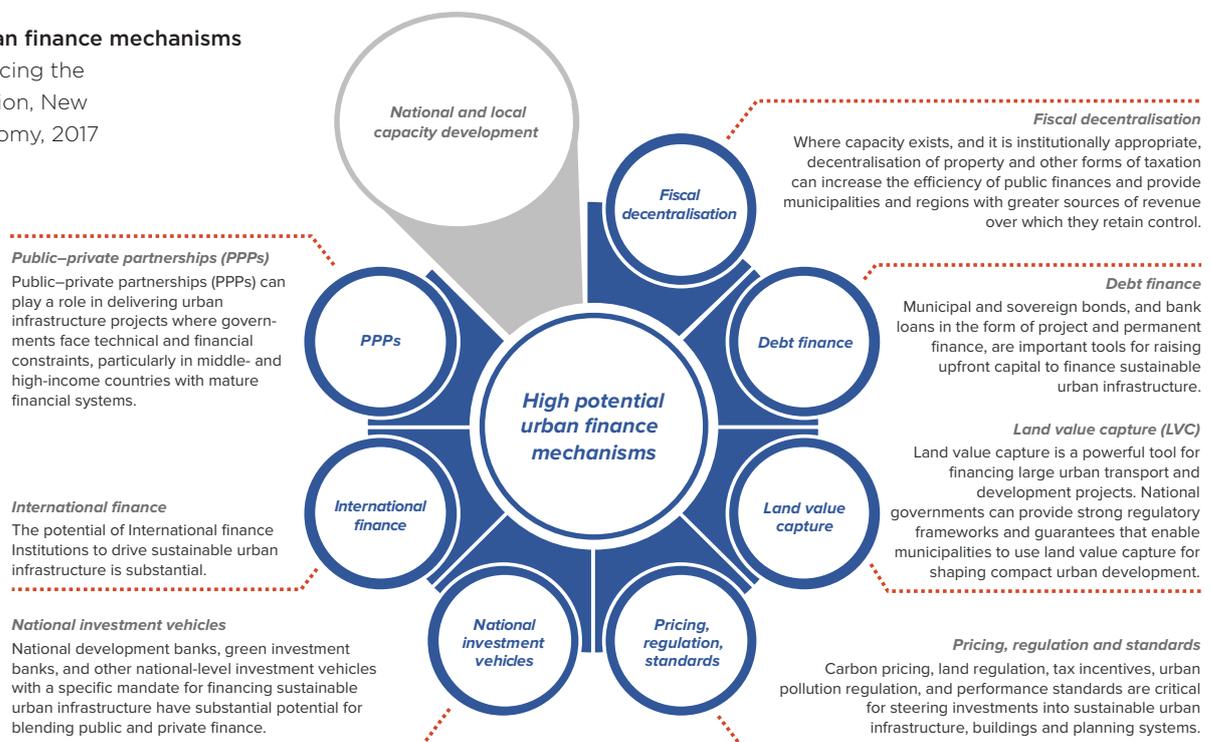
The Institute for Environment and Development estimates that out of the US\$17.4 billion total investments in climate finance, less than 10% (US\$1.5 billion) was approved for locally focused climate change projects between 2003 and 2016 (IIED 2017).

The CCFLA 2015 Report on the State of Cities Climate Finance focused on flows originating from a group of 9 multilateral and bilateral development banks and agencies. This unique attempt to capture development aid flows targeting subnational projects resulted in a long and complex internal work to track the flows directed to LRGs or urban projects, indicating the strong need to open a workstream on better disaggregating data at international but also national levels.

Findings in 2015, showed that 30.6% (US\$ 19 billion) of overall climate finance flows from the 9 MDBs were targeting cities in 2014, representing 8.6% of their overall development financing commitments. The 30.6% were displayed with a 72% share

**Figure 1. Urban finance mechanisms**

Source: Financing the Urban Transition, New Climate Economy, 2017



on mitigation (EE/RE; Transport) and 38% share on adaptation (Water and Waste management).

Additional data from multilateral climate funds show that of 700 projects, 47 focused explicitly on urban mitigation or adaptation objectives. These projects had a combined value of US\$842 million, or US\$168 million on average per year, representing in total just above 11% of projects approved by multilateral funds (more than 76% of the contributions coming from the Clean Technology Fund, and less than 10% was spent on cities in least developed countries-LDCs).

In general, approximately 75% of climate finance is available at market rates, while only 25% is offered at concessional terms. (CCFLA 2015 Report)

### **On project preparation needs, design of investment plans, deals closure, and project implementation:**

According to ODI and Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance, overall climate project preparation and development costs can reach from 5 to 12% of total investment (ODI 2016; GlobalDF 2017). While *New Climate Economy (NCE)* estimates that global investment in project preparation could reach US\$ 2.3-4.7 trillion between 2015 and 2030, or approximately US\$ 155-310 billion per year.

Yet, there is, at the national level in most countries -except those with high income-, a significant lack of precise information available on investment and implementation needs, aligned with the SDGs, and in compliance with the Paris Agreement, especially considering the early development and project preparation stages.

Similarly, there are also knowledge gaps on financing opportunities available for early stage project development on the local public side, yet crucial to developing project pipelines for potential private investors, and other public institutions.

Entities working on implementing project preparation facilities (PPFs) also seldom, if ever, share information among them, resulting to several overlaps in workstreams, and lack of coordination resulting in loss of efficiency.

The information available for project implementers, to have a better overview of existing possibilities for the financing of early stage projects (project preparation fund finder, feasibility studies, business plans, finance schemes, risk assessment, etc.) are still significantly lacking, while replicable examples of project structuring as well as track record of financial deals at subnational level, are seldom shared and compared.

All these gaps contribute to the poor understanding among donors, investors and recipients of the real costs of project preparation; and limited understanding from donor and climate investment community of the local financing value chain, and its

realities in developing or least developed countries.

Funding and financing LRGs and their local infrastructure projects in low, lower-middle income and emerging countries remains a challenge for global players, when there is limited track record of financial deals at subnational levels in these contexts; lack of domestic investment market niche for subnationals; and no attempt or potential channel to dialogue with domestic players (like municipal development funds) that know better the local context, and both investment opportunities and risks.

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## **Cities & Regions Creditworthiness**

Fewer than 20% of cities in developing countries can issue bonds to local investors, and only 4% are creditworthy enough to access international capital markets. The City Creditworthiness Initiative of the World Bank also estimates that only less than 20% of the 500 largest cities in developing countries are deemed creditworthy!

With a steadily increasing demand for urban infrastructure, most LRGs are unable to tap into larger, longer-term, sustainable private sources of investment due to the lack of creditworthiness and therefore ratings that give private investors the standardized assessment of the risk for investing in these various contexts (Figure 2 shows the very limited number of LRGs benefiting from an international rating).

As a consequence, a CPI analysis of the projects sponsored by green bonds show that US\$ 2,3 billion is linked to cities in developing countries, including urban mass transit systems, district heating and water distribution networks. This only represents:

- 1,7% of total green bond market flows in the last decade.

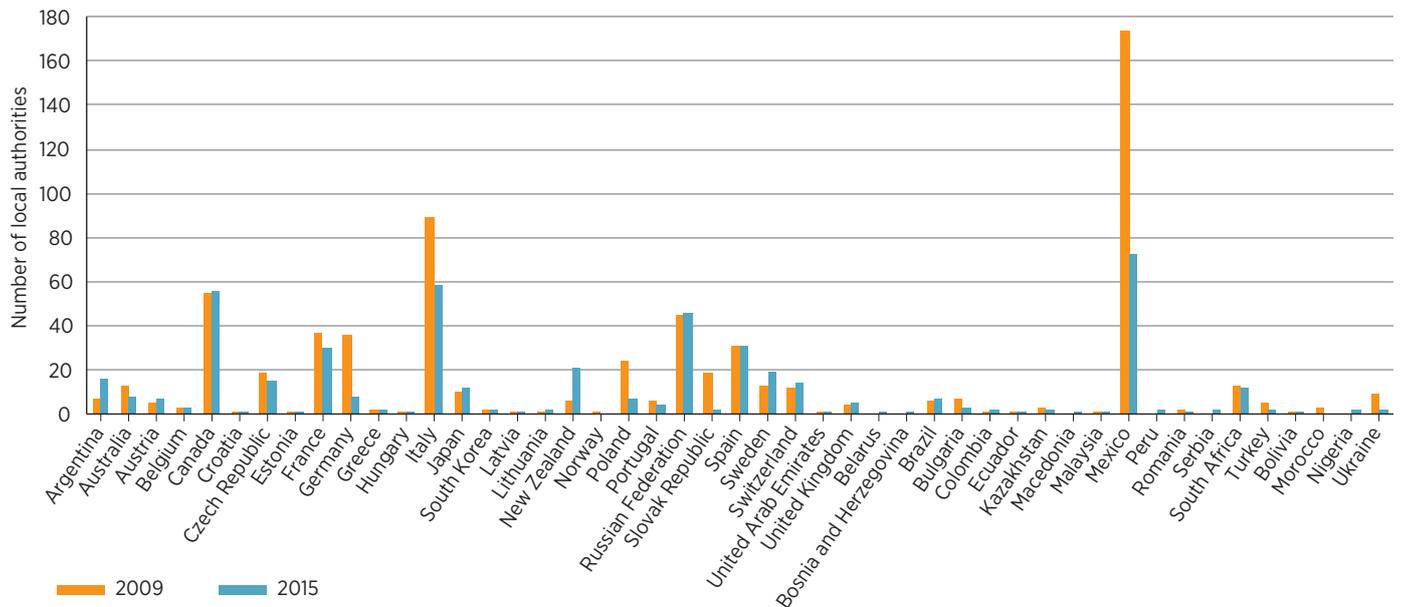
- 6% of all flows to developing countries: a total of US\$ 38 billion of the proceeds from green bonds issued by development finance institutions (DFIs), commercial banks, and corporations has been directed toward projects in developing countries.

- 11% of flows to all city-based projects worldwide: US\$ 17 billion has been raised by cities in developed countries such as the US, France, and Sweden.

This confirms that, currently, most LRGs experience legal, regulatory, capabilities, risk mitigation, and financial challenges that limit their ability to fund or finance urban projects. With already increasing levels of debts, LRGs need assistance in preparing capital investment and debt management plans to generate their own source of revenues rather than depending on unreliable Central Government transfers.

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1 City Creditworthiness Initiative: A Partnership to Deliver Municipal Finance: [www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/city-creditworthiness-initiative](http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/city-creditworthiness-initiative)



However, considering an agenda of transformative climate action targeting 2030 as a major milestone, and, the huge level of needs on one side, and the reality-check of LRGs' capacity for indebtedness on the other side, alternative solutions are required, such as externalisation of public services (through special purpose vehicles-SPVs or well designed and monitored PPPs); new business models and techniques (such as decentralized production of services based on new definitions of public-private-community partnerships; and mix of low cost/tailor-made and integrated solutions).

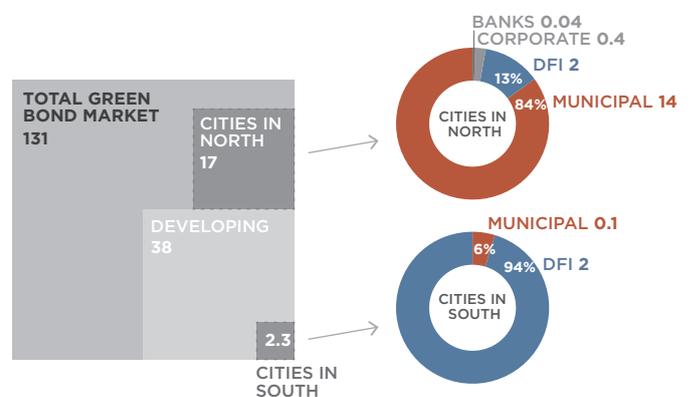
And this is without counting with the global exposure to disasters which costs put a higher risk on local investments.

LRGs are the major coordinators and articulators of local players: as such they should be considered more as partners than just 'clients', bringing a more proactive and actionable vision on the financial engineering required to fit with their specificities; especially in low and lower-middle income countries, where the 2020 and 2030 deadlines cannot be implemented using the historic development models coming from high income countries that benefitted from a slower pace of urban growth compared to the trends identified in the cities and regions of the Global South.

**Strengthening dialogue and cooperation between LRGs and public and private financiers, reinforcing intermediary processes and institutions, pilot-testing innovative financial mechanisms, business models, and multilevel and multistakeholder partnerships, are the only possible way to keep up with our global commitments, while building the case for a new frontier market opportunity seizable by public and private investors.**

**Figure 2. Number of local governments worldwide that have received ratings from at least one of the three major global agencies, by country\* and income group (2009 and 2015)**

Source: Financing sustainable urban development in Least Developed Countries, UNCDF-UNDESA, 2017



**Figure 3. Breakdown of green bond market flows from total issuance 2007 to mid-2016**

Source: Green Bonds for Cities: A Strategic Guide for City-level Policymakers in Developing Countries, CPI, 2017

## Catalyzing and attracting private and institutional investors flows

Between 2007 and mid-2016, US\$ 131 billion in green bonds have been sold to institutional and retail investors attracted by their link to green projects, goods and services. The last three years has seen an exponential 13-fold increase in the value of annual bonds issued, from US\$ 3.2 billion in 2012 to US\$ 44 billion in 2015. This is projected to reach US\$ 75 billion by the end of 2016. (CPI, 2016)

If, as relevant indicators, these numbers show a growing interest from climate investors community to green assets, yet, according to research made by Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance, in 2016, Private Sector Infrastructure Finance<sup>2</sup> accounted for only US\$ 71,5 Billion (3% Annual of SDG Funding Gap), was highly concentrated, and showing a 37% decrease from 2015!

The private finance concentrations in 2016 is detailed as follows:

- 80% global investment in Latin America/Caribbean and Asia: Latin America & Caribbean 46%, East Asia & Pacific 12%, Europe and Central Asia 5%, Sub-Saharan Africa 5%, South Asia 7%, Middle East & North Africa 3%
- Three countries accounted for 70% global investment (US\$ 50 billion): Brazil, India, Turkey
- Sector Concentration: Energy (61%), Transport (36%), Water & Sewerage (3%)
- Large Projects: Only 242 projects were financed in 34 countries; average size US\$ 240 million.

The database and its analysis reveals a harsh reality: the failure to date in mobilizing private

<sup>2</sup> See World Bank PPI Database - incl. private participation in low/middle income countries

sector finance to address real needs for infrastructure investments in the dominant majority of developing countries; and the lack of finance for priority sectors such as water and sanitation. It also shows there is a “missing middle” in the financing supply, and especially for subnational smaller projects.

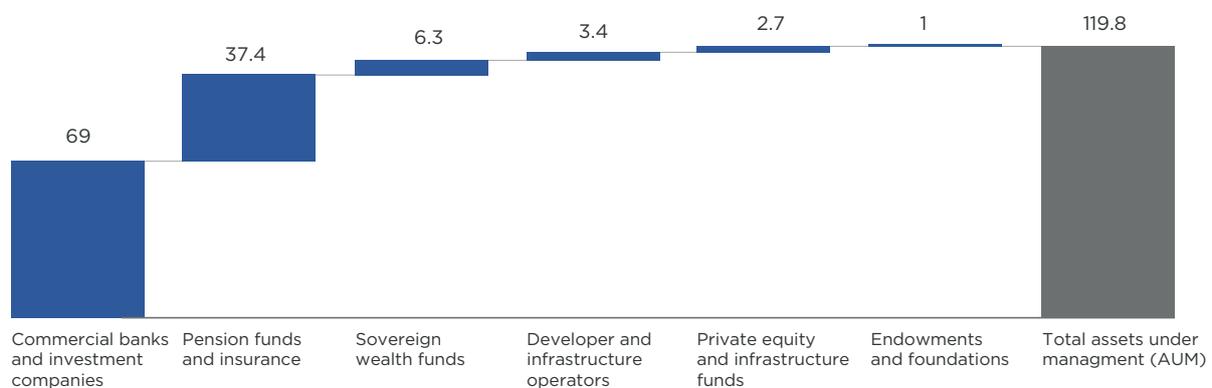
Tapping into the private sector for investment is however crucial in financing climate action. Yet critical challenges in the project preparation stages, that remain unaddressed, have repercussions to the development of pipelines of investment-ready climate infrastructure projects that are up to scale and quality, as well as answering risk assessment requirements to allow for private investment.

Substantial sources of private and institutional finance, nearly US\$120 trillion of assets (Figure 4.) that are currently under management by a range of private and institutional investors, could be directed into financing sustainable infrastructure in urban areas (NCE, 2017).

Public, private, and institutional investors as potential sources of sustainable urban finance are also facing a range of barriers (Figure 5.).

Yet, the lack of investment-ready, bankable projects is considered to be one of the biggest constraints to private sector investment due to several perceived risks such as, unpredictability of revenues, land acquisition issues, environmental clearance delays, construction period delays, cost increases, and unavailability of long tenure financing. (ADB, Catalyzing Green Finance, Figure 6)

In addition to these risks, “greening” infrastructure will likely incur costs, such as the need for more advanced technology to meet green targets, while the green benefits from projects often remain unquantified and thus do not get captured as direct revenue benefits to projects. (Ibid.)



**Figure 4. Comparison of assets under management of private and institutional investors in 2015 (US\$ trillions)**

Source: Financing the Urban Transition, New Climate Economy, 2017

Finance source	KEY BARRIERS					
	Lack of upfront public capital	Institutional inertia	Institutional capacity	Risk	Low returns	Imperfect information
National public finance	<b>National government</b>	For example, low growth, reduced tax receipts	For example, regulations block new service delivery models	For example, lack of financial management expertise		
	<b>National development banks</b>	For example, limited capital-raising ability	For example, existing NDBs favour investments in Business-as-usual sectors	For example, specialised institutions (e.g. Green Banks) require new skills		
International public finance	<b>Multilateral development banks</b>		For example, internal rules on low leverage ratios, low risk tolerances	For example, limited host government capacity to structure investment		
	<b>Climate finance (e.g. Green Climate Fund)</b>	For example, mismatch between donor pledges and funding committed		For example, lack of technical expertise in low-carbon technologies		For example, difficult to measure additionality, performance requirements
Private finance	<b>Commercial banks and investment companies</b>		For example, national lending caps on banks for infrastructure financing (e.g. in India)	For example, lack of experience with project finance and municipal bond issues	For example, political risks and regulatory changes that impact income flows leading to non-performing loans	For example, high capital requirements constrain long-term investments (e.g. Basel III)
	<b>Developers and infrastructure operators</b>		For example, better profit-making opportunities in servicing existing assets than new asset development		For example, local currency variability in project income against foreign currency denominated debt	For example, high local market interest rates make projects unattractive
	<b>Private equity and infrastructure funds</b>		For example, investors lack trusted relationships with partners and counterparties in 3C infrastructure		For example, risk that government guarantees could be reversed	For example, private equity hurdle rates unsuited to infrastructure investments

## Cities & Regions from developing countries struggle to transform ideas into bankable projects

Several factors shape the ability of LRGs from emerging, developing and least developed countries to define their climate infrastructure needs and transform plans into investment-ready and scalable projects.

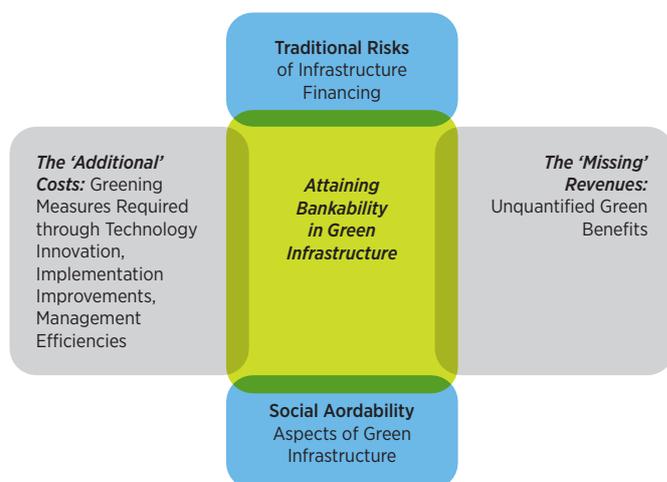
Among them are the level of economic development; political context; appropriate, enabling environments; risk mitigation processes and institutions; available domestic capital markets, or, if not existing, foreign exchange liquidity facilities; and maturity level of decentralization processes.

Oftentimes, central government ministries, regulators and project owners have also limited technical capacities and resources to structure, pitch, and negotiate the appropriate project arrangements with the various stakeholders and potential investors.

To fill in this gap, several initiatives already exist to support LRGs in preparing projects as showcased in below sections.

**Figure 5. Potential sources of sustainable urban finance, and barriers faced by public, private, and institutional investors**

Source: Financing the Urban Transition, New Climate Economy, 2017



**Figure 6. Bankability in Green Infrastructure Financing**

Source: ADB, Catalyzing Green Finance

Yet they still need to address more specifically the structural bottlenecks and hurdles to the implementation of national financing ecosystems and architectures that are fit-for-purpose to finance and achieve the localization of both SDGs and Paris Agreement.

## B. Financing Resilient Infrastructure: Trends & Opportunities

Several actions are taking place today, by a diverse range of stakeholders, gathered in coalitions of interest, in order to accelerate investments in resilience, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

### Downscaling: an emerging design of actionable solutions focusing on domestic levels

To address all these challenges listed above, country specific and coordinated intervention is still lacking, even though more and more integrative propositions are being implemented, such as setting dedicated Funding Navigator or Technical Assistance Support and Inventory (*NDC Partnership; laDB NDC Invest*) and Task Forces (*LTIIA; Climate Wise*) to help in designing investment plans out of NDCs and NAPs; or when integrating 'FinHubs'<sup>3</sup> at national level to gather and articulate all domestic players of the local infrastructure financing chain (*FMDV and GlobalDF*).

The *Marrakesh Roadmap for Action on Localizing Climate Finance* identified operational institutional, political and technical pathways and priorities, as well as actionable recommendations.

They echo and fit with *GlobalDF* analysis and 'Infradev' marketplace proposition for the development of scalable "country implementation frameworks" that can better enable National Governments and LRGs to increase their access to private finance for climate-smart essential public services and projects. (*GlobalDF, 2015-17*)

Indeed an ample supply of highly-skilled professionals needs to be available at domestic level to enable, with full autonomy, the identification, development, and finance of projects, such as stra-

3 FinHubs are hubs of financial expertise set at domestic level, and mobilizable by LRGs and other domestic stakeholders for developing bankable local infrastructure projects. (See *FMDV* and *GlobalDF*)

tegic planners, financial advisors, project finance lawyers, environmental engineers, sector experts, accountants, etc.

The modules of such a bold and ambitious -yet crucial and indispensable- analysis, capturing the lessons learned from past transactions for project finance, include carefully designed transformational interventions aimed at leap-frogging and fast-tracking the required increased effectiveness in sustainable development planning, increasing the pipeline of bankable projects and increased finance, as commented in Chapter 3.

More and more of these 'downscaling' efforts (new form of 'glocalisation' of international agreements, recommendations and proceedings) are being launched and constitute a transformative trend that will have more and more positive impacts on the localization of Climate Finance, if well integrated and embodied in financial professional frameworks and templates set at domestic level.

### On blending and attracting Private Sector investment and engagement

Evidently, public finance plays a critical role in leveraging private investment for sustainable, low-carbon and resilient infrastructure. In developing countries, 60 to 65% of infrastructure projects are financed by public resources; 40% in advanced economies.<sup>4</sup>

Set to take over the G20 Presidency in 2018, President Mauricio Macri has announced in a meeting on Argentina's development agenda and economic reforms on August with World Bank Group President, Jim Yong Kim, that Argentine government will implement reforms to further engage with the global economy and focus on developing infrastructure. With US\$2 billion in new financing from the World Bank Group over the coming year, half will be allocated for the public sector, and the other half to the private sector in a strong effort to leverage public and private funds for infrastructure and other development investment. In the same meeting, the World Bank Group President emphasized the opportunity to tap into the enormous potential of the private sector for infrastructure investment, referencing the US\$480 million guarantee that the World Bank provided for the renewable energy sector in Argentina, which has helped mobilize over US\$3 billion in prospective

4 Presentation of expert Darius Nassiry during 2017 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/standing\\_committee/items/10368.php#Session%201](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/10368.php#Session%201)

private-sector investment.<sup>5</sup>

The MDBs have committed to bring “billions” to catalyze “trillions”, largely from the private sector. At the G20 Hamburg Summit in 2017, they adopted principles for crowding-in private sector finance, and proposed a common framework to increase the mobilization of private sector capital by 25 to 35% over the next three years. Published in July 2017, the Joint MDB Statement of Ambitions for Crowding in Private Finance (the Statement of Ambitions)<sup>6</sup> sets out explicit undertakings by the principal MDBs to increase the mobilization of private sector capital for sustainable infrastructure investment, and measures to expand MDB-provided credit enhancements among others.

Overall, Multilateral and bilateral DFIs continue to make strong progress in scaling up climate finance lending in line with their internal institutional 2020 targets. Multilateral DFIs are already over three-quarters of the way to meeting their 2020 targets. They are also joined by new institutions to the landscape, such as the Green Climate Fund, as well as other emerging market-led institutions, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank, providing a combined US\$ 2.5 billion of new flows in 2016. (CPI, 2017)

From the supply side point of view, more and more investors are also already taking into account the urban and local dimension of investments by means of the national level jurisdictions. The *Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)*, for instance, published a set of recommendations on how the UK can develop a sustainable long-term national plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. With over EUR 18 trillion total assets allocated to enable nations build investable climate and energy plans to deliver the Paris Agreement and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, the IIGCC calls for a clear and ambitious long-term UK decarbonisation strategy to attract sufficient investment to build a low carbon economy.<sup>7</sup> Similarly, a group of 30 Canadian and international pension funds and financial institutions have released a joint declaration calling publicly traded companies in Canada to commit to disclose more information about their exposure to the risks of climate change and the measures undertaken to manage them.<sup>8</sup>

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5 Argentina – Turning the Corner on the Path to Shared Prosperity <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/09/01/argentina---turning-the-corner-on-the-path-to-shared-prosperity>

6 Available here: [http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/G20-Dokumente/Hamburg\\_Genannte\\_Berichte/Joint-MDB-Statement-of-Ambitions.pdf;jsessionid=8883A7CE9098E86F054ABCF28E45FED8?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=1](http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/G20-Dokumente/Hamburg_Genannte_Berichte/Joint-MDB-Statement-of-Ambitions.pdf;jsessionid=8883A7CE9098E86F054ABCF28E45FED8?__blob=publicationFile&v=1)

7 An Investable Emissions Reduction Plan: <http://www.iigcc.org/publications/publication/an-investable-emissions-reduction-plan>

8 <http://www.benefitscanada.com/news/institutional-investors-sign-declaration-for-climate-change-accountability-105598>

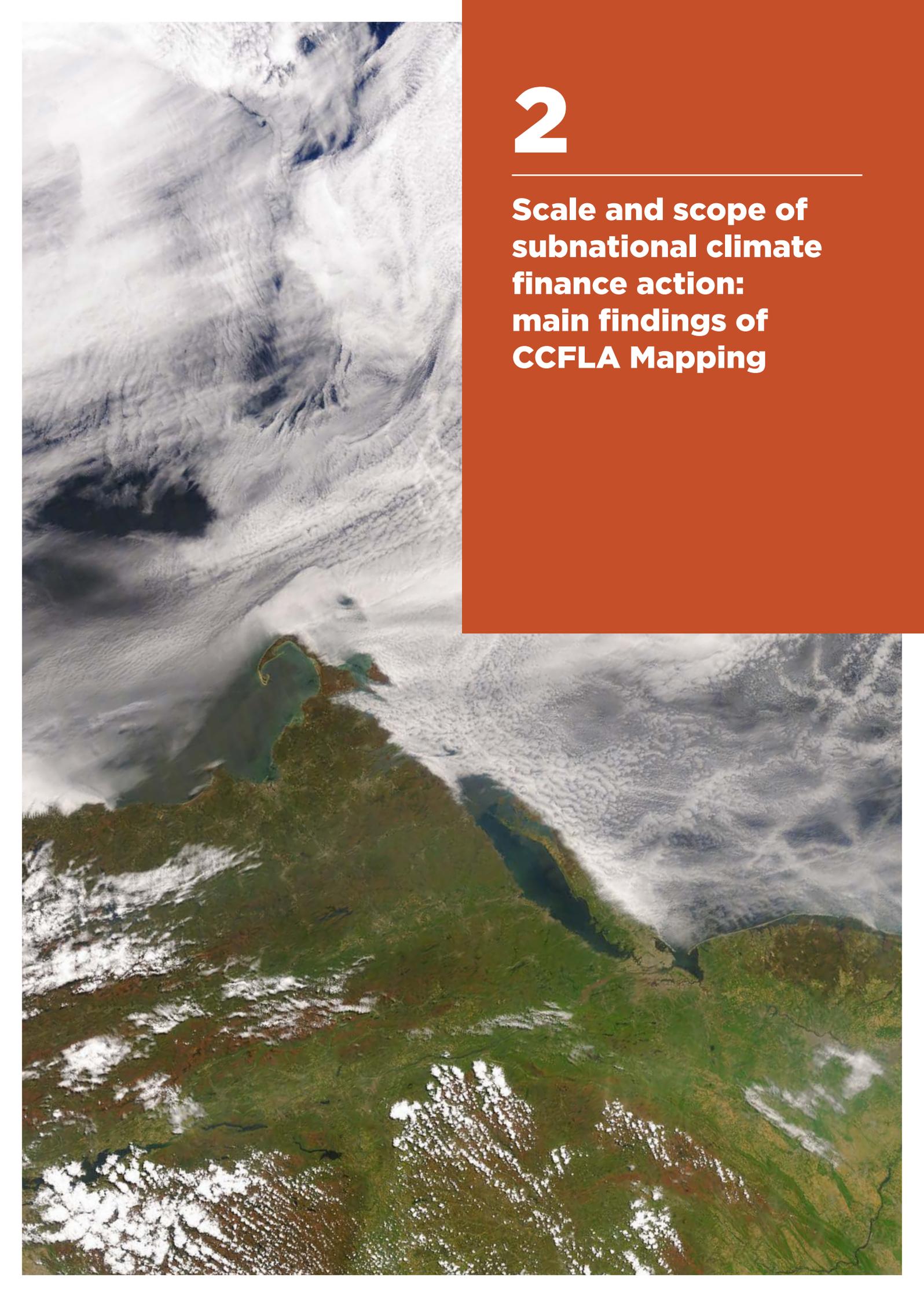
However, it is still difficult to measure how these great commitments will impact urban areas, empower cities to present fundable projects and contribute to support the implementation of SDG 11.

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## On Mainstreaming Sustainability and Risk disclosure

Over the course of the 15 years, a demand of around US\$4 trillion per year, particularly for clean and efficient energy systems, public transport and mobility, efficient buildings, water supply and sanitation and also infrastructure for urban food provision, will drive the majority of future sustainable infrastructure in developing and emerging economies. These economies will therefore have the opportunity to become leaders in developing more sustainable infrastructure (*The New Climate Economy, 2016*).

Mainstreaming sustainability in infrastructure development, however, requires more attention to physical and environmental risks to infrastructure assets in investors’ portfolios. To do so, investors are adopting frameworks for climate risk disclosure to increase transparency in investor expectations on successful corporate climate risk disclosure and make markets and economies for efficient and resilient. These frameworks can either be voluntary, as in the case of the Financial Stability Board Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), or mandatory as in the French Energy Transition Law, Article 173.

A satellite image of Earth showing a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere. The top half is dominated by white, swirling cloud patterns over the Arctic region. Below the clouds, the green and brown landmasses of North America and Europe are visible. A prominent dark blue water body, likely the Mediterranean Sea, is seen in the lower right quadrant. The overall image has a high-contrast, slightly grainy texture typical of satellite photography.

# 2

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## **Scale and scope of subnational climate finance action: main findings of CCFLA Mapping**

### Note for guidance

The overview of CCFLA members' initiatives are presented in detail in Annex.

In order to compile a wide spectrum of information, and for several sub-components of the survey, several answers could be ticked by the respondents (regarding the current geographical scope of action, the typology of initiatives, the sectors currently supported by the initiative or the current targeted beneficiaries, for example).

Regarding the typologie of the initiatives which presented a wide range of options, the multiple choice option enabled the respondents to present their global aim of action, and then the thematic focus or a specific deliverable.

The respondent also had the possibility to tick the "not relevant" box, in case the suggested responses were not appropriate; and respondent could add his/her own comment, which serves to qualify certain specificities in the answers, as commented below.

Some initiatives were completed through desk review only, and whereas most of them were endorsed by CCFLA members, they were not fully completed.

For the project preparation focus (section 6 of the questionnaire presented in the Annex), the unknown information is presented therefore with a cross.

Some percentages in the figures and tables are provided relatively to the total amount of items ticked by members, or relatively to the number of initiatives: each time, the information is provided.

Overall, the exercise is an on-going process to build a steady referent framework for next editions, in alignment with the categorization used by the NDC Partnership, in order to allow for future dialogue between the two coalitions, and integrative dynamic between the tools, that will both serve the purpose of vertical integration and multilevel and multistakeholder cooperation in implementing and enhancing NDCs.

## A. Growing momentum for localizing climate action and financing

UNEP Inquiry 2017 *Green Finance Progress Report*<sup>1</sup> indicates that momentum, integration and volumes of green finance are growing, and mainstreaming into the architecture and practice of financiers, compared with any other one-year period since 2000. However, because of the complexity of tracking subnational and local climate financing (directed to LRGs or urban projects, and at domestic levels, or through ODA provided by MDBs and bilateral DFIs), it is still premature to pretend that this momentum has directly resulted in an actual increased mobilization of climate finance towards subnational and local climate action, and sustainable urban development.

In that sense, the global trend on fiscal decentralization and overall options for LRGs to access the wide array of financing options, is still very conservative. For instance, looking at the localization of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, a UCLG and Global Task Force report reveals that out of the 65 Member States and UN agencies that have submitted either a Voluntary National Report on SDGs implementation

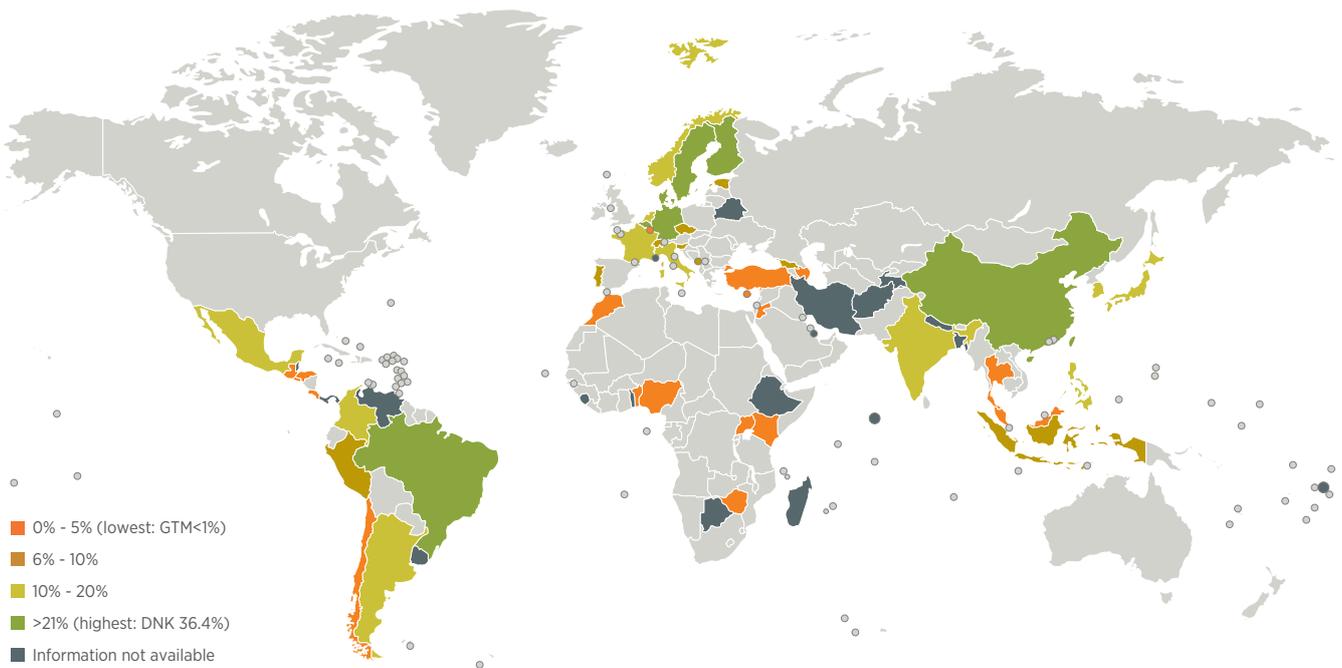
or a main message to the High Level Political Forum on SDGs in 2016 and 2017, 19 only have singled out decentralization (or devolution) as one of the challenges for the implementation of the SDGs<sup>2</sup>. Other countries, refer to the empowerment of LRGs and the improvement of multi-level governance as key strategic needs, without mentioning decentralization<sup>3</sup>. The chapter on Financing concludes: *'there are only rare references to comprehensive reforms intending to improve or strengthen the financial capabilities of sub-national governments. (...) In terms of figures that help grasp the divide across different regions of the world, the total revenue per capita in a mid-sized city in a developed country like Freiburg, in Germany, nears USD 3,600, compare to USD 0.31 in Kenema (Sierra Leone), USD 14 in Iwo (Nigeria), USD 101 in Pekalongan (Indonesia), and USD 644 in Montería (Colombia).'*

The map below shows how limited sub-national resources are around the world (especially in Africa and Asia). It reminds us all that without structural reforms on local revenues generation, inter-governmental fiscal transfers, access to long-term finance, technical empowerment and capacity building on financial engineering and management for innovation, no progress will be made on creditworthiness,

<sup>1</sup> [http://unepinquiry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Green\\_Finance\\_Progress\\_Report\\_2017.pdf](http://unepinquiry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Green_Finance_Progress_Report_2017.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Benin, Chile, Ethiopia, Germany, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, and Uruguay.

<sup>3</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Montenegro, Nigeria, the Philippines and Turkey.



**Figure 7. Sub-national expenditure as% of total GDP**

Source: UCLG-Global Task Force

financial innovation, and leverage of private finance through local public investments. *'In developed countries, for example, where about 30% of total national budget is devolved to local and regional governments, LRGs nonetheless account for over 50% of public investment – even though in low-income countries, where LRGs only receive 8% of total national budget, this figure drops to 7% (or even less, as it is the case in Uganda, with 5%, or Azerbaijan, with 3%)'*. (UCLG-Global Task Force, 2017)

Nevertheless, CCFLA Mapping demonstrates, in alignment with UNEP Inquiry, that more measures and initiatives related to support subnational climate finance channeling to LRGs have been introduced by CCFLA members since 2015. The climate lens has proved to accelerate the visibility, relevance and action taking in the recognition for an actual implementation of Article 34 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda stating that LRGs should be granted access, whenever possible, to credit and financial markets available for responsible borrowing.

In this 2017 edition of this flagship CCFLA Mapping report, about 180 relevant initiatives have been first identified, of which 89 were mapped out, targeting specifically the urban, subnational and climate nexus. It shows a considerable progression in the number of initiatives in comparison with the 2016 Mapping (80 initiatives identified); and one can expect that this will deliver better designed channels and enabling environments for LRGs' access to climate finance. Indeed, from COP20 to COP21, and

with Paris Agreement making history, the Peruvian and French leadership for Climate Action momentum have accelerated the launch of many commitments and initiatives from a wide range of players, during the past two years, and which are now entering into their implementation phase.

Almost 30% of the initiatives mapped in 2017 are or were planned to be operational by 2017 or 2018. If almost 30% of the initiatives are actually recent, or not even yet operating, 50% started to be operational less than 2 years ago, just after COP21.

The experience shows also that an increased number of international coalitions has included a subnational and/or city and urban dimension to their action: for instance, the *Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition* or the *Climate Action in Financial Institutions* initiative.

**They are, therefore, acknowledging the sub-national level of action, in the frame of the Local and Regional Leaders growing mobilization on the issue over the past 20 years,** culminating, within the 2015-2016 UN round of negotiation, with the New Urban Agenda (NUA), adopted in October 2016 by more than 170 countries, at Habitat III Conference. Indeed NUA refers explicitly and several times to climate (24 occurrences), resilience (17), adaptation (10) and mitigation (7).

To that extent, UN Habitat research reveals that over two-thirds – 113 out of 164 (69%) – of the submitted NDCs show clear urban (moderate or strong) references and content, with the most rapidly urban-

izing regions of Africa (77% of NDCs) and Asia (83% of NDCs) containing some of the strongest urban content. Of the 113 NDCs, 58 focus on adaptation, 17 balance mitigation and adaptation, and 4 focus exclusively on mitigation. (UN Habitat, 2017)

The mapping reveals that, within CCFLA, a wide multistakeholder partnership<sup>4</sup> is operating to support climate action in cities and regions. Members are developing a multistakeholder and cross-sectoral approach to climate, urban development and resilience; this nexus being integrated into a variety of initiatives which bring together all phases (planning, empowering/building capacity, financing, managing/operating, assessing and reporting) and all sectors (buildings, transport and mobility, water, land-use, waste, energy...) such as ICLEI Green Climate Cities Program, GEF Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot or Climate KIC LoCal Program.

## B. Profiling the lead organizations

The mapping reveals that 50% of the initiatives are led or co-led by national government-led entities including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and bilateral or national Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), which demonstrates a growing trend, within central governments' instruments, in better integrating subnational stakeholders in the imple-

4 Refer to the Annex for the list of CCFLA members

mentation of NDCs.

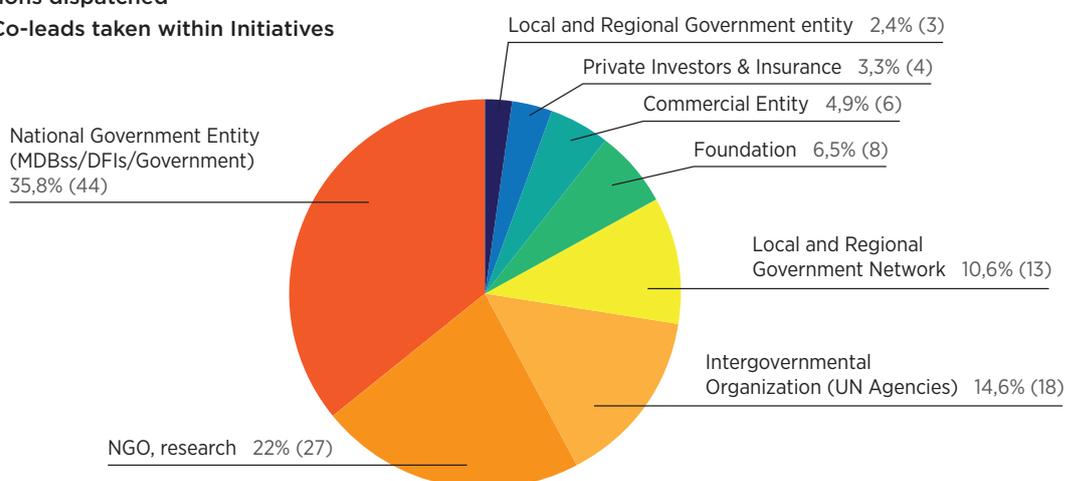
The leadership from development banks can be explained by the fact that, as confirmed by Moody's<sup>5</sup>, MDBs play a pivotal role in building financing models for resilient infrastructure, even though a lot remains to be done to structurally support private financiers crowding-in. Nevertheless, through their capacity building programs, funding and financing operations, and de-risking and credit enhancement support, they contribute to mainstreaming climate strategies and innovation into subnational sustainable development planning; strengthen the subnational market niche for investment; and develop pipelines of fundable projects; all which lay the groundwork for demonstrating local market opportunities, better producing and sharing knowledge on subnational financing (which remains a concrete challenge for both public and private players), creating enabling environments attractive to private and institutional investors buy-in.

MDBs and DFIs (35,8%) are followed by NGOs or research organizations (22%), then UN Agencies (14,6%) (Figure 8). This can be explained considering the typology of CCFLA members, which are mostly representatives of these three types of organizations, and the fact that domestic programs over the world for supporting subnational action are not taken into consideration for this edition, for obvious reasons of data accessibility. This future workstream will be explored in combination with the NDC Partnership that is implementing dedicated tools for collecting related data.

5 Moody's Investor Service, Infrastructure and Project Finance - "Credit enhancements from multilaterals will help to address the infrastructure gap" - prepared for GIF Advisory Council meeting- October 2017

**Figure 8. Nature of Organizations dispatched by percentage of Leads and Co-leads taken within Initiatives**

Source : Authors.



## C. Typology of initiatives and main mode of support

The second edition of CCFLA mapping was designed to address recommendations from the 2016 edition, in particular to gain “a more precise typology of soft measures provided, and activities supported by CCFLA members (i.e. whether it relates to overall soft measures addressed to Local and Subnational Governments such as general planning, strategic action plans, capacity building, etc., or initiatives that are directly linked to the financing of a project like feasibility studies, technical assistance, sustainable infrastructure certification, etc.)”<sup>6</sup>

To follow this recommendation and to give a more precise picture of the initiatives mapped, they were classified according to the following categories (Figure 9).

6 [http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025\\_CCFLA\\_Flyer\\_LR\\_Web.pdf](http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/161025_CCFLA_Flyer_LR_Web.pdf) p 6

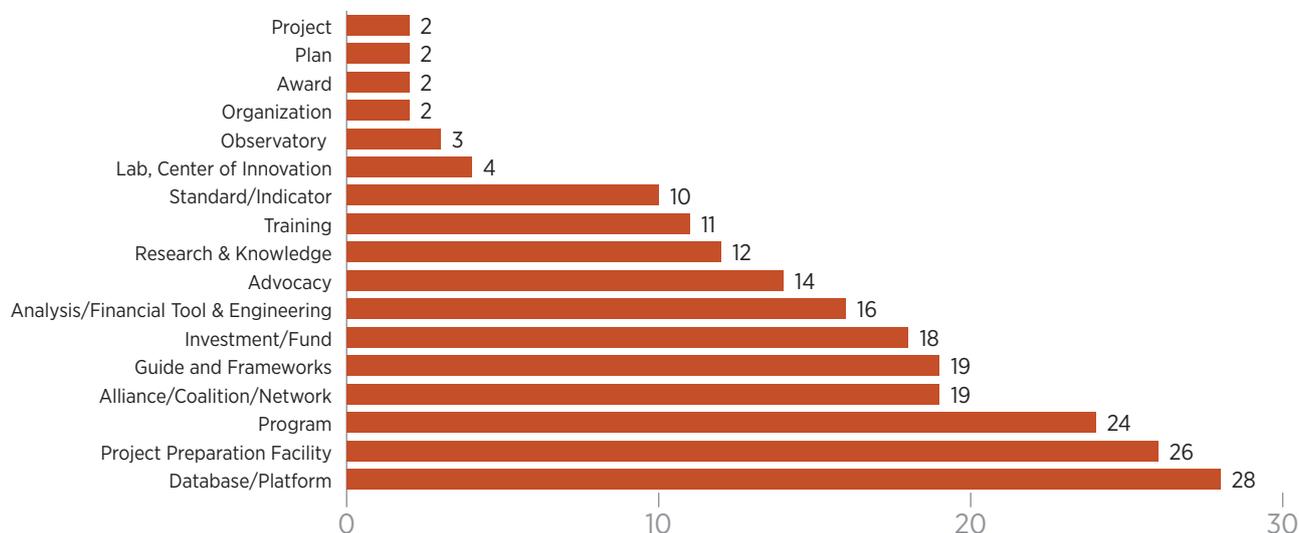
CCFLA appointed Project Preparation (PP) as one of the five top priorities to localize climate finance, leverage private investment, match supply and demand, and deliver pipelines of fundable projects listed in the local or regional climate action plans, in coherence with, and in complementation of NDCs.

As a consequence, Project Preparation facilities and initiatives (PPFs and PPIs)<sup>7</sup> appear to be preponderant in members’ activities. Out of the 89 initiatives profiled, almost 50% indicated that they offer any form of support or are involved in any project preparation activity (for more details, see below in the project preparation focus).

In addition, the mapping highlights the strategic importance of coalitions, network or alliances’ (above 20% of the initiatives presented) within CCFLA community. This finding has a direct consequence on the way CCFLA members cooperate with each other, and advocate jointly (see below for an overview of the ‘cooperation intensity’).

Furthermore, the typology of initiatives has been established in line with the NDC Partnership

7 The terminology of PPFs and PPIs used for the purpose of this report is presented briefly in the Project Preparation part of this chapter which follows

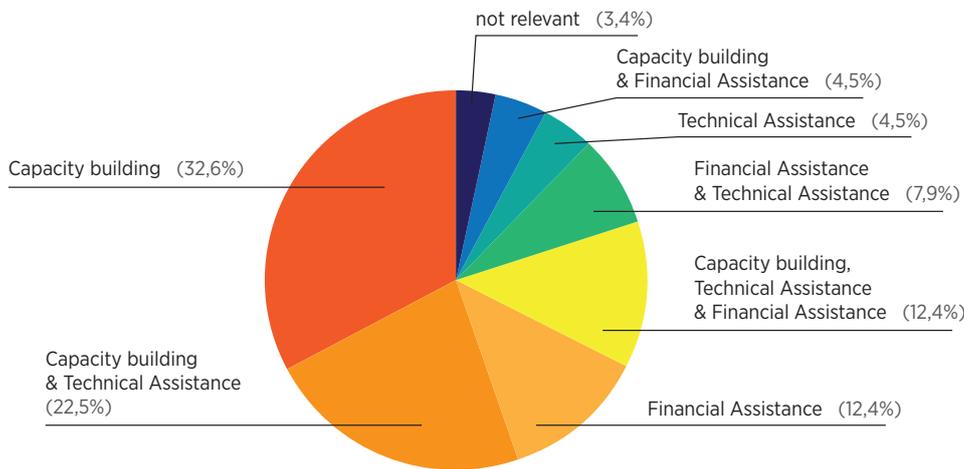


**Figure 9. Diversity of Components in CCFLA members’ Initiatives And occurrences of these components in the 89 initiatives**

Note for guidance - Figure 9 For the purpose of the report, ‘Programs’ are defined as wide initiatives involving several kinds of activities towards one global objective, as the *World Bank Low Carbon City Development Program* (LCDDP), or the *Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa* (PIDA).

‘Projects’ are more focused on a specific objective (eg. supporting a specific action), and implementing activities towards this specific objective, as JICA’s Project for Urban Master Plan of Dakar and Neighboring Area for 2035, or UN-Habitat’s Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans.

**Figure 10. Main modes of support provided by CCFLA members (by percentage of 89 initiatives)**



*Funding Navigator* and *Toolbox* classification, qualifying each initiatives by its main mode of support as follow: capacity building, technical assistance, and financial assistance.

Under this classification, the mapping reveals that CCFLA members deploy a wide array of initiatives supporting early-stage project development. 63% of the initiatives mapped do not provide financial assistance as main mode of support, but assist LRGs and projects developers by providing technical assistance in their early stage project development or participate to strengthening enabling environments for LRGs to access climate finance (capacity building, rules and regulations, readiness).

The analysis reveals that 50% of the initiatives combine two or three modes of support, and more than 12% of them provide capacity building, financial and technical assistance at the same time. For instance, the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program (ESC) is IDB’s technical assistance program, providing direct support to subnational governments in the development and execution of Climate Action Plans. It provides grants and direct technical assistance that strengthen LRGs capacity to catalyze climate funds.

Combining the three modes of support into one unique program, or through an harmonization of members input in a specific region or to a dedicated LRG, shall be seen as a guarantee for investors: these modes of support, for being complementary in the financing value chain, will create an enabling environment, and reduce the perception of risk, while strengthening the impact and efficiency of interventions.

## Capacity building

**With 72% of the initiatives presenting a capacity building component, the Mapping reveals the diversity of modalities for supporting this major pillar of local climate action:**

→ **Alliance, Coalition or Networks initiatives** gather actors, often by theme or constituency, sometimes by geographical scope like the *WRI Building Efficiency Accelerator* for instance. They often include an advocacy component, and promote peer-to-peer learning and review that directly contributes to strengthen the technical and financial capacity of LRGs.

→ **Database and Platform initiatives** aim at gathering data in order to allow exchanges between project developers, and to highlight best practices, gather practitioners and expertise in complementary fields, and scale them up and out.

For instance, the *One Planet City Challenge* by WWF, previously known as the *Earth Hour City Challenge*, invites cities in participating countries to report ambitious and innovative climate actions, and to demonstrate how they are delivering on the 2015 Paris Agreement. Data is entered on the carbonn® Climate Registry, and outreach and support is provided in collaboration with ICLEI. *Mobilize your City*, launched at COP21 and part of the Marrakech Partnership, encourages cities to prepare sustainable urban mobility plans (SUMPs) associated with national climate policies, with ambitious objectives in carbon footprint reduction. It targets 100 cities engaged in reducing their emissions by 50%, in 20 countries committed to introducing National Urban

Mobility Policies and/or programs (NUMPs). The platform in this case is a significantly relevant way to follow the progression and actions of the committed LRGs and partners (see for instance the programmatic lens brought forward through WB *Global Platform on Sustainable Cities*): for mobilizing, coordinating, learning/peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, finance channeling, monitoring, assessing, reporting, and systematizing/adapting/replicating-scaling up and out. Other platforms relate to matchmaking like CDP's *Matchmaker*, or C Greene *Climate Place*; and infrastructure investment platforms like *Africa 50* by AfDB or WB *Invest4Climate*.

→ **Advocacy** initiatives give stronger voice to LRGs demands and propositions, during international negotiations, or when articulating with specific players, in order to improve the setting of enabling environment for access to, and sourcing, mobilization, and management of climate finance. All international or thematic networks of LRGs have a specific role in that chapter to support their members in expressing needs, and presenting opportunities and adapted solutions. Dedicated reports and calls to address the local climate financing issue have been launched over the past two years (*C40 Call for Action on Municipal Infrastructure Finance*; R20, FMDV, ICLEI & ORU *Fogar Declaration of Support to Preparation of subnational green infrastructure projects*).

The *Marrakech Roadmap for Action on Localizing Climate Finance*<sup>8</sup> (November 2016) was a major step forward in designing a concrete joint workstream, and set of commitments and recommendations. It pointed at CCFLA as a key umbrella coalition to implement its fit-for-purpose recommendations. All 24 international, national and thematic LRGs networks and coalitions, and 800 participating Mayors and Governors endorsed it, after jointly co-organizing COP22 *Local and Regional Leaders Summit*, which topic was "Financing the Sustainable Transition of Territories".

→ **Training activities and programs**, which appeared to be underdeveloped in last year's mapping, now cover more of members' scope of activities, and present a solid trend towards members' specialization. Climate-KIC for instance, is multiplying support to developing and implementing training sessions and tools, in partnership with FMDV and GIB. Capacity building is one of GIZ main focus areas and it is therefore one of the priorities of GIZ/AsDB *CDIA*, GIZ/C40 *CFF* and EIB/ GIZ *FELICITY* along with knowledge dissemination and networking. These 3 PPFs benefit therefore from the 30 years experience of the GIZ in this regard to provide city level capacity development, support knowledge management

and dissemination, and expand local, regional and global networks.

→ **Enhancing Research & Knowledge** is also a way to build capacity on models and practices. For instance, the WRI/C40 *Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative* have a specific research program on the business model of energy and transport sectors; CPI supports the scaling-up of climate finance engineering through its *Global Innovation Lab*; FMDV develops *Policy Action Labs* (on de-risking; and municipal development funds) and research on specific financial mechanisms such as *Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms*. These programs enhance the global knowledge and engineering on the financial aspect of a project development.

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## Technical Assistance

**Several initiatives, recently launched, focused on providing technical assistance to prepare bankable projects led by LRGs, or liaise projects with investors**, including AFD *CiCLIA*, the GIZ/C40 *Cities Finance Facility*, EIB/GIZ *FELICITY*, R20 *Waste Project Facilitator*, ICLEI *Transformative Actions Program*, FMDV *Bank of Opportunities*, or CDP *Matchmaker*.

Most of them are developed by bi- or multilateral Development Banks to leverage private finance and reach financial close.

However, considering the limited amount of projects financed globally, it is imperative today to better understand the condition of success of these technical assistance programs, especially those displayed through subnational project preparation facilities and initiatives.

**To overcome the knowledge gap, several research projects aiming at profiling a set of PPFs in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America are being conducted by members of CCFLA's Project Preparation Working Group.**

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## Financial assistance

Many initiatives empower LRGs in acquiring skills and capacity to design financial strategies and mechanisms/processes, and effectively manage and operate investments and infrastructure projects. Financial assistance focuses on providing direct funding or financing to projects prepared through technical assistance. It is being mostly provided by national government-led entities including MDBs and DFIs (approx. 60%), and Intergovernmental Organization/UN Agencies (approx. 15%).

Most of initiatives providing financial assistance focus on transport and energy like the EIB *European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF)* or the AfDB *Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)*. Furthermore,

8 [http://www.fmdv.net/Ressources/Declarations\\_11](http://www.fmdv.net/Ressources/Declarations_11)

most of these initiatives are effective and operating in developed or emerging economies.

Financial assistance programs that specifically target LRGs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) also propose a combined technical assistance component, the latter being provided mainly through grants. If, to allow LRGs to access loans, even concessional, there is still a great need to strengthen LRGs financial and technical capacities, the integration of these 'learning-by-doing' processes into a long-lasting habitus within the local administration and culture of elected officials, remains a challenge, once the program has ended.

Overall, grants and concessional loans are the main type of financial instruments proposed by the initiatives listed, showing the early-stage development of this Frontier Market niche.

## D. Combining sectoral, geographical and financial information

The mapping reveals that there is a clear lack of visibility on the funding and financing options of most of the initiatives. These results can be explained by the scale of action that is often global (initiatives mixing a wide range of activities, or integrated in a larger program; lack of tracking subnational/urban projects financing in MDBs and DFIs internal proceedings); as well as the lack of data publicly available for each program through desk-review.

However as presented above, and even though data on funding sources are not precise enough to provide clear statistics, the mapping reveals that the majority of the financial assistance is provided through grants (38 initiatives) and concessional loans (11); and mainly by MDBs and DFIs.

MDBs and DFIs provide grants where the financial viability gaps are the highest, in countries and regions where financial capabilities and international financial standards and sector specific templates for projects are lacking; where there is a market disconnection; a lack of knowledge on risks and returns; a lack of information on available financial and funding options; and limited availability of green credit lines for LRGs (in national or municipal development banks and funds, and private banks).

Crosscutting sectoral and geographical information underlines again the prevalence of the sectors - eg. Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy (RE), together representing 56% of the sectoral focus of the initiatives presented - that

have already developed some clear, established return on investment business models and are being disseminated to accelerate the investment on resilience. If respondents have ticked several sectors for coverage (Transportation (43%), Water and Sanitation (43%) and Waste (39%) a deeper analysis of the answers to the survey show that if in Europe, EE and RE projects can be supported directly by investment funds like the EIB *European Energy Efficiency Fund (eeef)* or the *Meridiam Transition Fund*, paradoxically, the *Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)* by AfDB appears to be the only fund/initiative presented in this mapping, that is specialized in the EE/RE.

This result confirms what was highlighted by members during the CCFLA Project Preparation meeting held in Paris in July 2017 : there would be a disconnection between the intended targeted sectors (often broader than EE/RE) and the current supported sectors (focusing on EE/RE and transportation).

To attain the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 11, there is however, a great need to further experiment on risks mitigation mechanisms and returns on investment models for other sectors like housing, health, water and sanitation, which include to put a price on externalities and to measure the relevant co-benefits associated for each sector.

The results of the 2017 CPI Fire Awards Winner illustrate these findings as they target Clean Energy and Sustainable Transit for mitigation project in South America, United States and Europe (ie. Proterra Electric Bus Battery Service Agreement<sup>9</sup> and SunSHIFT Global Fleet of Modular Moveable MegaWatt Scale Solar Asset<sup>10</sup>).

Overall the mapping reveals that the general scope is preferred, with more than 60% of the initiatives presenting a general scope of action on climate change. It is important to emphasize that, in most of the cases, documents and tools are only available in English, foreign language being a specific constraint in local administrations in most of the non-English speaking countries.

In four initiatives, UN-Habitat, UNCDF and FMDV specified that they were focusing on Least Developed Countries, showing that, apart from region distribution, the range of income, or status of the partner, LDCs LRG (intermediary city, metropolis, city, region, etc.) shall be considered in future surveys.

The mapping also reveals there is still a great potential to engage more closely with the private

9 <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/project/proterra-electric-bus-battery-service-agreements/>

10 <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/project/sunshift-global-fleet-of-modular-moveable-megawatt-scale-solar-assets/>

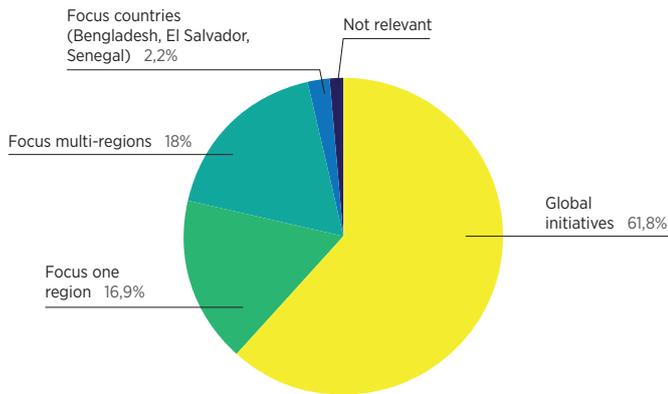
sector to build the necessary domestic ecosystem to attract and develop capital markets. Less than 15% of the initiatives mapped propose direct and unique assistance for issuing bonds, developing guarantees, market-rate loans or insurances (WB MIGA, or CBI/SouthPole Green Bonds for Cities, for instance) while operating at a global scale.

Although this figure represents a trend, it shows that a lot remains to be done to bring projects to

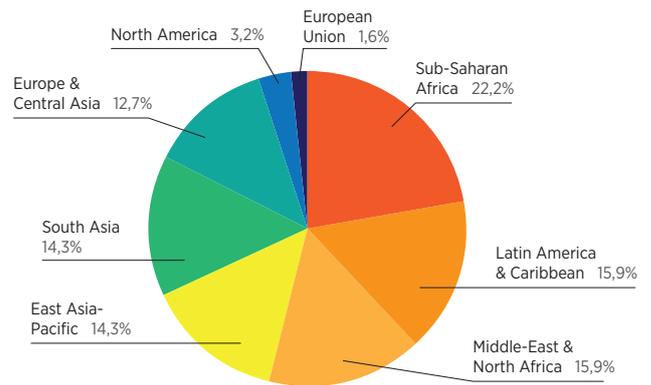
that stage of demand for these instruments. The range of initiatives that are being presented in this study which focus on the early stage project development as a first set of instruments to support emergence of pipelines of fundable projects, are complementary, and we might witness their success if in the coming mappings we find more of the former instruments developed both at global and domestic levels.

**Figure 11. Geographical scope of the initiatives**

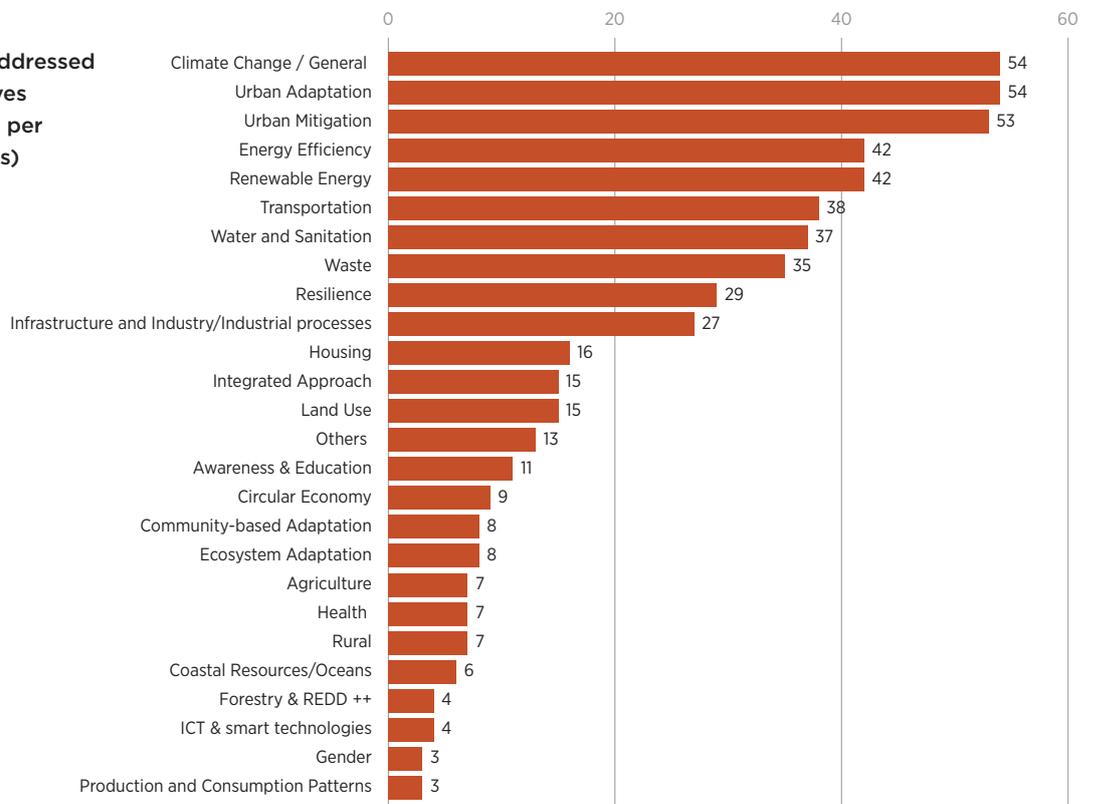
Initiatives scoped by their global, regional or national focus (by percentage of 89 initiatives)



Detailed repartition of the regional focus initiatives (one region or multi-region) (by percentage of regional focus)



**Figure 12. Sectoral Scopes addressed by CCFLA members' initiatives (and number of occurrences per sector in overall 89 initiatives)**



## E. Complementarity along the financial value chain and scope of action

This mapping does already provide some insight on the complementary/ added value of each program and activities along the financial value chain presenting options of closer cooperation among members in a specific context or geographical zone.

For instance, on a geographical scope of action, the experience of the subnational PPF *CiCLIA* led by AFD in Africa could benefit the program led by the *Western Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)* and *FMDV* on the establishment of a *Regional Financial Mechanism* in the region which would integrate a Climate Project Preparation dimension.

Looking at the tools enabling the creation of solid pipeline of fundable projects, a clear complementary among CCFLA member is evident between the *WB CURB*, *ICLEI TAP*, *SIF SOURCE*, *GIB SuRe Standard*, *CDP Matchmaker Program* among others. For instance, “the *SuRe SmartScan* contributes to action items addressing two chal-

**Figure 13. World Bank Instruments for Urban Resilience**

Source: Investing in Urban Resilience, World Bank, 2017

	Technical Assistance	Financing Approaches and Modalities	Insurance	Bonds and Guarantees
<b>INDIVIDUAL/ HOUSEHOLD</b> Financing and services available to individuals or households which contribute to urban resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient Retrofit of Informal Housing (GSURR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Finance</li> <li>Climate Adaptation Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Responsive Social Safety Nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilience financing (with MIGA guarantee)</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITY</b> Financing and services which contribute to urban resilience, available to communities/ Community-level financing and services which contribute to urban resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusive Community Resilience (GFDRR)</li> <li>Safer Schools (GFDRR)</li> <li>Code for Resilience (GFDRR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-driven development</li> </ul>		
<b>CITY</b> Financing and services which contribute to urban resilience, available to cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Creditworthiness Initiative</li> <li>Sub-national Technical Assistance Program (SNTA) of Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)</li> <li>CURB: Climate Action for Urban Sustainability—Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) - ESMAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-sovereign lending for urban resilience project (with Sovereign Guarantee)</li> <li>Performance-based Contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Risk Transfer (GFDRR/GSURR/ Treasury)</li> <li>Risk Sharing Facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project bond</li> <li>Project-based Guarantees (i.e. loan guarantees and payment guarantees) (MIGA)</li> </ul>
<b>COUNTRY</b> Financing and services which contribute to urban resilience available to countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)</li> <li>Efficient Securities Markets Institutional Development (esMid) Program</li> <li>Innovation Lab (GFDRR)</li> <li>Building Regulation for Resilience (GFDRR/ GSURR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term Finance (IDA/ IBRD)</li> <li>Blended Finance (IDA/ IBRD/MIGA/IFC/ Donor and Private Capital)</li> <li>Development Policy Loans with Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT-DDO)</li> <li>Program for Results (PforR)</li> <li>Crisis Response Window (CRW)</li> <li>Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)</li> <li>Debt convergence (including debt swaps and debt buy-backs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-country Catastrophe Risk Pools</li> <li>Global Index Insurance Facility – GIIF</li> <li>CCRIF / PCRAFI</li> <li>Non-honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligation (NHSFO) – credit enhancement (MIGA)</li> <li>Private Equity Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sovereign Bonds (with MIGA Guarantee)</li> <li>Social Impact Bond</li> <li>Partial Credit Guarantees (IBRD)</li> <li>Policy-based Guarantees (IBRD)</li> <li>Global Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Program (Gemloc)</li> </ul>

lenges (Capital Investment Planning Poor, and/or Not Climate-Smart, Local Development Planning Poor, including Resilience) of the City Creditworthiness Self-Assessment & Action Planning Toolkit of the World Bank<sup>11</sup>.

For the projects to reach financial close, the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Catalytic Finance Initiative or The Living Cities Catalyst Fund could represent some great opportunities.

The lessons learned by multistakeholder thematic platforms like UN- Environment District Energy in Cities and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and subnational PPFs like CDIA would benefit other nascent Platforms or PPFs.

As presented in fig. 13, the World Bank, like many other MDBs and DFIs are deploying a wide range of complementary programs themselves using either a project focus - eg. IFC InfraVentures, IDB InfraFund - or a more holistic approach of subnational climate finance - eg The WB Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, IDB Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program (ESC), the later being a technical assistance program providing direct support to national and subnational governments in the development and execution of city Action Plans.

However, identifying what is the missing component along the financial value chain in the various geographical, sectoral or legal contexts, would require to enter much more into the detail of all

11 GIB webpage: <http://www.gib-foundation.org/smartscan/>

### Focus on Africa - Initiatives are combining 2 challenges : urgent need for infrastructure and climate change

In the fast-growing African cities, the urgent need of infrastructures and basic needs services has yet to be combined with the urban climate challenge. Among the ten programs that present a specific focus on Africa, programs like Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (World Bank AFRI-RES), (AfDB Africa50) and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (AfDB PIDA) sector on the continent : the three of them require a sustainability component and they all prioritize projects with environmental, social, and gender criteria. However, there is a need to go a step forward and to think climate change and infrastructure development as a two faces of a same challenge : sustainable urban development, which would require, in addition to these pan African and Regional programs, to support LRGs and other relevant local actors to design and present urban climate strategies and projects to be financed through dedicated credit lines by Local financial institutions which would catalyze international and regional climate funds.

the activities proposed under each programs, and gain a national or even territorial approach of the mapping (as suggested more precisely in the other chapters of the report).

The complementarity can also be analyzed when looking at a scope of action. The brief comparison of two regional initiatives presented below (AfDB NEPAD-IPPF Infrastructure project preparation facility and AsDB/ GIZ Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), highlights the need to address both the national and sub national level of action for preparing climate investments each of them having a specific added value depending on the typology and size of the project supported. Although the integration of the subnational scale of action for climate investments is still nascent and depends on the level of financial decentralization of the country it operates, as well as on the effective technical and financial capacities of LRGs, CDIA's long experience is key for accelerating the movement.

Both are over ten-years operating PPFs aiming at supporting infrastructures development which have

Figure 14. Comparison between CDIA and NEPAD IPPF project preparation models

	CDIA - Cities Development Initiative for Asia	NEPAD-IPPF - Infrastructure project preparation facility
History	Established in 2007 by AsDB and BMZ (Implemented by AsDB and GIZ)	Hosted by AfDB since 2005
Scale of action	Sub national level : Secondary and Tertiaries Asian Cities	National & Regional level : Regional Infrastructure Projects (African countries)
General objective	The Initiative provides assistance to medium-size Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments.	The initiative supports African countries to prepare regional infrastructure projects in energy, transport, ICT and transboundary water.
Main mode of support	Financial, Technical assistance & Capacity Building	Financial assistance
	Pre-feasibility Studies (PFS)	Grants to prepare high-quality viable transboundary projects in energy, transboundary water resources, transport and ICT.
	Medium Term Infrastructure Investment Programming	
	Linking Cities to Finance for Infrastructure Investments	
Sectors	Waste, Water, Transport, Urban planning and renewable, Energy, Social development, Environment	Energy, Water, Transport, ICT
Investments	6.4 billion US\$ expected infrastructure investment value	7 billion US\$ investments mobilized
	Average support amount : between 250 000 and 500 000 US\$/project	Average grants in 2012 : 1,2 million US\$/project
Projects	125 cities in 17 countries in Asia, having completed 52 Prioritization exercises and 67 Pre-feasibility studies for 109 project components.	72 approved grants (35 completed, 37 on-going studies)

recently integrated an environmental component in their eligibility criteria. CDIA targets the LRGs and sub national level while NEPAD is headed towards the national and regional levels. While these two PPFs present the same objectives, their different level of approach shows the importance for CCFLA to scale-down the observation in order to obtain a clearer definition of urban infrastructure. This comparison also brings up the question of cooperation between initiatives that can share about their experience and possibly partner other initiative.

## F. Cooperation intensity

The mapping highlights the great cooperation component of CCFLA with 50 initiatives (aprox. 55%) presenting two or more CCFLA members as partners and an increase will (or need) to cooperate hand by hand as equal partner. CCFLA Members are partnering in particular for capacity building and advocacy purpose. Their joint initiatives respond to the increasing need to share knowledges and experiences about cities' financing.

Ten initiatives (11%) mapped have two or more CCFLA members co-leading the initiatives and they present a great innovative potential in their approach to subnational climate finance (specifying on issuing subnational green bonds, on gaining a greater understanding on the appropriate business models, developing subnational PPFs, and targeting the Insurance industry for instance) as presented in the table fig 15.

The relevance of the CCFLA partnership was already pointed out in the 2016 mapping. Although CCFLA Members joint initiatives appear to be at the cutting edge of innovation on financing urban development, there is still a great need to mutualize and share practices and experiment on innovative financial instruments on guarantees models and de-risking tools among other financial engineering. In addition, a greater understanding of the lessons learned by the initiatives developed earlier in the 2000s could benefit the most recent ones.

CCFLA is providing the space to address the challenge of sharing and developing best practices while supporting the development of a common vision on subnational climate finance. The PPF Working group is the result of this need.

Yet, to be accelerated, this movement still has to be joined by the private sector including commercial banks and the insurance industry.

**Figure 15: List of CCFLA members co-leading initiatives**

Type of initiative	Initiative	Lead organizations
Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering Guide and Frameworks Research & Knowledge Training	Mobilize Your City (MYC)	AFD, GIZ, EU (DG DEVCO)
Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Campaign	BreatheLife Campaign	CCAC - Climate & Clean Air Coalition, World Health Organization (WHO), UN Environment
Alliance/Coalition Database/Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Research & Knowledge	Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative	World Resources Institute C40 (equal founding & lead partners)
Alliance/Coalition/Network	CCFLA Project Preparation Working Group	GIB FMDV ICLEI GIZ
Alliance/Coalition/Network, Database/Platform	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy	C40, ICLEI, UCLG, UN Habitat, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Joint Research Centre (UE), Fedarene, Climate Alliance, Energy cities, CCRE CEMR, UN Habitat, European Committee of the Regions, Eurocities, European Commission
Investment/Fund, Project, Training	Green Bonds for Cities (GBC)	South Pole Group, Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)
Project Preparation Facility	Cities and Climate Change in Africa (CiCLIA) and in Asia (CiCLASIA)	AFD EU and SECO (Africa) ADB and EU (Asia)
Project Preparation Facility	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	Asian Development Bank (AsDB), GIZ
Project Preparation Facility	Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY)	GIZ EIB
Project Preparation Facility, Database/Platform, Program, Research & Knowledge	C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group GIZ

## G. Project Preparation Focus

The 2016 CCFLA mapping report on subnational and local climate finance released during COP22 reveals that almost 50% of CCFLA members' initiatives focus on readiness by supporting project preparation associated with urban infrastructure and climate action plans, which demonstrates a great demand for early stage project development.

The need to further understand Project Preparation Facilities and Initiatives (PPFI) within the Alliance calls for a deeper investigation into the typologies and characteristics of members activities related to project preparation support.

To differentiate, Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs) exist as formal platforms supporting activities oftentimes in the entire project preparation stage of the project cycle. Project Preparation Initiatives (PPIs), on the other hand, refer broadly to activities that also support the project preparation stage, but not necessarily in all its phases.

**Both PPIs and PPFs essentially cover four main phases of the project preparation stage of the project cycle: (1) Project concept definition, (2) Project Feasibility, (3) Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support), and (4) Project Processing and Approval.**

Complementary to project preparation support, both PPIs and PPFs may also include early-stage support such as on enabling environment and legal frameworks for investment to improve LRGs financial management capacities. Out of the 89 Initiatives and Facilities profiled in the 2017 CCFLA mapping, similar to the 2016 mapping, almost 50% indicated that they offer any form of support or are involved in any project preparation activity (complete list in Annex). The majority of project preparation support were initiated by National Government Entities such as Multilateral and Development Banks, and Domestic Financial Institutions, which demonstrates that they are in line with taking a more targeted approach in developing institutional capacities to engage in project preparation, structuration, negotiation, among others to boost investment flows to climate urban infrastructure. Complementary to national government entities' initiatives, Local and Regional Government and Intergovernmental Organizations/ UN Agencies are also developing support to project preparation **demonstrating the strategic role of public actors to leverage private finance by supporting the cost of project preparation. However in the light of overall global need, the effort still has to be joined by the private sector.**

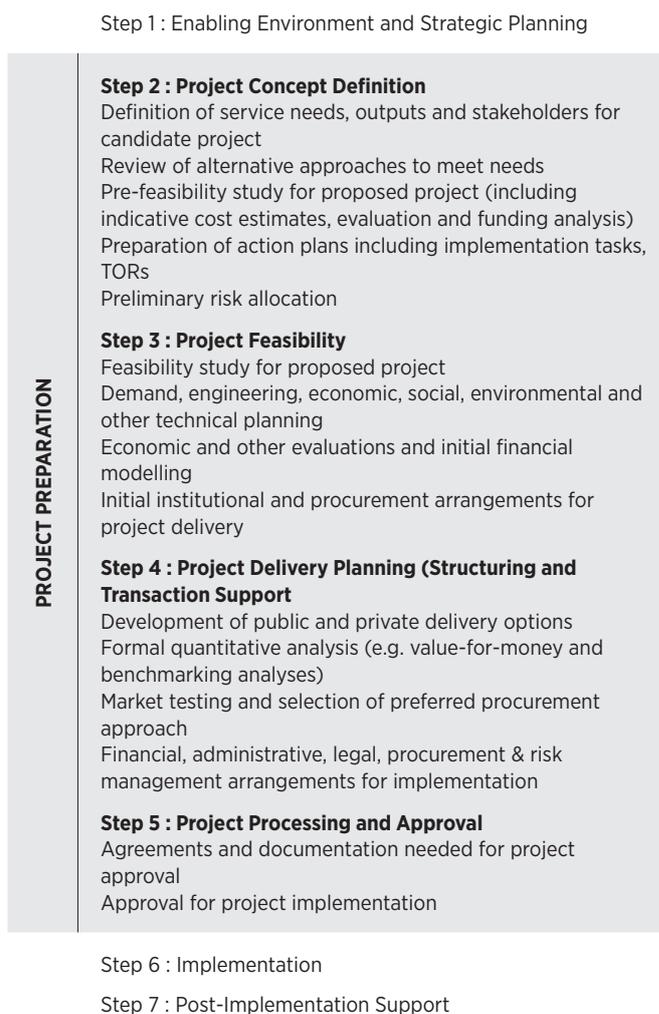
## Project Preparation Facilities

In 2017, the CCFLA mapping revealed that its members are leading a total of 27 Project Preparation Facilities (listed in Annex). 15 of these PPFs are urban-specific and that target mainly the preparation of urban projects, while 25 PPFs operate directly at the project or sub national level.

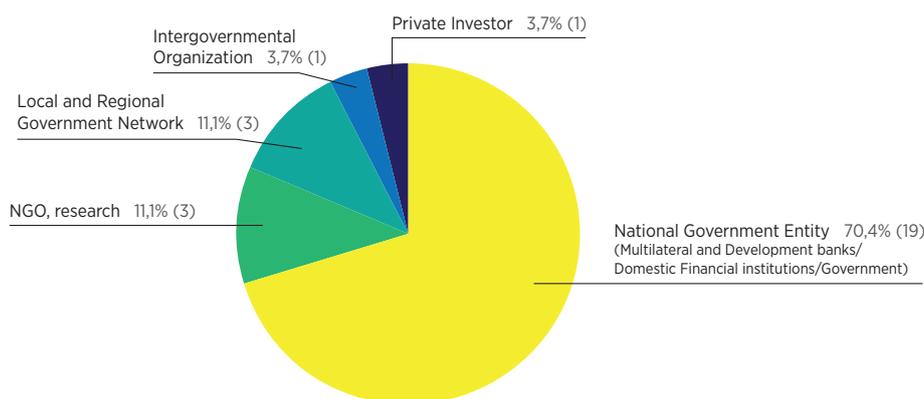
As PPFs, 23 of them profiled are also engaged in early stage project preparation activities such as the enabling environment and strategic planning. However, only 10 explicitly indicated that they are engaged in late or post project preparation activities such as project implementation (procurement

**Figure 16. Scope of the Project Preparation Stage in the Project Cycle**

Source: Defined by FMDV and CCFLA, with inspiration from "Finding the pipeline: project preparation for sustainable development" (2017) of ODI and "Assessment of the Effectiveness of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia" (2014) of the G20 Development Working Group



**Figure 17. Breakdown of CCFLA Organizations leading a PPF**



and supervision) and post implementation (monitoring and evaluation). This echoes the findings of the 2016 mapping indicating that members activities related to project preparation are still highly concentrated on the early stage and project preparation phases. As more and more PPFs are successful in developing pipelines of bankable, and investment-ready projects, it is expected that engagement in post-project preparation activities will also naturally increase in the course of the coming years.

Among the PPIs and PPFs profiled, although many offer similar key services, they address specific challenges along the early project preparation phase:

### Engaging with vertical integration and enabling environment frameworks for local climate investment

Certain initiatives seek to overcome the lack of financial autonomy of cities by engaging with vertical integration and enabling environment frameworks for local climate investments, such as national decentralization and reform processes and adequate fiscal transfers.

***The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)***<sup>1</sup> is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank that seeks to support small and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa.

It provides grants to support mainly public sector activities that create and improve the enabling environment for private sector investments in sustainable energy in Africa. This includes policy and regulatory development, capacity building and advisory, market development

1 <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/sustainable-energy-fund-for-africa/>

and preparation to allow the public sector to act as a reliable and creditworthy counterparty in energy projects and programs.

### Engaging with enhancing financial capacities in Local Governments

Initiatives that build local governments' financial management capacities to gain creditworthiness and display correct accounting and management in reports including climate accountability, audits and revisions, thereby opening the door to external funding.

***The World Bank City Creditworthiness Initiative***<sup>2</sup> helps cities achieve higher creditworthiness. To help achieve these aims, the Initiative has established City Creditworthiness Academies and Implementation Programs. The initiative has a goal of assisting 300 cities in 60 low- and middle-income countries to enhance own source revenues, implement climate-smart capital investments plans, improve their credit ratings, structure their PPPs projects, and utilize tax increment financing.

***The Sub national Technical Assistance Program (SNTA) of the World Bank PPIAF***<sup>3</sup>: Sub national entities have broader mandates and responsibilities but they may not be able to fulfill them where there are weak financial and management capabilities, evolving regulatory environments, or thin local capital markets. Under its current strategy, the SNTA Program funds activities included in two of the five newly defined PPIAF Thematic Programs: the Creditworthiness Theme and the Access to Infrastructure Financing.

2 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/city-creditworthiness-initiative>

3 <https://ppiaf.org/sub-national-ta>

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## Engaging with project preparation for climate action

Initiatives that support design, planning, structuration and implementation of resilient urban projects to meet the investment costs (cash flow, guarantees) and connect them with adequate external and private funds necessary for preparation and towards financial close. The mapping reveals an increasing number of sectoral or geographic Project Preparation Funds or Facilities, mainly developed by MDBs: *EIB JASPERS*, *GIZ/AsDB CDIA* and *GIZ/C40 Finance Facility*, *EIB/GIZ FELICITY*, *AFD CiCLIA* and *CiCLASIA*, *AfDB Africa Water Facility*, *R20 Waste Project Facilitator*.

**The Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)**<sup>4</sup> is an international partnership initiative, established in 2007, by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Germany, with additional core funding support from the governments of Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. The Initiative provides assistance to medium-sized Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments.

CDIA aims to contribute to the promotion of sustainable and equitable urban development, leading to improved environmental and living conditions for all in Asian cities. To achieve this, CDIA bridges the gap between strategic city development planning and urban policies, services, and infrastructure project preparation.

**FELICITY**<sup>5</sup>, Financing Energy for Low-Carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility, a new joint Initiative by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH) and the European Investment Bank (EIB), aims at closing the gap between urban development planning and infrastructure financing. The initiative will provide tailored support to local governments and city administrations to enhance access to the benefits of international climate finance at the sub-national level and support the preparation of bankable projects.

**The ICLEI Transformative Action Program (TAP)**<sup>6</sup> is an innovative pre-Project Preparation Facility (pre-PPF), functioning as a project pipeline, collecting climate projects from local and regional governments seeking finance and/or technical assistance to develop coherent financeable projects. This inclusive, cooperative effort by networks of cities and regions, seeks to improve access to capital flows to cities and regions and maximize investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development and governance processes. Further, the TAP is used as an advocacy mechanism to show

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4 <http://cdia.asia/>

5 <http://www.eib.org/products/advising/felicity/>

6 <http://tap-potential.org/>

demand for finance and support to in turn enable local climate action.

Asset :

- Gain support in climate investment in urban areas over the next ten years
- Increase the scope and quality of local and regional climate action
- Create trust among local governments, financing institutions and investors, to lower the current perception of risk
- Encourage multi-level cooperation and governance in the area of climate mitigation and adaptation
- Raise visibility of local and subnational climate action at the national and international level

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## Offering the adequate financial products to LRGs

Initiatives that regard the local level as a relevant field of investment and therefore address the issue of lack of access to financing by offering the adequate financial support and products for cities (eg. Green municipal bonds, local development funds for climate, PP funds for cities, Open funds of development finance for local governments, etc.)

**Green City Bonds**<sup>7</sup> of the Climate Bonds Initiative support cities and city-affiliated entities to issue green bonds by building cities' capacity through an education program, providing cities with: tools; support by connecting them with organizations who can prepare them for green bonds issuance; and a platform for knowledge and best practice sharing between cities' treasuries.

**IFC InfraVentures**<sup>8</sup> is a US\$150 million global infrastructure project development fund that has been created as part of World Bank Group's efforts to increase the pipeline of bankable projects in developing countries. Its unique offering, combining early stage risk capital and experienced project development support, is designed to address the key constraints to private investment in infrastructure projects in frontier markets.

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## Pricing externalities

**The Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition**<sup>9</sup> brings together leaders from across government, private sector, academia, and civil society to expand the use of carbon pricing policies. The goal of the CPLC is to advance effective carbon pollution pricing systems and

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7 <https://www.climatebonds.net/get-involved/green-city-bond-campaign>

8 [http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry\\_EXT\\_Content/IFC\\_External\\_Corporate\\_Site/Infrastructure/Priorities/Innovation/InfraVentures](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Infrastructure/Priorities/Innovation/InfraVentures)

9 <https://www.carbonpricingleadership.org/>

expand their use globally, helping countries to maintain competitiveness, create jobs, encourage innovation, and achieve meaningful emissions reductions. Through the CPLC, Partners have the opportunity to showcase government and private sector action, highlight the business and environmental case for carbon pricing, and work with their peers to move the discussion forward.

**Climetrics**<sup>10</sup> is the world's first fund rating which enables investors to integrate climate impact into their investment decisions. Covering equity funds and ETFs in Europe worth €2.5 trillion, it was developed by two recognized climate specialists: not-for-profit CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) and ISS-Ethix Climate Solutions, part of the responsible investment arm of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc.

Climetrics provides investors with a 1-5 rating – symbolized by green leaves “issued” on a scale of one to five – based on a comprehensive, three-level methodology using data mainly from CDP and ISS-Ethix Climate Solutions. Top-rated funds can be found for free on [www.climetrics-rating.org](http://www.climetrics-rating.org). Climetrics was catalyzed and funded by Climate-KIC, the EU's main climate innovation initiative.

**As a way forward in the mapping and analysis of project preparation support among CCFLA members, it would be essential to identify, when necessary, the different conditions and innovative solutions for successful project preparation, including the main bottlenecks.**

Although project preparation support does not necessarily lead to the bankability of projects, setting a few guidelines for successful project preparation by gathering relevant information on key PPF's experiences in the different Project Preparation stages of the project cycle may prove relevant and useful to the work of the Alliance and its members.

The GIZ is supporting a CCFLA Project Preparation Facility Working Group (PPFWG) Research project on successful approaches, tools and instruments of PPFs for urban infrastructure investments, targeting mainly Asia and Latin America, to which the results and findings will be aligned and made complementary through the CCFLA Project Preparation Working Group. The findings of this study will build upon the 2017 mapping of the CCFLA members' initiatives and feed the discussion in the first ever Subnational and urban Project Preparation Practitioners' Forum hosted by CCFLA during the COP23 in Bonn.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.climetrics-rating.org/>

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A satellite image of a coastal region, likely the Chesapeake Bay area, showing a large plume of white water or sediment extending from the land into the ocean. The water is a mix of dark blue, green, and white, indicating varying depths and sediment concentrations. The land is brown and green, with a network of rivers and bays. The sky is dark with some stars visible.

## Annexes

## Annex 1. List of CCFLA members

The Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) was created in 2014 by the UN Secretary General to close the investment gap for cities and regions for low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure. By November 2017, CCFLA is a global umbrella coalition bringing together 50 leading organizations and consortiums, including national governments, local

government networks, NGOs, research bodies, bilateral and multilateral development partners, commercial banks, private investor coalitions to provide input on needs and solutions that address the full spectrum of the financial value chain in support of climate investments.

As of November 2017, the current membership of the CCFLA includes :

1. African Development Bank (AfDB)
2. Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
3. Banco de desarrollo de América Latina (CAF)
4. Bank of America Merrill Lynch
5. Bloomberg Philanthropies
6. C40 – Cities for Climate Action
7. Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
8. Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
9. Church Investment Group (CIG)
10. Citi Group
11. Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)
12. Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
13. Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)
14. Climate Place
15. Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)
16. Climate-KIC
17. Commonwealth Local Government Forum
18. Deutsche Bank
19. European Investment Bank (EIB)
20. FMDV – Global Fund for Cities Development
21. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
22. Global Infrastructure Basel (GIB)
23. Gold Standard Foundation
24. Government of France
25. Government of the United States of America
26. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
27. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
28. Japan Investment Cooperation Agency (JICA)
29. Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)
30. German Development Bank (KfW)
31. Le Fonds Français pour l’Environnement Mondial (FFEM)
32. Long-Term Infrastructure Investment Association (LTIIA)
33. Meridiam
34. R20 Regions of Climate Action
35. Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Programme (R100)
36. Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services
37. Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation (SIF)
38. SouthPole Group
39. Swiss Economic Development Cooperation
40. UN Secretary General’s Climate Change Support Team (CCST)
41. UN-Habitat
42. United Cities and Local Government (UCLG)
43. United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
44. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
45. United Nations-Environment
46. West African Development Bank (BOAD)
47. World Bank Group
48. World Resources Institute (WRI)
49. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

## Annex 2. Overview of CCFLA members' initiatives

CCFLA Members' Initiatives are presented below following the nature of the lead organizations.

We decided to emphasize, first, coalitions and co-leadership. Then, to present the different constituencies, in alphabetical order. A more user-friendly version will soon be posted on CCFLA website to allow for selecting initiatives through different lenses (type of activities, type of support provided, geographical focus, sectors and topics addressed).

Type of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Initiative	Type of Initiative	Main mode of support	Current Geographical Focus	Sectors and Topics currently supported & addressed	Launching Date	Description and main objectives of initiative	Partners and Funding Organization(s)
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Commercial Entity	<b>Meridiam, CNP Assurances</b>	<b>Meridiam Transition</b>	Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance	Europe & Central Asia	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Water and Sanitation	2015	Meridiam Transition is an infrastructure Investment Fund launched at COP 21 which is dedicated to funding the energy transition in Europe, through targeting energy efficiency and water management projects, energy and environmental local services, smart grids and innovative renewable energy. Meridiam Transition aims at supporting French insurers seeking to invest in projects designed to help Europe transition to a low carbon economy. It will specifically target relatively small projects, which may be financed on a 100% equity basis, in the energy efficiency, public services, energy network or renewable sectors.	Meridiam & CNP Assurances
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Commercial Entity, NGO, Research	<b>R20, BlueOrchard</b>	<b>The Sub national Climate Fund - SnCF</b>	Investment/Fund	Financial assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Waste	2017	The Sub national Climate Fund is a dedicated fund to invest in sub-national infrastructure projects	Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Commercial Entity, NGO, Research	<b>South Pole Group, Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)</b>	<b>Green Bonds for Cities (GBC)</b>	Investment/Fund, Project, Training	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Latin America & Caribbean, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2016	The Green Bonds for Cities (GBC) project supports cities in emerging, developing and transition countries to access the green bond market. The project started in 2016 and the objective was to enable more local authorities to use debt markets to finance low-carbon infrastructure because low-cost capital at scale is critical for cities to realize low carbon and climate resilient growth. Credit-worthy cities are supported with the issuing of green bonds, other cities are helped with exploring alternative pathways to issue them, for example via national or international institutions. The 2016 GBC project attracted clear interest in supporting services relating to green bonds, and helped Mexico City to issue the first green city bond in Latin America. Specifically, interest in trainings, climate impact assessments and general process support could be proven. The project has been extended to 2017. The objective is to commercialise the outputs of the 2016 GBC project by packaging them more clearly as well as integrating additional information and making them target group specific. The intention is further to deliver each type of service at least once.	Climate KIC
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Foundation, Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies), Local and Regional Government Network, NGO, Research	<b>Bloomberg Philanthropies, C40, ICLEI, UCLG, UN Habitat, Joint Research Centre (UE), Fedarene, Climate Alliance, Energy cities, CCRE CEMR, UN Habitat, European Committee of the Regions, Eurocities, European Commission</b>	<b>Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate &amp; Energy</b>	Alliance/Coalition/ Network, Database/ Platform	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2017	The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy is an international alliance of cities and local governments with a shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low emission, resilient society. The GCoM is the merged initiative of the Compact of Mayors and the Covenant of Mayors to bring these two efforts together.	Carbott, CDP, UNFCCC, Nazca, Cities Alliance, Global Mayors Forum, Institute for Sustainable Communities, R20, Veolia, World Bank group, the climate group, WRI, WWF
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>CCAC - Climate &amp; Clean Air Coalition, World Health Organization (WHO), UN Environment</b>	<b>BreatheLife Campaign</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/ Coalition/Network, Campaign	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General, Health	2016	BreatheLife is a joint campaign lead by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Environment and the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to mobilize cities and individuals to protect our health and planet from the effects of air pollution.	Minister del Medio Ambiente (Chile), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

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CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UN Environment, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Sustainable Energy for All</b>	<b>District Energy in Cities Initiative</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Database/Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Program, Project, Research & Knowledge, Organisation, Training	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Economic Regions, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Latin America & Caribbean, Mediterranean Union (UFM), Middle East & North Africa, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Specific Countries	Awareness & Education, Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Health, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Integrated Approach, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Integrated approach	2014	The District Energy in Cities Initiative is a multi-stakeholder partnership coordinated by UN Environment, with financial support from the Global Environment Facility, DANIDA, and the Government of Italy, which supports local and national governments accelerate investment in modern district energy. The partnership is comprised of more than 40 public and private partners, including industry associations, manufacturers, utilities, financiers, non-government groups, as well as 45 champion cities across the world. The Initiative harnesses this breadth of expertise to support cities and countries build local know-how, strengthen policies, and deliver a project pipeline. Currently 15 cities across 8 countries have committed to implement at least one policy, to pursue one demonstration project, and to track their progress. The initiative delivers technical support, training, and resources to support these actions. The District Energy in Cities is also a Sustainable Energy for All Energy Efficiency Accelerator.	Global Environment Facility, Danish International Development Agency, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection, Copenhagen Center on Energy Efficiency, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, International Finance Corporation, Climate Technology Centre and Network, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Building Performance Institute Europe, China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group, The Energy Resources Institute, World Resources Institute, Aalborg University, 4DH, Efficacity, Politecnico di Milano, Danfoss, Veolia, Empower, ENGIE, Sustainability Solutions Group, GGLO, Thermaflex, King & Spalding, Carbon Trust, Celsius, US Department of Energy, International Energy Agency, Energy Efficiency Services Limited, Goteborg Energi, Johnson Controls, PWC, Solar Turbines, Thermax, International District Energy Association, Euroheat and Power, Danish Board of District Heating, Chinese District Energy Association, The Copper Alliance, UN-Habitat, ASHRAE
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UN-Environment, UNEP DTU Partnership</b>	<b>Climate Initiative Platform (CIP)</b>	Database/Platform, Observatory (data production)	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2014	The Climate Initiatives Platform (CIP) is an online portal for collecting, sharing and tracking information on international cooperative climate initiatives driven by non-state actors such as businesses and cities, often with support from national states. Currently, the collection consists of more than 200 initiatives.	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment,
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Local and Regional Government Network National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</b>	<b>“C40 Cities Finance Facility” (CFF)</b>	Database/Platform, Program, Project Preparation Facility, Research & Knowledge	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global, ODA-eligible developing countries and emerging economies	Climate Change / General, Community-based Adaptation, Ecosystem Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2015	The C40 Cities Finance Facility supports cities to prepare and deliver climate change projects. The ultimate objective of the CFF is to reduce GHG emissions and increase climate resilience in cities by mobilising financing for city-level climate change action. The CFF will aim to achieve the following high-level project outcomes: PROJECT PREPARATION of urban climate change investment projects for sustainable financing, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT of city administrations to mobilise and access a broad range of financing instruments, KNOWLEDGE SHARING beyond CFF partner cities via peer-to-peer learning and CFF stakeholders, PARTNERSHIPS between cities, investors/financiers and their representations.	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Local and Regional Government Network, Foundation, Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies), National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government), NGO, research, Private Investors & Insurance	<b>FMDV, ICLEI, GIZ, GIB</b>	<b>CCFLA Project Preparation Working Group</b>	Alliance/Coalition/Network, Database/Platform	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General, Resilience	2016	The Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) was launched at the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit in September 2014 to catalyze and accelerate investment into low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in cities and urban areas. The CCFLA Secretariat is coordinated by FMDV and UN-Environment with the support of R20 and UNDP. With the support of the CCFLA Secretariat, the PPF Working Group aims to bring together CCFLA members in identifying, coordinating and accelerating existing Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs). In 2017, the WG has jointly produced a research project profiling 5 PPF operating in Asia and Latin America attempting to identify their condition of success and organized a PP Practitioners' Forum establishing the ground for the creation of a subnational PPF Platform.	UNEP, UNDP, R20, AFD, C40, ODI ...

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CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Local and Regional Government Network, NGO, Research, Domestic Financial Institutions	<b>FMDV, RIAFCO</b>	<b>RIAFCO-African Network of Municipal Development Fund</b>	Alliance/Coalition/Network	Capacity Building	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Not relevant	2016	The RIAFCO Network encourages the exchange of experiences, improve technical and financial capacities and support innovative strategies of African Municipal Development Fund. At the request of RIAFCO's members, FMDV has supported the network since 2015 with a view to strengthening and diversifying the capacity of its members and allowing the creation of a strategic vision to ensure their recognition and to organize a constructive dialogue with international actors.	AFD, CAF, USAID, KfW/GIZ, UNCDF, World Bank PPIAF
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Local and Regional Government Network, Regional Intergovernmental organization	<b>FMDV, WEAMU</b>	<b>Regional Financial Mechanism in West Africa</b>	Program, Project Preparation Facility	Technical Assistance, Capacity Building, Financial Assistance	Least Developed Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2018	The Regional Financial Mechanism in West Africa aims at supporting and mobilizing finance to over 3000 local governments in 8 West African countries on 3 workstreams: (1) Financial decentralization, (2) Climate Finance (PPF and Climate Investment strategies) and (3) Regional integration and cooperation among countries. The development of the Regional Climate Project Preparation Facility is focused on addressing the growing financing needs of low-carbon, climate resilient infrastructure at the local level. It will support local governments and project implementers to present sustainable and resilient projects that meet the eligibility criteria and conditions of international finance and private investors. Over time, it is envisaged that the Facility will serve to harmonize other already existing dynamics on project preparation in the Region, and that the improved capacity of financial institutions at different levels will create an ecosystem of effective project preparation, and foster climate finance flows at the different levels in UEMOA (local, domestic, national and regional).	BOAD, WAEMU, Swiss Cooperation, ICLEI, French Government (MAEDI), CCFLA, Ademe
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Local and Regional Government Network, Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies), NGO, Research	<b>ICLEI, UNEP-FI Finance Initiative</b>	<b>Insurance Development Goals for Cities</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2018	The Insurance Development Goals for Cities initiative is part of the main outcome of the PSI-ICLEI Summit known as the "Bonn Ambition", which aims to achieve three goals by June 2018 : 1) Create "Insurance Development Goals for Cities", which would harness the insurance industry's triple role as risk managers, risk carriers and investors in the context of the SDGs. 2) Develop city-level sustainable insurance roadmaps to drive strategic approaches and collaborative action led by insurers and local governments. 3) Organize the first-ever roundtable of insurance industry CEOs and city mayors at the 2018 ICLEI World Congress, to accelerate global and local action.	ICLEI, UNEP-FI, Munich Re, GIZ, Allianz, Risk Management Solutions
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AFD in partnership with EU and SECO</b>	<b>Cities and Climate Change in Africa (CiCLIA)</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Sub-Saharan Africa	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	CiCLIA is a dedicated project preparation facility designed to help cities in Africa translate their climate strategies into action plans, budgets and investment projects that can attract (climate) finance.	EU and SECO
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AFD, in partnership with AsDB and the EU</b>	<b>Cities and Climate Change in Asia (CiCLASIA)</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, South Asia	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Production and Consumption Patterns, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2018	CiCLASIA is a dedicated project preparation fund to support cities climate investment in Asia. Its objectives are to finance urban project with climate co-benefit through CDIA (City Development Infrastructure Asia), and prepare low-carbon and resilient urban infrastructure projects through technical assistance, capacity building, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.	In partnership with AsDB and the EU.
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>Asian Development Bank (AsDB), GIZ</b>	<b>Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Central Asia, South East Asia	Ecosystem Adaptation, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2007	CDIA is an international partnership initiative, established in 2007, by the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and the Government of Germany, with additional core funding support from the governments of Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. The Initiative provides assistance to medium-sized Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments. CDIA aims to contribute to the promotion of sustainable and equitable urban development, leading to improved environmental and living conditions for all in Asian cities. To achieve this, CDIA bridges the gap between strategic city development planning and urban policies, services, and infrastructure project preparation.	Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and the Governments of Germany, with Austria, Sweden and Switzerland

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CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>CAF, AFD</b>	<b>The Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) - cities and climate change</b>	Program, Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Latin America & Caribbean	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2016	The Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) was officially launched during the EU-LAC Summit in May 2010. The Facility is an innovative financial mechanism that combines grants (non-refundable financial contributions from the European Union) with other resources such as loans from Development Finance Institutions in order to leverage additional financing for development and increase the impact of EU aid. Similar to the other EU blending facilities, LAIF acts as a catalyst to pool resources and improve the coordination and coherence of donor actions. Through the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) initiative, the European Commission will finance € 4,2 million during the 2016 - 2020 period. The LAIF resources will complement the € 500,000 assigned by the AFD to the trust fund managed by CAF in 2015.	AFD, European Union
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>EIB, GIZ</b>	<b>Financing Energy for low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility - FELICITY</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	FEICITY supports the preparation of low-carbon urban infrastructure projects to be investment-ready by the European Investment Bank	European Investment Bank
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government), Commercial Entity, Private Investors & Insurance	<b>AfDB, AsBD, AFD, BNP Paribas, CAF, Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion – Morocco, Caisse des Dépôts Group, Crédit Agricole S.A., DbSA, EBRD, EIB, FMO Entrepreneurial Development Bank, HSBC, IBD, IFC, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, JICA, KfW Group, Malaysia Credit Guarantee Corporation, MIGA, Nordic Development Fund, Proparco, Société Générale, YESBank</b>	<b>Climate Action in Financial Institutions</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Database/Platform	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2015	Climate Action in Financial Institutions is a coalition of public and private financial institutions around the globe aiming to adopt a pathway to systematically integrate climate change considerations across their strategies, programs and operations. Supporting institutions have identified 4 Work Streams as being relevant to the initiative and its activities. : Climate risks : approach tools and methodologies, Mapping reporting initiatives and understanding implementation challenges, City-level climate smart approaches and financial instruments, Spreading a climate strategy into a whole organisation. 5 principles : 1) COMMIT to climate strategies 2) MANAGE climate risks 3) PROMOTE climate smart objectives 4) IMPROVE climate performance 5) ACCOUNT for your climate action. I4CE is coordinating the Secretariat.	AfDB, AsBD, AFD, BNP Paribas, CAF, Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion – Morocco, Caisse des Dépôts Group, Crédit Agricole S.A., DbSA, EBRD, EIB, FMO Entrepreneurial Development Bank, HSBC, IBD, IFC, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, JICA, KfW Group, Malaysia Credit Guarantee Corporation, MIGA, Nordic Development Fund, Proparco, Société Générale, YESBank
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government), NGO, research	<b>AFD, GIZ, EU (DG DEVCO)</b>	<b>Mobilize Your City (MYC)</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Guide and Frameworks, Research & Knowledge, Training	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Transportation, Urban Mitigation	2016	Mobilise Your City is an initiative, launched at COP21 and part of the Marrakech Partnership, which encourages cities to prepare sustainable urban mobility plans (SUMP) associated with national climate policies, with ambitious objectives in carbon footprint reduction. It targets 100 cities engaged in reducing their emissions by 50%, in 20 countries committed to introducing National Urban Mobility Policies and/or programs (NUMPs).	French Ministère de la Transition Écologique et Solidaire (MTES), French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM), German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  NGO, research, National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government), Commercial entity	<b>CDP, CPLC, WeMeanBusiness</b>	<b>Carbon Pricing Corridors</b>	Research & Knowledge, Standard/Indicator	Not relevant	Economic Regions, Global	Climate Change / General, Power generation, aluminum, cement, chemicals, steel	2018	The Carbon Pricing Corridors is a joint initiative of The Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, We Mean Business Coalition, and CDP established as an industry-led initiative aimed at defining the carbon prices needed for industry to meet the Paris Agreement. It is being delivered through an ongoing inquiry with a high-level panel drawn from industry, the finance sector, and international experts. Over the next two years, they will shape and create an informed view of the range of carbon-related price signals that are needed to decarbonize electricity generation and heavy industry through the short to medium-term (2020, 2025 and 2030). In the initial report, The market view, released in May 2017,21 the corridor is focused on the power sector, with its next report expanding to include high-emitting industries.	The We Mean Business Coalition & Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (Partners)

Type of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Initiative	Type of Initiative	Main mode of support	Current Geographical Focus	Sectors and Topics currently supported & addressed	Launching Date	Description and main objectives of initiative	Partners and Funding Organization(s)
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  NGO, Research, Local & Regional Government Network	<b>WRI, C40</b>	<b>Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative</b>	Alliance/Coalition/Network, Database/Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Project, Research & Knowledge	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Europe & Central Asia, Global, Latin America & Caribbean, North America, South Asia, Specific Countries	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Transit-oriented development, sustainable mobility, bike-sharing, electric buses	2015	Financing Sustainable Cities is an initiative of the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities and C40 Cities, funded by the Citi Foundation, helping cities develop business models that can accelerate the implementation of sustainable urban solutions.	Citi Foundation (Funding institutions) C40 (partner)
CO-LEADS & COALITIONS  Private Investors & Insurance, NGO, Research	<b>C Greene Solutions, Climate Place</b>	<b>ClimatePlace</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Database/Platform	Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia	Agriculture, Climate Change / General, Renewable Energy	2016	C Greene Solutions, Climate Place is a matchmaking platform connecting developers of low-carbon, climate resilient projects with international sources of public and private climate financing.	Climate-KIC

## Commercial Entity

Commercial Entity, Private Investors	<b>Bank of America Merrill Lynch</b>	<b>Catalytic Finance Initiative</b>	Alliance/Coalition/Network, Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Not relevant – deal specific	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Forestry & REDD+, Renewable Energy, Water and Sanitation	Started as just BofA in Sept 2014, expanded to a partnership in April 2016	The catalytic Finance Initiative is a partnership among selected commercial banks, DFIs, institutional investors and philanthropies to structure and deploy at least \$10 billion in beyond green business as usual opportunities, primarily in the clean energy area.	HSBC, Credit Agricole European Investment Bank, IFC Barings, AB Global, Mirova Leonardo diCaprio Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation
Commercial Entity, Research, Foundation	<b>R20 Regions of Climate Action</b>	<b>Waste Project Facilitator</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Global	Waste, Waste to energy	2017	The Waste Project Facilitator supports the development of bankable waste infrastructure projects and their delivery to investors.	R20 and Egis

## Foundation

Foundation	<b>Citi Foundation (Living Cities)</b>	<b>City Accelerator</b>	Database/Platform	Capacity Building	North America	Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2016	The City Accelerator, an initiative of Living Cities and the Citi Foundation, aims to help accelerate the adoption of innovations that will have a significant impact in the lives of their residents, especially those with low incomes. The City Accelerator works with three cohorts of three cities each over an 18-month period to advance innovative efforts that improve the lives of low-income people and help cities run more effectively.	Living Cities, Citi Foundation, Governing Institute
Foundation	<b>Citi Foundation (Living Cities)</b>	<b>The Living Cities Catalyst Fund</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance	North America	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Land Use, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Integrated approach, Fresh food	2008	The Living Cities Catalyst Fund is a domestic impact investment vehicle that deploys concessionary, flexible debt from socially motivated investors. In this current strategic cycle, the Fund is specifically looking to support lending that: - Complements The Integration Initiative sites and their priorities; - Supports equitable transit-oriented development through the Connect work; and - Tests new models financing human capital through Pay for Success transactions. In addition, Living Cities is an advocate and supporter of the domestic impact investing market.	Ford, Casey, MetLife, RWJF, Kresge, DB, MacArthur, AARP Foundation, Dignity Health, McKnight
Foundation	<b>Rockefeller Foundation</b>	<b>100 Resilient Cities</b>	Program, Database/Platform	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Global	Awareness & Education, Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Community-based Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Gender, Health, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2014	100RC supports the adoption and incorporation of a view of resilience that includes not just the shocks—earthquakes, fires, floods, etc.—but also the stresses that weaken the fabric of a city on a day to day or cyclical basis. Cities in the 100RC network are provided with the resources necessary to develop a roadmap to resilience along four main pathways: Financial and logistical guidance for establishing an innovative new position in city government, a Chief Resilience Officer, who will lead the city's resilience efforts Expert support for development of a robust Resilience Strategy. Access to solutions, service providers, and partners from the private, public and NGO sectors who can help them develop and implement their Resilience Strategies. Membership of a global network of member cities who can learn from and help each other.	Rockefeller Foundation and 100+ public, private and NGO partners donating services.

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Foundation	<b>The Gold Standard</b>	<b>Gold Standard for Sustainable Urban Development</b>	Guide and Frameworks, Program, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building. Also include Assessment Governance Capabilities and Structure	Global	Energy Efficiency, Health, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	The Gold Standard for Sustainable Urban Development supports urban projects to achieve best practice and quantify their climate and development impacts to help attract investments for low carbon development in urban areas by helping authorities and project developers to plan, design, implement, monitor, and quantify the performance of large scale urban projects.	Climate Kic/EIT, South Pole Group, ICLEI
Foundation, NGO, Research	<b>Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation (GIB)</b>	<b>SuRe SmartScan</b>	Analysis/ Financial Tool & Engineering, Guide and Frameworks, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa	Awareness & Education, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Integrated Approach, Resilience, The SmartScan covers 63 criteria, so basically all themes and sectors are included.	2016	The SuRe SmartScan is an easy-to-apply self-assessment tool of the SuRe Standard (Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure). The GIB SmartScan allows to assess projects based on its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues and helps to efficiently flag risks and opportunities for improvements. This process helps to identify and therefore eliminate risks and to improve the ESG aspects of the assessed project, which is increasingly a mandatory consideration for investors in their investment decisions.	Foundations, Insurers, Credit Rating Agencies, Development Agencies
Foundation, NGO, Research	<b>Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation (GIB)</b>	<b>SuRe - The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure</b>	Advocacy, Standard/Indicator, Training	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Awareness & Education, Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Ecosystem Adaptation, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Land Use, Production and Consumption Patterns, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	SuRe® – The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure is a global voluntary standard which integrates key criteria of sustainability and resilience into infrastructure development and upgrade, through 14 themes covering 65 criteria across governance, social and environmental factors. The standard aims to establish a common language and understanding of sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects between project developers, financiers, local authorities; and to provide guidance on how to manage those aspects from both a risk management and a benefit creation perspective, and starting from as early as possible in the project's life cycle. As such, SuRe® can be used to leverage both public and private investments in infrastructure in a way that ensures cost-effective access to critical services while strengthening resilience, maximising social benefits and limiting the environmental footprint.	Natixis and Standard Committee and Stakeholder Council members <a href="http://www.gib-foundation.org/standard-committee/">http://www.gib-foundation.org/standard-committee/</a> , <a href="http://www.gib-foundation.org/sure-stakeholder-council/">http://www.gib-foundation.org/sure-stakeholder-council/</a>

## Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)

Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</b>	<b>Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility</b>	Investment/Fund, Project Preparation Facility, Both of the selected are with the support of UNCDF Local Finance Initiative	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Least Developed Countries	Agriculture, Awareness & Education, Climate Change / General, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Community-based Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Forestry & REDD+, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Rural, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2013	The Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility aims to promote climate change-resilient communities and economies by increasing financing for and investment in climate change adaptation at the local level in LDCs. It provides performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) and technical support to help local governments in LDCs access and effectively spend vital funding for local adaptation measures. LoCAL serves as a mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation into local governments' planning and budgeting systems, increase awareness of and response to climate change at the local level, and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation.	GCCA, EU, Sida, Government of Liechtenstein, Belgian Development Cooperation
Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UN Environment</b>	<b>Climate and Clean Air Coalition</b>	Alliance/Coalition/ Network, Database/ Platform, Advocacy	Capacity Building	Global	Agriculture, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Health, Rural, Transportation, Urban Mitigation, Waste	2012	The Climate & Clean Air Coalition is the only global effort that unites governments, civil society and private sector, committed to improving air quality and protecting the climate in next few decades by reducing short-lived climate pollutants across sectors. Complementary to mitigating CO2 emissions, the Coalition acts as a catalyst to create, implement and share immediate solutions addressing near-term climate change to improve people's lives rapidly, and to ensure sustainable development for future generations. The Coalition serves as a forum for assessing progress in addressing the challenge of short-lived climate pollutants and for mobilizing resources to accelerate action. It works to catalyse new actions as well as to highlight and bolster existing efforts on near-term climate change and related public health, food and energy security, and environmental issues	50 country partners, IGOs, NGOs and private sector. For more : <a href="http://ccacoalition.unep.ecedi.typhon.net/fr/partners">http://ccacoalition.unep.ecedi.typhon.net/fr/partners</a>
Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UN-Habitat</b>	<b>Cities and Climate change Initiative (CCCI)</b>	Program, Analysis/ Financial Tool & Engineering, Guide and Frameworks, Training	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Least Developed Countries, Latin America & Caribbean, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Urban Adaptation	2015	The Cities and Climate change Initiative supports cities to formulate project concepts for Adaptation Fund. CCCI is active in 40 cities. UN-Habitat provides support in the development of climate change vulnerability assessments and climate change action plans. In some countries CCCI supports policy processes: urban and local government concerns are integrated in climate change policies and urban policies need to recognize climate change. A number of tools in support of local action have been developed. Capacity development programmes in partnership with local government training institutes and universities are underway.	Adaptation Fund

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Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UN-Habitat</b>	<b>Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans</b>	Program, Financial advisory	Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Least Developed Countries, Latin America & Caribbean, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Climate Change / General, Community-based Adaptation, Housing, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2016	The Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans Program support the submissions of project concepts from approved city climate action plans in developing countries to relevant project preparation facilities and funding/financing entities.	To be determined
Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies)	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Climate Investment Platform (CIP)</b>	Database/Platform	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2017	The Climate Investment Platform is a new initiative designed to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy and fulfil the Paris Agreement commitments. The Platform will help countries, regions, cities and businesses gain awareness of new technology and financial opportunities to implement climate actions. Participants will have the opportunity to present potential investments, bring projects to investors, and receive valuable input for the development of bankable climate investment projects.	World Climate Ltd
Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies), National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>CCAC - Climate &amp; Clean Air Coalition (UNEP)</b>	<b>Municipal Solid Waste Platform</b>	Database/Platform, Program	Technical Assistance	Global	Waste	2012	The Municipal Solid Waste Platform is supporting cities and national governments in their efforts to reduce short-lived climate pollutants. The Municipal Solid Waste Initiative's goal is to enable cities to develop robust waste management systems to achieve real and immediate SLCP (short-lived climate pollutant) reductions and other development benefits. There are two different roles that cities play when joining the Initiative. Those cities in developing CCAC or non-CCAC partner countries that are interested in gaining access to resource that can help them improve their waste management practices and reduce SLCP emissions are participating cities. Cities that are advanced in waste management and are interested in exchanging information about improving waste management practices and reducing SLCP emissions can become mentor cities.	Canada, Japan, Mexico, USA, C40, ISWA, UNEP, World Bank
Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies), National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government), NGO, Research	<b>GEF - Global Environment Facility</b>	<b>GEF's Integrated Approach Pilot of Sustainable Cities</b>	Program, Database/ Platform	Financial Assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Integrated Approach, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Integrated approach	2015	The GEF's Integrated Approach Pilot of Sustainable Cities aims to bring about opportunities for greater efficiency, synergy and increased returns of investment in developing cities. It is providing US\$1.5 billion between 2015-2020, initially engaging 23 cities in 11 developing countries (Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Viet Nam). Investments may involve placing high-risk bets on promising new technologies or approaches in the hope that some will emerge as "game changers" and have a "beacon effect," spurring adoption elsewhere.	Asian Development Bank (AsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office-Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), West African Development Bank (BOAD), World Bank (WB), World Wildlife Fund US (WWF-US)

## Local and Regional Government Network

Type of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Initiative	Type of Initiative	Main mode of support	Current Geographical Focus	Sectors and Topics currently supported & addressed	Launching Date	Description and main objectives of initiative	Partners and Funding Organization(s)
Local and Regional Government Network	Commonwealth Local Government Forum	Commonwealth Local Government Conference 2017	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Research & Knowledge	Capacity Building	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, North America, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa Global	Not relevant	2017	The Commonwealth Local Government Conference 2017 aims at sharing knowledge and advocacy for increasing the resources of local governments.	Government of Malta, Malta Local Councils Association, Microsoft
Local and Regional Government Network	FMDV	Project Preparation in the LoCaL Ecosystem	Alliance/Coalition/Network, Database/Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Research & Knowledge	Capacity Building	Europe & Central Asia, Global	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2017	The Project Preparation in the LoCaL Ecosystem focuses on supporting Climate KIC LoCaL program and its partners to identify challenges and opportunities to develop and/or participate to Climate Project Preparation. By mapping initiatives on climate project preparation within the LoCaL Partners Ecosystem, the project aims to bring together key LoCaL partners in identifying, coordinating, and accelerating the constitution of a chain of value on project preparation.	CCFLA, GIB, Climate-KIC
Local and Regional Government Network	ICLEI	Friends of Cities Group at UNFCCC	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2014	Friends of Cities Group at UNFCCC is an essential partnership between Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency (LGMA) and Parties to ensure substantial progress in the recognition, engagement and empowerment of local and subnational governments. Friends of Cities at the UNFCCC evolved as an informal network of national governments to engage in dialogues among themselves and with representatives of local and subnational governments to explore how substantial progress can be achieved in the global processes to scale-up local and subnational climate action.	France, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, Peru
Local and Regional Government Network	ICLEI	GreenClimateCities Program	Alliance/Coalition/Network, Guide and Frameworks, Program	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Awareness & Education, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Integrated approach	2015	ICLEI's GreenClimateCities (GCC) program supports local communities that are on the front line addressing the challenges and opportunities of urban growth, exploring their green economy and green infrastructure, and pursuing a low-emission development trajectory. The GCC process methodology guides local governments through three phases - Analyze, Act and Accelerate. These are accompanied by tools, instruments, best practices and process management support.	Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting (carbonn Center), UN-Habitat (partner) and European Union (funder) via the Urban-LEDS projects
Local and Regional Government Network	ICLEI	Transformative Actions Program (TAP) - the potential for local and subnational climate action	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Database/Platform, Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Awareness & Education, Climate Change / General, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Community-based Adaptation, Ecosystem Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Smart City, ICT, Smart Data	2015	The TAP is an innovative pre-Project Preparation Facility (pre-PPF), functioning as a project pipeline, collecting climate projects from local and regional governments seeking finance and/or technical assistance to develop coherent financeable projects. This inclusive, cooperative effort by networks of cities and regions, seeks to improve access to capital flows to cities and regions and maximize investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development and governance processes. Further, the TAP is used as an advocacy mechanism to show demand for finance and support to in turn enable local climate action.	Partnership renewal process ongoing. Current partners are: SECO, AFD, World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Infrastructure Basel (GIB), UN Habitat, UCLG, C40, R20, The Climate Group, FMDV, AIMF, OECD, WWF

## National Government Entity

National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	AFD (with different partners depending on the regional focus)	AFD's "Cities and Climate" Project Preparation Program	Program, Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	4 regional initiatives (Africa, Asia, MENA, Latin America) of dedicated facilities that are supporting the development of urban climate strategies into concrete urban investment projects with climate co-benefits.	Partners may be different depending on the regional focus
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	AfDB (African Development Bank)	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	Program, Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Water and Sanitation, Trans-boundary Water	2012	PIDA is a continent-wide program to develop a vision, policies, strategies and a programme for the development of priority regional and continental infrastructure in transport, energy, trans-boundary water and ICT. The Program's Sector Studies, which are to be supported by the requested IPPF Grant, will prepare detailed analysis of strategic options for the development of the continental infrastructure in Transport, Energy, ICT and Trans-boundary Water based on a common vision to emanate from consultative/ validation workshops at sector, regional and continental levels.	African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Agency, African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

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National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AfDB (African Development Bank)</b>	<b>African Water Facility</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, regional member countries of the African Development Bank	Waste, Water and Sanitation	2006	The African Water Facility (AWF) provides grants and expert technical assistance to implement innovative water projects and raise investment for water projects throughout Africa. The overall purpose of the Facility is to assist African countries to mobilize and apply resources for the Water and Sanitation sector to help enable them to successfully implement the Africa Water Vision (2025) and meet the MDGs (2015).	African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AfDB (African Development Bank)</b>	<b>NEPAD-IPPF Infrastructure project preparation facility</b>	Investment/Fund, Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Africa (AfDB's countries)	Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Water and Sanitation, ICT information and communication technologies	2005	NEPAD-IPPF is a multi-donor Special Fund hosted by the AfDB, which supports African countries to prepare regional infrastructure projects in energy, transport, ICT and transboundary water.	CIDA, KfW, Spain, AfDB, Norfund, UKaid
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AfDB (African Development Bank)</b>	<b>Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy	2011	SEFA is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank to support small- and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa. Supports project preparation, equity investments, underwriting and enabling environment support.	AfDB, European DFIs, SE4ALL Initiative, Danish Government, Unites States
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>AfDB (African Development Bank)</b>	<b>Africa50</b>	Investment/Fund, Project Preparation Facility, Database/ Platform	Financial Assistance	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes	2015	Africa50 is an infrastructure Investment platform that contributes to Africa's growth by developing and investing in bankable projects, catalyzing public sector capital and mobilizing private sector funding with differentiated financial returns and impact.	Africa50 is owned by 23 governments, two central banks and the African Development Bank
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>Asian Development Bank (AsDB)</b>	<b>Urban Financing Partnership Facility</b>	Investment/Fund, Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, South Asia	Housing, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2009	The UFPF was established in November 2009 for investment co-financing and technical assistance for urban environment infrastructure that benefits the poor. The aim of the UFPF is to raise and utilize development partner funds for investment co-financing in urban environmental infrastructure projects and support a wide range of technical assistance to help lay the groundwork for such projects.	Asian Development Bank, Government of Sweden (Sida), USAID, UKAID, Rockefeller Foundation
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>EIB - European Investment Bank</b>	<b>JASPERS - Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions</b>	Guide and Frameworks, Project Preparation Facility, Training	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Europe & Central Asia	Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Ecosystem Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	JASPERS is a technical assistance partnership managed by the EIB and co-sponsored by the European Commission (DG Regional and Urban Policy) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). JASPERS is an important instrument of the EU Cohesion Policy. JASPERS focuses on large projects with total costs exceeding EUR 50 million for environmental projects and EUR 75 million for transport or other sectors. JASPERS provides technical expertise for any stage of the project cycle from the early stages of project conception through to the final application for EU funding.	EIB, European Commission
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>EIB - European Investment Bank</b>	<b>European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF)</b>	Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance	European Union	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2011	The European Energy Efficiency Fund (eeef) aims to support the goals of the European Union to promote a sustainable energy market and climate protection. Objectives : 1) Contribute to the mitigation of climate change 2) Achieve economic sustainability of the Fund 3) Attract private and public capital into climate financing	European Commission, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti SpA (CDP), Deutsche Bank
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>IDB - Inter-American Development Bank</b>	<b>InfraFund (Infrastructure fund)</b>	Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Latin America & Caribbean	Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Health, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2009	The InfraFund is dedicated to assisting public, private and mixed-capital entities in LAC (Latin America & the Caribbean) in the identification, development and preparation of bankable and sustainable infrastructure projects that have the potential of reaching financial closure.	IDB
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>IDB - Inter-American Development Bank</b>	<b>Financial Innovation Lab</b>	Lab, Center of Innovation, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance	Latin America & Caribbean	Climate Change / General	-	The Financial Innovation LAB is a place to exchange ideas about financing techniques for climate change mitigation and adaptation investments. Its main objective is to create investment vehicles and financial structures that maximize private sector leverage and optimize the use of donor's funds, such as the (Clean Technology Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund and more). For this purpose, The Lab combines a variety of financial tools, such as guarantees, blended loans, first loss structures, insurance vehicles, etc.	Finanzas Carbono, Klave, KfW, AFD, Danish Ministry of Energy, German Federal Ministry for Environment Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety, ALIDE, PPCR, CIF, CTF, GEF
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>IDB - Inter-American Development Bank</b>	<b>Fund for Integration Infrastructures (Fondo de Infraestructuras de Integración or FIRII)</b>	Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance	Latin America & Caribbean	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2005	The Fund for Integration Infrastructures (Fondo de Infraestructuras de Integración or FIRII, in Spanish) is a non-reimbursable fund of the IDB that allows the preparation of integration infrastructure projects with special emphasis on the projects included in the IIRSA Initiative and the Mesoamerica Project.	IDB

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National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>IDB - Inter-American Development Bank</b>	<b>Emerging Cities and Sustainable initiatives (ESC)</b>	Program, Database/ Platform	Technical Assistance	Latin America & Caribbean	Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, urban planning	2011	The Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program (ESC) is the IDB's non-reimbursable technical assistance program providing direct support to national and subnational governments in the development and execution of city Action Plans. ESC employs a multidisciplinary approach to identify, organize and prioritize urban interventions to tackle the main roadblocks that prevent the sustainable growth of emerging cities in Latin America and the Caribbean. This transversal approach is based on three pillars: (i) environmental and climate change sustainability, (ii) urban sustainability, and (iii) fiscal sustainability and governance.	Over 30 partners and Donors including Academic Institutions, National Governments, Development Banks and Organizations from the private sector
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) / Department of Urbanization and Architecture</b>	<b>Project for Urban Master Plan of Dakar and Neighboring Area for 2035</b>	Plan, Project	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Senegal	Climate Change / General, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Rural, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2014	JICA supported preparation for an urban development master plan for Dakar Region and the neighboring area for the target year of 2035 ('2035 Master Plan') which aims to solve urban problems, such as mono-polar urban structure, reduction of fertile farmland, urbanization in unsuitable areas, and environmental problems. Notably, 2035 Master Plan was developed based on the results of disaster, in particular flood, risk assessment considering long-term impacts of climate change. In the course of Master Plan formulation, JICA also focused on capacity development of the Department of Urbanization and Architecture (DUA) and related ministries, organizations and local governments for the purpose of proper urban development management.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>KfW Development Bank</b>	<b>ECA (Economics of Climate Adaption)</b>	Analysis/ Financial Tool & Engineering, Guide and Frameworks, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building	Bangladesh, El Salvador	Climate Change / General, Integrated Approach, Urban Adaptation, Integrated approach	2016	ECA (Economics of Climate Adaption) is a method/tool, developed by Swiss Re. which allows to calculate damages resulting from climate change in the coming decades, taking into account economic and demographic development. It facilitates risk analysis that serve as a basis for the identification of climate adapted urban planning measures. This Guidebook is tailored for practitioners of developing projects, which promote resilience in developing countries. It aims also at 1) exploring whether ECA methodology is appropriate to the project's goals and 2) offering step-by-step guidance while using the ECA methodology.	City Cooperation, Ministry of public works
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>KfW Development Bank</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Development</b>	Investment/ Fund, Program, Organisation	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance	South Asia	Energy Efficiency, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2008	The KfW Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Development project relies on innovative approaches to municipal financing in order to close the funding gaps. Since 2008, KfW participates in this project which started in 1996 as a national initiative in cooperation with the Worldbank. Till date, a total of EUR 260 million have been given by KfW to a long-standing partner, the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF), for investment in municipal projects with high quality standards. In addition, the municipalities receive support from an innovative financing mechanism through the issuance of bonds; this enables them to raise additional funding on the capital market. The municipal investments financed by KfW improve the supply of water and sanitation in particular. This also benefits the poor.	Federal Ministry for Economic Co- operation and Development (BMZ)
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>KfW Development Bank</b>	<b>Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI)</b>	Investment/Fund	Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance	Global	Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2017	The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) enables leaders in developing countries and emerging economies to create sustainable urban mobility. It offers technical and financial support for innovative ideas, support for innovative and transformative ideas. Investments are made directly into urban mobility projects in developing and emerging economies over 5 years, starting in 2017 and to mobilise further funds. Principal aim are climate friendly urban mobility projects that protect the environment and support poverty reduction, as well as economic development and health.	ADB, CAF, WRI, ITDP, UN-Habitat, SLoCaT, ITDP, ICLEI, GIZ, KfW and C40
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>KfW, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)</b>	<b>International Climate Initiative (IKI)</b>	Investment/Fund	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Community-based Adaptation, Ecosystem Adaptation, Forestry & REDD+, Integrated Approach, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Conserving biological diversity	2008	Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition	The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>SECO - Swiss Economic Development Cooperation</b>	<b>Developing Cities Sustainability Program</b>	Program	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance	Global	Climate Change / General, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	-	SECO helps local authorities to devise urban development strategies. This entails selecting appropriate projects, professional planning and securing sources of funding. Experts work with the city authorities to create a decision-making framework.	SECO

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National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC)</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/ Coalition/Network, Database/Platform Guide/ Frameworks	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General	2015	The Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition brings together leaders from across government, private sector, academia, and civil society to expand the use of carbon pricing policies. The goal of the CPLC is to advance effective carbon pollution pricing systems and expand their use globally, helping countries to maintain competitiveness, create jobs, encourage innovation, and achieve meaningful emissions reductions. Through the CPLC, Partners have the opportunity to showcase government and private sector action, highlight the business and environmental case for carbon pricing, and work with their peers to move the discussion forward.	Many : <a href="https://www.carbonpricingleadership.org/leadership-coalition/">https://www.carbonpricingleadership.org/leadership-coalition/</a>
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>City Climate Planner Certificate Program</b>	Program, Training	Capacity Building	Global	Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2016	The City Climate Planner Certificate Program is a workshop seeking climate professionals to contribute to climate planning program. The City Climate Planner (CCP) Certificate Program aims to increase the global talent base of local climate planning specialists. Through training and offering professional certificates, the CCP will help city practitioners develop the skills needed to design, plan and implement green growth initiatives in their cities.	The program has been generously funded by the Korean Green Growth Partnership. Major contributing partners are the World Resources Institute, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, and C40 Cities Leadership Group.
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>City Creditworthiness Academy</b>	Program, Research & Knowledge, Training	Capacity Building	Global	Not relevant	2014	The City Creditworthiness Initiative helps cities achieve higher creditworthiness. To help achieve these aims, the Initiative has established City Creditworthiness Academies and Implementation Programs. The initiative has a goal of assisting 300 cities in 60 low- and middle-income countries to enhance own source revenues, implement climate-smart capital investments plans, improve their credit ratings, structure their PPPs projects, and utilize tax increment financing.	Funding partners : the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), Korean Green Growth Partnership, the Rockefeller Foundation. Implementing partners : C40 Network, UN-Habitat, Findeter, Municipal Institute of Learning (MILE), and the Korean Development Institute
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Curb Tool (Climate Action for Urban Sustainability)</b>	Guide and Frameworks, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering	Capacity Building	Global	Integrated Approach, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2016	CURB, Climate Action for Urban Sustainability, is an interactive scenario planning tool that helps cities take action on climate change.	C40 Cities, Compact of Mayors, Aecom consulting, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, the International Energy Agency, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, The International Council on Clean Transportation
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>The CityStrength Diagnostic within ResilienceTools.org</b>	Database/Platform, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building	Global	Integrated Approach, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Integrated approach	2013	CityStrength is a rapid diagnostic that aims to help cities enhance their resilience to a variety of shocks and stresses. The members of the Medellin Collaboration and the Joint Work Programme on Resilient Cities, with support from a grant from the Cities Alliance, launched an online platform called "ResilienceTools.org" to help local governments and city stakeholders find and understand the wide range of tools and diagnostics designed to assess, measure, monitor, and improve city-level resilience. CityStrength is included among the tools showcased. Furthermore, the platform features case studies of cities that have implemented the different tools and their subsequent results.	The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), World Bank, For the Resilience Tool : Medellin Collaboration on Urban Resilience, the Cities Alliance's Joint Work Programme on Resilient Cities, C40 Cities, 100 Resilient Cities, ARUP, Cities Alliance, GIZ, Global Compact Cities Programme, Global Resilience Partnership, ICLEI, IDB, Rockefeller Foundation, SDI, OECD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNISDR, WIEGO, WRI, SECO, The ecological sequestration trust
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>The Low Carbon city Development program (LCDDP)</b>	Guide and Frameworks, Program	Capacity Building	Global	Integrated Approach, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Integrated approach	2014	The LCDDP guidebook helps orient cities to design and implement an LCDDP that complies with the LCDDP assessment protocol, which is a new protocol based on existing, internationally recognized standards for systems design, and GHG accounting. The LCDDP assessment protocol consists of a set of standardized requirements developed to ensure that LCDDPs will achieve their targets and objectives when implemented. Thus the guidebook aims to assist the reader through the process of designing and implementing an LCDDP.	World Bank Group

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National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)</b>	Advocacy, Alliance/Coalition/Network, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Database/Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Observatory (data production), Plan, Program, Project, Project Preparation Facility, Research & Knowledge, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Global, Latin America & Caribbean, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Climate Change / General, Ecosystem Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Integrated Approach, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Integrated approach	2016	The GPSC enables integrated approaches to planning for sustainable cities. Led by the World Bank, the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) is a forum for knowledge sharing and partnership to achieve urban sustainability. The GPSC promotes an integrated approach to urban development, focusing on urban sustainability indicators, planning, and financing.	Global Environmental Facility
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Invest4climate</b>	Database/Platform	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Integrated approach	2017	Complementary to existing climate financing mechanisms, the Invest4Climate platform provides an opportunity to further mobilize, coordinate and deliver the finance needed to help countries make the transition to a low-carbon resilient future, while creating jobs and building prosperity. Acting as a broker, and without its own balance sheet, the platform aims to: -bring visibility to potential investments and identify opportunities for action and investment; -mobilize multiple sources of finance and combine them most effectively to maximize deployment and impact; -identify barriers to scaled up investment and develop solutions and political support to address them; -facilitate the identification and allocation of risk to those who can best bear and manage them and hence facilitate appropriate financial structuring to crowd in additional funding	DFIs : World Bank Group, other MDBs, the GCF and DFIs, and other actors in the development and climate finance space including philanthropic foundations. Private sector companies and country and sub-national representatives.
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)</b>	Project Preparation Facility, Program	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	Agriculture, Circular Economy, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Energy Efficiency, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Water and Sanitation	2017	Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES) aims at strengthening the capacity of African institutions (national governments, river basin organizations, Regional Economic Communities, power pools and development practitioners) to plan, design, and implement investments resilient to climate variability and change in selected sectors	UNECA, AUC, AfDB, World Bank
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>TRACE (Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy) within ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program)</b>	Program, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Energy Efficiency, Integrated Approach, Renewable Energy, Resilience	1998	ESMAP is a partnership between the World Bank Group and 17 partners to help low and middle-income countries reduce poverty and boost growth, through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. Situated within the World Bank, ESMAP influences billions in loans for development projects, leverages public and private financing, and shapes global policy. TRACE is a decision-support tool utilized by the ESMAP designed to help cities quickly identify underperforming sectors, evaluate improvement and cost-saving potential, and prioritize sectors and actions for energy efficiency (EE) intervention. It covers six municipal sectors: passenger transport, municipal buildings, water and waste water, public lighting, solid waste, and power and heat.	Australia, Austria, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the World Bank Group
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Project-based guarantees (MIGA)</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering	Financial Assistance	Global	Not relevant	2015	MIGA Payment Guarantees and Loan Guarantees can be used by public or private entities to mitigate the risk of a potential payment or performance default by a government.	World Bank, IBRD IDA
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>IFC InfraVentures</b>	Investment/Fund, Project Preparation Facility	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Global	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Water and Sanitation	2015	IFC InfraVentures is a \$150 million global infrastructure project development fund that has been created as part of World Bank Group's efforts to increase the pipeline of bankable projects in developing countries. Its unique offering, combining early stage risk capital and experienced project development support, is designed to address the key constraints to private investment in infrastructure projects in frontier markets.	IFC, World Bank
National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>Subnational Technical Assistance Program (SNTA) PPIAF</b>	Program, Project Preparation Facility, Investment/ fund, Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering	Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	Global	Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, ICT	2011	SNTA Program funds activities included in two of the five newly defined PPIAF Thematic Programs: the Creditworthiness Theme and the Access to Infrastructure Financing. PPIAF's SubNational Technical Assistance (SNTA) Program is uniquely qualified to help municipal officials and cities respond to some of the key challenges associated with urbanization and decentralization. Through SNTA, PPIAF supports sub-national entities' access to private financing — for example, through Municipal Bonds. SNTA's ultimate target is financial transactions involving bonds or bank loans to help utilities or municipalities access market-based finance without sovereign guarantees to tackle the urbanization problem developing countries face.	World Bank Group

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National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)	<b>World Bank, Australian Aid</b>	<b>Partnership for South Asia</b>	Investment/Fund	Financial Assistance	South Asia	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Gender, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Infrastructure, Economical integration	2011	The Partnership for South Asia (PFSA) is a trust fund established in 2011 by the World Bank and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction of South Asia. Funds are allocated through seven funding windows (or programs) : Infrastructure for Growth Initiative (IFG), South Asia Gender Initiative (SAGE), Water and Sanitation Initiative (WSI) India, The Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program (PTIPP), The South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program (SARFT), Sri Lanka North East WASH Window, North East Local Services Improvement Project (NELSIP).	World Bank, Australian Aid

## NGO, Research

NGO, Research	<b>CDP</b>	<b>Climetrics</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Standard/Indicator	Not relevant	Global	Climate Change / General, Integrated approach	2017	Climetrics is the world's first fund rating which enables investors to integrate climate impact into their investment decisions. Covering equity funds and ETFs in Europe worth €2.5 trillion, it was developed by two recognized climate specialists: not-for-profit CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) and ISS-Ethix Climate Solutions, part of the responsible investment arm of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. Climetrics provides investors with a 1-5 rating – symbolized by green leaves “issued” on a scale of one to five – based on a comprehensive, three-level methodology using data mainly from CDP and ISS-EthixClimate Solutions. Top-rated funds can be found for free on <a href="http://www.climetrics-rating.org">www.climetrics-rating.org</a> . Climetrics was catalyzed and funded by Climate-KIC, the EU's main climate innovation initiative.	ISS-Ethix Climate Solutions, Climate KIC
NGO, Research	<b>CDP</b>	<b>Matchmaker</b>	Database/Platform	Not relevant	Global	Climate Change / General, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2017	The Matchmaker service project 2.0 aims to ensure cities have sufficient access to the capital they need to meet ambitious climate goals. The Matchmaker 2.0 will achieve this goal will bring qualified investors across multiple asset classes to a pipeline of climate-related investment opportunities in the world's cities.	Climate KIC
NGO, Research	<b>Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)</b>	<b>Climate Bonds Standard and Certification</b>	Guide and Frameworks, Standard/Indicator	Capacity Building	Global	Agriculture, Circular Economy, Climate Change / General, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Energy Efficiency, Forestry & REDD+, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/ Industrial processes, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Rural, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Integrated approach	2016	Climate Bonds Standard and Certification is an easy-to-use tool that allows investors and intermediaries to assess the environmental integrity of bonds. Certification is available for assets and projects that meet the requirements of the Climate Bonds Standard.	-
NGO, Research	<b>Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)</b>	<b>Green City Bonds</b>	Advocacy, Guide and Frameworks	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2017	Green City Bonds is the Step 2 of the establishment of The Green Bond for Cities program. Supporting cities and city-affiliated entities issue green bonds.	Climate Bonds Initiative
NGO, Research	<b>Climate-KIC</b>	<b>Training session on financing sustainable infrastructure</b>	Training	Capacity Building	Global	Resilience, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Sustainable Infrastructure	2018	Climate-KIC in partnership with FMDV and Bankers without Borders and proposes to develop a training programme targeted at public policy makers, public officials and government employees. The training programme will be aimed at raising awareness on sustainable infrastructure benefits as well as empowering public sector officials in managing the full sustainable infrastructure investment cycle, from planning to contracting.	Climate Kic, FMDV, Bankers Without Borders, University of Bologna (Department of Architecture), L'Agenzia per l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Sostenibile (AESS)
NGO, Research	<b>Climate-KIC</b>	<b>Low Carbon City Lab</b>	Database/ Platform, Guide and Frameworks, Investment/Fund, Lab, Center of Innovation, Program, Project Preparation Facility, Research & Knowledge, Standard/Indicator, Training	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Economic Regions, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Mediterranean Union (UFM), Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Awareness & Education, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/ Industrial processes, Integrated Approach, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2015	The Low Carbon City Lab is a Climate-KIC flagship programme that aims to unlock finance for cities. The Climate-KIC will do so by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influencing public and private policy makers in aligning investment plans with social and environmental outcomes</li> <li>• Mobilizing a community of investors and cities to direct more funds toward sustainable infrastructure</li> <li>• Integrating environmental analysis of infrastructure projects into the investment and monitoring process</li> </ul>	Denmark Technical University, Copenhagen University, South Pole Group, Imperial College, Climate Policy Initiative, CDP, FMDV, Copenhagen Municipality, The Climate Group, Climate Bonds Initiative, Teralytics, Telefonica, Malmo Municipality, AESS Modena, Bologna Municipality, Carbone 4, Gold Standard Foundation, TNO, Suez

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NGO, Research	<b>CPI (Climate Policy Initiative)</b>	<b>The Climate Smart Lending Platform</b>	Database/Platform, Investment/Fund, Lab, Center of Innovation	Capacity Building, Financial Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Agriculture, Climate Change / General, Community-based Adaptation, Integrated Approach, Land Use, Rural	2017	The Climate-smart Lending Platform would help lenders incorporate climate risk in their loan portfolios while incentivizing the adoption of climate-smart farming methods by smallholders. The long-term goal of the Platform is to mainstream Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) metrics into the credit scoring systems of financial institutions without concessional backing in order to improve agricultural lending portfolio resilience to climate change, and to create strong incentives for farmers to adopt CSA practices and harnessing private finance to do so. This market has a USD 200 billion potential.	Bloomberg philanthropies, The Rockefeller Foundation, USA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, German federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation Buildings and Nuclear Safety, UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, FONERWA, Sophia Foundation
NGO, Research	<b>CPI (Climate Policy Initiative)</b>	<b>Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, India Lab, Brazil Lab, Fire Awards</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Award, Lab, Center of Innovation, Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	East Asia-Pacific, Economic Regions, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Least Developed Countries, Latin America & Caribbean, Mediterranean Union (UFM), Middle East & North Africa, North America, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Specific Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa	Agriculture, Climate Change / General, Coastal Resources/ Oceans, Community-based Adaptation, Ecosystem Adaptation, Energy Efficiency, Forestry & REDD+, Housing, Infrastructure and Industry/ Industrial processes, Land Use, Production and Consumption Patterns, Renewable Energy, Resilience, Rural, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Waste, Water and Sanitation	2014	The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance catalyzes this process by drawing on experience and expertise from around the world to identify, design, and pilot the next generation of climate finance instruments. These instruments provide concrete solutions to financing challenges faced in real projects, and can build new markets, attract new investors, and help to unlock billions of dollars in new climate-friendly investment in developing countries. The Global Lab has served as the incubator and model for regional Labs including the India Innovation Lab for Green Finance and Brasil Innovation Lab for Climate Finance. These programs seek to scale up private finance capital in climate solutions through finding innovative financial tools, and methods.	Governments, Foundations
NGO, Research	<b>Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation (SIF)</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	Database/Platform, Project Preparation Facility	Capacity Building	Global	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Gender, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Waste, Water and Sanitation, Integrated approach	2016	SOURCE is an online multifunction platform that provides support to governments and public agencies with: a project preparation tool, project selection tool, project coordination tool, project funding tool, project monitoring tool.	SOURCE is jointly developed and funded by major MDBs: African Development Bank Group (AfDB) Asian Development Bank (AsDB) Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD) Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB) Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) World Bank Group (WBG)
NGO, Research	<b>WRI</b>	<b>WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities</b>	Research & Knowledge	Capacity Building	Global	Awareness & Education, Circular Economy, Health, Resilience, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation, Water and Sanitation, Urban Governance, Urban Development	2014	WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities works to make urban sustainability a reality. Global research and on-the-ground experience in Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Turkey and the United States combine to spur action that improves life for millions of people. Aiming to influence 200 cities with unique Research and tools, WRI Ross Center focuses on a deep cross-sector approach in four megacities on two continents, and targeted assistance to 30 more urban areas, bringing economic, environmental and social benefits to people in cities around the globe.	Bloomberg Philanthropies, Caterpillar Foundation, Fedex, Citi Foundation, Johnson Controls, Oak Foundation, Shell Foundation, Stephen M. Ross Philanthropies
NGO, research	<b>WRI</b>	<b>Building Efficiency Accelerator</b>	Alliance/Coalition/ Network, Guide and Frameworks, Program	Technical Assistance, Capacity Building	Global	Energy Efficiency, Housing, Renewable Energy, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2015	The Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA), part of the Global Efficiency Accelerator Platform under the United Nations' Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) Initiative, is a multi-stakeholder network made up of over 30 businesses and organizations that work with local and sub-national governments in order to increase the uptake of energy efficiency policies and programs in the building sector. It provides tools, expertise and technical capabilities to subnational governments, who commit to implementing and reporting on measures designed to improve efficiency.	WRI, GEF, UN Environment

Type of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Lead Organization(s)	Name of Initiative	Type of Initiative	Main mode of support	Current Geographical Focus	Sectors and Topics currently supported & addressed	Launching Date	Description and main objectives of initiative	Partners and Funding Organization(s)
NGO, Research	WWF	<b>One Planet City Challenge</b>	Advocacy, Award, Database/Platform, Project, Research & Knowledge, Training	Capacity Building, Technical Assistance	Global	Awareness & Education, Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Transportation, Urban Adaptation, Urban Mitigation	2017	The One Planet City Challenge, previously known as the Earth Hour City Challenge, invites cities in participating countries to report ambitious and innovative climate actions, and to demonstrate how they are delivering on the 2015 Paris Agreement. Data is entered on the carbonn® Climate Registry, and outreach and support is provided in collaboration with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. Final plans and data are reviewed by an international jury of experts tasked with selecting the most outstanding cities. Cities are asked to report projects which are looking for funding so that WWF can work with local and international partners to help secure appropriate support, including financing, to help cities implement their projects.	Asian Development Bank, Gold Standard Foundation, Swedish Postcode Lottery

## Private Investors & Insurance

Private Investors & Insurance	LTIIA	<b>Climate Task Force</b>	Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering, Guide and Frameworks	Capacity Building	Europe & Central Asia, Middle East & North Africa	Climate Change / General, Energy Efficiency, Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes, Renewable Energy, Transportation	2015	LTIIA Climate Task Force assists several governments with the investment component of INDCs	LTIIA
Private Investors & Insurance	LTIIA	<b>ESG Indicators Library for Infrastructure Investments</b>	Database/Platform, Observatory (data production)	Capacity Building	Global	Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes	2016	The library of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) indicators for infrastructure investments will help asset managers and institutional investors collect and manage information on ESG performance of their assets for reporting and certification purposes. Many infrastructure investors have contributed to the formation of the Library by sharing the indicators they are using today.	LTIIA, eFront

## Annex 3. Overview of CCFLA members' support in the Project Preparation cycle

This table presents a summary of type of support provided by CCFLA members active in the field of project preparation. The activities refer to each four stage of the Project Preparation cycle. The design of the questionnaire send to gather the data is based on Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and G20 Working Group definitions of project preparation<sup>1</sup>, and CCFLA's own experience.

Some initiatives were completed through desk review only and whereas most of them were endorsed by CCFLA members they were not fully completed. The unknown information is presented therefore with a cross.

<sup>1</sup> Data from Assessment of the effectiveness of project preparation in Asia by G20 Working Group and Data from Finding the pipeline: Project preparation for sustainable infrastructure by ODI.

	Private sector			Foundation, NGO, research																							
	Meridiam Transition Catalytic Finance Initiative	The Living Cities Catalyst Fund	City Accelerator	SuRe SmartScan	Mobilize Your City (MYC)	WRI Ross	Low Carbon City Lab	Building Efficiency Accelerator	SOURCE	RIAFCO - African Network of Municipal Development Fund	Climate Bonds Standard and Certification	NDC Partnership	The Climate Smart Lending Platform	Climeetrics	Matchmaker	Carbon Pricing Corridors	Training Session on Financing Sustainable Infrastructure	100RC	Climate Task Force	Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative	Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, India Lab, Brazil Lab, Fire Awards	One Planet City Challenge	Green City Bonds	Gold Standard for Sustainable Urban Development	SuRe - The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure		
<b>Project Concept Definition</b>																											
Definition of service needs, outputs and stakeholders for candidate project	-	-	-	x	x	-	•	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	•	•	•	-	-	•	-
Review of alternative approaches to meet needs	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-feasibility study for proposed project (including indicative cost estimates, evaluation and funding analysis)	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	•
Preparation of action plans including implementation tasks, TORs	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
Preliminary risk allocation	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	-
<b>Project Feasibility</b>																											
Feasibility study for proposed project	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•
Demand, engineering, economic, social, environmental and other technical planning	-	-	-	x	x	•	•	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•
Economic and other evaluations and initial financial modelling	-	-	-	x	x	-	•	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	•	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-
Initial institutional and procurement arrangements for project delivery	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support)</b>																											
Development of public and private delivery options	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-
Formal quantitative analysis (e.g. value-for-money and benchmarking analyses)	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-
Market testing and selection of preferred procurement approach	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-
Financial, administrative, legal, procurement & risk management arrangements for implementation	-	-	-	x	x	-	•	-	•	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	•	-	x	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•
<b>Project Processing and Approval</b>																											
Agreements and documentation needed for project approval	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	•	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•
Approval for project implementation	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-

	Intergovtl Org (UN Agencies)							Local and Regional Government Network						Private Investors & Insurance		Coalition/ Alliance			
	District Energy in Cities Initiative	Climate Initiative Platform (CIP)	Breathelife Campaign	Climate Investment Platform	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans	Cities and Climate Change Initiative	Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility	Friends of Cities Group at UNFCCC	GreenClimateCities Program	Transformative Actions Program (TAP)	The Sub national Climate Fund (SnCF)	Commonwealth Local Government Conference 2017	Project Preparation in the LoCal Ecosystem	Regional Financial Mechanism in West Africa	ESG Indicators Library for Infrastructure Investments	ClimatePlace	CCFLA Project Preparation Working Group	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
<b>Project Concept Definition</b>																			
Definition of service needs, outputs and stakeholders for candidate project	•	x	x	x	-	-	-	•	x	•	•	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-
Review of alternative approaches to meet needs	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Pre-feasibility study for proposed project (including indicative cost estimates, evaluation and funding analysis)	•	x	x	x	-	-	-	•	x	•	•	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-
Preparation of action plans including implementation tasks, TORs	•	x	x	x	-	-	-	•	x	•	•	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	•
Preliminary risk allocation	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
<b>Project Feasibility</b>																			
Feasibility study for proposed project	•	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	-	•	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-
Demand, engineering, economic, social, environmental and other technical planning	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	-	•	x	-	-	•	x	•	-	-
Economic and other evaluations and initial financial modelling	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	•	•	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Initial institutional and procurement arrangements for project delivery	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	-	x	•	•	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
<b>Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support)</b>																			
Development of public and private delivery options	•	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	•	-	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-
Formal quantitative analysis (e.g. value-for-money and benchmarking analyses)	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	-	x	•	-	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-
Market testing and selection of preferred procurement approach	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Financial, administrative, legal, procurement & risk management arrangements for implementation	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	-	-
<b>Project Processing and Approval</b>																			
Agreements and documentation needed for project approval	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	-	-	x	-	-	•	x	•	-	-
Approval for project implementation	-	x	x	x	•	-	-	•	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-

National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)

	Financing Energy for low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility	Financial Innovation Lab	FFEM Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial	Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) within Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	Fund for Integration Infrastructure/ Fondo de Infraestructuras de Integración	NEPAD-IPPF Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility	African Water Facility	International Climate Initiative (IKI)	Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development	InfraFund	Urban Financing Partnership Facility	Subnational Technical Assistance Program (SNITA) PPIAF	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)	Partnership for South Asia	Emerging Cities and Sustainable Initiatives	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	Promoting Urban Resilience - The CityStrength Diagnostic within ResilienceTools.org	The Low Carbon city Development program (LCDDP)	City Creditworthiness Academy	Project-based guarantees (MIGA)	IFC Infra Ventures
<b>Project Concept Definition</b>																					
Definition of service needs, outputs and stakeholders for candidate project	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	•	•	x	-	x	•	x	x	x	x	x	-
Review of alternative approaches to meet needs	-	•	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Pre-feasibility study for proposed project (including indicative cost estimates, evaluation and funding analysis)	•	-	-	x	•	-	•	x	-	•	•	x	•	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	•
Preparation of action plans including implementation tasks, TORs	•	-	-	x	•	-	•	x	-	•	•	x	•	x	•	x	x	x	x	x	-
Preliminary risk allocation	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
<b>Project Feasibility</b>																					
Feasibility study for proposed project	•	-	-	x	•	-	•	x	•	•	•	x	-	x	•	x	x	x	x	x	•
Demand, engineering, economic, social, environmental and other technical planning	•	•	-	x	•	-	-	x	-	•	-	x	-	x	•	x	x	x	x	x	•
Economic and other evaluations and initial financial modelling	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	•	•	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	•
Initial institutional and procurement arrangements for project delivery	-	-	-	x	•	-	-	x	•	-	-	x	-	x	•	x	x	x	x	x	•
<b>Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support)</b>																					
Development of public and private delivery options	-	-	-	x	-	-	•	x	•	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Formal quantitative analysis (e.g. value-for-money and benchmarking analyses)	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	•	•	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Market testing and selection of preferred procurement approach	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Financial, administrative, legal, procurement & risk management arrangements for implementation	•	•	-	x	-	-	•	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	•
<b>Project Processing and Approval</b>																					
Agreements and documentation needed for project approval	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	•	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Approval for project implementation	•	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-

National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government)																Mixed										
	Africa50	Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC)	ECA (Economics of Climate Adaption)	Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	Curb Tool (Climate Action for Urban Sustainability)	City Climate Planner Certificate Program	LAIF Cities and Climate Change	Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI)	Developing Cities Sustainability Program	Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)	Finance for Tomorrow	Invest4climate	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	EIB-JASPERS	AFD's "Cities and Climate" Project Preparation Program	Cities and Climate Change in Africa (CiCLIA)	CiCLASIA	Project for Urban Master Plan of Dakar and Neighboring Area for 2035	C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)	Climate Action in Financial Institutions	Insurance Development Goals for Cities	Municipal Solid Waste Platform	GEF's Integrated Approach Pilot of Sustainable Cities	European Energy Efficiency Fund	Waste Project Facilitator	
<b>Project Concept Definition</b>																										
Definition of service needs, outputs and stakeholders for candidate project	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	•	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
Review of alternative approaches to meet needs	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
Pre-feasibility study for proposed project (including indicative cost estimates, evaluation and funding analysis)	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	-	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
Preparation of action plans including implementation tasks, TORs	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	•	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
Preliminary risk allocation	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
<b>Project Feasibility</b>																										
Feasibility study for proposed project	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	-	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
Demand, engineering, economic, social, environmental and other technical planning	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	•	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
Economic and other evaluations and initial financial modelling	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	-	-	x	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
Initial institutional and procurement arrangements for project delivery	•	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	•	-	x	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
<b>Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support)</b>																										
Development of public and private delivery options	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	x	x	-	x	-	•
Formal quantitative analysis (e.g. value-for-money and benchmarking analyses)	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
Market testing and selection of preferred procurement approach	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	-	
Financial, administrative, legal, procurement & risk management arrangements for implementation	•	x	x	-	-	x	•	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
<b>Project Processing and Approval</b>																										
Agreements and documentation needed for project approval	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	x	x	-	x	-	•	
Approval for project implementation	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	

CCFLA Member PPFs - 27 PPFs and PPIs listed (Annexed from Project Preparation Focus section) and full list of PPFs<sup>1</sup> operating worldwide

<sup>1</sup> This list has been drafted by compiling information provided by GIZ and GIB and own FMDV sources included the extensive information provided through Infradev.

Name of PPF	Lead Organization/s	Geographical Focus	Active Countries	Climate Objective	Specific to urban?	Scale of action
Waste Project Facilitator	R20 Regions of Climate Action and Egis	Global	N/A	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Project-Level
SOURCE	Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation	Global	Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.	Resilience	No	Project-Level, Sub-national, National, Regional, Cross-border
Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	Least Developed Countries	Benin, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Lao PDR, Tanzania, Tuvalu	Adaptation, Resilience	No	Sub-national, National
Transformative Actions Program (TAP)	ICLEI	Global	Global	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national, National, Regional
Regional Financial Mechanism in West Africa	FMDV, WAEMU	Least Developed Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	France, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national
C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Global, ODA-eligible developing countries and emerging economies	Colombia, Mexico, India	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national
Financing Energy for low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Global	Brasil, Mexico, China	Mitigation	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national, National
IFC InfraVentures	World Bank Group	Global	Many including : Mali, Nigeria, Serbia, Moldova, Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Fiji, Georgia, Senegal, Kenya	Environment as a component	No	Project-Level
The JASPERS Project	European Investment Bank	Europe & Central Asia	Euroean Union	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national, National, Regional
NEPAD-IPPF Infrastructure project preparation facility	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Africa (AfDB's countries)	AfDB's countries	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Project-Level, Sub-national
Infrafund (Infrastructure fund)	Inter-American Development Bank	Latin America & Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean	Mitigation	No	Project-Level
African Water Facility	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, regional member countries of the African Development Bank	All AfDB member countries	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Regional, Cross-border
AFD's "Cities and Climate" Project Preparation Program	AFD (with different partners depending on the regional focus)	East Asia-Pacific, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Operational in MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America	Adaptation, Mitigation, Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Sub-national
Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	East Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Central Asia, South East Asia	All ADB Development Member Countries	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national

Name of PPF	Lead Organization/s	Geographical Focus	Active Countries	Climate Objective	Specific to urban?	Scale of action
Urban Financing Partnership Facility	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	East Asia-Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, South Asia	Indonesia, Fiji, Mongolia, China, India, Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Philippines, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Georgia, Japan, Thailand, Papua New Guinea	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes	Sub-national
Subnational Technical Assistance Program (SNTA) PPIAF	World Bank Group	Global	Multiple	Environment as a compulsory component	No	Project-Level
Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	-	Mitigation, Resilience	No	Project-Level, Sub-national
Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)	World Bank Group	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa	African Countries	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	No	Project-Level, Sub-national, National, Regional, Cross-border
Africa50	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, and Tunisia	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Project-Level
Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	World Bank Group	East Asia-Pacific, Global, Latin America & Caribbean, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Parague, Senegal, Ivory Coast, South Africa, India, China, Malaysia, Vietnam	Adaptation, Mitigation, Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national, National
Cities and Climate Change in Africa (CiCLIA)	AFD in partnership with EU and SECO	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Adaptation, Mitigation, Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Sub-national
Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	African countries	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Regional, Cross-border
Cities and Climate Change in Asia (CiCLASIA)	AFD, in partnership with ADB and the EU	East Asia-Pacific, South Asia	N/A	Adaptation, Mitigation, Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Sub-national
LAIF cities and climate change	CAF, AFD	Latin America & Caribbean	Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia	Adaptation, Mitigation, Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Sub-national
Low Carbon City Lab	Climate-KIC	East Asia-Pacific, Economic Regions, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Mediterranean Union (UFM), Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, WAEMU	Global	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national
Emerging Cities and Sustainable initiatives	Inter-American Development Bank	Latin America & Caribbean	Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Bahamas, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brasil, Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	Both Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes	Sub-national
Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, India Lab, Brazil Lab, Fire Awards	CPI	East Asia-Pacific, Economic Regions, Europe & Central Asia, Global, Least Developed Countries, Latin America & Caribbean, Mediterranean Union (UFM), Middle East & North Africa, North America, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, Specific Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa	All with specific labs in India and Brasil	Both Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience	Yes	Project-Level, Sub-national, National, Regional, Cross-border

## Annex 4. Full list of PPFs operating worldwide

This list of Project Preparation Facilities has been drafted by compiling information provided by GIZ and GIB and own FMDV's sources included the extensive information provided through InfraDev (<http://www.globalclearinghouse.org/InfraDev/index.cfm>).

Name of PPF	Lead Organisation/s	CCFLA member?
100\$ Billion Environmental Finance Goal	CITI	YES
100RC	100RC	YES
ACP-EU Energy Facility	EU	NO
Adapt-Asia Pacific Project	USAID	YES
AFD DBSA Project Preparation and Feasibility Study	AFDB, DBSA	YES
Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)	World Bank Group	YES
Africa50	AfDB & MIAF (Made in Africa Foundation)	NO
African Network of Municipal Development Funds (MDF)	FMDV	YES
African Water Facility	African Development Bank (AfDB)	YES
African Water Facility Division	AFDB	YES
African, Caribbean and Pacific - European Commission Energy Facility I + II	European Commission	NO
Arab Financing Facility for Infrastructure (AFFI) and AIIV (Arab Infrastructure Investment Vehicle	World Bank Group, International Finance Corporation, Islamic Development Bank	NO
ASEAN Infrastructure Fund	ADB, etc.	YES
Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility	ADB	YES
Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	Rockefeller Foundation	YES
BIO Capacity Building Fund	Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries	YES
Building Canada Fund	Government of Canada	NO
C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	YES
Catalytic Finance Initiative	Bank of America Merrill Lynch	YES
CDC Infrastructure	Caisse des Dépôts	YES
Cities and Climate Change in Africa (CiCLIA)	AFD in partnership with EU and SECO	YES
Cities and Climate Change in Asia (CiCLASIA)	AFD, in partnership with ADB and the EU	YES
Cities and Climate Change Initiative	UN-Habitat	YES
Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	ADB, GIZ	YES
Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	ADB	YES
Cities Fit for Climate Change	BMUB	NO
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility	ADB	YES
Climate and Clean Air Coalition	UN Environment, 50 country partners, IGOs, NGOs and private sector	YES
Climate and Development Knowledge Network	DFID	NO
Climate Bonds Standard & Certification	Climate Bonds Initiative	YES
Climate Task Force	LTIIA	YES
ClimatePlace	C Greene Solutions	YES
ClimDev-Africa Special Fund	AfDB	YES

Name of PPF	Lead Organisation/s	CCFLA member?
DBSA Development Fund	DBSA and South African Department of Treasury	NO
DevCo (Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund)	IFC (International Finance Cooperation)	NO
Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans	UN-Habitat	YES
Development Credit Agency	USAID	NO
East Asia Australia Infrastructure for Growth Fund	World Bank Group	YES
ELENA	EIB and the European Commission	YES
Emerging and Sustainable Cities (ESC)	IDB	YES
ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program)	World Bank Group	YES
EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility	EU	NO
EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	EU & EDF	NO
European Energy Efficiency Fund	Deutsche Bank, European Commission, EIB, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti	YES
Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP)	EIB	YES
Finance for Resilience (FiRe)	CPI serves as the FiRe Secretariat	YES
Financing Energy for low-Carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility	GIZ, EIB	YES
Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative	World Resources Institute and C40 (equal founding & lead partners) and Citi Foundation	YES
Fund for Financing Disaster Prevention (FDP)	IDB	YES
Fund for Integration Infrastructure (FIRII)	IDB	YES
GCF-EBRD Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Green Climate Fund (GCF)	YES
Global Climate Change Alliance+	EU	NO
Global Climate Partnership Fund	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)	NO
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	World Bank Group	YES
Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management	BMZ	NO
Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, India Lab, Brazil Lab, Fire Awards	CPI	YES
Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)	World Bank Group	YES
Gold Standard for Sustainable Urban Development	The Gold Standard	YES
GPOBA (Global Partnership for Output Based Aid)	World Bank Group	YES
Green Africa Power	PIDG, DFID	NO
Green Bonds for Cities (GBC)	South Pole Group	YES
Green Cities Georgia	EBRD	NO
Green Infrastructure Fund	Government of Canada	NO
Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition	Climate Bonds International (CBI), UNEP Inquiry	YES
GuarantCo	PIDG	NO

Name of PPF	Lead Organisation/s	CCFLA member?
Ho Chi Minh City Finance and Investment Company	HCMC People's Committee	NO
IADB PPFs	IDB	YES
ICLEI's GreenClimateCities (GCC) program	ICLEI World Secretariat	YES
IFC InfraVentures	World Bank Group	YES
IFC PPP Advisory, East Asia and Pacific and South Asia	IFC	NO
Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to reduce emissions of unentional POPs (UPOPs) and mercury in West Africa	BOAD	YES
India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)	Government of India	NO
India Project Development Fund (IPDF)	IL&FS Investment Managers Limited (Private Equity)	NO
Infraco Africa	PIDG	NO
Infrastructure Fund (InfraFund)	IDB	YES
Infrastructure Project Development Facility	ADB	YES
Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF)	EBRD	NO
Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infra- structure in South America (IIRSA)	IDB	YES
IsDB Technical Assistance Facility	IsDB	NO
JICA Preparatory Survey for PPP Infrastructure	Government of Japan	YES
JICA Technical Cooperation for Development Planning	Government of Japan	NO
LAIF cities and climate change	CAF, AFD	YES
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	Green Environment Facility: World Bank Group, UNDP and UNEP	YES
Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility	UNCDF	YES
Low Carbon City Lab	Climate-KIC	YES
Matchmaker	CDP	YES
Mobilize Your City (MYC)	AFD, GIZ, EU (DG DEVCO)	YES
Municipal Infrastructure Support Programme (Serbia)	Financed by EU and managed by the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia	NO
NEPAD-IPPF Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility	Green Environment Facility: World Bank Group, UNDP and UNEP	YES
Nordic Development Fund	Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)	NO
One Planet City Challenge	WWF	YES
Partnership for South Asia	World Bank Group	YES
PHRD Technical Assistance Grant Program	World Bank Group	YES
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	SCF, CIF	NO
Platform of Sustainable and Competitive Cities	Findeter (IBD)	NO
Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)	PIDG	NO
Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Secretariat and the African Development Bank (AfDB)	YES
Project Development and Support Facility	DBSA, EIB	YES
Project for Urban Master Plan of Dakar and Neighboring Area for 2035	Department of Urbanization and Architecture, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	YES
Project of hybridation of diesel engines of multifunctional platforms with solar systems	BOAD	YES

Name of PPF	Lead Organisation/s	CCFLA member?
Project Preparation and Execution Facility (PROPEF)	IDB	YES
Project Preparation and Start-up Support Facility	Government of Vietnam	NO
Project Preparation Facilities Network	Infrastructure Consprium for Africa (ICA)	YES
Project Preparation Implementation Unit	COMESA	NO
Project Preparation in the LoCaL Ecosystem	FMDV	YES
Project Preparation Technical Assistance Facility	Government of Vietnam	NO
Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility	SADC PPDF	NO
Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Faculty (PPIAF)	World Bank Group, SECO, Asian DB, etc.	YES
Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines	Government of the Philippines	NO
Public-Private Partnership Project Preparation in the Southern and Eastern MEDiterranean - Initiative	EU	NO
Regional Financial Mechanism in West Africa	FMDV, WEAMU	YES
Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative	United Nations	YES
Securing Water for Food	SIDA, USAID	NO
SOURCE	SIF	YES
South Africa: Municipal Infrastructure Grant	South African Cabinet	NO
South Asia Infrastructure for Growth Trust Fund	World Bank Group	YES
Subnational climate finance fund - to be launched at COP	R20	YES
Subnational Technical Assistance Program (SNTA)	PPIAF	YES
SuRe - The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation and Natixis	YES
Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	YES
Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)	AfDB African Development Bank	YES
Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Development	KfW	YES
Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	PIDG	YES
TENT (Trans European Transport Network)	EU	NO
The JASPERS Project	European Commission, EIB and EBRD	YES
Transformative Actions Program (TAP) - tap the potential for local and subnational climate action	ICLEI World Secretariat	YES
Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund	UFPF, ADB, Dfid	YES
Urban Development Financing Partnership Facility	ADB	YES
Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund	ADB	YES
Urban Financing Partnership Facility	ADB	YES
Urban Project Finance Initiative (UPFI)	Union for the Mediterranean (UFM)	YES
USAID African Infrastructure Program	USAID	NO
USAID African Infrastructure Program	USAID	NO
Waste Project Facilitator	R20 Regions of Climate Action and Egis	YES
Water Financing Partnership Facility	ADB	YES
Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF)	EU, International Financial institutions, bilateral donors, and the governments of the Western Balkans	NO

## Annex 5. Questionnaire addressed to CCFLA members

### 1. General Information

Name of Initiative	
Description and main objectives of initiative	
Type of Initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Alliance/Coalition/Network <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis/Financial Tool & Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Award <input type="checkbox"/> Database/Platform <input type="checkbox"/> Guide and Frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Investment/Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Lab, Center of Innovation <input type="checkbox"/> Observatory (data production) <input type="checkbox"/> Templates <input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Program <input type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Project Preparation Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Research & Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Standard/Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Organization <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Main Mode of Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Name of Lead Organization/s	
Type of Lead Organization/s	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organization (UN Agencies) <input type="checkbox"/> Local and Regional Government entity <input type="checkbox"/> Local and Regional Government Network <input type="checkbox"/> National Government Entity (Multilateral and Development banks/ Domestic Financial institutions/ Government) <input type="checkbox"/> NGO, research <input type="checkbox"/> Private Investors & Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Implementing Entity	
Partners and Funding Organization/s	
Operational Date	
Open to Application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Language	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> Multilingual <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish

## 2. Scope of Initiative

<p>Sectors and Topics currently supported by the initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Awareness &amp; Education</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Circular Economy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change / General</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Resources/ Oceans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Forestry &amp; REDD+</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gender</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Health</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Housing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Industry/Industrial processes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Land Use</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Production and Consumption Patterns</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resilience</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rural</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Mitigation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Waste</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Approach</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant</li> </ul> <p>If you envisage to expand current support to other sectors and topics, kindly specify them below.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>
<p>Current Geographical focus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> East Asia-Pacific</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Economic Regions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Europe &amp; Central Asia</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Global</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Latin America &amp; Caribbean</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean Union (UfM)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Middle East &amp; North Africa</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> North America</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> South Asia</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Specific Countries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAEMU</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant</li> </ul> <p>If you envisage to expand current geographical scope, kindly specify them below.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>
<p>Active Countries</p>	
<p>Climate Objective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Both Adaptation and Mitigation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resilience</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</li> </ul>
<p>Specific to urban?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No</li> </ul>
<p>Expertise Level provided by the initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Generalist</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Practitioner</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Specialist</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant</li> </ul>

Current Scale of Action	<input type="checkbox"/> Project-level <input type="checkbox"/> Subnational <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Current Targeted Beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/> Central Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Citizens <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial banks <input type="checkbox"/> Community based association <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Investors <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Groups and Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Experts, Practitioners and Specialists <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Investors <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional investors <input type="checkbox"/> Local or Regional Governments <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Private companies <input type="checkbox"/> Public companies <input type="checkbox"/> Public development banks <input type="checkbox"/> SMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Centres and Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Social and solidarity enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

### 3. Financing Information

Source of Funding	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial banks (lenders) <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Savings/People's Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-subsidization (from one service revenue to another unfunded service provision/infrastructure) <input type="checkbox"/> Donor Programs <input type="checkbox"/> Green Investment Banks <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Long term/ institutional investors <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Development Funds <input type="checkbox"/> National Development Banks <input type="checkbox"/> National Governments (specific programmes) <input type="checkbox"/> National Transfers (within fiscal decentralization) <input type="checkbox"/> ODA <input type="checkbox"/> Own Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropies <input type="checkbox"/> Private companies (through PPP) <input type="checkbox"/> Private investors <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Tariffs <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Confidential information <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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Financing Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> Concessional Loans <input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Crowdfunding/Crowdlending <input type="checkbox"/> Donations <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Market-rate Loans <input type="checkbox"/> Other loans (microcredit, interest free...) <input type="checkbox"/> Specific information about terms (yield, Long/Short term debt, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Confidential Information <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Status of Funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Pledge <input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Endorsed <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Confidential Information
Amount Allocated - For PPF, average size of project supported (US\$)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 100.000 US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 million US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 10 million US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Between 10 to 50 million US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 50 million US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Confidential Information <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Co-financing requirements	
Do cities have access to the initiative?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant

#### 4. Link with CCFLA Recommendations

Area the initiative is dealing with	<input type="checkbox"/> Engage with national governments to develop a financial policy environment that encourages Local and Regional Governments (LRGs) to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient infrastructure. Vertical Integration -Advocacy- Research & Knowledge Sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Support LRGs in developing frameworks to price climate externalities. Pricing externalities <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and encourage project preparation and maximise support for mitigation and adaptation projects. Readiness, Project Preparation, Pipelines of project, Matchmaking <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions for LRGs. Intermediation <input type="checkbox"/> Create a lab or network of labs to identify catalytic financial instruments and pilot new funding models. Innovation Labs - Financial engineering - Derisking
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If your initiative concerns activities related to Project Preparation, kindly specify below the type of support/services provided by the initiative in each phase of the project cycle. You may have multiple choices.  
A Project Preparation Facility (PPF) should be presented as a single initiative.

Main Mode of Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Number of project support engaged so far	

Is your PPF engaged in early stage project preparation activities in particular the enabling environment and strategic planning?	Please specify which activities
Is your PPF engaged in late/post project preparation activities in particular project implementation (procurement, supervision...) and post implementation (monitoring and evaluation)?	Please specify which activities

## Supported Activities in the Project Cycle

STEP 1: Enabling Environment and Strategic Planning		
PROJECT PREPARATION	STEP 2: Project Concept Definition	<input type="checkbox"/> Definition of service needs, outputs and stakeholders for candidate project <input type="checkbox"/> Review of alternative approaches to meet needs <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-feasibility study for proposed project (including indicative cost estimates, evaluation and funding analysis) <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of action plans including implementation tasks, TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary risk allocation <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	STEP 3: Project Feasibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Feasibility study for proposed project <input type="checkbox"/> Demand, engineering, economic, social, environmental and other technical planning <input type="checkbox"/> Economic and other <input type="checkbox"/> evaluations and initial financial modelling <input type="checkbox"/> Initial institutional and procurement arrangements for project delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	STEP 4: Project Delivery Planning (Structuring and Transaction Support)	<input type="checkbox"/> Development of public and private delivery options <input type="checkbox"/> Formal quantitative analysis (eg. value-for-money and bench-marking analyses) <input type="checkbox"/> Market testing and selection of preferred procurement approach <input type="checkbox"/> Financial, administrative, legal, procurement & risk management arrangements for implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	STEP 5: Project Processing and Approval	<input type="checkbox"/> Agreements and documentation needed for project approval <input type="checkbox"/> Approval for project implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
STEP 6: Implementation		
STEP 7: Post-implementation support		