GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title	
Sustainable Cities Integrated Program	
Country(ies)	**GEF Program ID**
Global Belize Benin Cuba Gabon Guatemala Kenya Mongolia Peru Philippines Serbia Sri Lanka South Africa Congo Chile Madagascar China Malaysia Mali Zimbabwe Algeria	11287
GEF Agency(ies)	**GEF Agency ID**
World Bank	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	**Submission Date**
DBSA IUCN UNEP BOAD UNDP IADB	4/13/2023

FAO UNIDO	

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):
World Resources Institute (WRI)	CSO
DBSA	GEF Agency
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	GEF Agency
C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	CSO
UNEP	GEF Agency
Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka	Government
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Benin	Government
Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment of Belize	Government
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala	Government
Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Guatemala	Government
Ministry of Waters and Forests, the Sea, the Environment, responsible for the Climate Plan and the Land Use Plan - Gabon	Government
Government of the Havana Province - cuba	Government
Ministry of Environment and Tourism - Mongolia	GEF Agency
Nairobi City County Government - Kenya	Government
State Department for Housing and Urban Development - Kenya	Government
UN-Habitat	Government
City of Johannesburg - South Africa	Government
Ministry of Construction, Urban Planning and Housing - Congo	Government
Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin/ Municipality of Brazzaville - Congo	Government
Ministry of Environmental Protection - Serbia	Government
Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines	GEF Agency
Ministry of the Environment - Peru	Government
	Government
	Government
	Government

Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation - Peru	Government
Profonanpe (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) - Peru	Government
Provincial municipalities - Peru	Government
World Bank	Government
Ministry Housing and Urbanism - Chile	Government
Ministry of Environment - Chile	Government
Directorate-General for Local Authorities	Government
Environment and Sustainable Development Agency	Government
General Directorate of Local Authority - Mali	
Ministere De L'Environnement et du Developpement Durable - Madagascar	
Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China	
Ministry of Natural Resources of China	
Malaysian Industry Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT)	
Ministry of Environment Climate and Wildlife - Zimbabwe	
Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and The City - Algeria	
Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy - Algeria	

Sector (Only for Programs on CC):	Project Duration (Months):
Transport/Urban	72
GEF Focal Area (s)	Program Commitment Deadline:
Multi Focal Area	8/9/2025

Taxonomy

International Waters, Focal Areas, Pollution, Plastics, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Biodiversity, Biomes, Coral Reefs, Wetlands, Mangroves, Rivers, Chemicals and Waste, Waste Management, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Food Security, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Capital providers, SMEs, Large corporations, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Participation

and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Energy efficiency, Transport and Mobility, Green space, Urban Food Systems, Municipal waste management, Urban Resilience, Municipal Financing, Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, Buildings, Urban sustainability framework, Integrated urban planning, Urban Biodiversity, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, North-South, South-South, Learning, Theory of change

GEF Program Financing (a)	PPG Amount: (c)
151,840,674.00	3,651,460.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
13,662,557.00	328,630.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
169,483,321.00	1,308,381,941.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

Program:

Sustainable Cities

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Supporting sustainable urban development remains the clearest pathway to socio-economic prosperity. Cities contribute 80% of global GDP, concentrate global innovation, and are where most job opportunities are provided, while they act as social and cultural hubs. However, the speed and scale of urbanization in recent decades have also brought enormous challenges to the environment and human well-being, with urban populations generating proportionally higher emissions and waste, and causing loss of nature and biodiversity. Increasing urbanization and associated changes in land use is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem loss and deterioration. How countries, especially developing ones, manage their urbanization and resource consumption will have huge implications on climate change, biodiversity and productivity but also provides a unique opportunity to build cities of the future that are net-zero, nature-positive, inclusive, and climate resilient.

The GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) aims to **support cities and local governments to undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development.** ***The SCIP will target five levers for urban systems transformation:***

- ***Policy Integration and Coherence.*** Strengthening urban governance, policy frameworks and regulations to promote a sustainable and integrated model across all levels of government.
- ***Financing and Investment.*** Strengthening municipal finance and private sector engagement to increase access to finance and enable more rapid implementation of high-impact, new and innovative approaches to sustainable urban development investment.
- ***Urban Innovation***. Increasing demand for innovation, including engaging local to multinational companies to develop innovative, cutting-edge and tailored sustainability solutions.
- ***Partnerships.*** Leveraging the existing partnership framework and other multi-stakeholder platforms to increase collaboration with various organizations, financial institutions, and the private sector to advance sustainable public-private partnership models.

- ***Expanding knowledge to increase capacity***. Co-developing tools and good practices and sharing these broadly to empower local governments to catalyze transformative urban solutions.

Drawing lessons learned from GEF-6 and 7, including better alignment between technical assistance and investment, greater partnership and private sector involvement, and stronger global influence over urban sustainability agenda, the SCIP will be delivered through **two integrated tracks** – city or metropolitan level child projects and the Global Platform, and implemented through **three components**:

- ***Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development;***
- ***Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms;*** *and* ***Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building***.

The total GEF finance is USD 165,503,231 (USD 165m). This is expected to leverage at least USD 1,308,381,941 (USD 1.3bn) in co-financing and contribute to achieving global environmental benefits (GEBs), especially to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, at the Global Platform and the Child Project level across 20 countries – Algeria, Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia Mali, Mongolia, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe.

Moreover, the SCIP activities will not be limited to countries participating in GEF-8 SCIP but will involve and support other lighthouse cities. This will ensure that the policy innovation can be scaled to more cities, raising the overall global benefit of the program across all integrated thematic areas.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

The SCIP objectives are to support cities and local governments to undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development. The SCIP will generate impact at the local, national, and global levels and demonstrate thought-leadership in urban sustainability, fostering behavior, business model, and institutional changes through integrated planning, innovative financing mechanisms, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and multi-stakeholder engagements. The SCIP will help cities integrate sustainability into planning and policies and engage diverse stakeholders and partners across different sectors and scales.

Program Components

Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
10,267,805.59	88,722,256.04

Program Outcome:

Local and/or national governments have strengthened governance, institutions, process, and capacities to undertake evidence-based, sustainable, inclusive, integrated planning and policy reform.

Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
102,678,050.32	887,222,564.63

Program Outcome:

Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated nature positive and low carbon land restoration investments in cities.

Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions.

Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
29,336,586.01	253,492,160.72

Program Outcome:

Policy making and action are influenced at local, and national levels to promote sustainable and inclusive cities.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
4,400,488.08	38,023,823.61

Program Outcome:

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development.	10,267,805.59	88,722,256.04
Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms	102,678,050.32	887,222,564.63

Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building	29,336,586.01	253,492,160.72
M&E	4,400,488.08	38,023,823.61
Subtotal	**146,682,930.00**	**1,267,460,805.00**
Project Management Cost	5,157,744.00	40,921,136.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**151,840,674.00**	**1,308,381,941.00**

Please provide Justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

I. Global urbanization trends and challenges

Trends:

The world's urban population will grow by over 50% in the next three decades, with most of this occurring in rapidly urbanizing parts of the world (UN 2022). 6.9 billion people, which is 68% of the global population, will live in urban areas by 2050 – up from 4.4 billion or 56% today. Countries that are expected to see the most population growth are in Africa and Asia. As a result of decades of investment in basic services and infrastructure, people are also living longer and healthier lives, with the average person living six years longer than at the start of the millennium (WHO 2020).

GDP per capita continues to be positively correlated with urbanization, with cities being the driver of global innovation. In the East Asia Pacific, city-led growth lifted 655 million people out of poverty between 1990 and 2010 (World Bank 2017). Rural areas, by contrast, are home to 80 percent of the world's poor (UN 2021). Cities provide the most job opportunities and drive innovation by collocating complex activities. Almost all the world's most innovative companies are based in cities, including many in urbanizing parts of the world. (Examples include: 4gene (Lagos), Safaricom (Nairobi), Tencent (Shenzhen), Bharti Airtel (New Delhi), and Naver (Seoul)).[1] Urbanization fuels innovation by increasing access to and concentrating talent.

International collaboration is empowering cities to fight climate change and biodiversity loss and to pursue long-term sustainable development. The New Urban Agenda; Paris Climate Agreement (nationally determined contributions); Sustainable Development Goals; and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) have sharpened the focus on cities and local governments as one of the key actors in efforts to protect global public goods and enable climate resilience, sustainability, and biodiversity. The GBF, for example, specifically targets green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas and calls for biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, while the UN plans to have a legally binding treaty to end plastic pollution ready for ratification by 2024. The SCIP will include many of these targets in the design, evaluation and monitoring of programs, particularly the GBF which references cities and

biodiversity for the first time.

Growth challenges:

Urbanization, innovation, and global coordination are creating unique opportunities for cities, however, **the speed and scale of urbanization in recent decades have significant implications** on the health of the planet and human well-being, with unsustainable land growth and resource consumption threatening to accelerate climate change, biodiversity loss and inequality (ICLEI 2021).

Urban land expansion is outpacing population growth. At current rates, the global urban built-up area will double every 15 years, roughly twice as quick as population growth (World Bank 2022). This could lead to the loss of 290,000 km^2 of natural habitat by 2030 (TNC 2018), an area the size of Italy or the Philippines. Unsustainable growth patterns cause land degradation, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, pollution, and increased vulnerability to flooding and heat waves for 800 million and 1.6 billion people respectively. Sprawl in Grand Nokoué (Benin) and Cotabato City (Philippines), for example, is reducing access to green space and undermining the efficiency of urban transport and infrastructure. Algeria, like many other countries, is planning new cities to respond to population growth pressures.

Growing urban resource consumption is beyond planetary limits. Building stock is expected to double by 2050 in Africa and Asia (UNEP 2021), with construction emissions from buildings and infrastructure anticipated to increase by 37% by 2050 (C40 2019). As buildings constitute between 36-37% of global final energy and energy-related CO_2 emissions, these additional emissions will accelerate irreversible climate change. In cities 80% of global food production is consumed (FOA 2019), which, with further rapid urban expansion, could cause 38% of total urban GHG emissions by 2050. At the same time, 20 to 50 percent of irrigated soils are now too salty to be fully fertile as sea-levels rise, impacting food security for 1.5 billion people (FAO 2021). Material consumption in cities is also expected to double by 2050 from today, with severe implications on natural resources and requiring a rethinking of the entire value chain to eliminate waste generated by cities (ICLEI 2022). In cities like Bamako (Mali), which is one of the world's fastest growing cities, uncontrolled solid waste increases health and flooding risks, while deforestation around Valdivia (Chile) has impacted precipitation and bird migratory patterns. Peri-urban growth around cities like Harare (Zimbabwe) has seen 50% loss in urban wetland over the last decade.

Greenhouse gas emissions are growing. Urban areas account for 67-72 percent of global consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions today (IPCC 2022) – a figure that may rise without accelerated local climate action, continued unplanned urbanization, and unsustainable resource consumption. Inefficient urban land use, poor quality housing and building design, energy-intensive transport systems, and reliance upon fossil fuels, are key urban factors driving CO_{2e} emissions. Unsustainable and rapid urbanization is already causing convergence between per capita GHG emissions between emerging and developed economy cities.

Changing weather patterns, including extreme flooding, extreme heat, and droughts are increasing the risk to life in cities around the world. Sea-level rise threatens 800 million people by 2050, including in San Pedro (Belize) and Klang (Malaysia), while the urban heat island effect, which can raise city temperatures by 3-5ºC, threatens 1.6 billion people (C40 2019), with cities like Brazzaville (Congo) and Baguio City (Philippines) struggling to adapt. Droughts are more prevalent – as in Huehuetenango Metropolitan Area (Guatemala) – as are floods in cities like Lima-Callao (Peru). The urban poor are especially exposed as slum neighborhoods are more likely to be sited in vulnerable locations, to be serviced by less resilient infrastructure, and lack green spaces.

Urbanization is accelerating biodiversity loss and species extinction. At least 463 cities are in the world's 36 biological hotspots (CEPF 2023), including many in rapidly urbanizing parts of the world like Nairobi (Kenya), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Santiago (Chile), and Davao (Philippines). These globally important areas for biodiversity are threatened by human habitation. The worldwide extraction of materials tripled between 1970-2010, intensifying climate change

and air pollution and threatening the extinction of over one million marine and land species [2]in the coming decades (UN 2019). Fragmentation and loss of natural habitats from each 10km^2 of future urbanization may lead to the loss of 7-9 species (Li et al 2022). This loss will have far-reaching implications on food security, as in cities like Harare and Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), and on health through the spread of infectious diseases and loss of natural medicinal plants.

Air quality, particularly in developing cities, is leading to premature deaths, and undermining productivity. Of 4,300 cities worldwide, only 20 percent comply with WHO air quality guideline levels for PM2.5. This kind of air pollution, responsible for respiratory illnesses and cancers, can be 4-15 times as high in rapidly urbanizing cities. Some 3.8 million premature deaths annually are attributed to outdoor air pollution, caused by traffic congestion, industry, and burning of fossil fuels for energy (WHO 2014). Resource-intensive public service delivery and growing transport, industrial expansion, and increased energy use, for example, are causing emissions and short-lived climate pollutants to rise in cities like Tianjin (China), Johannesburg (South Africa), Toamasina (Madagascar) and Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia).

In recent decades inequality has grown alongside urban growth, with a disproportionate share of highly unequal cities in rapidly urbanizing parts of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas are home to 16 of the 20 most unequal cities globally (Euromonitor 2017) by income. Income inequality tends to be greater the bigger the urban population, which is a particular concern for rapidly urbanizing parts of the world. In urban contexts, women are also more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and more likely to be excluded from planning, access to housing (GPSC 2021), and job security, highlighting the need for a just urban transition in rapidly urbanizing parts of the world and for a stronger focus on gender inclusion. Urban areas like Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur (Guatemala) are being challenged by low social cohesion.

II. Key barriers facing cities

Managing urbanization is critical to improving life chances for most of the world's population and reducing the risk of countries being locked into unsustainable urban pathways. Well-managed cities provide significant benefits to people and planet, however, unsustainable patterns of urbanization and resource consumption undermine this opportunity.

Health and economic inequalities are growing after decades of improvements, undermining quality of life and urban productivity. Climate change, alongside the COVID-19 pandemic and war-induced economic shocks, more expensive debt, food inflation, and a slowing global economy (IMF 2023), are rolling back decades of development gains. Recent food price inflation hit over 50% in several rapidly urbanizing countries – including Sri Lanka, Ghana, and Zimbabwe (World Bank 2023). COVID-19 has pushed an additional 32 million people into poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, disproportionately impacting people based on their age, disability, gender and race, and reversing an almost unbroken 70-year trend of poverty reduction, with extreme poverty growing from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.3% in 2020 (World Bank 2022).

Current urbanization is occurring at lower income levels than before, providing less capacity for rapidly urbanizing parts of the world to invest in good growth. The last region to urbanize, Sub-Saharan Africa, achieved 40 percent urbanization at less than a third of the East Asia & Pacific region's GDP/capita. Only a few African countries have used urbanization to reduce poverty.

Many cities lack the political, financial, and technical resources to adequately address urban growth pressures and multiple competing priorities. These challenges, expanded below, are reflected at multiple levels. Understanding and resolving these barriers is critical to implementing more innovative, efficient, integrated, inclusive, gender-

sensitive, and sustainable urban solutions.

1. *Fragmented and weak urban policy frameworks make it difficult to address complex urban challenges and to effectively coordinate urban planning and development*

National and regional frameworks, institutions, and laws often omit an urban development focus, constraining the capacity of local government to achieve development goals. Countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reducing emissions, for example, have limited urban content (UN Habitat 2022) despite cities accounting for around 70% of greenhouse gas emissions.

Many cities, particularly in areas of the world undergoing rapid expansion, lack a coherent and integrated policy framework to maximize benefits associated with urbanization. This leads to inefficient and uneven distribution of resources, with women less able to access opportunities, missed opportunities for collaboration, and a lack of coherence in urban planning. The capacity to achieve the benefits that come from integrating planning and investment decisions is limited, preventing more active participation from the private sector in the implementation of urban solutions.

2. *Lack of access to financing limits the capacity of cities to implement sustainable solutions and reduce the infrastructure gap*

Cities continue to face significant barriers in mobilizing finance for transformational climate action. The global infrastructure investment gap, expected to reach USD15 trillion by 2040 (GI Hub 2023), is particularly acute in developing countries and emerging economies. Globally, less than a quarter of the estimated USD4.5 to 5.4 trillion urban climate finance needed annually to achieve net zero transition is currently being invested, with this skewed towards mitigation over adaptation (CCFLA 2021). Major governance and market barriers prevent cities from accessing a wide range of private and public finance, with more than 1 in 2 cities worldwide identifying lack of public funding as a major barrier to sustainable urban growth (LSE 2017).

Many cities in developing countries lack the capacity to generate own-source revenue and mobilize private sector finance to implement resource-efficient and sustainable infrastructure at scale. Tight global and national financing environments, institutional weaknesses, lack of understanding of financial mechanisms, short-term interests, and obstructive procurement rules, are reducing capacity to respond to global challenges like climate change and biodiversity loss and to incentivize behavioral change. Nature-based infrastructure costs, for example, are around 50% less than equivalent built infrastructure with lower ongoing costs, yet only 0.3% of cities' infrastructure spend goes to these solutions (UNEP 2022). This low spend suggests cities also require knowledge transfer and capacity building to understand the financial gains to be had from implementing nature-based solutions (NBS).

At the same time, rapidly urbanizing cities lack the innovation required to transform complex urban systems, solve local problems, and unlock the human and economic resources needed to finance change and to design a just transition. Missing productivity, for example, accounts for half the difference in GDP between developed and developing countries (Cirera & Maloney 2017).

3. *Limited institutional capacity, multilevel coordination, and planning have accelerated sprawl and inefficient use of resources.*

Two billion people live in areas disconnected from prosperity, while 1.5 billion live in places affected by repeated cycles of insecurity (UN Habitat 2022), reducing their ability to contribute to urban economies. Overcoming the backlog created by rapid urbanization will require partnerships with and between national and local governments, multidisciplinary experts, and international organizations to strengthen the capacity of all levels of government to improve efficiency in coordination of holistic and integrated approaches to plan, implement, and manage sustainable urban development projects. Countries with strong planning institutions, unified metropolitan governance, and good technical capacity, for example, have built more rapid transit with higher quality designs (ITDP 2016).

The COVID-19 pandemic and the global economic downturn have further weakened the ability of rapidly urbanizing parts of the world to respond to challenges by limiting access to finances and exposing a lack of policy and institutional resilience.

III. Baseline scenario and momentum for change

Despite the urban challenges, international collaboration in support of greener, more resilient, and decarbonized urban futures is growing. Many initiatives are building on growing evidence of the critical contribution cities play in responding to climate change, improving biodiversity, and improving quality of life.

Cities are working together to reduce emissions, increase biodiversity and improve inclusivity, to name a few examples:

- The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy wants to reduce global emissions by 1.9 $GtCO_{2e}$ annually in 2030 and 3.8 GtCO2e in 2050
- The Race to Zero is a global campaign to rally public and private sector support for a healthy, resilient zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth
- The Race to Resilience is a UN-backed global campaign putting people and nature first in the pursuit of a more resilient world
- CitiesWithNature is a global partnership initiative between ICLEI, IUCN, TNC, UNEP, WWF and others recognized in CBD Decision 15/12 as the platform where subnational and local governments report on their actions and voluntary commitments to the global biodiversity framework
- CDP-ICLEI Track currently tracks over 1,100 cities climate actions across all sectors, and helps identify finance and investment needs
- The Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance is working to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050
- The WWF One Planet City Challenge aims to enable people to thrive in balance with nature and includes a network of 600 cities
- PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet documents replicable solutions across sustainable development topics, including cities
- The Cities Alliance Strategic Plan 2022-2025 focuses on tested solutions for cities and informal settlements
- URBACT Knowledge Hub is an EU-funded initiative sharing insights across digital transformation, mobility, gender equality, strategic public procurement, and food and urban agriculture
- C40 is a network of mayors committed to using an inclusive, science-based and collaborative approach to cut their emissions in half by 2030, with a focus on urban nature, clean construction, green and healthy streets, and net zero carbon buildings
- ICLEI is a network of 2,500 subnational governments in 125 countries committed to sustainable urban development with several global initiatives and representing the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) constituency at the UNFCCC and the Local Government Major Group in CBD negotiations and processes

The GEF Sustainable Cities program, since its operation in 2016, is extending global efforts to support cities in delivering global environmental benefits by powerfully convening public and private stakeholders. To date, the GEF's Sustainable Cities programs through its GEF-6 and GEF-7 cycles, has worked with a cohort of 51 cities across 17 countries, through USD310 million in GEF grants, leveraging nearly USD4 billion in co-financing. The latest GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) led by the World Bank will extend the substantive work and the network of both GPSC (GEF-6) and UrbanShift (GEF-7), to integrate the three programs for maximum impact (see Section B). The GEF-8 SCIP will further work with stakeholders, including the private sector, to maximize the contributions to the global environmental benefits (GEBs). Gabon, Kenya, Peru and Sri Lanka, for example, are

exploring the private sector as key stakeholders in designing and implementing solutions, while South Africa has structured its program to leverage investment and Zimbabwe is working with food producers, retailers and the private waste sector to reduce solid waste and improve urban food security. GEF-8 will seek to include the private sector as both stakeholder and financier to strengthen engagement between the public and the private sector.

Drawing lessons learned from the GEF-6 and 7, including better alignment between technical assistance and investment, greater partnership and private sector involvement, and a stronger global influence over the urban sustainability agenda, the GEF-8 SCIP will:

- **Scale up financing to facilitate cities' access to finance**
  The experience shows that it is critical to streamline technical assistance (TA) type of activities into downstream investments, thereby providing comprehensive support throughout the urban development value chain, from knowledge to financing. The GEF-8 SCIP will leverage the financial strength of the World Bank, other multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international financial institutions (IFIs) to enhance the linkage between upstream technical support and downstream financing by:
  - Enhancing cities' municipal financing and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP);
  - Consolidating MDBs/IFIs networks to develop a structured, systematic, and collaborative mechanism to better integrate the GEF TA projects into IFI portfolios; and
  - Engaging with the private sector to support cities to pilot innovative financial instruments.
- **Catalyze urban systems transformation to support cities to raise ambitions**
  The SCIP will support cities to scale up commitments to achieving urban sustainability through the five multi-dimensional levers – policy, finance, innovation, partnership and knowledge. Furthermore, it will expand the reach by bringing more cities to join the activities and forge joint commitments among cities to raise ambitions on climate change, biodiversity, and circular economy to contribute to the goals set out in the Paris Agreement and Global Biodiversity Framework.
- **Build the Global Program as a leading urban forum and creating global public goods**
  Since its establishment in 2016, the GEF's sustainable cities programs have gathered momentum and played a unique role in the arena of urban development. GEF-8 SCIP aims to lead the global sustainability agenda, create global public goods, and demonstrate actions by translating cutting edge ideas into urban practice. It will convene high-profile global meetings and publish flagship reports to lead and guide global trends on urban sustainability.

Avoid fragmentation and building an integrated SCIP
The global programs of the GEF's sustainable cities are led by World Bank for GEF-6 and UNEP for GEF-7 (UrbanShift GP), respectively. While respecting the work in the GEF-6 and 7 programs, the GEF-8 SCIP will build on the substantive work and the network of both GPSC and UrbanShift from GEF-8's design of project stage, to integrate the three programs to bring expanded opportunities to cities through joint activities.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

Well-managed urbanization can bring unique opportunities to address climate change, biodiversity loss and to improve quality of life. The GEF-8 SCIP will adopt an integrated and systems-based approach to urban sustainability and help cities overcome the policy, financial, and institutional capacity barriers outlined in Section A. This, alongside promoting innovation, deepening partnerships, and more effectively sharing quality knowledge, will contribute to achieving the global ambitions set out in the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, biodiversity and ecosystem restoration goals defined in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and ongoing international efforts to curb plastic pollution. The SCIP is a critical conduit, supporting global and local actors to achieve global

environmental benefits by promoting integrated approaches that mainstream inclusion, biodiversity, and innovation into planning.

The program anticipates risks that may arise from climate, environmental, social, political, governance, macro-economic, and other factors. The program encompasses technically intricate components that require a broad range of urban expertise, including ecological planning and gender inclusion, and involves cities vulnerable to natural hazards and climate risks. To ensure effective mitigation measures, the Global Platform will actively collaborate with cities, helping them integrate disaster risk management and resilience measures into project designs, and provide training for local and international experts on specific topics based on the cities' needs to build local capacity and increase the impact at scale.

I. Program Objectives

The SCIP objectives are to support cities and local governments to undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development.

- The SCIP will generate impact at the local, national, and global levels and demonstrate thought-leadership in urban sustainability, fostering behavior, business model, and institutional changes through integrated planning, innovative financing mechanisms, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and multi-stakeholder engagements.
- The SCIP will help cities integrate sustainability into planning and policies and engage diverse stakeholders and partners across different sectors and scales.

II. Transformation Levers and the SCIP Approach

Box 1: GEF-8 SCIP will adopt the following urban transformation levers to accelerate catalyzing urban transformation.

1. Advance policy integration and coherence	2. Scale up financing and support a new generation of project investment	3. Promote urban innovation	4. Deepen and broaden partnerships	5. Strengthen knowledge management and capacity-building
Lack of coherent policies across different levels of government and across interconnected sectors undermines efforts to deliver more sustainable and inclusive urban development.	Cities have limited access to diverse financial resources that are urgently required to accelerate city-scale innovation and solutions.	Business-as-usual approaches will not deliver a green transition, with rapidly urbanizing parts of the world needing new and innovative approaches across policy, technology and investment.	Political buy-in to institutionalize and mainstream integrated approaches into decision-making and policy development is weak and needs to be championed by stronger partnerships across international organizations, financial institutions, the private sector, academia, and society civil organizations.	Cities and local governments can benefit from technical training and networks to implement transformative projects and learn from good practices that can be replicated or scaled up to solve local challenges.

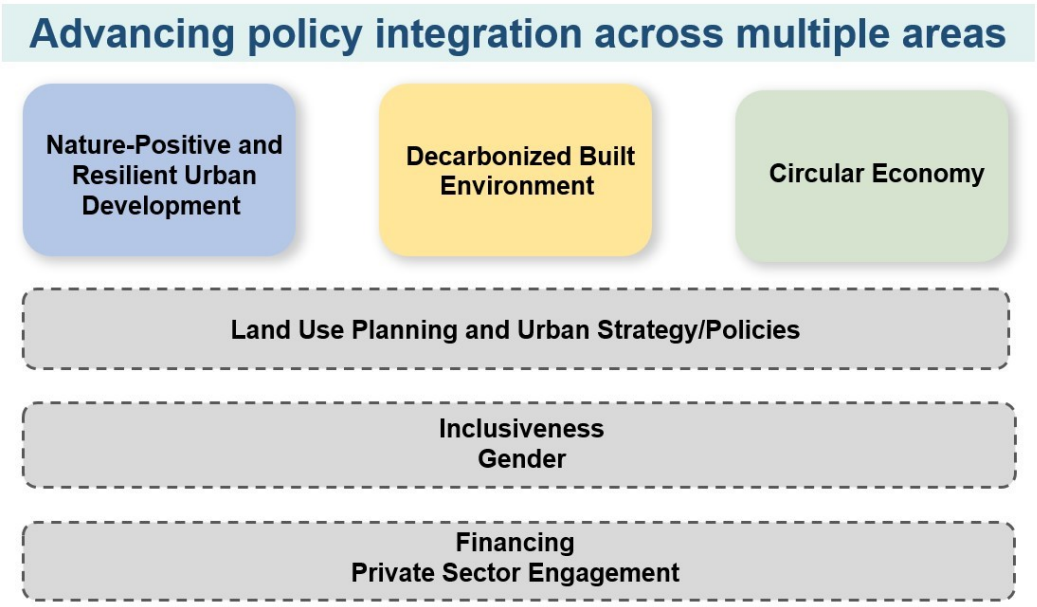
1. Advance policy integration and coherence

Policy integration is critical to achieving sustainable and inclusive urban development. Integrated and inclusive policies and planning across all levels of government, which strategically bring together economic, social, and environmental dimensions, are central to fostering urban sustainability. Without such a multilevel approach, cities will continue to sprawl, substantially contribute to climate change, negatively impacting biodiversity, and increasing economic and social vulnerability. In many cities, however, local governments still tend to adopt uncoordinated urban policies and siloed land use planning. A more holistic, systems-based approach is needed to enable cities to harness the opportunities of urbanization, achieve greater impact, and reduce costs.

Through the Global Platform and the National Child Projects, the SCIP will engage and strengthen political leadership across all levels of government to support coordinated actions in designing and implementing coherent policies, strategies, plans, and processes. Stronger multi-level government coordination and vertical integration can accelerate the effective implementation of national targets, strategies, and development priorities by "localizing" them. This can provide opportunities for bundled approaches and increase co-benefits by linking local priorities with diverse development objectives; improve the consistency and robustness of subnational and national climate data; contribute to addressing the biodiversity finance gap; expand international public and private finance to cities; and help alleviate domestic political constraints. This vertical integration will strengthen institutional and policy alignment, strengthen city leadership, and move partner countries and cities towards more ambitious climate, biodiversity and inclusion targets.

Increasing policy coordination across all scales of government and across sectors and cross-cutting issues lies at the core of the SCIP design and implementation. Given the multi-faceted and complex nature of urban systems, integrated policies, as well as a shared vision that crosscuts various jurisdictions and sectors, are needed to bring truly meaningful changes to aspiring cities. Cities, at the frontline of policy implementation and delivery and frequently having the most developed understanding of urban contexts, are critical to advancing policy integration. The SCIP will focus on six major areas (Figure 1) to bring multiple lenses to analyze and address urban challenges.

Figure 1. SCIP Thematic Areas



The SCIP will support local governments in developing a systematic approach to ecological planning that integrates urban biodiversity and climate action. Biodiversity loss and climate change tend to be addressed separately; however, tackling these two challenges in an integrated manner is key to achieving green transition. Cities provide a unique scale for policy innovation. Integration of biodiversity conservation in participating cities' urban development, that builds on international targets, will help develop not only local but also national pathways to carbon neutral and nature positive development. The SCIP will coordinate and collaborate with other integrated programs under GEF-8, including Net-Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program, and Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development (GRID) Impact Program, to ensure coherence and avoid replication of efforts.

The GEF-8 SCIP will broaden the efforts of GEF-6 and 7 to promote integration of land use planning and climate and green city strategies. A major focus of the SCIP will be on ensuring that land use planning and city sectoral plans are developed in a cohesive manner. Geospatial tools and other planning tools will be provided to cities to support them in developing a compact city, reducing carbon footprints while also increasing resilience and livability.

Integrating neighborhood planning across district, city and regional levels provides greater opportunities for advancing compact development that incorporates biodiversity corridors across regions, reduces land expansion,

and advances spatial equality. This approach will help cities and the wider public, private and community stakeholders to consider the sustainability of and access to natural assets in their future planning and land use decisions. The success of policy integration across land use planning, climate change and biodiversity will be enhanced by building this into the design of child projects and working with city leaders to increase political support for using this approach in industrial and other urban development strategies.

The SCIP will promote integrating inclusiveness into strategy on climate change and nature-positive development to enable a just transition. Many cities face major challenges with urban poverty and inequality, with complex linkages to urban governance, land issues, and climate impacts. The SCIP will address these challenges by tackling equitable land use planning, green, resilient and affordable housing, urban mobility for all, strengthening urban food systems, and expanding participation in decision making processes. The SCIP will promote inclusive approaches to accelerating the green transition and building stronger, greener, equitable infrastructure, as well as resilient systems and institutions. Working with partners, like Cities Alliance, to increase access to affordable and upgraded housing, the SCIP will strengthen expertise and capacity, creating tools and knowledge products to support project implementation, providing targeted technical support to influence investment, and engaging with leadership to scale up commitments on issues of inclusion.

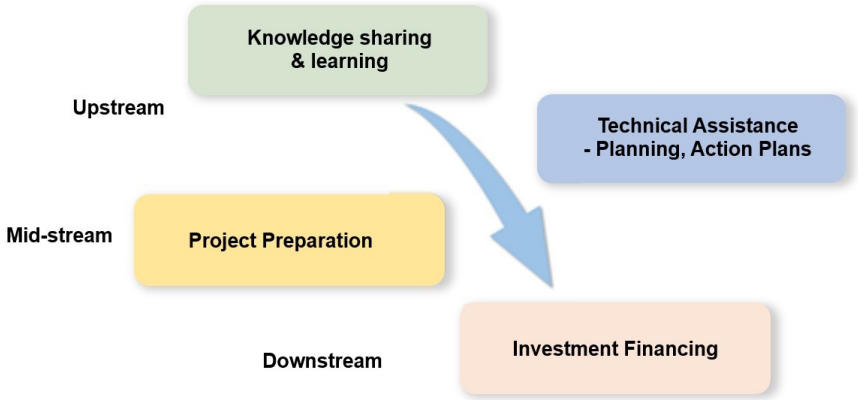
The SCIP will integrate gender-inclusive approaches and design into all phases of the program and project delivery to address social inequalities and unlock the potential of both women and men in addressing urban challenges. Better inclusion of gender dimensions within city policies and plans will be achieved by promoting women's voices in decision-making, gender assessment and budgeting, and capacity development. It also includes promoting gender-inclusive design and use of urban spaces, infrastructure, and services to support women's health, livelihood opportunities and economic contribution in cities. The SCIP program will keep gender and inclusiveness at the forefront of program delivery by integrating gender disaggregated data into the overall monitoring and evaluation of the program delivery to track the involvement of women in project design and delivery. Child projects in 15 out of 20 countries have already committed to ensuring that at least 50% of the beneficiaries of GEF-financed investments are women.

2. Scale up financing and support the new generation of project investment

Strengthening municipal finance and engagement with the private sector is critical to creating opportunities for systems shift in the planning of cities, financing for development, integrated management, and resource utility. USD90 trillion is needed over the next 15 years to deliver low carbon and sustainable infrastructure. This is double the current infrastructure spending and cities in developing countries face severe financing constraints aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and war-induced economic shocks. The financing gap to achieve the SDGs in developing countries is estimated to be USD2.5-3 trillion per year (UN 2019), which is the bulk of the global infrastructure financing gap. The SCIP will address the financing gap at three levels:

Translating upstream technical assistance into downstream investment. The SCIP's key to successfully scaling up of finances will be streamlining technical assistance to create downstream investments, providing comprehensive support throughout the urban development value chain, from knowledge to financing *(Figure 2)*. To leverage financing, the SCIP will bring together financial institutions. The SCIP will support a new generation of project investment by consolidating domestic and international financial networks to develop a structured, systematic, and collaborative mechanism to better integrate GEF technical assistance projects into multilateral development banks (MDB) and international and domestic financial institutions (FI) portfolios. The SCIP will also support cities in developing a portfolio of investments that deliver sustainable, nature-positive impacts through the analysis of their financing sources, financing gaps, revenue streams, and business models, as well as feasibility studies.

Figure 2. Support for Urban Development Value Chain



Connecting local place-based, people-centered priorities and demands to national governments and multinational organizations will help co-develop cutting-edge solutions on a city scale. Leveraging the financial strength of MDBs and IFIs will further increase the demand for investing in urban innovation, as well as the collaboration with the domestic financial institutions to enhance the linkage between upstream technical support and downstream financing.

Supporting cities to create an enabling environment for attracting financing, especially from private sources. A lack of regulation and an enabling environment has been highlighted as one of the key barriers for attracting private financing for investing in nature. Policies and regulatory requirements will be promoted to price natural assets, prioritize green urban infrastructure, and apply nature-based solutions, making it easier to invest in nature and carbon neutrality.

The SCIP will raise awareness among private sector actors of the opportunities for investing in nature, while at the same time supporting cities in developing an enabling environment (see *Box 2*). This includes developing a credible assessment of the economic value of natural assets, data to track the performance of green infrastructure, standards to measure the positive impact of ecological conservation and biodiversity investments, and tax incentives and risk mitigation to encourage the private sector to invest in nature. A similar approach will also be undertaken in other areas of investment.

Box 2: Enabling Conditions to Induce Private Sector Investment in Nature

There are several enabling conditions for private sector investment in nature:

- **A credible assessment of the economic value for natural assets.** The evaluation of the benefits of ecosystem services provided by the assets establishes a basis for potential monetization of the services and a regulatory framework for 'ecological compensation'.
- **Available data that track performance of the green infrastructure.** Such data allow investors to estimate the quantity and quality of the natural infrastructure investment.
- **Standards on measuring the positive impacts of investments related to ecological conservation and biodiversity.** These standards measure the positive impacts of investments and provide clarity to the market.
- **Policies and regulatory requirements** such as tax incentives and risk mitigation to encourage the private sector to invest in nature.
- **An awareness among private actors of the opportunities for investing in nature.** Good communication to the private sector is critical for identifying locally suitable investment modalities.

Source: Mobilizing Private Finance for Nature, World Bank

- **The SCIP will engage with the private sector to invest in nature-positive and carbon neutral urban development and support cities to pilot innovative financial instruments.** Green investments, especially in "nature", are still dominantly publicly financed. For example, current investments in nature-based solutions, amounting to USD133 billion, are supported mainly by public sources (UNEP 2022), highlighting the need to strengthen the partnership with the private sector to set the world on a path toward nature-positive development. 70% of primary investments could come from private finance sources, ranging from commercial financial institutions to infrastructure funds, institutional investors, private equity and venture capital, through direct net zero investment and by supporting and enabling others' decarbonization investments (ibid). It is crucial to enable private sector investment and address the key barriers that limit investment, including constrained returns and onerous and outdated regulations. The SCIP will work with the private sector and cities to promote and pilot public-private partnership models and identify the barriers and prompt enablers, including policy measures, incentives, direct public finance, and impact bonds, as well as blended finance and de-risking instruments (e.g., loan guarantees, insurance) to crowd-in private investment.

3. Promote urban innovation

To address the existing, emerging, and future challenges, innovations in the policy, technology, and finance dimensions are critical. The business-as-usual approaches are inadequate to address the multiple challenges that the rapidly urbanizing parts of the world are now facing. The SCIP will support cities in developing a range of innovative solutions to green transition.

The SCIP will support cutting-edge and scalable activities by mainstreaming innovations into the child projects design. The SCIP will advance innovation at three levels: policy, technology, and financing.

- **At the policy level,** the SCIP will identify opportunities to influence new policy development that brings together siloed policy areas and supports more ambitious sustainability standards or regulations. For example, linking and strengthening policies that address urban heat and cooling both at the climate adaptation and mitigation levels will increase overall impact. The child projects will be used to directly support new policy initiatives, and the Global Platform will be leveraged to provide the evidence base for the benefits of policy innovation. The SCIP activities will not be limited to countries participating in GEF-8 but will involve and support other lighthouse cities. This will ensure

that policy innovation can be scaled to more cities, raising the overall global benefit of the program across all integrated thematic areas.

- **At the technology level,** the SCIP will explore opportunities to promote, pilot and disseminate locally suitable technology to decarbonize urbanization. Examples could include reducing the impact of construction by advancing new materials, production methods and circular economy principles; using new digital technologies to reduce the impact of transport and increase energy efficiency; implementing of best available techniques (BAT) or best environmental practices (BEP) for reduction of emissions and pollutants and enhancing capacities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes; and improving the capacity of cities to measure emissions through remote-sensing or crowd-sourced data to increase transparency and encourage behavior change.

- **At the financing level,** the SCIP will support new investment opportunities, especially in "investing in nature". As investors are increasingly incorporating environmental considerations into investment decisions, the SCIP will help cities develop and utilize existing and innovative financing mechanisms that also help contribute to global environmental benefits. Some mechanisms for biodiversity finance already exist, such as tax and property tax incentives, while green or biodiversity bonds and biodiversity budgets can be scaled up. Supported by policy enablers, cities will be able to tap new co-financing opportunities more and their direct investment flows into low-carbon, inclusive, and resilient urban development in their cities.

4. Deepen and broaden partnerships

The SCIP will build on existing partnerships and actively engage with relevant organizations and wider communities to develop strong partnerships that drive long-term sustainability. The SCIP will expand existing partnerships, focusing on developing innovative and sustainable urban solutions, and strengthening local institutional capacity**.** As in the GEF-6 and GEF-7 Sustainable Cities programs, WRI, C40 and ICLEI have played an important role in supporting the program implementation. UNEP will also play a key role in supporting the integration of and continuity with the overlapping GEF-7 UrbanShift program and contributing to other workstreams of the GEF-8 SCIP. While these organizations and others will continue to be core partners for GEF-8, at the same time, the program will expand the arrangement to engage with new partners given the multidisciplinary nature of the program. Leveraging existing partnerships and the SCIP's convening power, international organizations, financial institutions, the private sector, academia, and civil organizations will be brought together to strengthen the political buy-in and help institutionalize and mainstream integrated approaches into decision-making and policy development. In general, the SCIP will structure the partnership in eight clusters.

Figure 3. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships Structure

- **SCIP program implementation agency partners**

All the city level child projects are supported by the relevant GEF implementing agencies, which provide a critical role in project design and implementation. These agencies include Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), FAO, IDB, IUCN, UNDP, UNIDO, West African Development Bank (BOAD) and the World Bank. The Global Platform will work with implementing agencies closely to promote innovation and transformation. Agencies involved in GEF-6 and GEF-7 (including African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank) will continue to be engaged.

- **SCIP lead partners**

ICLEI, C40, and WRI have played a key role in supporting the implementation of the GEF-6 and GEF-7 Sustainable Cities programs. Drawing the lessons learned from the two phases and harnessing their comparative strengths, these three leading organizations will continue to play a crucial role for GEF-8, especially in supporting advocacy, capacity building, global convening, city-city learning, developing joint flagship reports, and engaging with city leadership. Also, they will support the pipeline preparation for the MDB/IFI/GEF-9 investment projects and engagement with the private sector, including through C40's City-Business Climate Alliances and creating knowledge products specifically geared towards rapidly urbanizing parts of the world. The ICLEI TAP project pipeline, for example, addresses subnational climate priority projects that seek project preparation support and investment. UNEP will further facilitate linkages between the GEF-7 Ubanshift program and GEF-8 through three functions: 1) Supporting policy integration in Nature-Positive and Resilient Urban Development in collaboration with UNEP's Generation Restoration (2023-2025), 2) adding their work on ending plastic waste to strengthening GEF-8's focus on the Circular Economy; and 3) by enhancing collaboration and integration between GEF-7 and GEF-8.

Financial Institution (FI) partners

The FI partners include multilateral development banks (MDBs), international financial institutions, and domestic financial institutions. The FIs are critical in scaling up finance and steering investment toward green and carbon

neutrality. Under GEF-8 SCIP, the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), and the World Bank, are the implementing agencies for supporting the relevant child projects. The SCIP will strengthen the collaboration with these financial institutions while also leveraging the existing MDB and FI networks, with the objectives of linking the upstream technical assistance to investment and supporting the efforts of greening their portfolio.

- Specifically, the GEF-8 SCIP will work with Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and CAF (Corporación Andina de Fomento). The SCIP will also forge a strong partnership with bilateral agencies, including Agence française de développement (AFD) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The World Bank and IFIs have regularly exchanged information on the respective urban initiatives and carried out joint activities. Such a mechanism will be further strengthened and expanded to ensure better coordination. Consultations on strengthening the existing IFI network will be undertaken to:
    - Increase cities' opportunities to access financing;
    - Develop a shared approach to urban sustainability;
    - Identify co-financing opportunities; and
    - Support MDBs/FIs green portfolio development: Through the Global Platform, the SCIP will engage these financial institutions to strengthen the project preparation, such as including urban biodiversity activities into the portfolio, and potentially helping them identify a pipeline for future GEF programs and private sector investment.

Private sector partners

Lessons from GEF-6 and GEF-7 show that it is important to establish a long-term and systematic engagement with the private sector. The SCIP intends to partner with WBCSD, the World Economic Forum and other private associations while leveraging the existing collaboration with International Finance Corporation (IFC) associations and C40's private sector forum, with the objective of leveraging the technical assistance to build a private sector enabling environment and preparing investable projects.

Expert partners

Organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and other organizations like UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance will be leveraged to complement the SCIP's work by bringing their specialized areas of expertise. This will help further broaden the SCIP's impact on topics like nature-positive development, circular economy, productive green spaces, integrated urban planning, and inclusion.

Domestic city network partners

The impact of SCIP work will be magnified through domestic city networks, which will enable knowledge exchange with cities beyond the child project cities. By engaging active city networks, like Sustainable Cities India, the Malaysia International Centre for Sustainable Cities or Peru's National Platform for Sustainable Cities and Climate Change, significantly more cities will participate in generating and sharing knowledge. Several child projects, as with South Africa and Chile, are designed to share learning across multiple cities.

City Knowledge partners

To enhance cities' access to global and regional knowledge and networks, the Global Platform will bring together the World Bank's and the partner organizations' network of cities such as C40 and ICLEI from the Global North and Global South. Cities, regions and sub-national areas that have strong capacities and resources in the urban development space, such as Helsinki, Paris, Glasgow, Milan, Madrid, São Paulo, Singapore, Guangzhou, and California, will work with the Global Platform to share their good practices, host training and global meetings, and participate in the Mayors' Forum. This event will include investors and the private sector, as well as representatives from the research community, providing an opportunity for city leaders to understand and share why nature positive development improves opportunities for all stakeholders.

World Bank affiliates

The World Bank, as the world's largest financier of urban development, is a key partner in helping cities advance their local urban sustainability and inclusive agendas. In 2021, the World Bank worked in more than 140 countries and invested around USD6.7 billion in planning, providing technical assistance, institutional capacity building, research and analytics, and knowledge sharing with stakeholders at multiple governance levels and sectors. With its global thought leadership and unique convening power, the World Bank brings transformative sectoral and institutional changes throughout the value chain of the urban sustainability agenda. The World Bank has established many initiatives such as City Climate Finance Gap Fund, the City Resilience Program, the Global Program on Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change, PROGREEN, and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The SCIP will leverage these initiatives and mobilize wider World Bank urban expertise in gender and in measuring nature-positive project financing, to support project implementation.

5. Strengthen knowledge management and create global public goods

Knowledge-sharing and capacity-building will be the SCIP's fundamental instrument to empower cities and catalyze transformative urban solutions. Cities often lack the knowledge and support to implement transformative projects. The SCIP will create, deliver, and manage knowledge by consolidating lessons learned from GEF-6 and GEF-7 Sustainable Cities programs; creating knowledge; sharing knowledge; applying knowledge; and creating global public goods (see *Figure 4*). This includes leveraging tools designed by other organizations that have supported the program, including ICLEI, C40, WRI, and the GIZ.

-

Figure 4. Knowledge Management chain

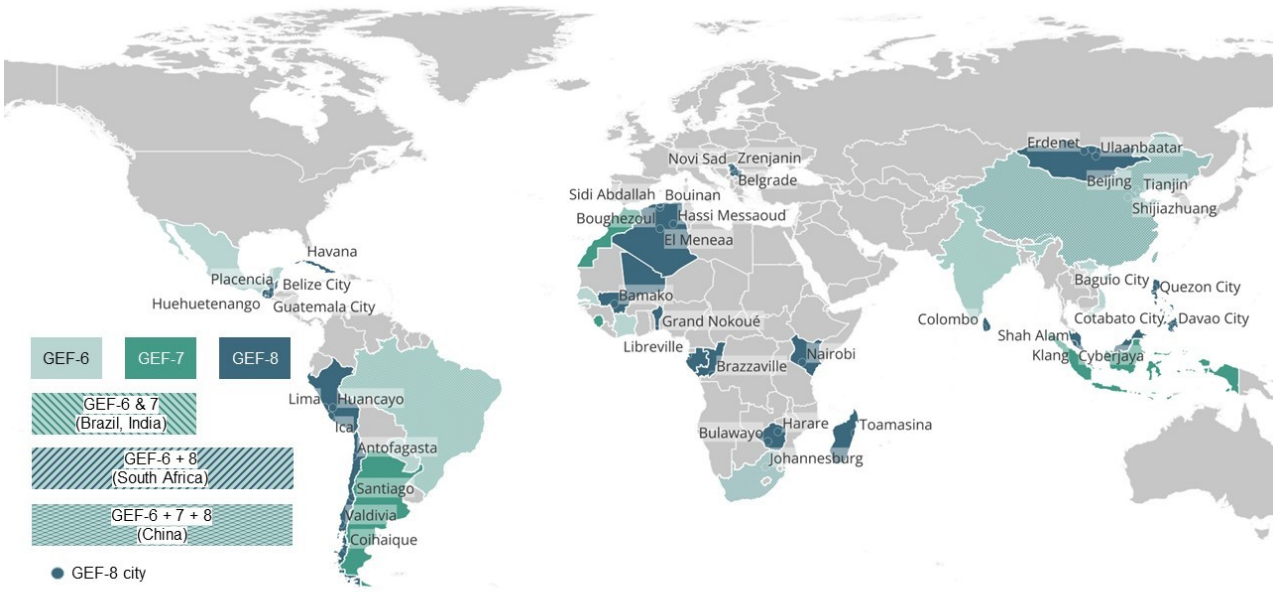
III. Program Components

The SCIP objectives will be implemented through two integrated tracks – city or metropolitan level child projects and the Global Platform.

- **City Level Projects** consist of 46 cities from 20 countries – Algeria, Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia Mali, Mongolia, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe. City level projects will work with the respective implementing agencies to apply integrated solutions and support the global agenda of building net-zero, nature-positive, inclusive, and climate resilient cities. The child projects will have strong emphasis on resolving key urban growth challenges and barriers to achieving the overall program objectives. These projects will adopt integrated spatial planning,

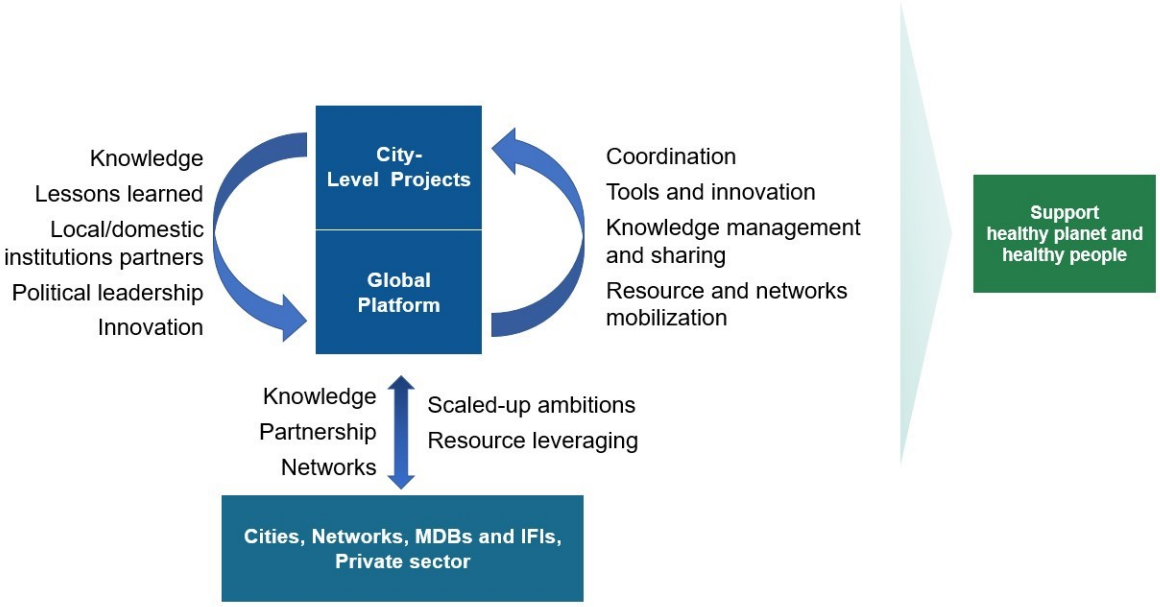
strengthening multi-sectoral and multi-level governance; and implement activities ranging from urban green infrastructure, urban biodiversity, sustainable urban mobility and waste management to realize environmental, social, and economic benefits. The SCIP will support these projects by promoting an integrated approach – for example, incorporating urban ecology considerations into city master planning and building a compact city with low carbon footprints.

Figure 5. Map of SCIP countries and city level projects



- · **The Global Platform**, which is led by the World Bank, will serve as a forum to advance the urban sustainability agenda, maximize the impact of the child projects, and engage leadership to scale up the ambition and commitment. The platform aims to: (1) promote an integrated policy approach across the six thematic areas (see *Tables 2* and *3*); (2) collaborate with financial institutions, including multilateral development banks (MDBs), international and domestic financial institutions, and the private sector to help prepare the next generation of investment projects; (3) bring good practices and innovation into the design and implementation of the city-level child projects; (4) broaden and deepen the partnerships; and (5) strengthen knowledge management and capacity-building.

Figure 6. SCIP Implementation Approach – Connecting child projects to increase overall impact



The SCIP will focus on three major components that together will help enable an integrated approach, finance sustainable change, and expand long-term capacity for building net-zero, nature-positive, inclusive, and climate resilient cities. *Table 1* provides an overview of how child projects act as the blueprint for many of the most pressing growth challenges and key barriers to sustainable and inclusive urbanization. By enabling, investing, and expanding change, the SCIP provides a pathway to sustainable transformation by ensuring cities, within and outside the GEF cohort, have the strategies, finance and knowledge needed to continuously expand impact.

Table 1: SCIP component summary

Enabling change	Investing in change	Expanding change
Component 1: Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development.	**Component 2:** Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms.	**Component 3:** Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

Component 1: Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development.

The SCIP will support integrated strategic planning, bringing together six different sectors - nature-positive and resilient urban development, decarbonizing built environment, circular economy, gender Inclusion and financing private sector engagement with land-use planning and urban policy/strategies (see *Component 2*) - to advance policy coherence and consistency and to strengthen city leadership.

City Level Projects

The national child projects will catalyze an integrated planning approach at the local and national levels. The child projects will develop and enable territorial planning, policies, and regulatory frameworks required to mainstream nature-positive, low-carbon, climate-resilient, and inclusive development. By design, child projects will target the drivers of environmental degradation and social inequality through their interventions across multiple areas, including land use, natural environment and resources management, greenhouse gas emission, and social inclusion and cohesion.

All the city child projects will apply an integrated approach to their planning and development by embedding multiple considerations, including sustainable mobility, clean energy, net-zero built environment, ecological connectivity, nature-based solutions, zero waste, and gender inclusion. Child projects have a strong focus on integrating nature into planning to address key urban challenges such as urban heat, increased climate and health risks, and biodiversity loss. For example, Benin will evaluate its projects and create regulations and legislation based on green impact, taking green space and its relationship with the surroundings, including the peri-urban agricultural land, into account. In a similar manner, Belize will promote integrated sustainable urban development focusing on its water resource and environment management, coastal ecosystem and fisheries management, and advancing climate-informed city-scape development along the coastline. Several projects will explore introducing indoor and outdoor urban food systems alongside decarbonizing the built environment and emissions and growing the circular economy. Chile aims to integrate nature-based solutions across all levels of government to solve a broad range of connected economic, social and climate challenges.

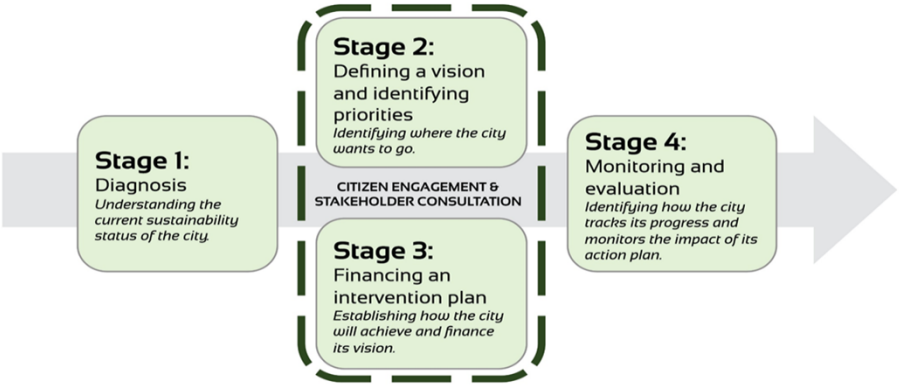
Global Platform

The Global Platform (GP) will support integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development by providing cities with (i) the tools needed and (ii) the motivation to scale this ambition.

(i) *Support cities to use various tools to build a foundation for integrated strategic planning*

The GP will support cities in developing or enhancing their integrated planning using the evidence-based assessment. The support will take a four-stage approach: (1) Diagnose; (2) Define a vision and identify priorities; (3) Develop financing options; and (4) Monitor and evaluate (see *Figure 7*). Throughout the approach, six dimensions of sustainability will be analyzed: Governance and integrated urban planning; Fiscal sustainability; Urban economies; Natural environment and resources; Climate action and resilience (including climate mitigation and adaptation); and Inclusivity and quality of life. This multi-dimensional technical assessment will help cities understand the interlinkages and co-dependencies between these dimensions to maximize synergies and reduce any negative impacts on one another.

Figure 7. Four-stage approach to evidence-based integrated planning



The GP will also draw on good practice and tools and methods developed by partner organizations, such as C40's Vertically integrated action tool, which facilitates faster, more ambitious climate action, and the World Bank Group's APEX and Urban Performance tools that evaluate the impacts of actions related to spatial planning, built environment, transportation, solid waste, and water/wastewater, as well as the CURB tool which looks into emissions and energy consumption impacts and financial costs of actions related to buildings, transportation, solid waste, water/wastewater, and electricity generation. Tools developed in GEF-6 and GEF-7 provide further opportunities for expanding the impact of the overall GEF program, including geospatial analysis and Integrated Planning Labs.

In general, the GP will leverage cutting-edge tools to support an evidence-based integrated planning and decision-making process to enable urban interventions across different sectors and levels of government.

(ii) *Support and influence urban policy development and scale up commitment*

The GP will facilitate cities' integrated policy development by engaging with national and local leadership. For example, leveraging its Global Meeting (*Component 3*) and various mayors' platforms and high-level thematic forums organized by the partners (e.g., the C40 World Mayors Summit, ICLEI's World Congress, annual Daring Cities organized by ICLEI, WRI/World Bank Transforming Transportation, IUCN's World Conservation Congress and Leaders Forum, and UN-Habitat's World Urban Forum), as well as decision-making bodies such as the Climate and Biodiversity Conferences of the Parties (COPs), the GP will work closely with political leadership to facilitate policy dialogues and to strengthen and showcase city leadership to build a foundation for a shared vision and identify opportunities to scale up commitments. Such engagements will also help bundle policy instruments to enhance effectiveness and maximize the impacts at the local, national, and global levels. The GP will support political leadership in developing sustainable, resilient, nature-positive, and inclusive urban policies and elevating the role of local and subnational governments in the process. The recently adopted CBD Decision 15/12 will be leveraged to support the need for local government participation in systematic and comprehensive implementation of evidence-based integrated planning.

Component 2: Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms

Streamlining technical assistance activities into downstream investments is critical to translate urban solutions into tangible outcomes. In this regard, the SCIP will provide comprehensive support throughout the urban development value chain, from knowledge to financing.

City Level Projects

The city level projects will work with a wide range of the public and private sectors and promote innovative financing mechanisms to unlock new forms of sustainable investment. By collaborating with the public and private sectors, as well as academia and key civil society organizations, and new financial actors, child projects will unlock investment and innovative financing in sustainable urban development through early engagement and consultations in the project design and development of innovative solutions. For instance, Algeria, Belize, Congo, and the Philippines are committed to creating an enabling environment to ensure the implementation and sustainability of the projects. Belize will work with a wide range of public and private actors to develop partnerships and mobilize sustainable investments, while Benin, Gabon and Madagascar will seek partnerships with the private sector in their waterways, urban parks/green space, and tourism initiatives.

The city level projects will also seek to utilize the GEF grant to leverage additional public and private financing to bridge financing gaps. Cuba will work closely with the public and private sectors to leverage financing for solutions to support the project, expecting to add about USD32 million of co-financing from public and private sources. Furthermore, Guatemala, Mali, Mongolia, Malaysia, Peru, Serbia, and South Africa will explore and use various financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships, strengthened municipal finance management, land-value capture, green loans, impact fees, carbon credits, and in-kind investments to leverage additional financing. Kenya and Sri Lanka will co-leverage national and international resources for climate mitigation actions and biodiversity protection, while China will encourage private sector investments into strategic sectors like green buildings and clean energy.

The X in Tables 2, 3 and 4 highlights by country the areas of focus within existing child level projects. The SCIP will use this overview to target support to enable city level projects to expand the ambition of their project design. All the projects have identified activities related to nature-positive urban development and almost all for decarbonizing the built environment, while projects in 13 out of 20 countries include the circular economy. Overall, most also include a focus on private sector finance and gender inclusiveness, however, child projects will be supported to further integrate land-use planning into project design and to strengthen each prioritized area.

Table 2. Prioritized areas for Investment

Prioritized areas for investments		Country child projects																				
		Algeria	Belize	Benin	Chile	China	Congo	Cuba	Gabon	Guatemala	Kenya	Madagascar	Malaysia	Mali	Mongolia	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
Nature-positive and resilient urban development	Ecological planning		x	x			x		x		x				x	x		x			
	Nature-based solutions	x			x				x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x		x
	Biodiversity	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
	Green & resilient infrastructure		x	x			x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	
Decarbonizing built environment	Low-carbon/net-zero urban planning/strategy	x				x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	
	Sustainable urban mobility		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x		x				x	
	Affordable housing and green buildings			x					x		x								x	x	
	Urban cooling/heating					x							x					x			
	Urban regeneration			x			x		x	x	x				x	x				x	
	Greening industry zones and urban services							x	x	x	x	x							x	x	
Circular economy	Value chain for municipal solid waste management ?		x					x	x			x				x		x		x	
	Plastic value chain management							x	x												
	Wastewater treatment	x	x						x	x	x					x		x		x	
	Recycle industry and services							x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x	
	Urban food systems	x			x			x					x								x
Land-use planning and urban strategy/policies		x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Inclusiveness Gender		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x

Most projects will explore opportunities to leverage co-financing, and projects in 14 out of 20 countries aim to develop new financial instruments/partnerships (see *Table 3*). However, only projects in 11 countries have identified enhancing public-private partnerships and testing financial and technical feasibility of pilots only extends to child projects in 6 countries. This represents a clear opportunity for the SCIP to support countries in expanding their ambition and the strength of project design.

Table 3: Innovative financing approaches

	Country child projects																		
	Algeria	Belize	Benin	Chile	China	Congo	Cuba	Gabon	Guatemala	Kenya	Madagascar	Malaysia	Mali	Mongolia	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
Develop new financial instruments/partnerships		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	
Enhance Public-Private Partnerships	x	x	x						x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x
Test financial and technical feasibility of pilots				x						x	x			x		x			x	
Explore opportunities to leverage co-financing		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	

Global Platform

The Global Platform, although it will not directly engage in project financing, will help expand opportunities for cities to access financing through multi-stakeholder engagement. By supporting the development of a portfolio, the GP will further strengthen investment in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development.

(i) *Expand opportunities for cities to access financing through multi-stakeholder engagement*

The Global Platform will bring together cities, the private and public sector, MDBs, IFIs, and research institutions, leveraging existing networks and forums (e.g., WBCSD, WEF). Multi-stakeholder engagement will help accumulate expertise and resources and augment the impact at scale. The GP will collaborate closely with the public and private sectors to conduct dialogue, including identifying the specific enabling factors (e.g., policies, incentives) which can help stimulate the private sector engagement and remove any bottlenecks, and thus induce further investments.

Through multi-stakeholder engagement, the Global Platform will also help empower local governments' financial capacities. It will support cities to tap into different financial resources –including linking cities with project finance facilities such as the European Investment Bank's City Climate Finance Gap Fund, ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program, the C40 Finance Facility, and the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance – and strengthen their fiscal capacity to integrate and manage these resources to sustain effective long-term outcomes. Various stakeholders will participate in capacity-building and knowledge-sharing programs (*Component 3*) on a wide array of topics, ranging from own-source revenue, results-based financing, land-value capture, creditworthiness, prioritization of infrastructure spending, and public-private partnerships. Furthermore, the GP will play a matchmaker role between projects and financiers, providing opportunities to link projects with potential investors. Dialogues and knowledge exchanges will be facilitated in various formats (e.g., City Academy, regional training, global meeting, etc.) to link knowledge to finance and direct investment flows to sustainability.

(ii) *Influence investment and support the development of a portfolio for GEF-9 pipelines and other initiatives:*

The Global Platform will engage with MDB, IFIs, as well as domestic financial institutions, to identify the entry points to cross-fertilize the existing urban portfolios and complement interventions to increase impact. It will also explore opportunities to prepare the pipeline that could be part of the GEF-9 and other financial intermediary funds (FIFs) mechanisms. Through MDB and partnership networks, the Global Platform will establish a group of candidate cities and project activities that can serve as a pool for the GEF-9 participation and beyond. In its approach, the Global Program will mainstream sustainable and resilient urban development elements into investment. For example, the Global Platform may provide targeted technical support to bring nature and biodiversity elements into existing and future investment programs. Focused support by thematic experts may further develop and strengthen investment portfolios through the analyses of their financing sources, financing gaps, revenue streams, and business models, as well as feasibility studies. For example, technical support would be provided to cities in analyzing and developing revenue streams that pay for climate change mitigation or restoration.

Component 3: Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building

Knowledge-sharing and capacity-building will be the SCIP's fundamental instrument to build a knowledge base to strengthen cities' expertise and technical capacity to catalyze transformative urban solutions into global change. Knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities will be curated across the child project and Global Platform levels to complement each other.

City Level Projects

All child projects will include knowledge-sharing and capacity-building components in the project design with an adequate budget. The child projects are committed to strengthening the capacities of cities/metropolitan areas and will carry out capacity-building programs at the project level and engage in the learning activities led by the Global Platform. City level projects will either establish or leverage domestic city platforms or networks to extend outreach of knowledge sharing and engage many more cites. These domestic platforms will directly link to the Global Platform to ensure the mutual sharing of global and local knowledge. For example, Sri Lanka will also work closely with its domestic institutions (the Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance) to provide training on integrated planning for local staff. Cuba plans to create a knowledge platform to enhance the knowledge flow within the country and the region. South Africa wants to increase capacity across a range of large and smaller municipalities in both predominantly urban and rural settings, while the Philippines intends to organize a Sustainable Cities Coalition to link the Philippine pilot cities with other cities around the globe. Other projects, like Algeria, China, Malaysia and Zimbabwe, have focused on piloting solutions across a range of new and existing cities to accelerate learning and widen impact, while Mali intends to use the project as an important opportunity to encourage greater local and national knowledge sharing. In addition, the child projects will contribute to developing and enhancing standardized global datasets.

Each child project will also contribute to the knowledge exchange, bringing their experiences and lessons learned, and providing examples to other cities in similar geographic and development contexts. For instance, Belize will share important lessons concerning the small coastal economy and resilient cities through the Global Platform, Kenya is keen to share its experience in piloting its neighborhood approach to urban development, and Gabon will produce knowledge products for public goods. Similarly, Chile will establish a knowledge management strategy to share learning around nature-based solutions, Madagascar intends to create local training materials.

Child projects across all 20 countries (*Table 4*) have identified opportunities for knowledge sharing and capacity building, strongly reflecting *Component 3* of the SCIP. However, some countries have shown more creative approaches to this, with projects in 12 in 20 intending to leverage international networks and 9 in 20 intending to leverage national networks to expand the impact of city level projects. The SCIP will further expand its impact by encouraging child projects to develop more active roles in local, regional and global knowledge sharing and capacity building.

Table 4. Learning from each other

	Country child projects																			
	Algeria	Belize	Benin	Chile	China	Congo	Cuba	Gabon	Guatemala	Kenya	Madagascar	Malaysia	Mali	Mongolia	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
Coordinating pilots across multiple cities	x	x		x	x							x		x		x	x	x		x
Leveraging national/domestic city networks	x			x								x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Leveraging international city networks		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x					x
Knowledge sharing and capacity building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Global Platform

The Global Platform will manage the SCIP knowledge flow and coordinate knowledge exchange and capacity-building activities, building on the extensive resources from the GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilot and the GEF-7 UrbanShift, as well as those of the partner organizations and the cities from both the Global North and Global South. Learning and knowledge-sharing activities will be organized at three levels:

- **Targeted city-to-city learning:** Cities from both developing and developed countries (including GEF and non-GEF cities) committed to nature-positive and resilient urban development will be engaged in various knowledge exchange, capacity development, and networking activities throughout the SCIP. As indicated in *Component 1* and *2*, capacity-building activities will be organized based on cities' specific needs to support their project planning, financing, and implementation. City-to-city learning, including online and in-person training (i.e., City Academy), regional workshops, deep-dive learning, conferences, and webinars on sector-specific or cross-cutting thematic areas will be organized on a regular basis to develop and enhance cities' capacities and processes for an evidence-based, integrated, and inclusive approach toward urban resilience and sustainability. City leaders and practitioners will come together to share their work, discuss challenges, and explore innovative urban solutions. The knowledge will be captured through appropriate means (e.g., recording, summary reports) and shared publicly to inform and inspire future sustainable urban development activities.
- **Expert meetings:** Subject-matter experts from organizations and academic institutions, as well as local and national experts of the participating cities, will come together regularly to identify knowledge and capacity gaps and the actions needed to support cities' trajectory towards nature-positive and resilient urban development. Based on the discussion, experts will develop practical cutting-edge tools, knowledge products, and training materials to help cities increase the impact of project outcomes.
- **Global Meetings:** The Global Platform will hold a series of global meetings, bringing together cities, partner organizations, and political leadership. The Global Meeting will convene global thought leaders and urban practitioners to share good practices in urban development and discuss policy options and financial mechanisms to support a shared vision for Healthy People and Healthy Planet and scale up commitments. Throughout the Global Meeting, various thematic workshops, City Academies, roundtable discussions, and site visits will be organized.

The knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities will be co-developed and delivered by partner organizations, governments, academia, and technical experts at the local, national, and global levels, all designed to support child project cities in generating global impact. Partner organizations will co-lead and develop the activities across thematic areas, leveraging their comparative strengths and existing initiatives and expanding opportunities for co-financing.

Especially, the Global Platform will collaborate with UNEP (GEF-7 UrbanShift) in creating, curating, and disseminating knowledge, to leverage the respective strengths and build on GEF-6 and GEF-7's extensive resources, and to benefit from overlapping opportunities. The GP's primary conduit for knowledge sharing will be its web platform, built on and evolved from the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities and UrbanShift. It will include an events web page and a multi-language digital library on urban sustainability, featuring the latest guidance notes, technical reports, diagnostic tools and toolkits, and case studies at the project, country, and global levels, as well as an interactive city dashboard linked to the child projects under GEF-6 SCIAP, GEF-7 UrbanShift, and GEF-8 SCIP. The knowledge resources will be shared through the Global Platform and the partner organizations' various channels, including the website, webinars, and newsletters. Selected materials will be translated into different languages to reach a broader global audience.

Strategic outreach and communication

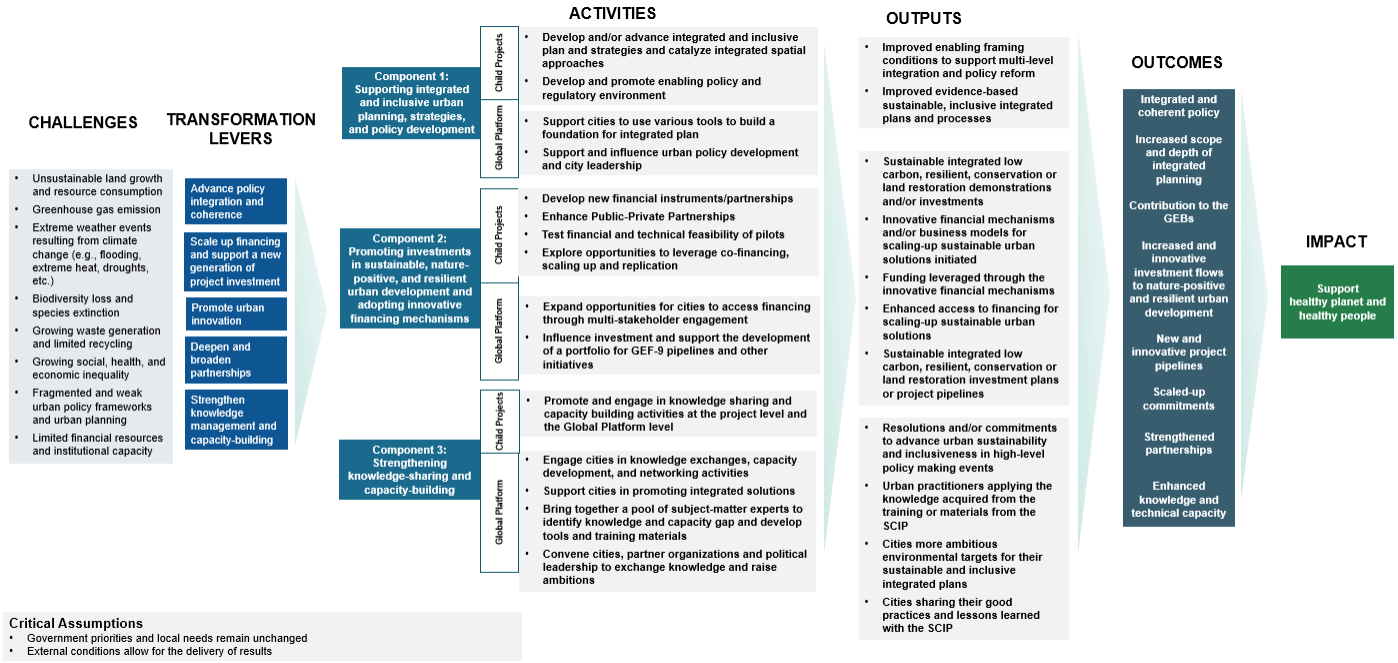
The SCIP and its partners will communicate the achievements of GEF-6, GEF-7 and GEF-8 globally and will support the cohort of 46 cities across 20 countries to do the same at national and regional levels. By doing this and focusing on areas where the SCIP activities deliver GEBs, opportunities to affirm the GEF's global environment leadership position at all levels of government and international cooperation will be increased. This is key to targeting a broad range of stakeholders involved in achieving sustainable urban change, from the global community of urban practitioners to local government officials and national policy advisors. The SCIP will maintain regular contact with the GEF and project partner communications teams, including monthly updates, to maximize opportunities for

synergy, coordination and collaboration when planning and delivering activities. All project partners will be given a standard toolkit and content (including PowerPoint presentations) that can be used to communicate about the SCIP in a unified voice. Materials and the website will be updated to provide an integrated narrative at the start of GEF-8 activities, to improve SEO, and to signpost future activities, including GEF-9. Partners and child projects will be encouraged to involve cities not affiliated to GEF-8, for example through guest invites to events, and to advocate for using integrated approaches to increase the reach and impact of SCIP activities. The SCIP will also work strategically with the cohort for local press opportunities and to identify experts, and will use major program announcements, engagements and own content to maximize coverage opportunities. Own content includes documenting lessons learned from child level projects, event proceedings and outcomes, and reports.

IV. Theory of Change

The Program Objectives, the five transformation levers and the three program components are the core part of the Theory of Change (ToC) and will contribute to the ultimate objectives of the GEF-8, which is Healthy Planet and Healthy People. The ToC chart and critical assumptions are included in *Figure 8* below. Successful management and supervision of activities by governments and implementing agencies, availability of adequate funding for development and continuation, unchanged government priorities and local needs, and favorable external conditions are necessary for the delivery of results.

Figure 8. Theory of Change



Governance Structure

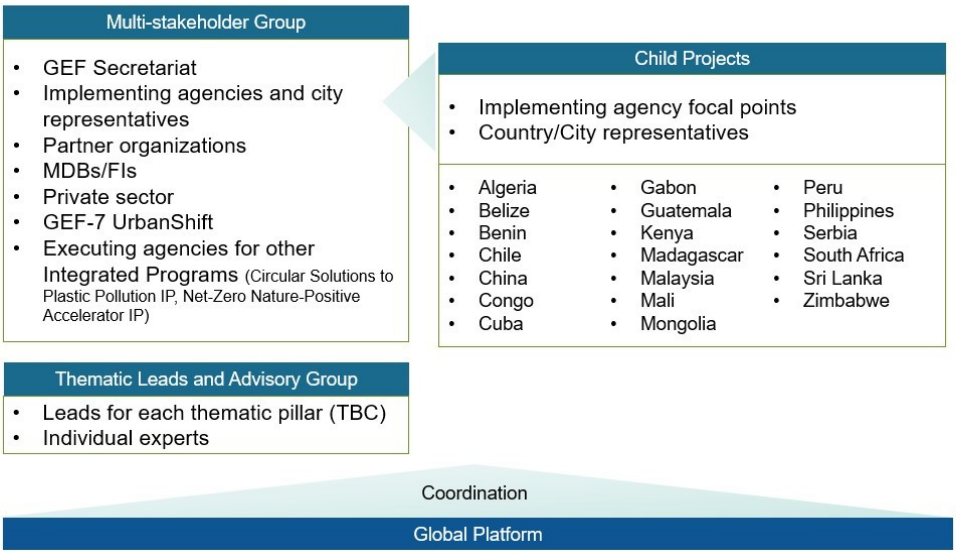
The World Bank will be the Lead Implementing Agency of the SCIP with the support of WRI, C40, ICLEI, and UNEP.

The SCIP will include a governance framework to ensure information flow and smooth coordination. The coordination will be carried out by the Global Platform through multiple-layer engagement that involves the GEF Secretariat, implementing agencies and the city representatives and, partner organizations, MDB/FIs, GEF-7 UrbanShift, executing agencies for other integrated programs, such as Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution IP, Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator IP, Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development IP, etc., and the private sectors. They will be part of the Multi-stakeholder Group, supporting the overall implementation and decision-making for the SCIP. Regular meetings will be conducted to seek feedback and guidance on programmatic and technical

matters and the SCIP progress, as well as to ensure transparent information exchanges and communication and enhance the visibility of the work of the SCIP. On a regular basis, the Lead Agency will also organize partnership coordination meetings to further promote collaboration.

Moreover, the Lead Agency, together with the core partner organizations, will conduct periodic meetings with the implementing agencies that support City level Child projects (i.e., BOAD, DBSA, FOA, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank) to coordinate implementation and agree on the work program. While each Child Project will have its own governance arrangements managed by the Implementing Agency, each project will appoint a country focal point to represent the project in the Multi-stakeholder Group coordinated by the Lead Agency. At least once a year, a focal point from each City Level Project will be invited to the coordination meeting. Through regular communications with the dedicated focal points, the projects' progress will be effectively monitored, and any issues will be discussed and resolved promptly.

Figure 9. Governance Structure



In addition, as the program for the Global Platform is organized around various thematic areas, each of these areas will have dedicated Technical Leads who will be responsible for their respective themes. These Technical Leads may establish their own management structures as sub-structures to support the overall implementation of the program. Additionally, they may collaborate with the Global Advisory Group, which comprises internationally recognized urban experts, to discuss strategic direction and provide theme-specific guidance. The Thematic Leads and Advisory Group will also work closely with the Multi-stakeholder Group to share insights into the different thematic areas.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

The Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) will apply a results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to track progress made at the program level as well as implementation progress on Child Projects. The SCIP will establish an M&E system to assess progress on indicators in the results framework at the program and child-project levels. The M&E system will assess whether changes to the program and child project design are needed to consider evolving circumstances as the program progresses. The M&E system comprises of the Results Framework (see *Table 5*) for the program based on a Theory of Change (ToC), as well as tools that assess and manage risk and keep track of the progress of child projects. M&E activities will follow World Bank and GEF policies, and guidelines for monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

Monitoring responsibilities at the program level are designated to staff of the Global Platform who will coordinate the collection of key information needed for monitoring child projects. Implementing agency and city-level projects will be responsible for monitoring the progress and sharing data with the SCIP on city-level projects. Information at the program and city-level projects will be extracted on a regular basis from routine data collection and from customized surveys conducted by consultants as needed. Data on activities and outputs will be included in regular quarterly reports prepared based on input from all responsible units.

Regular reports will be required to be submitted as part of the M&E functions relating to the implementation and the progress achieved at various intervals in the life of the program and the city-level projects. Annual Progress Reports will be required to be prepared based on the indicators agreed to in the program and project documents.

The report will review all target values of indicators including the two GEF core indicators: area of land restored and/or under improved management (hectares) and GHG emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO_{2e}), as well as other relevant indicators. Another important function of the M&E system will be to keep gender and inclusiveness at the forefront of program by integrating gender disaggregated data into the overall M&E of the program delivery. These reviews will be used to provide recommendations on what needs to be adjusted to ensure the efficient implementation of the project thereafter.

In addition, as per GEF requirements, the Implementing agency and city-level projects will be responsible for collecting the required information and report on co-financing materialized at mid-term and completion.

The program level components are the bases for developing the Results Framework at the program level and describes the program level outcome indicators and component specific intermediate indicators. Each component is associated with and identifies specific indicators which will be used in the M&E system. The indicators that have been identified ensure the program level activities are mindful of the linkages between the program and child projects.

At the program level the indicators included in the Results Framework Table will be monitored.

Table 5: Result Framework

Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning,	Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban	Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

strategies, and policy development	development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms.	
Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
Local and/or national governments have strengthened and developed integrated and coherent policy and increased the scope and depth of their integrated planning.	Local and national governments have increased and innovative investment flows to nature-positive and resilient urban development New and innovative project pipelines have been developed	Policy making, and action are influenced at local, and national levels to promote sustainable and inclusive cities through strengthened partnerships and enhanced knowledge and technical capacity. In addition, ensuring participation of women at all levels to have a balanced view on gender.
Indicator 1 # of countries and cities that have used the various tools provided to build a foundation for integrated strategic plan Indicator 2 # of countries and cities that have scaled up their commitments based on an improved integrated urban policy and planning approach Indicator 3 # of non-GEF-8 countries and cities engaged Indicator 4 % of beneficiaries of GEF-financed investments who are women	Indicator 5 USD of nature positive, low carbon, land restoration demonstrations and/or investments (including leveraged) Indicator 6 # of cities with access financing through multi-stakeholder engagement for nature-positive, low carbon, or land restoration investment plans or project pipelines Indicator 7 # of cities and countries that have initiated innovative financial mechanisms and/or business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions Indicator 8 USD leveraged through the financial mechanisms and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions Indicator 9	Indicator 12 # of cities engaged in knowledge exchanges, capacity development, and networking activities Indicator 13 # of subject-matter experts, knowledge and capacity gaps identified, and tools and new training materials developed Indicator 14 # of cities, partner organizations and political leadership convened to exchange knowledge and raise ambitions Indicator 15 # of urban practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the training or materials from SCIP GP (gender disaggregated) Indicator 16 # of cities that have more ambitious environmental targets for their sustainable and inclusive integrated plans Indicator 17

	# of cities accessing financing through multi-stakeholder engagement (financing accessed from private and public sector, MDBs, IFIs, and research institutions) <u>Indicator 10</u> # of cities that have projects (or # of projects) identified that can be a pipeline for GEF-9 and other initiatives <u>Indicator 11</u> # of new technologies piloted	# of cities that have shared their good practices and lessons learned with the SCIP GP <u>Indicator 18</u> # of lessons learned by Child Projects and experiences shared with other cities. <u>Indicator 19</u> # of case studies made part of the library of knowledge and used for training and presented to interested cities in webinars. <u>Indicator 20</u> # of existing tools leveraged by cities <u>Indicator 21</u> # of female staff involved in the decision-making process during policy making. <u>Indicator 22</u> A web platform integrating the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities website, UrbanShift and other relevant resources developed.

Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The World Bank as the Lead Agency for the GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) coordinates all the activities related to the implementation of the Child Projects, Global Platform, and all the associated coordination activities related to the implementation of the program. A consultation meeting on the design of the SCIP took place online and in person in Washington D.C. on January 25-26, 2023. The meeting facilitated discussions among the city representatives, implementing agencies, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), lead agencies, partner organizations, and experts on the design of the GEF-8 SCIP Program. A follow-up consultation meeting after the submission of seven more concept notes for Algeria, Chile, China, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Zimbabwe took place virtually on October 31, 2023 and November 2, 2023. The meeting brought together implementing agencies, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), lead agencies, partner organizations, and experts.

A collaboration with UNEP under the GEF-8 Global Program, with a focus on circularity, will further support the integration of and continuity with the GEF-7 UrbanShift program. UNEP will also contribute to the enabling conditions for linkages and contributions from cities to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and help scale up local governments' involvement in the future Plastics Treaty to end plastic pollution.

Discussions are ongoing with the implementation agencies the Global Program will be working with to promote innovation and transformation in the project design and implementation. In addition, discussions with WRI, C40 and ICLEI will continue. As core GEF Sustainable Cities partners they will support the program implementation, especially in supporting advocacy, training and global meetings, developing joint flagship reports, and engaging with city leadership. They will further support the new pipeline preparation for the MDB/IFI/GEF-9 investment projects and engagement with the private sector. GEF-8 will also seek out opportunities for coordination and cooperation with existing and future initiatives aligned with the SCIP's three components and key areas for investment to increase overall impact.

Table On Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
500	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
TBD		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	500.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
367802	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	100.00			
Rangeland and pasture	2,972.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
21,960.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	330,000.00			
Natural grass	946.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
11,824.00			

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2332945	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,324,827.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,000.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,118.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Green belt, Guatemala (urban biological corridor)		50,000.00			
Green belt, Huehuetenango (Urban biological corridor)		15,000.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
300,061.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
300,061			

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	39113415	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	87130689	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	25,893,279			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	23,529,163			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	25			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	13,220,136			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	63,601,526			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)	3,000			

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

110,804.00			

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	13,399,495			
Male	13,497,116			
Total	**26,896,611**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Indicator 3 is calculated based on the expected interventions for the conservation, restoration, reforestation, and natural regeneration of urban areas.

Indicator 4 is calculated based on the impact of the projects' interventions in rehabilitating or creating green space.

Indicator 6 estimates direct greenhouse gas emission reductions from the project's mitigation and regulatory measures, nature-based solutions interventions, improved public transportation, and solid waste management in the project areas. Indirect greenhouse gas emissions are estimated based on the replication and scale-up potential of the project areas.

Indicator 11 calculates the indicative beneficiaries from the project activities (ranging from investment, plans, policies to capacity building) based on the projects' areas or from a percentage of the population affected by the projects.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Several projects are focused on cities that are prone to natural hazards and climate risks (i.e., flooding, extreme heat, etc.). It is recommended that all cities integrate disaster risk management and resilience measures into their respective project designs. By integrating these measures into project designs, cities can help to reduce the risks of natural hazards and climate change and protect critical infrastructure and assets. Cities can explore ways to incorporate the mitigation measures into a range of strategies, including improved urban planning and zoning, the use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, and the development of early warning systems and emergency response plans.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The program focuses on promoting nature-positive urban development, with the expectation that it will generate environmental and social benefits. Cities are advised to develop and implement environmental and social management frameworks that can identify potential risks and appropriate mitigation measures in the project preparation stage.

Political and Governance	Moderate	The selection of cities and countries was based on their strong (political) interest in prioritizing nature-positive and resilient urban development, aligned with the overall programming direction. The program will collaborate with technical levels in each city to ensure the sustainability of plans and projects across different political cycles.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Cities may face challenges in implementing and sustaining projects due to a lack of institutional capacity. The program will facilitate technical training and knowledge-sharing activities for cities, enabling effective project implementation aligned with each city's priorities, commitments, and available resources.
Fiduciary	Substantial	Cities may lack the fiduciary capacity to implement projects. Cities are advised to engage experts to provide technical support in preparing and reviewing procurement documents and require the respective staff to undergo training in procurement and financial management.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Cities will collaborate with diverse stakeholders, including international and domestic institutions and the private sector, to accumulate expertise and resources and augment the impact at scale. Each child project will have country and city focal points to be part of the overall multi-stakeholder engagement group.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The Global Platform will take an active role in anticipating and addressing the risk by collaborating with cities and partners to develop and implement effective mitigation measures.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

The city level projects together with the Global Platform can advance the global agenda of urban sustainability and target drivers of environmental degradation through the integration approach. The geographical spread of the projects in Africa, Central and South America, Asia, and Eastern Europe broadly represents areas of the world with the most acute urbanization pressures. The countries also span from least developed to newly industrialized

to small island developing states, with cities located in coastal and inland locations, and from warm to cold climates. This diversity provides significant opportunity for developing evidence of how places can transition to futures that are net zero, nature-positive, inclusive, and climate resilient.

The City Level Projects, and the Global Platform are designed to maximize the impact of GEF-8, and each city project fully aligns with three components that frame GEF-8 priorities. As presented below, countries and regions are also showing an increasingly clear political commitment to work on cities and urbanization, with significant budgets committed to city projects and a greater appreciation that protecting nature and biodiversity fits within urban contexts too.

The projects also directly contribute to Global Environmental Benefits, Paris Agreement, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly evident in their focus on promoting biodiversity, restoring land restoration, and reducing or avoiding GHG emissions.

SCIP's contribution to MEA targets and GEBs

The GEF-8 SCIP aims at promoting integrated and systems-based approaches to building net zero carbon, nature-positive, inclusive, and climate-resilient cities. The program's primary objective is to enable cities to address key drivers of environmental degradation and deliver various global environmental benefits, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, reduced land degradation, and waste reduction. To achieve this objective, the SCIP places a strong emphasis on integrated land use planning within cities and surrounding ecosystems, supports institutional coordination at multiple levels, as well as catalyzing integrated approaches to scaling up innovative sustainability solutions.

The SCIP's contributions align with global ambitions set out in the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the 30 by 30 targets, and other biodiversity and ecosystem restoration goals. The program activities, including investment, planning, and strategies, both at the Child Projects and Global Platform levels, are expected to contribute to achieving these global goals. Specifically, the SCIP's target Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) are closely linked to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

- **Biodiversity conservation:** The SCIP will promote integrated land use planning to ensure that cities and their surrounding ecosystems are managed sustainably, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity. The program will also support initiatives aimed at restoring degraded ecosystems, enhancing connectivity between natural habitats and ecological corridors, and strengthening protected areas.
- **Climate change mitigation**: The SCIP will promote the adoption of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies and practices in cities, such as renewable energy, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable transport. The program will also explore opportunities to support the development of financial mechanisms that incentivize emissions reductions.
- **Climate change adaptation**: The SCIP will promote nature-based solutions, such as green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches, to enhance the resilience of cities and surrounding ecosystems to climate change impacts. The program will also support the development of early warning systems and other measures to reduce the risks of climate-related disasters.
- **Reduced land degradation**: The SCIP will promote integrated ecological planning to reduce the conversion of natural habitats to other land uses, such as agriculture and urbanization.
- **Waste reduction**: The SCIP will promote the adoption of circular economy principles in cities and support initiatives aimed at reducing waste, such as sustainable consumption and production practices.

The program's contributions to these GEBs, especially the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are illustrated below:

Targets	Linkages
Reducing threats to biodiversity (Targets 1-8)	The overall program has a strong emphasis on Biodiversity component, partially and holistically supporting the Target 1-8 which focuses on reducing threats to biodiversity loss. For instance,

Targets	Linkages
	biodiversity and climate considerations will be the core elements of ecological planning. The efforts will be supported by specific program activities both at the Global Platform and child project levels, including the development of natural assets valuation systems, data to track the performance of green infrastructure, standards to measure the positive impact of ecological conservation and biodiversity investments, as well as investing opportunities for tax incentives and risk mitigation to encourage the private sector to invest in nature.
TARGET 1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	The SCIP will work together with cities to adopt an integrated approach for systems level transformation through integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development. For instance, spatial integration and ecological planning with a regional/territorial aspect will help tackle the drivers of environmental degradation in and around cities, including urban sprawl. The program will also promote a regional planning approach that also considers urban peripheries and surrounding ecosystems including key biodiversity areas, protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
TARGET 12 Significantly *increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas* sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.	The SCIP will play a significant role in achieving the CBD's objectives, specifically in increasing the availability, accessibility, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban areas. This will be achieved by prioritizing ecological planning and incorporating nature and climate considerations into the planning and policy development processes and translating them into targeted investments.
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	
TARGET 19 *Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources,* in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:	The program aims to increase the flow of finance to cities, in collaboration with various global financial institutions like Multilateral and National Development Banks, bilateral financial institutions, private sector, and other institutional investors. The program will help in creating innovative financing mechanisms and making the economic case for nature-based solutions and low-carbon built infrastructure, which will attract public and private sector investment. Additionally, the program will assist cities in mobilizing large-scale capital through mechanisms like green bonds, guarantees and insurance to mitigate risks, value-capture, and

Targets	Linkages
(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least USD 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least USD 30 billion per year by 2030; (b) *Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;* (c) *Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;* (d) *Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards* (e) *Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,* (f) *Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity* (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;	carbon revenues. The program will also work with the private sector to identify effective investment tools and innovative financing methods while identifying specific policies and incentives that will help enhance private sector engagement in this field. Furthermore, the program will scale up financing to facilitate cities' access to finance by leveraging the financial strength of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to enhance the linkage between upstream technical support and downstream financing.
TARGET 20 *Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation,* to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.	The SCIP will strengthen capacity building and knowledge sharing especially through the Global Platform. The Global Platform will bring together various stakeholders, such as cities, implementing agencies, leadership, private sector, academia, and others, to participate in knowledge exchange activities like city academy, regional training, deep-dive learning, global meeting, and mayor's forum. Through these activities, the stakeholders will collaborate to identify and develop joint initiatives that enhance complementarity and coherence across local, regional, and global levels.

Targets	Linkages
TARGET 21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of Indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.	

The following section describes the SCIP's thematic approaches and its alignment with the GEF-8 priority areas and contributions to the GEBs.

Increasing policy integration across all scales of government and across sectors

The City Level Projects include integrated urban spatial planning and support towards strengthening urban governance for multi-sectoral and multi-level governance for urban sustainability solutions. For example, Gabon, Benin, Kenya, Mongolia, and South Africa have proposed to take a territorial integration approach by proposing to work at metropolitan scale covering multiple municipalities. Sri Lanka, Guatemala, and Peru has also proposed linkages between urban and rural areas along with urban master plans at city and neighborhoods levels. Several city level projects, such as in Serbia, Congo, and Cuba, have presented innovative and integrated approaches for urban governance with activities to strengthen multi-level and multi-sectoral coordination and decentralization of urban processes. Algeria is planning to integrate nature, circular, and low carbon planning into the design and development of five new cities, giving the program a unique opportunity to positively impact urban development.

In line with the GEF-8 strategy to focus on secondary cities, the recommended Child Projects include many secondary cities that are urbanizing rapidly and where environmental challenges are increasingly becoming severe. Work in these cities to get urban planning and governance right at an early stage can have a long-term impact and can also be replicated in other secondary cities. Some are larger cities and/or capitals that serve as urban hubs in their regions, such as Nairobi, Johannesburg, Manilla, and Lima. These cities present a good baseline for urban sustainability with good leadership and various ongoing initiatives. They can not only generate large scale global environmental benefits but also can influence several cities in their respective countries with their activities supported by the SCIP. Many global frameworks lack significant urban context; the SCIP provides an opportunity to bridge this gap.

Nature-positive and resilient urban development

17 of the 20 countries represented – Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe – are in at-risk biodiversity hotspots. City level child projects in African countries have a strong focus on biodiversity, which is broadly consistent with the potential impact of rapid urbanization in the continent on its rich biodiversity. China plans to digitally monitor improvements in bird and marine life. In the three small Latin American countries, Cuba, Guatemala, and Belize share some similar challenges.

In general, there is a strong focus on nature, nature-based solutions, and blue and green infrastructure among all child projects, which is supportive of achieving the global goals set out in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Many countries are taking a regional or territorial approach to spatial planning. This can

create better understanding of the important links between urban and rural areas, and the importance of ecosystems surrounding and within cities.

Decarbonizing built environment

Many city level projects emphasized climate change mitigation action. Benin and its capital Cotonou will work on non-motorized and clean transportation, using waterways and linking to green corridors. Nairobi (Kenya) plans to decarbonize construction materials and promote e-mobility and non-motorized transport along the Nairobi River. Mongolia will include interventions on clean and energy-efficient cooking and heating practices, and green transportation, which is crucial to also target poor air quality. Reducing urban emissions is key to achieving the Paris Climate Agreement.

Circular economy

Several of the countries have included elements of circular economy approaches. Gabon and Algeria will work on urban agriculture and improved waste management, with Sri Lanka adding a specific focus on organic waste. Serbia will strengthen both upstream and downstream work on circular business models, and linkages with energy efficiency and water security. Belize's Child Project builds on a national priority to use cities to expand circular economy efforts. Cuba will engage the private sector in expanding circular economy approaches for innovation on solid waste management, while Guatemala will explore circular opportunities as part of a broader approach to decarbonization. Kenya will use circularity and green building design to improve livability. Increasing the capacity for circular economies in urban areas puts the SCIP ahead of global efforts to reduce waste, including the forthcoming Global Plastics Treaty with support from UNEP.

Land-use planning and urban strategy/policies

All the Child Projects include elements of land-use to advance their strategic outcomes. Belize will use land use planning to increase climate action and resilience, Cebu City (Philippines) will use land-use planning to target efficiency and to contain sprawl, while South Africa's participating cities will integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions into land and spatial planning. Toamasina (Madagascar) will implement 'smart city' and digital approaches to integrate land use, energy and infrastructure, while Bamako (Mali) will include transport and an urban green belt in a similar approach. Zimbabwe will increase emissions data quality to support planning and policy. Colombo (Sri Lanka) will leverage land-use planning as a key pillar in enhancing livability, health, gender, and circular economy ambitions. This is supportive of goals set out in the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Gender inclusion

The emphasis on socio-economic co-benefits was strong throughout the child projects, with many countries aiming to include nature and environmentally friendly practices to drive a green and inclusive recovery. Several child projects focus on gender within these integrated approaches, including Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Peru, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, while almost all expect at least 50% of the beneficiaries of GEF-financed investments to be women. Chile, for example, will use geospatial data plan to support gender inclusive project outcomes and Mali will focus on gender-sensitive budgets. Nairobi (Kenya) and Mongolia's participating cities are targeting gender as a key aspect of improving livability, while Guatemala City's metropolitan observatory will use inclusiveness as a key ingredient for developing sustainable urban culture. Peru's participating cities will mainstream environmental issues with a gender approach in territorial planning, with Colombo (Sri Lanka) also integrating gender into urban land use planning. Some countries, like Benin, are also aligning project design with national policy to increase gender inclusion. These projects will all contribute positively to several of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Financing private sector engagement

The recommended Child Projects offer strong opportunities for collaboration with private sector, to mobilize sustainable investments, innovation, and partnerships within their cities (see *Table 6*). Kenya highlighted key private sector capacities and finance in interventions around sustainable neighborhood, including architects, real estate developers, waste collectors, and e-mobility providers. The Philippines showed high ambitions across six cities of major importance and could be an incubator and solutions developer with private sector engagement for circular solutions and clean transportation. Belize has a focus on tourism and agriculture that shows potential to involve private sector actors, while China sees private sector investment as key to long-term success. The SCIP will build on this momentum to increase the potential of private sector engagement and innovation in the development and implementation of child projects.

Table 6. Child project contributions to key GEF-8 priority areas

	Country child projects																			
	Algeria	Belize	Benin	Chile	China	Congo	Cuba	Gabon	Guatemala	Kenya	Madagascar	Malaysia	Mali	Mongolia	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
Nature-positive and resilient urban development	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Decarbonizing built environment	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Circular economy	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x	x
Land-use planning and urban strategy/policies	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Inclusiveness Gender	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Financing private sector engagement	x	x	x						x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x
Knowledge sharing and capacity building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

The X in *Table 6* highlights by country the areas of focus within existing child level projects. SCIP priorities are already well represented in the spread of project designs across the 20 countries. All the projects, for example, have identified activities related to nature-positive urban development and knowledge sharing and capacity building, and most have a focus on decarbonizing the built environment and on gender inclusiveness. More than half have identified activities related to the circular economy and land-use planning and urban strategy/policies, and on financing through private sector engagement through public-private partnerships. By linking country learning across the cohort at an early stage, the SCIP will support city level projects in identifying opportunities to expand the scope of their project designs and to more clearly define project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: No

Civil Society Organizations : Yes

Private Sector : Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

The World Bank as the Lead Agency for the GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) conducted a consultation meeting on the design of the SCIP on January 25-26, 2023. The meeting facilitated discussions among the city representatives, implementing agencies, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), lead agencies, partner organizations, and experts. On October 31 and November 2, 2023, a follow up consultation meeting took place online to bring in additional comments from the new child projects that were submitted in the second round of EOIs.

The discussions to promote innovation and transformation in the project design and implementation are ongoing with the implementation agencies (i.e., Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), FAO, IDB/IADB, IUCN, UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, West African Development Bank (BOAD) and World Bank).

In addition, discussions with WRI, C40 and ICLEI will continue, and they will be core partners for the GEF-8 and support the program implementation, especially in supporting advocacy, training and global meetings, developing joint flagship reports, and engaging with city leadership. Also, they will support the new pipeline preparation for the MDB/IFI/GEF-9 investment projects and engagement with the private sector.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
World Bank	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	788,189.00	70,937.00	859,126.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,246,903.00	112,221.00	1,359,124.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	788,188.00	70,937.00	859,125.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	262,729.00	23,646.00	286,375.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	415,634.00	37,407.00	453,041.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	262,729.00	23,646.00	286,375.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,613,119.00	145,181.00	1,758,300.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,664,862.00	149,838.00	1,814,700.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,076,606.00	186,894.00	2,263,500.00

BOAD	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	537,706.00	48,394.00	586,100.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	554,954.00	49,945.00	604,899.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	692,202.00	62,298.00	754,500.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,373,502.00	123,615.00	1,497,117.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,104,632.00	189,416.00	2,294,048.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	88,380.00	7,954.00	96,334.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	457,834.00	41,205.00	499,039.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	701,544.00	63,138.00	764,682.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	29,460.00	2,651.00	32,111.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,024,594.00	362,214.00	4,386,808.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	894,354.00	80,492.00	974,846.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	894,354.00	80,492.00	974,846.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,341,532.00	120,737.00	1,462,269.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	298,118.00	26,830.00	324,948.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	298,118.00	26,830.00	324,948.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,457,970.00	401,217.00	4,859,187.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,485,990.00	133,739.00	1,619,729.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	805,777.00	72,520.00	878,297.00

UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	268,592.00	24,173.00	292,765.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	805,777.00	72,520.00	878,297.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	268,592.00	24,173.00	292,765.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,451,694.00	220,652.00	2,672,346.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	455,346.00	40,981.00	496,327.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	817,231.00	73,550.00	890,781.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	151,782.00	13,660.00	165,442.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	3,594,496.00	323,504.00	3,918,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,759,634.00	158,366.00	1,918,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,198,166.00	107,834.00	1,306,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	586,545.00	52,788.00	639,333.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,677,294.00	240,956.00	2,918,250.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	267,729.00	24,096.00	291,825.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	535,459.00	48,191.00	583,650.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	892,431.00	80,319.00	972,750.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	89,243.00	8,032.00	97,275.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	178,486.00	16,064.00	194,550.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,154,530.00	283,907.00	3,438,437.00

UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,859,057.00	167,315.00	2,026,372.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	432,683.00	38,941.00	471,624.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,051,511.00	91,545.00	1,143,056.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	619,685.00	55,772.00	675,457.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	144,228.00	12,980.00	157,208.00
IUCN	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,999,180.00	449,925.00	5,449,105.00
IUCN	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,666,393.00	149,975.00	1,816,368.00
IADB	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,950,133.00	355,512.00	4,305,645.00
IADB	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,316,710.00	118,504.00	1,435,214.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	7,159,450.00	644,350.00	7,803,800.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,789,862.00	161,088.00	1,950,950.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,386,483.00	214,783.00	2,601,266.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	596,620.00	53,696.00	650,316.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Biodiversity	LD IP Global Platforms	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Climate Change	International Waters: IW IP Global Platforms	7,917,431.00	712,569.00	8,630,000.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,221,791.00	109,961.00	1,331,752.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,400,118.00	126,011.00	1,526,129.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,677,294.00	240,956.00	2,918,250.00

UNDP	GET	Serbia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	407,264.00	36,653.00	443,917.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	466,706.00	42,003.00	508,709.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	892,430.00	80,319.00	972,749.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,177,285.00	285,956.00	3,463,241.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	883,931.00	79,554.00	963,485.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	792,188.00	71,297.00	863,485.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,059,094.00	95,319.00	1,154,413.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	294,643.00	26,518.00	321,161.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	264,062.00	23,766.00	287,828.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,157,037.00	284,133.00	3,441,170.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	133,396.00	12,006.00	145,402.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	266,792.00	24,011.00	290,803.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,052,345.00	94,711.00	1,147,056.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	44,465.00	4,002.00	48,467.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	88,930.00	8,004.00	96,934.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	592,871.00	53,358.00	646,229.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	197,623.00	17,786.00	215,409.00

UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,964,354.00	266,792.00	3,231,146.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	988,117.00	88,931.00	1,077,048.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,579,555.00	592,160.00	7,171,715.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	852,368.00	76,714.00	929,082.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	297,160.00	26,743.00	323,903.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,193,184.00	197,387.00	2,390,571.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	284,122.00	25,571.00	309,693.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	99,053.00	8,914.00	107,967.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	7,694,908.00	692,542.00	8,387,450.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	887,431.00	79,869.00	967,300.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	2,564,969.00	230,847.00	2,795,816.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	295,810.00	26,623.00	322,433.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,670,859.00	240,377.00	2,911,236.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	443,557.00	39,920.00	483,477.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	177,423.00	15,968.00	193,391.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	890,286.00	80,126.00	970,412.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	147,852.00	13,307.00	161,159.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	59,141.00	5,322.00	64,463.00

FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,199,828.00	197,984.00	2,397,812.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	439,966.00	39,597.00	479,563.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	733,275.00	65,995.00	799,270.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	146,655.00	13,199.00	159,854.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	887,431.00	79,869.00	967,300.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	665,573.00	59,902.00	725,475.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	665,573.00	59,902.00	725,475.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	295,810.00	26,623.00	322,433.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	221,858.00	19,967.00	241,825.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	221,858.00	19,967.00	241,825.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**13,662,557.00**	**165,503,231.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
BOAD	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00

BOAD	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	39,748.00	3,577.00	43,325.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	60,906.00	5,482.00	66,388.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,558.00	230.00	2,788.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	13,249.00	1,192.00	14,441.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	20,302.00	1,827.00	22,129.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	853.00	76.00	929.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	103,846.00	9,346.00	113,192.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	23,077.00	2,077.00	25,154.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	23,077.00	2,077.00	25,154.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	34,615.00	3,115.00	37,730.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,692.00	692.00	8,384.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,692.00	692.00	8,384.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	110,177.00	9,916.00	120,093.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	36,725.00	3,306.00	40,031.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	19,911.00	1,792.00	21,703.00

UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	6,637.00	597.00	7,234.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	19,911.00	1,792.00	21,703.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	6,637.00	597.00	7,234.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	94,773.00	8,530.00	103,303.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	17,727.00	1,595.00	19,322.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	31,591.00	2,843.00	34,434.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	5,909.00	531.00	6,440.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	7,000.00	82,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	7,000.00	82,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,000.00	27,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,000.00	27,000.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	2,500.00	225.00	2,725.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,000.00	450.00	5,450.00

UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	86,917.00	7,823.00	94,740.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	49,200.00	4,428.00	53,628.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	13,944.00	1,255.00	15,199.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	28,818.00	2,600.00	31,418.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,400.00	1,476.00	17,876.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,574.00	411.00	4,985.00
IUCN	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	225,000.00	20,250.00	245,250.00
IUCN	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	180,000.00	16,200.00	196,200.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	45,000.00	4,050.00	49,050.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	60,000.00	5,400.00	65,400.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	35,001.00	3,150.00	38,151.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	40,000.00	3,600.00	43,600.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,666.00	1,050.00	12,716.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	13,333.00	1,200.00	14,533.00

UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	33,500.00	3,015.00	36,515.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	33,500.00	3,015.00	36,515.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	33,500.00	3,015.00	36,515.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	11,166.00	1,005.00	12,171.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	11,166.00	1,005.00	12,171.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,166.00	1,005.00	12,171.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	99,844.00	8,986.00	108,830.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,218.00	380.00	4,598.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	8,438.00	759.00	9,197.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,281.00	2,995.00	36,276.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,406.00	126.00	1,532.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	2,812.00	253.00	3,065.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	18,750.00	1,688.00	20,438.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	6,250.00	562.00	6,812.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	93,750.00	8,437.00	102,187.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	31,250.00	2,811.00	34,061.00

UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	191,536.00	17,238.00	208,774.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	24,813.00	2,233.00	27,046.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	8,651.00	779.00	9,430.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	63,845.00	5,746.00	69,591.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	8,271.00	744.00	9,015.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	2,883.00	260.00	3,143.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	195,000.00	17,550.00	212,550.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	65,000.00	5,850.00	70,850.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	10,000.00	900.00	10,900.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	91,278.00	8,215.00	99,493.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,159.00	1,364.00	16,523.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,063.00	546.00	6,609.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	30,426.00	2,738.00	33,164.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,053.00	454.00	5,507.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	2,021.00	182.00	2,203.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	93,750.00	8,438.00	102,188.00

FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	31,250.00	2,812.00	34,062.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	6,250.00	562.00	6,812.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	10,000.00	900.00	10,900.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**3,651,460.00**	**328,630.00**	**3,980,090.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
World Bank	GET	Belize	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	859,126.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,359,124.00
World Bank	GET	Belize	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	859,125.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,812,800.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,869,200.00
BOAD	GET	Benin	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,318,000.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,540,442.00
UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,360,436.00

UNEP	GET	Sri Lanka	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	99,122.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,979,280.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	900,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gabon	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	900,000.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,775,649.00
IUCN	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	515,649.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
DBSA	GET	South Africa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	300,000.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	600,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,533,177.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,080,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	486,823.00
IUCN	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,694,355.00
IADB	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,305,645.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,369,903.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,569,729.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,499,756.00
World Bank	GET	Congo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00

World Bank	GET	Congo	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	900,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,550,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	300,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	150,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	666,667.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,333,333.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,380,489.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	956,128.00
UNIDO	GET	Madagascar	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	333,333.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	8,600,000.00
UNIDO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,010,729.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	200,000.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	750,000.00
FAO	GET	Algeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	750,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**112,468,020.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Cities IP	GET	3,764,372.00	7,730,000.00
Cities IP	GET	7,139,449.00	166,000,000.00

Cities IP	GET	4,755,352.00	12,900,000.00
Cities IP	GET	7,751,070.00	32,500,000.00
Cities IP	GET	8,092,698.00	127,800,000.00
Cities IP	GET	3,876,053.00	35,079,036.00
Cities IP	GET	7,138,841.00	18,000,000.00
Cities IP	GET	4,640,642.00	35,700,000.00
Cities IP	GET	7,261,694.00	70,000,000.00
Cities IP	GET	11,932,416.00	109,457,146.00
Cities IP	GET	11,932,415.00	92,900,000.00
Cities IP	GET	17,917,431.00	19,530,000.00
Cities IP	GET	7,065,603.00	133,600,000.00
Cities IP	GET	6,471,203.00	75,000,000.00
Cities IP	GET	4,742,965.00	33,300,759.00
Cities IP	GET	4,742,965.00	35,500,000.00
Cities IP	GET	10,305,442.00	54,155,000.00
Cities IP	GET	11,443,118.00	120,000,000.00
Cities IP	GET	4,389,118.00	15,230,000.00
Cities IP	GET	3,519,724.00	14,000,000.00
Cities IP	GET	2,958,103.00	100,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		**151,840,674.00**	**1,308,381,941.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	7,730,000.00

Others	GCF	Loans	Investment mobilized	100,000,000.00
GEF Agency	BOAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	66,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Transport and Highways (MOTH)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal Council (SJK MC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Urban Development Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Urban Development Authority	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	SJK MC	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Sri Lanka Transport Board(SLTB)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	KOICA	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Science Technology and Environment	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Institute of Hydraulic Resources	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Others	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	Other	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00

GEF Agency	UNDP	Other	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Donor Agency	European Union (EU)	Other	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Others	Movement for Peace (MPDL)	Other	Investment mobilized	540,000.00
Donor Agency	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)	Other	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Agency for Cultural and Social interchange with Cuba (AICEC)	Other	Investment mobilized	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	City Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gabonese government / Baie des Rois eco-construction project	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	114,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gabonese government / CAFI	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gabonese government / National Climate Council through Green Climate Fund	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gabonese government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank – Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur	Loans	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Adaptation Fund – Resilient urban planning (UNEP/MARN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,800,000.00
Donor Agency	FFEM - FUNDAECO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	FFEM - FUNDAECO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	FUNCAGUA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	230,000.00

Others	Universidad del Valle	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	407,984.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Guatemala	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	141,052.00
Recipient Country Government	Mancomunidad Grand Ciudad Del Sur	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Subnational climate finance (Pegasus/IUCN/Gold Standard/GCF)	Other	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	DBSA	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Beneficiaries	City of Johannesburg	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nairobi City County Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nairobi City County Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	State Department for Housing and Urban Development / World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Others	UN-Habitat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Others	UN-Habitat (Regional Office for Africa)	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Others	Nairobi Rivers Commission	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment / Kajiado County / National Treasury	Loans	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Others	Municipalities of participating cities	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	9,000,000.00
Donor Agency	ADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,900,000.00
Donor Agency	ADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Donor Agency	ADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	EBRD/GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	EBRD/GCF	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Donor Agency	EBRD	Loans	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,700,000.00
Donor Agency	GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	18,000,000.00
Donor Agency	IDB	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,445,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Peru (Local Governments)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	87,854,811.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Perú (Regions)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	14,114,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Perú	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,993,335.00

GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	BMB/DENR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	TBA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	60,000,000.00
Others	EU Green Economy Programme	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Others	Multilateral Development Banks	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	19,530,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Others	City of Zrenjanin	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Others	City of Belgrade	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Others	City of Novi Sad	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,500,000.00
Private Sector	Serbian SMEs	Grant	Investment mobilized	112,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	75,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,079,746.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	27,198,309.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,022,704.00
Donor Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Donor Agency	West African Development Bank (BOAD)	Loans	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	UN Habitat	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	UN Habitat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	Commune Urbaine de Toamasina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,200,000.00
Others	Commune Urbaine de Toamasina	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
Others	Commune Urbaine de Toamasina	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé de l'Aménagement du Territoire	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé de l'Aménagement du Territoire	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé de l'Industrie	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé de l'Industrie	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé de l'Industrie	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène	Loans	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Energie	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Energie	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Energie	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Others	Population de Toamasina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé du Logement	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé du Logement	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	490,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère chargé du Logement	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,910,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,170,000.00
Others	Office National pour l'Environnement	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	850,000.00
Others	Autorité Portuaire et Fluviatile de Madagascar	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	540,000.00
Others	Autorité Portuaire et Fluviatile de Madagascar	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,430,000.00
Others	Autorité Portuaire et Fluviatile de Madagascar	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Others	Ambatovy S.A.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,470,000.00
Others	Ambatovy S.A.	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Others	HITA Toamasina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	988,000.00
Others	HITA Toamasina	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,000.00
Others	Logistique Pétrolière S.A.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,470,000.00
Others	Logistique Pétrolière S.A.	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Others	Galana Raffinerie Terminal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,470,000.00
Others	Galana Raffinerie Terminal	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Others	Bureau des Normes de Madagascar	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Others	Japan Government	Loans	Recurrent expenditures	9,600,000.00

Others	Multilateral Development Bank	Loans	Recurrent expenditures	16,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tianjin	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tianjin	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Shijiazhuang	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Shijiazhuang	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	25,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Local Government Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Transport	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Selangor State	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Selangor Local Authorities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Majlis Perbandaran Sepang (MPS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Majlis Perbandaran Klang (MPK)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (MBSA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Others	University Kebangsaan Malaysia, UKM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Smart Selangor Delivery Unit (SSDU)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Cyberview Sdn. Bhd.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	84,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	146,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	City of Bulawayo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	City of Harare	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Management Agency (EMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Forestry Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	FAO (Green Cities initiative, One Health Programme)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Direction General of Cities from the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanization and Cities	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	100,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				**1,308,381,941.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Angela Armstrong	4/12/2023	Xueman Wang	202-458-1442	xwang5@worldbank.org

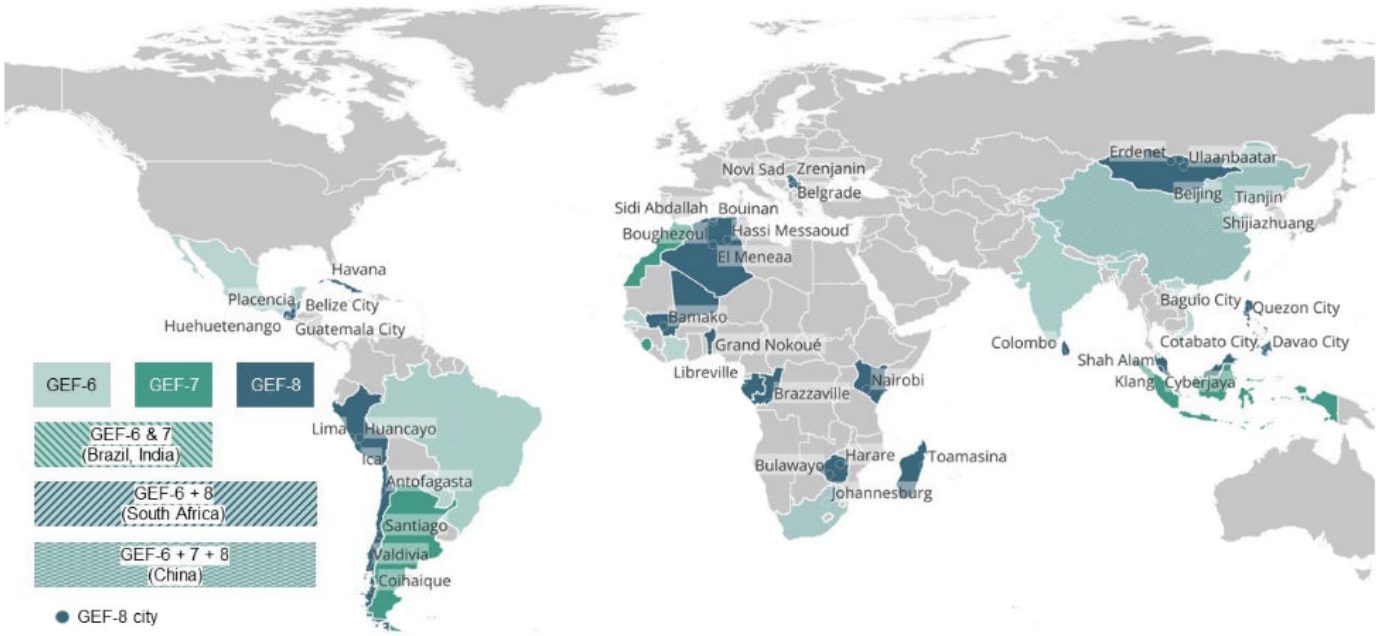
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Kendrick W. Williams	Operational Focal Point & Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development - Belize	5/10/2023
Memanton Boni Yalla	Point Focal Operational FEM	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Benin	5/4/2023
Ulises Fernandez Gomez	Director	Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnologia y Medio Ambiente - Cuba	4/10/2023
Stanislas Stephen Mouba	Director General	Direction General de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature - Gabon	5/9/2023
Gerson Garrido	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources - Guatemala	4/27/2023
Ephantus Kimotho	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry - Kenya	5/11/2023

Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director General of Department of Climate Change and Policy Planning	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia	5/8/2023
Ines Pando Avila	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Ministry of Environment - Peru	3/30/2023
Analiza Rebuelta-Teh	Undersecretary	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines	3/30/2023
Sandra Dokic	State Secretary	Ministry of Environment Protection - Serbia	4/7/2023
Anil Jasinghe	Secretary	Ministry of Environment - Sri Lanka	5/11/2023
Karim Baba	Director of Urban Environment Policy	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy - Algeria	10/5/2023
Miguel Stuzin S	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment - Chile	10/6/2023
Xiang Feng	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Finance - China	10/18/2023
Hery A Rakotondravony	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministere de l'environnment et du developpement durable - Madagascar	10/5/2023
Dato Mohamad Razif Bin Haji ABD Mubin	Deputy Secretary General	Ministry of Natural Resources - Malaysia	10/5/2023
Amidou Goita	The Operational Focal Point	Ministere de l'environnment, de l'assainissement et du developpement durable - Mali	10/5/2023
Tanyarzwa Mundoga	GEF Operational Focal Point	Secretary for Environment, Climate and Wildlife - Zimbabwe	10/9/2023
SHAHKIRA PARKER	GEF Operational Focal Point	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT - South Africa	4/13/2023

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place



Country	City	Latitude	Longitude
Algeria	Boughezoul	35.7533117	2.7381672
Algeria	Bouinan	36.518112	2.987557
Algeria	Hassi Messaoud	31.700001	6.066667
Algeria	El Meneaa	30.599589	2.887644
Algeria	Sidi Abdallah	35.2168300	-1.5887900
Chile	Antofagasta	-22.453712	-68.925308
Chile	Coyhaique	-45.57524	-72.06619
Chile	Santiago (MA)	-33.447487	-70.673676
Chile	Valdivia	-39.819588	-73.245209
China	Beijing	39.916668	116.383331
China	Shijiazhuang	38.042805	114.514893
China	Tianjin	39.133331	117.183334
Belize	Belize City	17.5000543	-88.2003115
Belize	San Pedro	17.9204087	-87.9621768
Belize	Placencia	16.5156113	-88.3671785
Benin	Grand Nokoue	6.4466935	2.4478658
Congo	Brazzaville,	-4.26613	15.28318
Cuba	Havana City	23.135305	-82.3589631
Gabon	Grand Libreville	0.4052012	9.438551
Guatemala	Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur	14.6277780	-90.5151977
Guatemala	Huehuetenango	15.6634185	-91.5839796
Kenya	Nairobi	-1.2832533	36.8172449
Madagascar	Toamasina	-18.144281	49.395784
Malaysia	Cyberjaya	2.921318	101.6559349
Malaysia	Klang	3.044917	101.445564
Malaysia	Shah Alam	3.073281	101.518461

Mali	Bamako	12.635898	-7.971547
Mongolia	Peri Urban Areas of City of Ulaanbaatar	TBD	TBD
Mongolia	Erdenet	49.0275128	104.0447851
Mongolia	Darkhan	49.4922428	105.9361613
Peru	Lima-Callao (Metropolitan Area)	-12.0621065	-77.0365256
Peru	Huancayo	-12.068098	-75.2100953
Peru	Ica	-14.338611	-75.648333
Philippines	Baguio City	16.4118957	120.5921859
Philippines	Quezon city	14.679828	121.0468636
Philippines	Caloocan	14.7545516	121.0312424
Philippines	Cebu City	10.2931062	123.9020773
Philippines	Davao City	7.08398962	125.6154785
Philippines	Cotabao City	7.20394039	124.2337265
Serbia	Zrenjanin	45.3802683	20.3907614
Serbia	Belgrade	44.8178131	20.4568974
Serbia	Novi Sad	45.2551338	19.8451756
South Africa	Johannesburg	-26.205	28.049722
South Africa	Cities in categories A and B	TBD	TBD
Zimbabwe	Bulawayo	-20.153625	28.568127
Zimbabwe	Harare	-17.824858	31.053028

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
SCIP PFD safeguard screen

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Demonstrate innovative approaches, Influencing models, Focal Areas, Climate Change, Land Degradation, Biodiversity, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision- making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange.

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
Sustainable-Cities-IP-All-Concept-Notes-Nov-17-2023
GEF8 SCIP - Peru - Concept Note - 2023
Sustainable-Cities-IP-All-Concept-Notes-5-16-2023_ver2
Sustainable-Cities-IP-All-Concept-Notes-5-16-2023
SCIP updated CNs
Child-project-CN-12projects-1GlobalProgramCN

Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees($)	Total($)
	FSPs				
Belize	Belize Blue Cities and Beyond Program	World Bank	3,764,372.00	338,794.00	4,103,166.00
Benin	The Greater Nokoue Greening Program (GNGP)	BOAD	7,139,449.00	642,550.00	7,781,999.00
Sri Lanka	Climate Smart Sustainable Cities	UNEP	4,755,352.00	427,979.00	5,183,331.00

Cuba	A Sustainable, Green, Blue, and Digital Havana	UNDP	7,751,070.00	697,595.00	8,448,665.00
Gabon	Integrated governance and urban transformation for a sustainable “Grand Libreville”	UNDP	8,092,698.00	728,342.00	8,821,040.00
Guatemala	Towards resilient cities in Guatemala: addressing biodiversity loss and recovery through integrated urban planning and development	IUCN	3,876,053.00	348,843.00	4,224,896.00
South Africa	The South African Sustainable Cities Planning and Decarbonisation Integrated Programme	DBSA	7,138,841.00	642,492.00	7,781,333.00
Kenya	Supporting the shift towards Integrated, Low-Carbon and Nature-Positive Neighborhoods in Nairobi	UNEP	4,640,642.00	417,658.00	5,058,300.00
Mongolia	Green and Inclusive Cities in Mongolia	UNDP	7,261,694.00	650,460.00	7,912,154.00
Peru	Promoting Nature Positive, resilient and inclusive cities in Lima-Callao, Huancayo and Ica	IUCN	11,932,416.00	1,073,916.00	13,006,332.00
Philippines	Green and Resilient Cities	UNDP	11,932,415.00	1,073,917.00	13,006,332.00

Global	Global Program - Sustainable Cities Integrated Program	World Bank	17,917,431.00	1,612,569.00	19,530,000.00
Serbia	Green cities transformation – smart, sustainable and low-carbon urban solutions in triangular metropolitan area	UNDP	7,065,603.00	635,903.00	7,701,506.00
Congo	Strengthening Urban Resilience and Electricity Services	World Bank	6,471,203.00	582,410.00	7,053,613.00
Chile	Enhancing Nature-based Solutions and Green Infrastructure networks to promote biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban and peri-urban areas in Chile	FAO	4,742,965.00	426,867.00	5,169,832.00
Mali	Integrated urban development in Bamako	UNDP	4,742,965.00	426,867.00	5,169,832.00
Madagascar	Establishing the basis for clean, healthy and resilient cities through an integrated and smart approach in Madagascar	UNIDO	10,305,442.00	927,489.00	11,232,931.00
China	The Sustainable City Project for Coordinated Development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	UNIDO	11,443,118.00	1,029,881.00	12,472,999.00
Malaysia	Decarbonisation and sustainable cities for a net-zero future in Malaysia	UNIDO	4,389,118.00	395,020.00	4,784,138.00

Zimbabwe	UPRISE Zimbabwe: Urban and Peri-urban Resilience through Investment for Sustainable Ecosystems in Zimbabwe	FAO	3,519,724.00	316,775.00	3,836,499.00
Algeria	Reshaping Algeria's Cities for a Clean and Healthy Environment Today and Tomorrow (REACT)	FAO	2,958,103.00	266,230.00	3,224,333.00
	Subtotal ($)		151,840,674.00	13,662,557.00	165,503,231.00
	MSPs				
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grant Total ($)		151,840,674.00	13,662,557.00	165,503,231.00