Sustainable Cities Impact Program

Part I: Program Information

GEF ID
10391

Program Type
PFD

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Program Title
Sustainable Cities Impact Program

Countries
Global, Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone

Agency(ies)
UNEP, ADB, UNDP, World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s)

Executing Partner Type

Other Executing Partner(s)	Executing Partner Type
World Resources Institute (WRI)	CSO
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	CSO
C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	CSO
Governments of participating countries and cities	Government
UNEP	GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Demonstrate innovative approache, 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

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

60 In Months

Agency Fee($)

13,205,219

Program Commitment Deadline

6/19/2021

Submission Date

10/11/2019

Impact Program

IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**

IP-Sustainable Cities **Yes**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**

Other Program **No**

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IP SC	Multiple global environmental benefits from decarbonization, improving biodiversity conservation and reducing land degradation are achieved by a) promoting innovative business models for integrated solutions and investments at city-level, and b) strengthening the global platform for knowledge exchange and learning by cities on integrated urban sustainability planning and investments.	GET	146,742,453	1,689,754,351
		Total Program Cost ($)	**146,742,453**	**1,689,754,351**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Program Objective

to support cities pursue integrated urban planning and implementation that delivers impactful development outcomes with global environmental benefits (GEBs)

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Comp 1 - Sustainable and integrated urban planning and policy reform	Technical Assistance	Local and/or national governments have strengthened governance, institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based, sustainable, inclusive, integrated planning and policy reform Measured by: 1. # of countries that improve enabling framing conditions to support multi-level integration and policy reform 2. # of cities with improved evidence-based sustainable, inclusive, integrated plans and processes	GET	28,416,420	116,094,573
Comp. 1	Investment		GET		17,870,000

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Comp 2 - Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities	Investment	Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities *Measured by:* 3. $ USD of sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration demonstrations and/or investments [including leveraged] 4. # of cities with sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investment plans or project pipelines	GET	36,166,270	1,282,640,000
Comp. 2	Technical Assistance		GET	34,796,572	13,576,173

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Comp. 3 - Innovative financing and scaling-up	Technical Assistance	Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions Measured by: 5. # of cities with enhanced access to financing for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions 6. # of cities and countries that have initiated innovative financial mechanisms and/or business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions 7. $ USD leveraged through the innovative financial mechanisms and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions	GET	16,746,014	57,126,173
Comp. 3	Investment		GET	5,113,055	115,800,000

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Comp. 4 - Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships	Technical Assistance	Policy making and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to promote sustainable and inclusive cities Measured by: 8. # of resolutions and/or commitments to advance urban sustainability and inclusiveness in high-level policy making events 9. # urban practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the training or materials from the SCIP GP (gender disaggregated) 10. # of cities that have more ambitious environmental targets for their sustainable and inclusive integrated plans 11. # of cities that have shared their good practices and lessons learned with the SCIP GP	GET	18,555,119	47,283,997
Comp. 4	Investment		GET		7,390,294
			Sub Total ($)	**139,793,450**	**1,657,781,210**
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
			GET	6,949,003	31,973,141
			Sub Total($)	**6,949,003**	**31,973,141**

Program Management Cost (PMC)			
	Total Program Cost($)	**146,742,453**	**1,689,754,351**

C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
CSO	WRI (Global)	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,087,590
CSO	ICLEI (Global)	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,866,526
CSO	C40 (Global)	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,866,526
GEF Agency	UNEP (Global)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000
Government	Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	20,000,000
Government	Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing (PROMEBA, PROCREAR, FONAVI & DAMII) (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	67,712,500
Government	Secretary of Energy (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4,250,000
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund (Argentina)	Loans	Investment mobilized	925,000
Government	Province of Mendoza (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	7,500,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Government	Mendoza Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,350,000
Government	Mendoza Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	2,170,000
Government	Province of Salta (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,727,500
Government	Metropolitan Transport Authority of Salta (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,250,000
Government	Salta Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	11,680,000
Government	Mar del Plata Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	460,000
Government	Mar del Plata Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	32,500,000
Government	Ushuaia Municipality (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	21,000,000
Government	Buenos Aires City (Argentina)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	5,200,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Government	Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing & Secretary of Environment (GEF project) (Argentina)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	700,000
Government	State Government of Pará – Ecosystem of Funds (Brazil)	Loans	Investment mobilized	13,000,000
Government	Belem Municipality (Brazil)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	27,000,000
Government	State Government of Piauí (Brazil)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Government	Teresina Municipality (Brazil)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Government	Timon Municipality (Brazil)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
Government	State Government of Santa Catarina (Brazil)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	16,000,000
Government	Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) (Brazil)	Loans	Investment mobilized	40,000,000
Government	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and Communication (Brazil)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	BYD Auto. Co., Ltd (Brazil)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000
CSO	Sustainable Cities Programme (Brazil)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
GEF Agency	UNEP (Brazil)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
GEF Agency	World Bank (China)	Loans	Investment mobilized	44,000,000
Donor Agency	Asian Development Bank (China)	Loans	Investment mobilized	150,000,000
Others	Chengdu Environment Group (China)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	200,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank (China)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Government	Government of China and its relevant agencies (China)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
Government	SETENA-MINAE (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	914,157

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP-BIOFIN (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,250,000
GEF Agency	UNDP-CRUSA (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
Government	AyA (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	28,000,000
Government	INCOFER (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
Government	Municipality San Jose (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
Government	Municipality Curridabat (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000
Government	Federation Municipalities Heredia (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000
Others	GIZ (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,051,652
GEF Agency	UNDP-NDC Support (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	374,500

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Private Sector	Cuestamoras Partners (Costa Rica)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank (ADB) (India)	Loans	Investment mobilized	300,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP (India)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Government	Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) (India)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000
Government	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, others (India)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Government	Government of Indonesia (APBN) (Indonesia)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,868,400
Government	Government of Indonesia (Indonesia)	Loans	Investment mobilized	136,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank (Indonesia)	Loans	Investment mobilized	286,600,000
Government	Several ministries (Ministry of National Land Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and City Policy; Ministry of Interior - Directorate General of Territorial Communities; Ministry of Tourism) (Morocco)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Government	Urban Development Master Plan (Morocco)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP (Morocco)	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000
GEF Agency	UNDP (Morocco)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000
Private Sector	All On (Morocco)	Equity	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Donor Agency	Bilateral and multilateral Donors (World Bank and GIZ) (Morocco)	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
GEF Agency	IDA (Rwanda)	Loans	Investment mobilized	35,000,000
Donor Agency	Nordic Development Program Fund (NDF) (Rwanda)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,200,000
Donor Agency	Nordic Development Program Fund (NDF) (Rwanda)	Loans	Investment mobilized	4,400,000
GEF Agency	World Bank (Sierra Leone)	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Government	Government of Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
			Total Program Cost($)	**1,689,754,351**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investments mobilized are potential leveraged resources based on engagement with partners and collaborators and includes co-financing from various organizations such GEF agencies, donor agencies, recipient governments, civil society organization, private sector and beneficiaries for both recurrent expenditures and investments mobilized through loans, public investments, equity investments, grants, in kind contributions including staff support, use of equipment, etc. All the investment will be defined and detailed during the PPG phase. Co-financing sources and amounts are indicative at this stage.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Global	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	16,213,761	1,459,239	17,673,000
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	8,103,906	729,351	8,833,257
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,987,886	538,910	6,526,796
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,800,869	162,078	1,962,947
UNEP	GET	Argentina	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	7,554,575	679,912	8,234,487
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	5,806,374	522,574	6,328,948
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,679,864	241,188	2,921,052
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	4,066,202	365,958	4,432,160
World Bank	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
World Bank	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	14,678,899	1,321,101	16,000,000
World Bank	GET	China	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	8,560,426	768,836	9,329,262
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,206,029	558,543	6,764,572
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	781,839	70,365	852,204
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	3,330,102	299,709	3,629,811
UNEP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	6,449,029	580,413	7,029,442

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	541,797	48,761	590,558
UNEP	GET	India	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	3,338,566	300,471	3,639,037
ADB	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,299,352	386,941	4,686,293
ADB	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	361,198	32,509	393,707
ADB	GET	India	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	2,225,710	200,314	2,426,024
World Bank	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,155,963	644,037	7,800,000
World Bank	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,577,982	322,018	3,900,000
World Bank	GET	Indonesia	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	5,136,255	462,263	5,598,518
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,060,092	275,408	3,335,500
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,096,789	188,711	2,285,500
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,216,055	109,445	1,325,500
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	3,043,231	273,891	3,317,122
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,752,293	247,707	3,000,000
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
World Bank	GET	Rwanda	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	2,568,128	231,131	2,799,259
World Bank	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,752,294	247,706	3,000,000
World Bank	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
World Bank	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
World Bank	GET	Sierra Leone	Multi Focal Area	IP SC Set-Aside	2,140,106	192,610	2,332,716
				Total GEF Resources($)	**146,742,453**	**13,205,219**	**159,947,672**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
901,242.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
15,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
Akula National Park Palm Grove (Morocco)	**125689**	**Select**	15,500.00			

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)
885,742.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)

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)	
Akula National Park Belém Metropolitan Area Environmental Protection Area(Brazil)	**125689** 555600216	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	5,646.60							
Akula National Park Carijós Ecological Station (Florianópolis) (Brazil)	**125689** 10822	**Select**Strict Nature Reserve	759.33							
Akula National Park Combu Island Environmental Protection Area (Belém)(Brazil)	**125689** 352212	**Select**Protected Landscape/Seascape	1,502.67							
Akula National Park Global Child Project Influence	**125689**	**Select**Others	4,000.00							

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)	
Akula National Park Las Yungas National Biosphere Reserve core areas (Salta):(i) Baritú National Park, (ii) El Nogalar de Los Toldos National Reserve, (iii) Laguna Pintascayo Provincial (Argentina)	**125689** 900725	**Select**	87,831.00							
Akula National Park Mar Chiquita Wildlife Refuge (Mar del Plata)(Argentina)	**125689** 555587103	**Select**	56,000.00							
Akula National Park Mar ChiquitaMultiple Use Natural Reserve (Mar del Plata)(Argentina)	**125689** 61878	**Select**	9,000.00							
Akula National Park Marine Extrative Reserve Pirajubaé (Florianópolis)(Brazil)	**125689** 67715	**Select**	1,686.87							

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)	
Akula National Park National Municipal Reserve Cerro San Bernardo (Salta) (Argentina)	**125689** 555636320	**Select**	240.00							
Akula National Park Natural Heritage Private Reserve Santa Marian de Tapuã (Teresina)(Brazil)	**125689**	**Select**	241.00							
Akula National Park Palmares National Forest (Teresina)(Brazil)	**125689** 351807	**Select**Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	168.21							
Akula National Park Reserva Natural de Usos Múltiples Finca Las Costas (Salta)(Argentina)	**125689** 555587074	**Select**	10,259.00							
Akula National Park Rio Vermelho State Park (Florianópolis)(Brazil)	**125689** 555576324	**Select**	1,540.05							

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)	
Akula National Park Tierra del Fuego National Park (Ushuaia)(Argentina)	**125689** 14	**Select**National Park	689,100.00							
Akula National Park UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve Parque Atlántico Mar Chiquito (Mar del Plata) (Argentina)	**125689** 145501	**Select**	14,570.00							
Akula National Park Utinga State Park (Belém)(Brazil)	**125689** 478590	**Select**National Park	1,397.67							
Akula National Park Western Area (Sierra Leone)	**125689** 5179	**Select**Others	1,800.00							

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
24938.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,660.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
22,278.00			

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)
281081.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
281,081.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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

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)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

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)
38,248.00			

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

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

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (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)	40450825	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	144046842	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)	16,850,000			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	49,320,000			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	20			

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)	23,600,825			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	94,726,842			
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)	14,026,652,655			

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)
select	159.60			

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	27,971,000			

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male	30,228,000			
Total	58199000	0	0	0

Part II. Programmatic Justification

1a. Program Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Cities are the main contributors to climate change, accounting for around 70 percent of global carbon emissions, and can give the world the best chance of reversing course towards a more sustainable path. Cities produce 80% of the world's GDP and consume 2/3 of the world's energy (World Bank, n.d). Urban areas account for between 71% and 76% of CO2 emissions from global final energy use and between 67–76% of global energy use. Moreover, embodied energy in global infrastructure growth will play a critical role in accelerating climate change.

The majority of global wealth is concentrated in cities; meanwhile, many of the 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements lack access to reliable core services – water, electricity, transport, and affordable housing. Rapid urbanization will exacerbate these realities if cities do not change their development path, as urban areas are expected to triple in size between 2000 and 2030. Moreover, the challenges of rapid outward expansion are greatest in lower-income cities. (Mahendra & Seto, 2019). Yet, those cities have the least financial resources to address these challenges. This is compounded by a new trend – a higher proportion of the poor than ever before is living in cities. Furthermore, while urbanization brings health benefits by increasing access to better health care, it also exacerbates health problems such as traffic fatalities, air pollution and other non-communicable diseases. This moment presents a tipping point for cities. The structures built now, including infrastructure, roads and buildings, could last for a century or more, setting the trajectory for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in the near and medium term (NCE, 2014).

An alternative path is possible. Dozens of cities across the globe are actively innovating to forge a new urban reality focused on equality and prosperity. Innovative and disruptive solutions including new services such as ZipCar, visionary plans like PlaNYC, and civil society movements like Raahgiri car-free days in India, have all been conceived and initiated in cities. These experiences offer lessons about a new model of growth. But countless more innovations exist without mechanisms to scale effectively at the pace demanded by rapidly urbanizing cities.

Rapid uptake of innovation is hampered by a myriad of priorities confronting cities. Cities juggle competing daily demands and frequent crises. This leaves little time to effectively plan for a more sustainable and inclusive future. Instead, cities are still making choices for short-term gain, without taking the time to think beyond business-as-usual,

consulting different population groups and assessing the impact of new technologies for urban development on these groups. This leaves the vast majority of cities stuck in a pattern of sprawling, under-serviced growth and low capacity for integrated urban planning. There is an opportunity for transferring and adapting the knowledge gained by a handful of pioneering cities to other cities struggling to grow sustainably, and support them to create new action plans that will also incorporate gender considerations. Cities need different knowledge, capacity, and tools to meet the pace and complexity of urbanization with a more sustainable and inclusive alternative.

This has been recognized by the international community in different ways. In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that to keep global temperatures from rising by more than 1.5°C, cities have to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century (C40, 2018). Just three years earlier, 196 signatories of the Paris Agreement had pledged to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. At the same time, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) have laid the groundwork for sustainable and equitable urban development, while the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (2011-2020) aims to support the implementation of a strategic biodiversity plan.

A myriad of interconnected factors has contributed to get cities to the situation they are facing today.

Unsustainable resource demand. Cities in the global south are challenged to provide basic services to their baseline urban poor but are at the same time tasked to meet the demands of a growing middle class. Unchecked and unplanned expansion often manifests in urban sprawl, prevalence of informal settlements, insufficient provision of services and resources. Extraction of raw materials to respond to natural resource demand pushes land use (and sea use) change, and are the main drivers threatening the extinction of over one million species in the coming decades (United Nations, 2019). This loss will have far reaching implications on human health including risks associated with nutrition and world food production, spread of infectious diseases, loss of natural medicinal plants, and deterioration of life-depending ecosystem services (World Health Organization, n.d). Women are more affected by those risks, but more importantly, in most cases, they are key decision makers regarding household consumption and thus have a significant influence on resources demand. It is estimated that material consumption will outpace urban population growth,-increasing from 40 billion tonnes in 2010 to 90 billion tonnes by 2050 (IRP, 2018).

Sprawl. In much of the world, urban growth is now characterized by poorly managed, unstructured expansion and conventional motorization. Business-as-usual development may see the number of privately-owned vehicles increase from 1 billion today to 2 billion in 2030 (Dargay, 2007). Meanwhile, the area of urbanized land could triple globally from 2000 to 2030 (Seto et al., 2012). Sprawl[1][1] has real and perceived benefits, but the costs outweigh them dramatically. The business-as-usual pattern of urbanization is imposing a

range of significant economic and social costs, including: (1) greater required investment, leading to a funding gap and the failure of many cities to deliver basic urban infrastructure and services; (2) growing financial and welfare costs related to traffic congestion; (3) escalating economic and social costs due to air pollution; (4) lock-in of inefficiently high levels of energy consumption; (5) increasing social exclusion; (6) additional costs, related to road safety, divided communities, low levels of physical activity (with significant health implications), reduced ecosystem services and risks to food security (NCE, 2014). Infrastructure and urban form are strongly linked, especially through transportation infrastructure provision, travel demand and vehicle kilometers travelled. In developing countries, the growth of transport infrastructure and ensuing urban forms will play important roles in affecting long-term emissions trajectories. Urban form and structure significantly affect direct (operational) and indirect (embodied) GHG emissions and are strongly linked to the throughput of materials and energy in a city, the waste that it generates, and its system efficiencies (IPCC, 2014).

Energy demand. Cities consume over two-thirds of global energy supply (IPCC, 2015). A significant share of growth of per capita greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in developing countries is attributed to urban areas, through expanding and intensifying energy use, with emissions from sprawl, transport, commercial and residential buildings, and industries. Urban emissions from emerging economy cities are already converging with those of developed cities. (New Climate Economy, 2014)

Air pollution. Air pollution from traffic congestion, industry, burning of fossil fuels for energy and even wildfires is choking cities and shortening the lives of millions. Moreover, urban sprawl, often resulting in inadequate public transportation infrastructure, is arguably one of the largest drivers of poor air quality (IRP, 2018; Stone, 2007). According to a World Health Organization (WHO) survey of over 4,300 cities, only 20% of urban populations surveyed live in cities that comply with WHO-recommended guidelines for PM2.5 (WHO, n.d.). As cities continue to urbanize and wealth increases, consumption habits change, exacerbating waste management and pollution concerns, congestion, natural resource depletion and habitat loss (IRP, 2018).

Flooding and drought. Cities are increasingly susceptible to risks including extreme flooding and drought. With changing weather patterns, cities are experiencing shifting precipitation levels which can be unpredictable and severe, causing extreme drought and excessive flooding, with inadequate infrastructure to deal with the impacts. 100-300 million people are at increased risk of floods and hurricanes because of loss of coastal habitats, protection and sea level rise (United Nations, 2019). Approximately 360 million urban residents live in coastal areas less than 10 meters above sea level and are vulnerable to flooding and storm surges (Satterthwaite & Moser, 2008). Fifteen of the world's 20 megacities are at risk of rising sea levels and coastal surges (The World Bank, 2010). With sea level rise and increased storm activity, these areas are likely to face coastal flooding, tremendous physical damage to infrastructure and private property, and other impacts such as compromised water and food security.

Heat island effect. Moreover, cities around the world are becoming hotter. The last five years have been the hottest five years on record for average global temperatures (NOAA, 2019). In urban areas, rising temperatures are due to a combination of climate change and heat island effect with some projections estimating that cities will experience increases in mean annual temperatures between 1.7 and 4.9 degrees Celsius by 2050 (Rosenzweig et al., 2018). Compounding these projections are annual heat waves, like recent ones experienced in India and Europe, that are projected to increase in frequency as the climate continues to warm.

Urban green spaces are fragmented, shrinking and unequally distributed. As cities continue to infill and grow out, competition for developable land becomes fiercer and green spaces are often the first to go. Pressure to accommodate growing populations leads to encroachment on intact forests, some of which are the last remaining biological hotspots. With this comes loss of habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services, including those who would help reduce vulnerability to floods, air pollution and heat island effect, as well as livelihoods, habitat, biodiversity and social and physical health benefits. These losses are often disproportionally felt by underserved communities who typically have insufficient access to green spaces.

Many cities sit within or adjacent to biodiversity hotspots. Their development patterns will directly impact whether these sensitive ecosystems collapse or thrive. Well-known biomes, such as the Amazon Rainforest and Atlantic Rainforests in Brazil, a Ramsar site in Argentina, and the Yangtze River Delta in China are under threat from urbanization. All cities represented in the GEF -7 SCIP cohort are experiencing some major form of habitat loss, whether it is through fragmentation, deforestation, legal and illegal encroachment, altering the natural drainage of an area, pollution, or tourism. Cities recognize the importance of ecosystem services provided by natural areas but have very little authority to enforce laws to protect them.

Waste. As cities continue to urbanize, concentrate economic wealth and increase consumption habits, solid waste generation will rise. Waste generation in low-income countries is estimated to triple by 2050 (Kaza et al. 2018). More sustainable consumption patterns could reduce the volume of generated waste or increase the proportion of recyclable waste, women and children have a significant influence on these decisions. At the city level, unmanaged waste exacerbates both environmental and health issues through contamination of soils, water, and air (WHO, 2016). About 93% of waste in low-income countries is dumped in open landfills (Kaza et al. 2018). Of the waste dumped, about 50% of waste in low-income countries is organic waste, often becoming waste before reaching consumers (Kaza et al. 2018). Open, unregulated landfills with organic waste produce methane, a greenhouse gas more potent than carbon dioxide, exacerbating the greenhouse gas effect in the short-term. Moreover, unregulated landfills produce leachate adversely impacting the soil and groundwater. Poor waste management, including a lack of composting and recycling programs, increases the quantity of solid waste that ends up in landfills. Not only does solid waste management present a challenge for cities, wastewater management is also a challenge. In some low-income urban areas, wastewater is directly discharged into drains with little to no treatment, compromising the sanitation and safety of water (UN Water, n.d.).

Barriers

Many cities lack the financial, political, and/or technical resources to adequately address urban growth pressures and multiple competing priorities. Despite attempts to address such challenges, cities face institutional, political and financial constraints, ineffective national policies and framework conditions, uncoordinated processes, failures to properly engage stakeholders in the design of win-win solutions, particularly the private sector, and in general lack of capacity to break from 'business as usual' practices and transition to more innovative, efficient, integrated, inclusive, gender sensitive and sustainable urban solutions.

Lack of integration in urban planning. City governments usually make decisions through individual sectoral bureaus that do not communicate or coordinate with each other investments, programs or plans for energy, transportation, land, water, sewage and housing. Good sectoral management is important but is not enough to achieve the synergies and exponential benefits that come from integrated planning and investment decisions. Integrated urban planning[2][2] approaches work across sectors and have the potential to improve the efficiency of a city. Integrated approaches at neighborhood scale can deliver compact, resource efficient cities that could see a reduction of 36 to 54% in GHG emissions and in metals, land, energy and water use (IRP, 2018). Planners have traditionally been trained to work on land use plans exclusively; switching to an integrated approach requires training, and a new way of collaborating from colleagues working in different departments. In addition, local planners and businesses often lack early engagement, communication and consultation channels which prevents a more active participation from private sector in the implementation of urban solutions.

Limited gender considerations in planning, investment and management in cities. Women tend to benefit less from urbanization and face more difficulties accessing urban services, participating in political and public life, and benefitting from economic opportunities in cities. Experiences of living, working and socializing in the same city can vary according to gender. For instance, men are more likely to make a single destination journey by car, whereas women generally use public transportation to do multiple journeys in one day, because they combine employment and care duties. Despite these different realities, gender is rarely considered in the planning and management of cities. Urban planning is a traditionally male-dominated environment and decision makers have difficulties to understand the unique needs of men, women, kids, elder and disabled people and disaggregated data is not always available.

Unsustainable local investment decisions. Cities make investment decisions every day that trap them in a high-energy, high-carbon development trajectory very difficult to reverse. Though many city leaders understand the benefits of pursuing more sustainable and resource-efficient investments, too often decisions reflect political pressures, lack of understanding of financial mechanisms, short-term interests and obstructive procurement rules. The $90 trillion investments needed over the next 15 years to deliver low carbon

and sustainable infrastructure (NCE, 2016) presents an opportunity and will determine whether cities have defined the right path for their own sustainability, resilience and adaptation.

Insufficient finance. Many cities will not be able to raise the finance required to meet the demand for sustainable low carbon infrastructure. Major governance and market barriers exist that currently prevent access to a wide range of private and public finance. According to a Coalition for Urban Transition analysis, the deficit in investment for global infrastructure is growing by more than US$1 trillion annually. This investment gap is particularly acute in developing countries and emerging economies due to their fiscal constraints. In a survey of around 100 cities worldwide, LSE Cities found that 55% of municipalities identified lack of public funding as a major barrier to sustainable urban growth, while 50% cited insufficient national support (Floater et al., 2017). According to a UNEP study, achieving a low-carbon scenario would require adding only 5 percent to existing infrastructure spending (UNEP, 2018). It is possible to cut 90% of emissions from cities using proven technologies and practices, while also generating an attractive economic return. Doing so would require an investment of US$1.8 trillion (approximately 2% of global GDP) a year, which would generate annual returns worth US$2.8 trillion in 2030, and $7.0 trillion in 2050 based on energy cost savings alone (CUT, 2019).

Not enough capital flow into long-term sustainable investments. Even when there is plenty of financial resources available in capital markets, currently most investors prioritize liquidity and short-term gains because financial performance often doesn't reflect wider social and environment externalities. Business and governments can strengthen the flow of capital into sustainable investments by acting on: transparent, simpler and consistent reporting in sustainability performance; wider and more efficient use of blended finance instruments to share risk and attract much more private finance into sustainable infrastructure; and alignment of regulatory reforms in the financial sector with long-term sustainable investment (BSDC, 2017).

Inadequate national frameworks. Local governance is enabled and constrained by decisions, laws and institutions taken at the regional, state and national levels of government (Broekhoff et al., 2018). Therefore, it is often necessary for city governments to coordinate with a wide range of actors to fulfil their goals. National governments can, for example, control taxes, subsidies and regulatory frameworks that have a significant environmental impact or that, occasionally, hold back innovative policymaking at the urban level. To enable local policymakers to take the climate action that is necessary for meeting national commitments under the Paris Agreement, national governments should formulate plans for how they can support local governments in adopting ambitious climate measures and sustainable development plans at city-wide scale. There are many policies that can facilitate urban climate action in the form of regulations, fiscal measures or information provision, as well as governance reforms that strengthen the role of local decision-making (Broekhoff et al., 2018). Institutional gaps are often accompanied by policy gaps or barriers that undermine the ability to adopt innovations and scale up solutions at the local level. Countries need improved policies and incentives at national and regional levels to support cities pursue integrated approaches. Agencies at the national, and local

level need greater capacity to support wider adoption of solutions. For this reason, incentives and knowledge transfer need to be scaled up to realize significant and widespread adoption of adequate solutions.

Moreover, there is misalignment of regulations and incentives to unleash private sector potential. Often outdated regulations and misaligned incentives can obstruct the shift to a low-carbon and more circular economy solutions in cities. Subsidies, tax breaks, and regulations can be powerful tools to encourage the participation of private sector, unleash innovation and create a level playing field geared towards sustainable urban solutions. There is a need to create a space for a big push on innovation and public-private collaboration, in particular through international partnerships that facilitate early engagement of private sector, regulators and financial institutions. (NCE 2018).

Lack of multi-level government coordination. Even though cities can be at the center of climate action, few Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) harness the power of cities. New research suggests that technically feasible low-carbon measures could cut emission from urban areas by almost 90% by 2050 (CUT, 2019). This is more than a missed opportunity; it underscores a lack of vertical coordination between national and subnational actors, and horizontal integration across geographies and sectors. Placing cities at the center of such national strategies has tremendous potential to reach net-zero emissions in a manner that is economically viable and delivers shared prosperity (CUT, 2019). National policy can have a key role in fostering coordination across levels of government. The coordination and vertical integration of sub-national and national urban policies and climate actions can accelerate the effective implementation of national targets, strategies and development priorities by "localizing" them. This can also provide opportunities for bundled approaches and increase co-benefits by linking local priorities with diverse development objectives, improve the consistency of sub-national and national climate data sets; expand and accelerate the flow of international public and private finance to cities, urban infrastructure and local priorities, and help alleviate domestic political constraints, among others (LEDS, 2015).

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline program/ projects

Momentum is growing for climate action, and cities are at the center of that movement. Increasingly, cities are becoming central actors in the fight against climate change. City mayors are directly accountable to their constituents for their decisions and are more nimble than state and national elected officials to take decisive action—often with immediate and impactful results. With their climate actions, cities are setting the agenda for communities and governments everywhere. Cities understand what is at stake in the climate emergency and have the willingness to commit to what is needed. They are increasingly in the climate spotlight for good reason. They can do much on their own to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but importantly they are also ground zero for the impacts of climate change, from rising seas and flooding to higher temperatures and poor air quality as stated in the historic Paris City Hall declaration where more than 1000 Mayors gathered on the sidelines of the COP21. And they are taking bold action. For example, the Global

Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) is the largest global alliance for city climate leadership, built upon the commitment of over 10,000 cities and local governments, in 139 countries which represent more than 800 million people. By 2030, Global Covenant cities and local governments actions could collectively reduce 1.3 billion tons of CO2 emissions per year. It is clear that cities have stepped up to take a leadership role and help fill the emissions gap necessary to fulfil the Paris Agreement targets. For instance, the unique coalition of cities, states, businesses and universities, that make up the "America's Pledge" alliance offer great hope for the future of American leadership on climate. Similar national efforts, such as the Smart Cities Mission in India, Transform Freetown in Sierra Leone, Urbanization for All by Indonesia, Cluster Cities approach by China and CITinova in Brazil provide good examples of cities leadership and commitment for climate action.

But, even though there is a clear commitment and leadership coming from cities, in many cases, they lack adequate capacity to make the necessary changes. To transition towards a more sustainable and integrated pathway, city leaders must be able to overcome entrenched political and bureaucratic obstacles, rally support, identify and implement the most strategic and impactful actions to bring needed change more effectively, efficiently and timely. Yet, many cite a major barrier to accomplishing urban transformation: local governments' lack of necessary capacity. Lack of technical information often steers municipalities to only address familiar or less complex issues. Furthermore, these actors require support in changing course from business-as-usual, but, given the myriad constraints, often function in response to crisis and do not act proactively to mitigate risks. These short-sighted decisions lock in unsustainable development over the medium-and long-term, placing cities behind the curve and further away from their climate and urban commitments. With so much urbanization expected to take place in the next few decades, it is critical to build and improve municipal capacities.

Many global organizations have created approaches, initiatives, projects and tools to support cities to become more sustainable and be able to respond to the challenges they are facing. Some of those key initiatives working at the intersection of climate change mitigation, political leadership, capacity building, urban planning, nature-based solutions and gender equality are:

· **The Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC).** The World Resources Institute, C40 Cities and ICLEI have partnered to create a GHG Protocol standard for cities known as Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC). The GPC seeks to help cities develop a comprehensive and robust greenhouse gas inventory in order to support climate action planning and help cities establish a base year emissions inventory, set reduction targets, and track their performance.

· **Deadline 2020.** Deadline 2020 is a commitment led by C40 cities but open to non-C40 cities as well, to urgently deliver highly ambitious and equitable climate action. Cities that join the Deadline 2020 commitment need to develop and begin implementation of inclusive climate action plans by the end of 2020, in order to deliver on the highest ambitions of the Paris Agreement — to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. These science-based climate action plans are putting cities on the path to reduce

greenhouse gas emissions and become emissions neutral by 2050. They will also make cities more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and create social, environmental and economic benefits for all citizens.

· **Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance.** CNCA is a collaboration of leading global cities working to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80% or more by 2050 or sooner ("80x50") — the most aggressive greenhouse gas reduction targets undertaken by any cities across the globe. CNCA supports transformative initiatives by funding innovation projects among member cities, framing strategies for long-term deep decarbonization, and fostering the growth of next wave carbon neutral city leaders.

· **Regions of Climate Action R20.** Regions of Climate Action is accelerating the implementation of green infrastructure projects in the field of waste optimization, renewable energy and energy efficiency by "connecting the dots" between public authorities, technology partners and financial investors. R20 provides support for cities throughout the entire value chain to create bankable projects: project identification, project structuring, bankability, financing, implementation and Measure, Report and Verification (MRV).

· **One Planet City Campaign (World Wildlife Fund - WWF):** WWF launched a One Planet City Campaign to encourage cities to attain emission targets per the Paris Agreement, as part of its City Solutions where WWF highlights cities that have made positive strides towards mitigating GHG emissions or improving climate resilience.

· **Cities Alliance's Strategic City Planning initiative.** One of Cities Alliance's (CA) thematic areas supports cities in preparing city development strategies (CDS) that link their economic growth and poverty reduction objectives, often including citywide slum upgrading strategies. Cities Alliance is involved with city development strategies by providing technical assistance, shared learning, advocacy and a catalogue of members' CDS activities. CA's regional focus is on Africa.

· **Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC).** Lead by UNEP, the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC) is at the forefront of the circular economy approaches in cities. Working in both resource efficiency and climate, the GI-REC has worked with various stakeholders to develop tools that will measure local level contribution to circular economy at national and global levels.

· **IUCN Urban Nature Alliance.** The IUCN Urban Nature Alliance raises awareness of the value of ecosystems in urban areas, and of how these ecosystems can help address urban challenges including air pollution, flooding and health problems caused by lack of access to quality green spaces. The Alliance is also working on a City Nature Index, providing a standardized way for cities to measure the quality of their underlying stock of natural resources – known as 'natural capital'. The Index will be piloted in five cities, including Edinburgh, and will be available for use by governments, civil society and researchers. The Alliance which has been focused on global research complements ongoing work of the **ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Centre** which has an extensive portfolio of work on nature-based solutions in cities.

· **World Council for City Data (WCCD).** The WCCD hosts a network of innovative cities committed to improving services and quality of life with open city data and provides a consistent and comprehensive platform for standardized urban metrics. The WCCD is a global hub for creative learning partnerships across cities, international organizations, corporate partners, and academia to further innovation, envision alternative futures, and build better and more livable cities.

· **Gender Equal Cities - URBACT Knowledge Hub.** This European funded initiative raises awareness of gender-based inequalities at a local level and highlights how cities can take action. It brings together the knowledge of active women in the URBACT community and beyond. It proposes ten actions towards gender equality in cities and has published the "Gender equal cities" report in 2019.

· **C40's Women4Climate:** Women4Climate is an initiative led by C40 Cities that seeks to empower women to play a leading role in fighting climate change. The proposed strategies to increase women's leadership in climate action and improve consultation include: (i) investing in mentoring programs for women; (ii) applying the Gender Assessment Method for Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) methodology to identify entry points to integrate a gender perspective/gender-informed recommendations and (iii) gender responsive participatory planning.

Furthermore, sustainable development solutions in cities represent a tremendous business opportunity. According to a report by the Business & Sustainable Development Commission (BSDC, 2017), cities is one of the four systems (cities, energy, food & agriculture, and health & well-being) that could generate US$12 trillion in business savings and revenue by 2030. For businesses addressing urban challenges such as air pollution, congestion and circular economy business models, it could generate a potential value of US$3.7 trillion. The BSDC report highlights that market opportunities to businesses related to delivering low carbon and sustainable solutions in cities such as public transport, electric and hybrid vehicles, car sharing, affordable housing, promoting circular economy models, minimizing food waste, and buildings innovations (modular buildings, timber buildings), are some of the most attractive investment-return opportunities for businesses.

Business associations have developed their own city-focus initiatives such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development'. WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. WBCSD helps make their member companies more successful and sustainable by focusing on the maximum positive impact for shareholders, the environment and societies. Some of WBCSD's initiatives and focal areas of interest include:

· **Factor10.** Factor 10 brings companies together to reinvent how business finds, uses and disposes of the materials that make up global trade. It's a platform to help identify and remove the barriers that exist and create scalable solutions that businesses all around the world can use.

· **Cities & Mobility.** The Cities program offers a space for interactions between cities, businesses and citizens to engage with each other, build a common vision and develop suitable innovative solutions. Transforming Mobility brings together leading companies across the extended mobility value chain to lead the system transformation of mobility. With an aim to accelerate the transition towards clean, safe and efficient mobility for all, WBCSD's companies build on emerging mobility thrusts (digitalization, vehicle electrification, energy generation from renewable sources, shared mobility and vehicle automation) to achieve four Sustainable Mobility Goals worldwide.

· **Climate & Energy.** Companies involved in the climate work offer proof that business is moving beyond talk to implement real solutions by bringing different sectors and stakeholders together to scale up solutions globally. Projects in this program area focus on implementation of low-carbon energy solutions through cross-sectoral collaboration in renewables and in electrification of heating, cooling and transport.

· **Water, food and land use.** Projects in the Food, Land & Water Program develop solutions to address key challenges of food and land use systems: food and nutrition security, smallholder livelihoods, natural resource efficiency, including water management, climate change impact and adaptation - using comprehensive approaches and new technologies. The water program accelerates business actions, so that businesses thrive as they adapt and evolve to manage water-related risks and seize new water-related business opportunities.

Multilateral Development Banks are focusing their investment portfolio to address cities needs for capital investment in low carbon and resilient infrastructure. MDBs, such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), are leading financiers for sustainable urban development projects globally. Multilateral Development Banks, in general, have their own respective sustainable urban initiatives and investments.

· The **World Bank** finances almost US$6 billion in urban development and resilience annually. Its urban development strategy focuses on three main priorities: financing the New Urban Agenda, promoting territorial development, and enhancing urban resilience to climate change and disaster risks.

· **EBRD's Green Cities program** identifies and connects cities' environmental challenges with sustainable infrastructure investments and policy measures. With over €1 billion in EBRD committed funds, the programme is operational in more than 20 cities, and has mobilized over €250 million investments to date.

· **IADB's City Laboratories** catalyzes positive urban change and promotes an environment of innovation and design thinking throughout the cities in Latin America and **IADB's Capital Market Solutions for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure** aims to drive critical investment to climate resilience infrastructure in cities in the region through a bond mechanism that pools small cities and municipalities to finance climate resilient projects, strengthens urban resilience planning and diversifies their investor base.

· **AfDB's The Urban and Municipal Development Fund (UMDF)** is a multi-donor trust fund to scale up interventions in urban development and drive sustainable growth in cities across the African continent. The UMDF is designed to improve resilience and better manage urban growth, by means of tailored technical assistance to municipalities and urban entities in the areas of urban planning and mobility, project preparation, and municipal governance and finance.

· **One of ADB**'s operational priorities is to support technical approaches and knowledge management for "blue' and "green" infrastructure development. In cities, ADB works through two main initiatives:

o **ADB's Cities Development Initiative for Asia:** A trust fund that works closely with medium-sized cities in Asia and the Pacific to address gaps in infrastructure development and financing. It uses a demand-driven approach to support infrastructure projects that emphasize poverty reduction, environmental improvement, climate change mitigation or adaptation, and good governance.

o **Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF)**: The aim of the facility is to raise and utilize development partner funds for investment co-financing in urban environmental infrastructure projects and support a wide range of technical assistance to help lay the groundwork for such projects.

But even though many programs are addressing various parts of cities challenges, cities themselves find limited opportunities to share successes, lessons learned, and scale innovative approaches on integrated planning. Moreover, many of the just mentioned programs are fragmented. As cities and national governments maneuver through obstacles, develop and implement increasingly ambitious policies and plans to meet environmental commitments, and identify and create innovative financing mechanisms, there is seldom opportunity to bring these experiences to other cities in a systematic way due to budgetary or bandwidth constraints. Sharing of lessons learned and success stories can catalyze ideas on a global scale leading to rapid and impactful change. There is real demand from governments to learn from their peers.

In this context and recognizing the centrality of cities as key climate actors, the GEF created the **Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SC-IAP)** during the GEF -6 financing cycle. The SC-IAP supports 24 cities across 11 countries through a US$140 million grant, leveraging US$ 2.4 billion in co-financing and contributing more than 100 million tons of CO2 emissions in GHG mitigation benefits. Those cities are also supported and provide content to the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) which is managed by the World Bank.

Following the success of the SC-IAP, the **Sustainable Cities Impact Program** (SCIP) will support nine countries and 24 cities for participation in the GEF-7 financing round. The incoming cohort of countries includes Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. The SCIP consists of an allocation of approximately US$147 million in GEF resources, bringing in US$ 2.1 billion in co-financing and contributing more than 120 million tons of CO2eq in GHG mitigation benefits. The Sustainable Cities Impact Program is one the three GEF-7's impact programs that were created to *help countries pursue holistic and integrated approaches for greater transformational change in key economic systems.* Cities are ideal locations for implementation of integrated approaches because of the nature of the problems they are tackling.

For the GEF -7 round of the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP), **UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has been selected as Lead Agency.** UNEP has a global mandate on environmental issues, all of which are relevant in cities and for sustainable urban development. UNEP has a dedicated cities unit, focusing on decoupling, detoxifying and decarbonizing of cities. Among other things, UNEP's cities work includes resource flows, urban metabolism and morphology as well as urban integrated systems approaches.

UNEP leads and participates in many of the Sustainable Energy for All accelerators and through them is supporting the Secretary General's summit and delivery of SDG 11 on cities. The UNEP Cities Unit also hosts the platform on the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC), as well as the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) and the District Energy for Cities Initiative and is a conduit to make other sector expertise in UNEP relevant to the local level, such as urban ecosystem-based adaptation, waste management and transport.

Harnessing the power of networks and the experience from the GEF-6 SC-IAP, the SCIP will bring together three leading global organizations working with cities supporting their ambition and actions to fulfill their climate and sustainability targets. **The three-organization consortium, also known as the 'City-Based Organizations' will work as co-executing partners of the SCIP**. Each of the CBOs brings a different and complementary set of strengths to the SCIP ranging from cutting-edge knowledge and tools, political leadership and advocacy, existing regional networks and experience in capacity building at the ground level. Each group commands in-depth city-based experience, process and content knowledge, and deep relationships with cities:

· **ICLEI** is a network that includes more than 1,750 cities, towns, and regions in 100 countries around the world that use its tools and expertise to promote sustainable development.

· **WRI** works with around 120 cities on ongoing engagements and another 200 through lighter touches through its international offices to promote innovative work on the ground through demonstration projects and scale up solutions.

· **C40 Cities** is a network of 94 of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. C40 supports cities to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful, measurable and sustainable action on climate change. Representing 700+ million citizens and one quarter of the global economy, mayors of the C40 cities are committed to delivering on the most ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement at the local level.

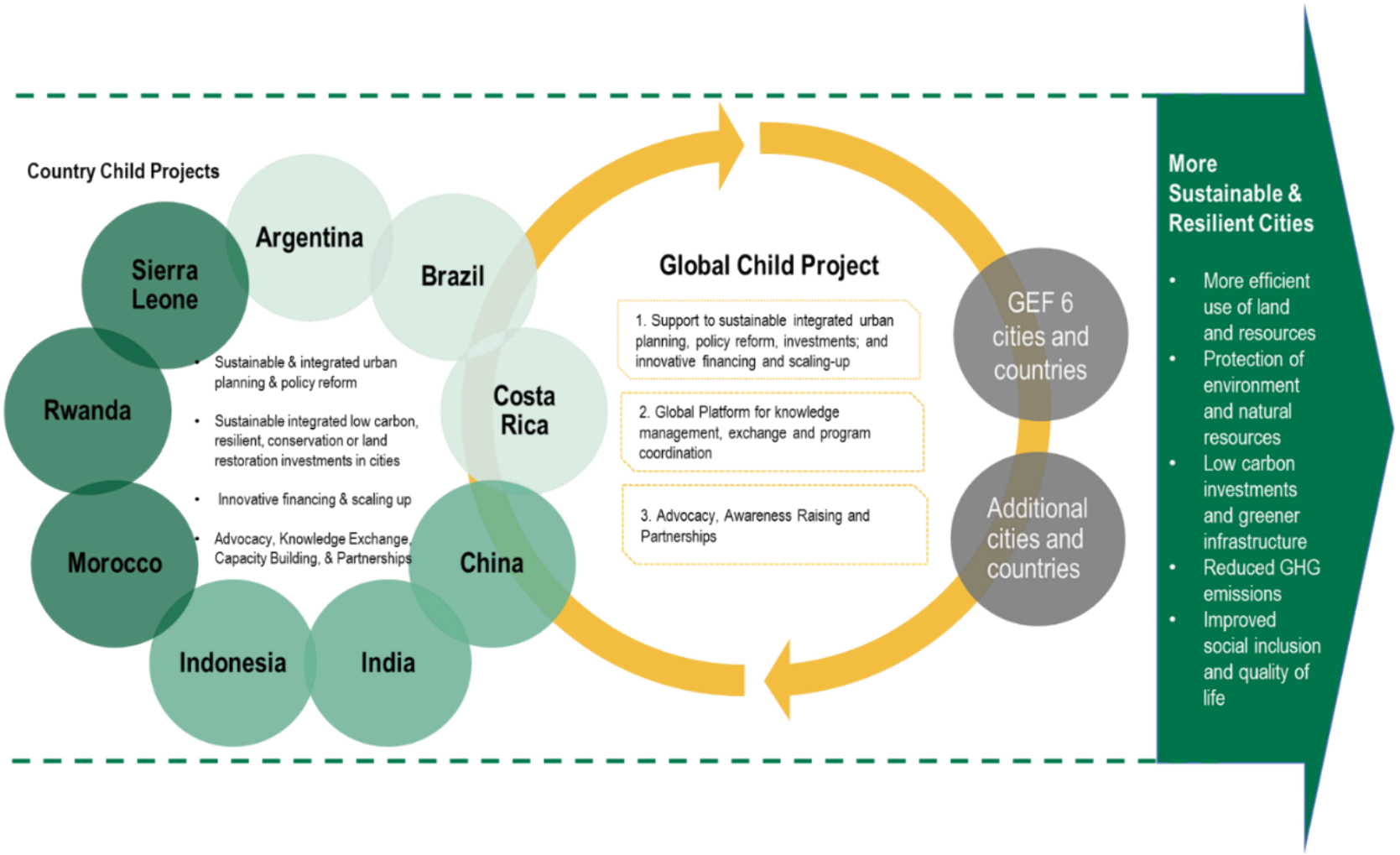
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program

The Sustainable Cities Impact Program

To respond to some of the challenges just described, and to alter the trajectory, **the GEF's Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) brings together global, national and local champions to work together towards a common vision of sustainable, inclusive, gender sensitive, and integrated development,** with the support of significant financial and technical resources.

The SCIP has a two-pronged approach, that brings together investments for more integrated sustainable cities (Child Projects), with a knowledge sharing and learning platform (the Global Platform), to build momentum, raise ambitions, secure commitments and implement integrated solutions on the ground that require new behaviors by all actors. Through these two tracks, a virtuous and reinforcing circle emerges, where capacity development informs the implementation of more innovative, inclusive, gender sensitive, sustainable and integrated projects, which in turn set an example for replication within the city, country and beyond, serving as an inspiration for others, an outlet for knowledge and further building capacity in its wake.

Chart 1: Programmatic Approach



The SCIP Global Platform brings value to the GEF's portfolio not only through its convening role but also because of its conceptual foundation, implementation strategy, and key implementing partners. It is designed to be a global convening space, connecting experts and city practitioners towards sustainable urban development. It brings together a group of high-level experts in the field within the City-based Organizations (CBOs) composed of C40, ICLEI, and WRI, as well as access to the networks of all three. Through the networks of UNEP's Cities Unit and the CBOs, the SCIP's effort is expected to go beyond the participating pilot cities. Where possible and appropriate,

trainings and workshops facilitated by the CBOs will include city representatives and practitioners that are not part of the child project cities, thus creating a broad network of local government practitioners capable of connecting local action with global environmental goals.

At the same time, the SCIP Global Platform will bring together the individual actions of Child Project cities and countries and create opportunities for cities to see and be inspired by other peer cities, advance their sustainability agenda, share stories and work through challenges, build relationships, mobilize resources, and build capacity to implement sustainable, integrated approaches at the local level. An effort is made throughout the project design to match government investment with that of private sector and to incorporate the broader efforts of multilateral development banks.

Drawing on the power of networks, **the SCIP bridges the incoming cohort of countries** (Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone) with the existing SC-IAP countries (Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Vietnam) and cities, and the broader CBOs networks, allowing for faster and wider spread adoption of ideas and information. The SCIP is solidly positioned to help cities build experiences and advocate for best practices with a growing partnership.

The Sustainable Cities Impact Program consists of an allocation of approximately US$147 million of GEF resources and brings in around US$1.7 billion in co-financing. Of the GEF's grant, US$131 million in program funds are to be directed to nine national projects.

Table 1: Summary of SCIP Projects Financing

Country	Agency	Number of cities	GEF (USD)	Co-finance (USD)
Global Project	UNEP		16,213,761	24,320,642
Argentina (Salta, Mendoza, Ushuaia, Mar del Plata & Buenos Aires)	UNEP	5	23,447,236	183,425,000

Brazil (Belém, Florianópolis, Teresina)	UNEP	3	12,552,440	120,000,000
China (Chongqing, Chengdu, Ningbo)	World Bank	3	26,909,050	396,000,000
Costa Rica (San Jose)	UNDP	1	10,317,970	92,190,309
India (Chennai, Guwahati, Pune, Surat)	UNEP + ADB	4	17,215,652	303,250,000
Indonesia (5 cities out of Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Balikpapan, Medan, Tarakan, Bitung)	World Bank	5	15,870,200	425,468,400
Morocco (Marrakesh)	UNDP	1	9,416,167	50,500,000
Rwanda (Kigali)	World Bank	1	8,072,715	41,600,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	World Bank	1	6,727,262	53,000,000
Total		**24**	**146,742,453**	**1,689,754,351**

The approach of the SCIP is conceptually founded on UNEP's research and enhanced understanding around integrated planning and management. Specifically, the approach is based on the International Resource Panel's (IRP) work on city level decoupling (City Decoupling report) and the subsequent Weight of Cities (WoC) report. Published in 2013, the City Decoupling report highlighted the strategic scale of cities and the importance of city-level infrastructure decisions to the sustainable development agenda. The WoC was followed in 2018 with concrete recommendations and proposed infrastructure investment strategies that could accelerate climate action.

With UNEP as the Lead Agency, the project has privileged access to the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) and into the global discussions on the multi-lateral environmental agreements. The work of the SCIP will be imbedded into UNEP's participation in the CBD, UNFCC, and UNCCD Conference of Parties.

Theory of Change

Recognizing the challenges and the window of opportunity that arises with urbanization, **the SCIP's objective is *to support cities in their pursuit of integrated urban planning and implementation that delivers impactful development outcomes with global environmental benefits***. It will primarily do so by:

1. strengthening governance, institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based, sustainable, inclusive, integrated planning and policy reform (Component 1);
2. undertaking sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities (Component 2);
3. initiating innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions (Component 3); and
4. influencing policy making and actions at local, regional and national levels to promote sustainable and inclusive cities (Component 4);

SCIP's unique strategy, that sets it apart from other existing programs and initiatives, comes from the combination of approaches that work simultaneously, from the bottom up (through investments in transformational, innovative projects at the local level) and top down (through influence in national policies and global discourse), utilizing partnerships with all kinds of actors to increase impact, and attempting to bring opportunities for financing to decrease local funding gaps. At the local level, it combines a series of features that provide the conditions to transform how cities undertake integrated planning, select strategic investments, and scale up approaches to become more sustainable. The features that sets the SCIP apart include:

1. Emphasis on integrated planning approaches
2. Wide-ranging suite of capacity building services
3. Multi-level government coordination
4. Access to city networks
5. Advocacy and contribution to global dialogue
6. Accelerated climate ambition at the local level

(1) Emphasis on integrated planning approaches. If cities implement integrated urban planning solutions, they can achieve higher environmental, social and economic impact and address multi-faceted problems in a more adequate way. The promotion of integrated and systemic approaches to urban planning and investment is central to the SCIP. Child Projects have incorporated integrated planning solutions in their concepts, which will be further strengthened during project preparation and by the capacity building activities provided by the Global Platform. One of the biggest challenges in sustainable urban development is not so much the design or the investment in innovative solutions. Rather, the issue is more related to the transformation of existing practices and processes to enable multi-sector collaboration to allow cities to take advantage of the co-benefits to operate as systems (transportation, land use, housing, conservation, business, etc.) influencing one another, and increase efficiencies both in terms of land and resource use, ultimately benefitting biodiversity and ecosystems and the services they provide, climate mitigation and adaptation as well as pollution and health. Integrated planning for sustainable urban development aims at facilitating and articulating political decisions and actions to transform cities and neighborhoods. Integrated planning efforts also emphasize participatory approaches, in which women, minorities and vulnerable groups are part of the dialogues and influence decisions.

THE CASE FOR INTEGRATED URBAN PLANNING

Cities are natural places for integrated solutions and offer fertile ground to integrate interdependent operations. Traditionally, urban systems have been integrated with varying degrees of effectiveness through urban governance and land use planning. The integration of human systems with natural systems provides strong environmental, social, and economic benefits. For instance, the development and management of watershed, ecosystems, forests as well as urban and peri-urban agriculture as elements of green infrastructure in and around cities, offer compounding benefits for global climate change mitigation and local urban adaptation, resilience, diminishing air and water pollution, and increasing quality of life.

Moreover, in this century, problem solving is co-created, powered by multi-level governments, multi-sector networks and individuals and entities with knowledge and capacity that cut across disciplines (New localism, 2019). Cities must prioritize work across multiple sectors (e.g., land use, housing, transport, economic development, water, waste, sanitation, public safety, education, and energy) and must align multiple strategies (e.g., planning, budget, staff skills, regulatory frameworks, civic engagement) to be able to have an enduring impact on the ground. Evidence-based and integrated urban planning provide this opportunity.

When cities utilize integrated approaches for planning, the impact of the sectoral actions is higher than the sum of the parts. A study by the International Resource Panel (IRP) shows how parallel actions in urban spatial restructuring, human-scale sustainable design, resource-efficient urban components, urban infrastructure planning for cross-sector efficiency and the promotion of sustainable behaviors, leads to improvements in well-being for all, while reducing resource consumption and GHG emissions.

According to the "Weight of Cities" by the IRP, cities can achieve some 30-55% reduction of GHG emissions, water and metal consumption and land-use compared to baseline projections, by leveraging connections and resource sharing across urban systems such as green buildings, district energy systems, bus rapid transport, and transition to renewables combined with strategic densification (IRP, 2018).

Utilizing integrated urban planning approaches provides multiple benefits to cities. It allows cities to formulate cross-sectoral goals and to develop monitoring systems for cross-cutting policy fields. They enable cities to develop strategies and projects that involve the knowledge and perspectives of different disciplines and actors from civil and private sector. They help cities with limited budgets and capacities to implement their goals more efficiently by joining capacities and funds, and by reducing trade-offs between sectors and neighboring municipalities (Eisenbeiß, 2016). Integrated sectoral approaches include multiple benefits generated by looking at the connections between sectors. Examples include low-carbon transit-oriented development; circular economy and resource flow driven planning. With the same thinking, area-based investments (integrated approaches at the neighborhood level) should use approaches to capture multiple environmental and livability benefits, such as combining green spaces with low emission zones to regulate temperature, air quality and noise for healthier living and a more sustainable environment.

(2) Wide-ranging suite of capacity building services. The SCIP Global Platform will be an open platform and aspires to become the go-to place for cutting edge knowledge on sustainable integrated planning approaches and solutions, providing a knowledge repository for to a wide range of cities. On top of that, the Platform will also respond to the capacity building needs identified in cities through assessments and dialogues with participating[3][3] cities and create specific capacity building opportunities for those cities (academies, peer exchanges, study tours, national dialogues). A preliminary analysis of the Child Projects identifies some areas of interest that cut across all projects (for example integrated urban planning, innovative finance) and others that are specific to some of them (for example, nature-based solutions, circular economy, sustainable transportation). These topics will be expanded during project development by further research into value added topics that can be impactful and relevant to a wide range of cities. The Global Platform will take advantage of existing resources/innovative approaches on urban sustainability and create new resources/knowledge products. For more details, please see the knowledge management section.

(3) Multi-level government and multi-stakeholder coordination. One central aspect for cities to be able to undertake sustainable development initiatives and investments is to have the right support and frameworks from the national government. National and city policy instruments need to be coordinated. The SCIP takes this into consideration, and combines action at the local level, through investments and technical assistance, with dialogues at the national level, to influence the agenda, and provide advice on adequate

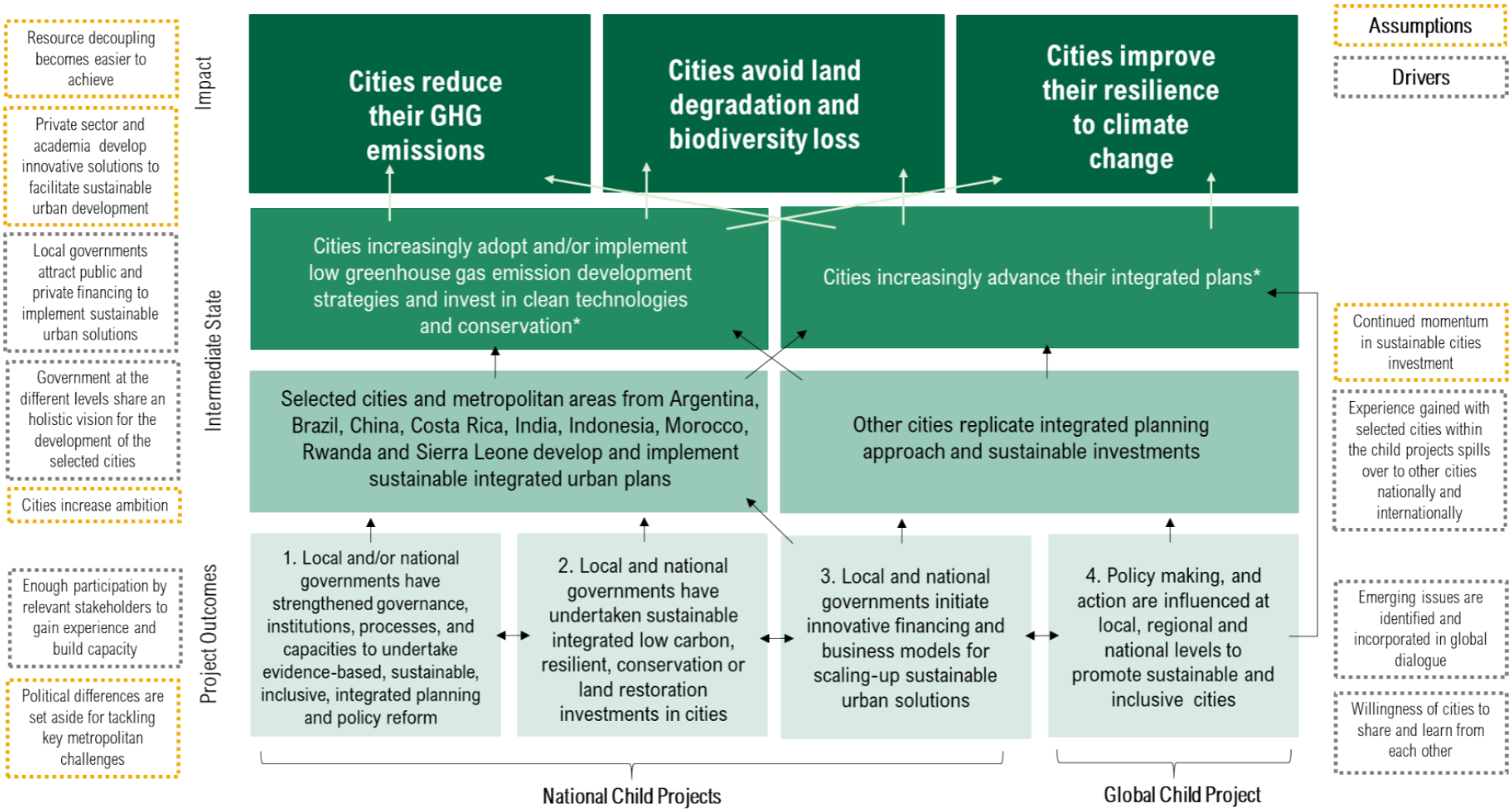
frameworks, policies and financing for sustainable cities. Using building efficiency as an example: national policies for retrofitting existing buildings, building codes and standards for new buildings are powerful instruments that can improve cities' capacity to reduce GHGs emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. At the same time, regulations and contractual obligations can also be placed on developers by municipal governments to drive even more ambitious energy standards. The SCIP aims to work on both entry points simultaneously. Besides government coordination, the SCIP will create opportunities for dialogues and coordination with the private sector, as explained in the private sector section of the document.

(4) Access to city networks. The SCIP builds its strength on the power of connecting cities to peer cities and on strategic partnerships with key actors working in the urban sustainability sphere [see stakeholders' section]. The Global Platform will identify and curate different types of technical resources and solutions that "lead sustainable cities" can provide to other cities trying to follow a similar path. The platform will rely on existing global and regional networks of cities from which to draw on experiences and provide a space for participating cities to showcase innovative approaches and share lessons learned with others. This is also an important part of the scaling up strategy for the SCIP, as innovative solutions become adopted by additional cities outside of the SCIP.

(5) Advocacy and contribution to global dialogue. A key area for the SCIP is the creation of a global space for dialogue and advocacy. Through the work on advocacy, the SCIP will engage in actions to contribute to the global discourse around sustainable cities and integrated planning. Concrete activities will include the organization of global, regional and national dialogues with ministers and thought leaders, to discuss and drive the implementation of policies, vertical integration frameworks and financing, conducive to creating sustainable cities. Further, the SCIP will engage with high level meetings including UN Secretary-General's Summits, Conferences of the Parties of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the UNEP Assembly and CBOs conferences such as ICLEI's World Congress and C40's World Mayors Summit. In addition, the SCIP will aim to participate in high-level political forums and periodic reviews of progress towards the SDGs, to elevate the role of subnational governments in the contribution to achieve the SDGs and help to forge partnerships.

(6) Accelerate climate ambition at the local level. With climate impact and climate advocacy movements on a meteoric rise, cities are at the vanguard of both mitigation and adaptation solutions. This is because many cities possess the powers and resources to reorient key sectors of the economy, particularly the energy, buildings, waste, and transportation sectors, that disproportionately drive carbon emissions. Cities also represent networks of public, private, civic leaders and institutions that are pragmatic at the core and less likely to be influenced by partisan rancor and ideological polarization. These conditions provide an opportunity for the SCIP to push local climate ambition even further at the local level.

Chart 2: Theory of Change



Program Overview by PFD Components

Implementation of the SCIP will be structured around the four Components presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Program Results Framework

Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform	Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities	Innovative financing and scaling-up	Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships
Outcome 1 Local and/or national governments have strengthened governance, institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based, sustainable, inclusive, integrated planning and policy reform	**Outcome 2** Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities	**Outcome 3** Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions	**Outcome 4** Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to promote sustainable and inclusive cities
Indicator 1 # of countries that improve enabling framing conditions to support multi-level integration and policy reform Indicator 2 # of cities with improved evidence-based sustainable, inclusive integrated plans and processes	Indicator 3 $ USD of sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration demonstrations and/or investments [including leveraged] Indicator 4 # of cities with sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investment plans or project pipelines	Indicator 5 # of cities with enhanced access to financing for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions Indicator 6 # of cities and countries that have initiated innovative financial mechanisms and/or business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions Indicator 7 $ USD leveraged through the innovative financial mechanisms and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions	Indicator 8 # of resolutions and/or commitments to advance urban sustainability and inclusiveness in high-level policy making events Indicator 9 # urban practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the training or materials from the SCIP GP (gender disaggregated) Indicator 10 # of cities that have more ambitious environmental targets for their sustainable and inclusive integrated plans Indicator 11 # of cities that have shared their good practices and lessons learned with the SCIP GP

The Global Platform runs across all four components of the program, providing a variety of opportunities for global and national dialogues on policies, knowledge curation and creation, training and capacity building, and bridging opportunities for finance at the local level. The Platform is global by nature, and knowledge will be open source. The approaches for knowledge curation, trainings, peer exchanges, capacity building and technical assistance are consistent across components, although Component 3, which focuses on finance, brings additional approaches that go beyond knowledge and capacity building.

Component 1: Sustainable and integrated urban planning and policy reform

Component 1 on the SCIP focuses on technical assistance activities and investments related to increasing capacity for **integrated urban planning at the local and national levels.** It includes changes in local and national policies and frameworks, and local processes and capacities. Participating cities will be supported by the Global Platform in order to deepen the integrated planning approaches they are undertaking.

Types of integrated urban planning and policies proposed by the **Child Projects** include:

Table 3: Summary of Integrated Approaches proposed by Child Projects

Integrated urban planning Approaches	Examples from Child Projects
Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and integrated urban planning	· Urban planning with wetland management and biodiversity considerations [Rwanda] · Flood risk maps [Rwanda] · Use of Lidar data for topographic survey [Rwanda] · Geo-referenced metropolitan digital platforms, including urban green areas and biodiversity [Brazil] · Geo-referenced digital platforms that integrate land use plans with biodiversity and ecosystem information [Argentina] · Geo-referenced conservation plans to protect endangered species and enhance ecosystem services [Argentina] · Comprehensive, integrated and digitized maps with natural and human-made assets [India] · Key planning city-level datasets (focus on solid waste management, water, etc.) [Indonesia] · Integrated land use and transport plans [Indonesia] · Spatial Development Framework (SDF) synthesis documents reflecting integrated planning approach [Indonesia] · Comprehensive indicator system [China] · Cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based policy making [China]
Improved governance and integrated planning processes	· Evidence-based sustainable integrated planning [Morocco] · Tools and training provided to integrate natural ecosystems, climate risk exposure, spatial dimensions, city services and other livable city indicators in developing master urban development plans [India] · City-level spatially-informed capital investment plans developed for select cities [Indonesia] · Integrated urban plan for Western Area, Freetown [Sierra Leone] · Enhanced mechanisms for inter-agency and stakeholder coordination [India]

Low carbon and conservation development plans and policies	· Waste management strategy [Rwanda] · Plans and policies for city-infilling and a low emission zones [Brazil] · Transit-oriented development plan [Argentina] · Neighborhood-level plan including a circular-economy approach [Argentina] · Integrated Municipal Urban Renovation Plans that consolidate spatial planning, green public spaces, green urban areas, interurban biological corridors, and sustainable mobility including an electric train [Costa Rica] · Circular economy business models for solid waste management, fecal sludge, and wastewater management and reuse [Costa Rica] · Economic development plan for Freetown [Sierra Leone]
National level policies/frameworks for multi-level coordination	· Framing conditions to support multi-level government coordination [Morocco] · National dialogue and policy for inclusive green economy and sustainable and integrated urban planning, including decarbonization [Costa Rica]

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and integrated urban planning. Maps, datasets and geospatial information are an expensive prerequisite for digital planning, however there are increasingly ways to access existing digitized dataset and to digitize new data more cheaply with new technologies such as LIDAR. It has been common practice for cities to approach digitization to address specific problems in piece-meal fashion, rather than adopt a comprehensive approach to digital planning. The SCIP will test cheaper ways to collect or digitize data with some cities. In other cases, the SCIP will support cities to adopt organization wide digital platforms for more comprehensive planning and which can be populated with data in a modular approach. Digital platforms are also important in the project to bring together different organizational units, horizontally between departments, municipalities and cities, or vertically between central, state or local government. The flexibility of digital platforms to generate a discussion around a common problem and explore a range of solutions makes it a powerful tool to bring organizational units together and for shared solutions to then be promoted by politicians. In Argentina, the Child Project will promote sustainable integrated metropolitan, or regional planning including digital planning platforms with layers for urban infrastructure, watershed management and BD-LD mainstreaming. The underlying purpose is to encourage the province and cities to work together in a country where metropolitan bodies do not exist because of the country's federal governance. In China, the Child Project will establish cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based policy making. In Rwanda, the city of Kigali will develop an integrated wetland master plan, which will bolster biodiversity and address climate change. A detailed citywide topographic survey (using LiDAR technology) will be an invaluable dataset for urban redevelopment, wetland protection, and flood management. In India, the four target cities, will develop comprehensive, spatially diverse and digitized maps for natural and human-made assets, building on the emerging Integrated Command and Control Centre operations in each city.

Improved governance and integrated planning processes. Digital data and emerging technologies are also allowing cities and countries to collect disaggregated gender/sex data and analysis to pursue gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies. There are now technologies and existing data to do this cheaply. In Brazil, UN Habitat and Colab have developed the Sustainable Cities and Communities consultation mobile application as a transparency tool for citizens to provide substantive and targeted feedback to local authorities and decision makers, and this approach is already being used in one of the SCIP cities. Feedback helps to create public policies more responsive to challenges and needs in an efficient and integrated way, from the perspective of the city inhabitants. These kinds of tools allow women to express themselves more confidently on urban planning and policy issues. Mobile applications are being used to assess citizens habits against disaggregated data by population categories when establishing a baseline and measuring the results of pilot investments.

Low-carbon and conservation development plans and policies refers to specific plans, policies and strategies, including transit-oriented development, waste management, biodiversity integrated into land use plans, low-emission zones, and circular economy. For example, in Indonesia, the child project will assist cities in the development of integrated evidence-based spatial planning for low carbon and climate-resilient development, biodiversity conservation and environment carrying capacity. A capital investment document will then be based on the integrated spatial plan, to demonstrate linkages between spatial and development planning. **On a different front, In India**, the child project will integrate natural ecosystems, climate risk, spatial planning dimensions, city services (e.g. transport corridors, water management, health care, energy, etc.) and other livable city indicators into master urban development plans.

Under Component 1, the **Global Platform** will provide cutting-edge knowledge and networking opportunities to participating cities through a variety of tools and resources, trainings and exchanges. Cities will be organized in thematic *clusters* to allow for a better interaction and collaboration of like-minded local government officials, policy makers, international experts, specialized private sector firms and international financial institutions. The cluster model will facilitate depth and specialization on relevant integrated planning approaches through learning and action cycles where activities are reinforced mutually. Clusters themes will be defined and revisit in accordance to cities needs assessments and other emerging relevant urban topics to be promoted through the SCIP. Examples of such thematic clusters are: evidence-based policy making, governance issues and integration, land use and spatial planning, innovative mobility, nature-based solutions, circular economy approaches, etc.

The Global Platform will support cities with improved evidence-based sustainable, inclusive and integrated plans and processes in a variety of ways.

The Global Platform will promote **innovation in integrated planning and management including processes, new technologies, IT solutions on digitization and data-based approaches** that will emerge from the implementation of the child projects and other sources. It will also develop **user-friendly toolkits** of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical exercises **in key integrated urban planning topics, that might include topics such as those presented in Table 3**. The content will be organized in a curated library of planning solutions to create a comprehensive set of knowledge for cities within the child projects and partners of the SCIP platform to use. The Global Platform will promote training on disaggregated data collection at a more granular population level, to better understand and meet public service needs, through evidenced based policy making. Toolkits will introduce gender-responsive participatory planning tools and methodologies to consult and engage all stakeholders in urban planning processes and ensure that women and vulnerable groups express themselves and have their voices heard and promote inclusiveness and equitability.

The Global Platform will **harness the partnership model** of the SCIP and provide **opportunities to participant cities going beyond the child project cities to learn and exchange from peer cities and with private sector** companies that have a proven track record in delivering sustainable and innovative solutions. The Global Platform will **provide a global convening space** for dialogue and a 'clearing house mechanism' on issues, resources and expert needs that will help position cities as major hubs for global environmental and development benefits.

The Global Platform will provide **thematic training opportunities and technical assistance** around strategic themes emerging from cities needs assessments and other research to identify strategic relevant and impactful topics. They will include but will not be limited to **governance, integrated planning, evidence-based and inclusive policy making, land use and spatial planning, innovative mobility, nature-based solutions, circular economy approaches**, amongst others. The Global Platform will identify, **decode and document how horizontal integration across sectors** happens, learning from both the SCIP cities, and from other cities around the world that are piloting state of the art policies, regulations and interventions for greater sustainability. Selected cities will participate in periodic and tailored on-site trainings (**City Academies**) that mix theory (e.g. toolkits) and practice (e.g. **site visits and study tours**). A detailed strategy for more targeted technical assistance support will be defined during the development phase.

The Global Platform will help countries to **improve enabling conditions to support multi-level integration, integrated planning and required policy reforms.** It will organize national dialogues to highlight the centrality of cities in the national efforts to fight climate change and promote low-carbon solutions, working to remove barriers, create incentives and policies and increase financing for urban sustainability.

The Global Platform will create a **global space for dialogue and advocacy focused on governance of urban sustainability** and will engage in actions to contribute to the global discourse around sustainable cities and integrated planning. Concrete activities will include the organization of global, regional and national dialogues with ministers and thought leaders, to discuss and drive the implementation of policies and multi-level integration frameworks and financing, conducive to creating sustainable cities, and hence supporting participating cities to be inspired to tackle these important policy changes that empower cities to be the drivers of sustainable development. Additionally, the Global Platform will also identify, document, and promote good examples from participating cities on **multi-level integration across governance hierarchies and integration of gender and minorities needs in urban development**. It will highlight these aspects in the global urban agenda and share best practices.

Component 2: Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments

Component 2 on the SCIP focuses on sustainable, integrated, low-carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration **investments at the local level**. All **Child Projects** have an integrated planning approach (covered by Component 1) but prioritize a variety of combinations of multi-sectoral investments, as summarized in the Table 4.

Table 4: Prioritized Investment Areas in Child Projects

Prioritized Areas for Investments		Country Child Projects								
		Arg	Br	Ch	CR	Ind	Indo	Mor	Rw	SL
Land /spatial interventions	Urban green space	X	X	X	X	X			X	
	Infill Development		X							
	Low emissions zones		X							
Nature-based solutions	Biodiversity/conservation/restoration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nature-based solutions			X		X	X		X	

	Urban cooling			**X**	**X**					
Integrated transportation	**Public Transport (BRT/TOD)**	**X**	**X**	**X**				**X**	**X**	
	Electric mobility	**X**	**X**		**X**			**X**		
	Non-motorized transport	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**		**X**	**X**	
Integrated water planning and use	**Ocean/ Marine**						**X**			
	Other water interventions			**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Urban metabolism	**Waste**	**X**			**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**
	Circular economy	**X**			**X**	**X**	**X**			
Climate	**Resilience**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
	Mitigation	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**

As described in Table 4, main areas of investment for the Child Projects include:

Land/spatial interventions. Sustainable land use planning aims to improve the balance of undeveloped green spaces to developed land to improve livability of cities. Urban green spaces, which can include parks, gardens and forest, have a myriad of co-benefits apart from improving the quality of life of urban residents through its recreational use. For instance, urban green spaces contribute to reducing air pollution, mitigating the urban heat island effect, mitigating flooding, improving urban wildlife habitat and sequestering carbon (LEAF, 2015). Argentina plans to use a green belt in Mendoza to stymie urban sprawl, promote non-motorized transportation and recreation use. Additionally, Mendoza will experiment with sustainable districts using planning compensation (e.g. additional building floors), to meet voluntary sustainable criteria, such as improved building energy efficiency, additional green space, pedestrian and recreation zones; and improved water run-off management. Infilling is an urban planning instrument that aims to reduce urban sprawl and city utility costs through densification of an urban core. Reducing sprawl on the periphery, protects natural areas and allows for the restoration of peri-urban areas (EPA, 2014). Brazil also plans to use policies to promote infilling through the creation of a low emission zone in Teresina. Low emission zones, an urban planning tool used to improve air quality by reducing greenhouse gases and traffic congestion, allow cities to bring together emissions targets, public transport and non-motorized transit and the build-up of green spaces. The benefits of low emission zones with a sound design that takes into consideration inclusion and gender specificities include reduced noise and air temperature, improved air quality, improved equality and women well-being. It also provides public transport a comparative advantage by limiting the use of cars. In some cases, low emission zones utilize road space for recreation and non-motorized transportation.

Nature-based solutions. The IUCN defines nature-based solutions as, **"**actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits." Nature-based solutions offer effective, and often low-cost solutions to mitigate flooding, improve water quality, sequester carbon and create recreation areas as the Child Projects in India and Argentina plan to do. All the Child Projects have a component of **biodiversity, conservation or restoration**. For example, the Child Projects in China and Costa Rica plan to conduct asset mapping of their natural resources. In both China and Costa Rica, their mapping and valuation efforts will enable cities to integrate natural assets more effectively into planning. The Child Project in Rwanda will use innovative financial solutions to manage and expand green spaces in their plan to restore wetlands and improve ecosystem services. In Indonesia, the Child Project will use innovative financing mechanisms to facilitate investments in green infrastructure. Morocco plans to promote biodiversity through the conservation of its Palm Grove and the restoration of peri-urban gardens. Costa Rica and India plan to use nature-based solutions to reduce the air temperature in their cities to attenuate the urban island effect.

Integrated transportation accounts for approximately 14% of global emissions, with 95% of the transportation sector dependent on fossil fuels (IPCC, 2014; EPA, n.d.). The GEF-7 Child Projects use three main ways to reduce car dependency and greenhouse emissions: investments in public transportation, electric mobility and non-motorized transportation. **Public transportation**, such as transit-oriented development and bus rapid transit (BRT) systems, that are accessible are useful tools for reducing urban sprawl, thereby promoting compact urban growth, and reducing a city's carbon footprint. **Transit-oriented development** encourages mixed-use density around transportation stops to encourage public transportation use, improve last-mile connectivity while promoting economic development. **Bus rapid transit systems** aim to enable a modal shift to reduce individual car use. Argentina's Child Project plans to invest in transit-oriented development through the creation of a plan in Salta. The Child Project in Brazil will invest in integrated planning and policies to facilitate transit-oriented development, redesigning public transport to support polycentric development, improve connectivity and promote multi-modal trips. In Brazil, investments will be made in transit-oriented development in parallel with their low emission zones to shift the modal share from individual car use to shared transportation. Brazil plans to use electric buses for a BRT system, promoting both shared transportation and electric transportation. Morocco aims to mobilize national and international investments for low carbon transport which includes investment in a public transportation option—a BRT system—investment in electric mobility through electrical motorcycles, and an investment in non-motorized transportation options by investing in infrastructure to increase bicycle use. **Electric mobility** is another way to reduce GHG emissions and improve air and noise pollution. Costa Rica has invested in an electric train, but through this Child Project aims to expand its sustainable mobility in corridors near the electric train. As aforementioned, Morocco plans to expand the use of electric motorcycles rather than gas-powered motorcycles. Investing in **non-motorized transportation** entails investments in infrastructure that improve walkability and/or encourages biking. Six of the nine Child Projects aim to incorporate non-motorized transportation in their investments, namely Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Morocco, and Rwanda. Rwanda's Child Project will include integrated non-motorized transport pathways and recreation components. China aims to improve the livability of neighborhoods by investing to make neighborhoods more bike-friendly, while India will invest to improve walkability and biking infrastructure to improve last-mile connectivity.

Integrated water planning and use. The Child Project interventions relate to water in different ways, some are nature-based solutions to mitigate flood risk and improve water quality while others aim to improve wastewater management using a circular economy approach to reuse wastewater as an input. Indonesia's approach aims to use Child Project funding to integrate water management and land development to protect habitats and marine life in costal cities. In terms of nature-based solutions that focus directly on water, Costa Rica aims to use reforestation of their metropolitan area of San Jose to improve urban water quality. Sierra Leone will use catchment-basin and ecosystems-based approaches to improve climate resilience, thereby reducing flood risk and more effectively managing the watershed. China's investments will go toward a strategy to enhance natural assets through nature-based solutions for climate resilience to reduce flooding and to improve the water quality through water filtering at the selected project sites. Since water scarcity is a major issue for Indian cities, the India Child Project aims to use conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems services to protect selected natural water bodies. Similar to India, Morocco has a challenge with water scarcity, and will use investments to improve resource efficiency in Marrakech including water and energy.

Urban metabolism. Urban metabolism approaches measure city inputs and outputs and determine how these can be used more inefficiently or the overall consumption reduced. The objective is for cities to better understand the flow of resources in and out of the city and to incorporate this knowledge in city planning and management. The Child Project interventions that would benefit from urban metabolism approaches vary from sustainable solid waste management to zero-waste economic activities to the creation of business models and incentives to support a circular economy. Pilots in Ushuaia, Argentina, for instance, promote zero-waste low-carbon cloud-based computing economic activities. Other child project countries – Rwanda, India, Costa Rica, Sierra Leone, and Indonesia 4 – can also benefit by integrating this approach. A nuanced, in-depth, urban metabolism analysis can reveal where resources (e.g. water) go and how they are managed. It can, therefore, be used by the city as a tool to measure service delivery to marginalized areas and when layered with other data points can be an input to an overall strategy to be more gender sensitive and inclusive.

The **Global Platform** will become a **global knowledge hub on integrated and sustainable cities solutions**, including both thematic areas coming from child projects (such as nature-base solutions or integrated transportation) and some additional key topics (for example, sustainable urban food systems,) that will be identified by doing a mapping of existing knowledge to identify gaps and new knowledge that needs to be produced. As in Component 1, the Platform will provide a combination of services for the SCIP cities, and others that will be open to other cities to attend.

In order to identify key areas and clusters of relevant knowledge, the Global Platform and Child Projects will work in coordination to conduct **needs assessment** to understand the cities sustainability efforts, capacities and main needs related to the planned investments and to design cluster trainings and capacity building opportunities that strengthen the implementation at the local level. The project team initial assessment of **key thematic areas** is listed in table 4, and also includes other areas that cut across all projects, such as climate action planning.

Toolkits (user-friendly packages of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical exercises) around key thematic areas will be produced, to be used in various kinds of trainings, and hosted in the web platform for open access. For example, a toolkit on climate action planning might compile a series of sequential modules of content, from how to build a GHG emissions inventory, and assess risk in cities, to strategic identification of investments.

Also, the Global Platform will **gather and document lessons learned by Child Projects** and amplify their impact by sharing the experiences with other cities. Case studies will be part of library of knowledge and used for trainings, and presented to interested cities in webinars.

As in Component 1, the Global Platform will provide **thematic training opportunities** around themes that will emerge from cities needs assessments and other relevant urban topics, they will include but will not be limited to **spatial interventions, nature-based solutions, integrated transportation and urban metabolism.** Trainings will be provided through a combination of peer exchange and learning opportunities from more advanced local governments, in addition to workshops, and City Academies to provide expert advice. Specific topics for support will be determined through in-depth city assessments and in coordination with Implementing Agencies and local focal points. Throughout this process of working directly with the cities, the Global Platform will identify and create clusters of similar projects to generate a variety of lessons and experiences to support replication in the future. Regional clustering offers the advantage of cities having similar legal frameworks and procurement processes to deploy actions. SCIP will also collect and share through training best practices and experiences from cities which have successfully included gender considerations in investments related to urban spaces, resources management and urban mobility. In addition, the SCIP will organize city visits and peer-to-peer exchanges to allow SCIP cities to connect and exchange with these experiences.

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Component 3: Innovative financing and scaling up

Component 3 on the SCIP focuses on scaling up innovative financing and business models for sustainable urban solutions at the local and national level. New financial instruments and partnerships are required to leverage constrained resources and bridge massive infrastructure gaps. Activities led by the Child Projects and the Global Platform will complement each other to provide city opportunities to access financing, and to create innovative financial mechanisms and business models.

Table 5: Summary of Innovative Financing approaches

	Innovative financing approaches
Child Projects	· Develop new financial instruments · Forge Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) · Build diversified green investment portfolios · Testing financial and technical feasibility of pilots/demonstrations
Global Platform	· Capacity building on finance · Matchmaking · Scale-up innovative business models · Knowledge sharing

All **Child Projects** have a finance and scaling up aspect but structure them differently as summarized in Table 6:

Table 6: Innovative financial mechanisms in Child Projects

	Country Child Projects								
	Arg	**Br**	**Ch**	**CR**	**Ind**	**Indo**	**Mor**	**Rw**	**SL**

Develop new financial instruments				**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
Forge Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**
Build diversified green investment portfolios		**X**			**X**		**X**	**X**	
Test financial and technical feasibility of pilots/ demonstrations	**X**	**X**	X	X		X	X	**X**	**X**

Develop new financial instruments. Conduct diagnostics and provide technical support to cities for developing innovative financial instruments to unlock sustainable, integrated and low carbon investments (e.g. land value capture in India). Also, piloting green and blue bonds issuance to mobilize resources from capital markets and foster credit facilities to support the transition to green urban investments in countries like Morocco and Indonesia.

Forge Public Private Sector Partnerships: Child Projects will work with private sector stakeholders through early engagement and consultations in project design, development of public-private working groups around specific themes to co-create solutions (i.e. energy efficiency, waste, natural capital, electric mobility and bike sharing schemes) and improvement of local capacity to procure sustainable and innovative urban services. This work will be done in close collaboration with business support organizations such as chambers of commerce, industry associations and corporations through corporate social responsibility programs (e.g. BYD, WIPRO, Tata) and specific contributions from public-private partnerships. Also, participation of the private sector can help to strengthen local innovation systems. Such participation will support the development of public-private solutions and new business models for urban sustainability challenges.

Build diversified green investment portfolios: Facilitate the implementation of solutions through mobilization and diversification of sources of finance for green urban development and resilience through engagement and common pooling of resources from a variety of financial institutions around key urban investments such as clean transport, nature-based resilience, tourism and waste management. Projects will aim to engage private sector branches of regional and national development banks, state and federal funding, international resources trough climate finance mechanisms, bilateral donors and philanthropic organizations that could support the establishment of large-scale operations and de-risking of investments.

Test financial and technical feasibility of pilots/demonstrations: In cities where financial or technical conditions for scale-up solutions are not yet mature enough, Child Project interventions will test innovative financing solutions and business models in order to gather evidence for potential investors and solution providers and inform policymakers on the

feasibility of cutting-edge approaches. These innovative interventions will be developed jointly by public and private sector stakeholders to guarantee early engagement of key actors if successful pilots were to scale up. Such solutions include electric public transport, compact sewage systems and filtering gardens, bike-sharing schemes, LED lighting and solar energy in municipal buildings, to name some examples.

Global Platform led approaches

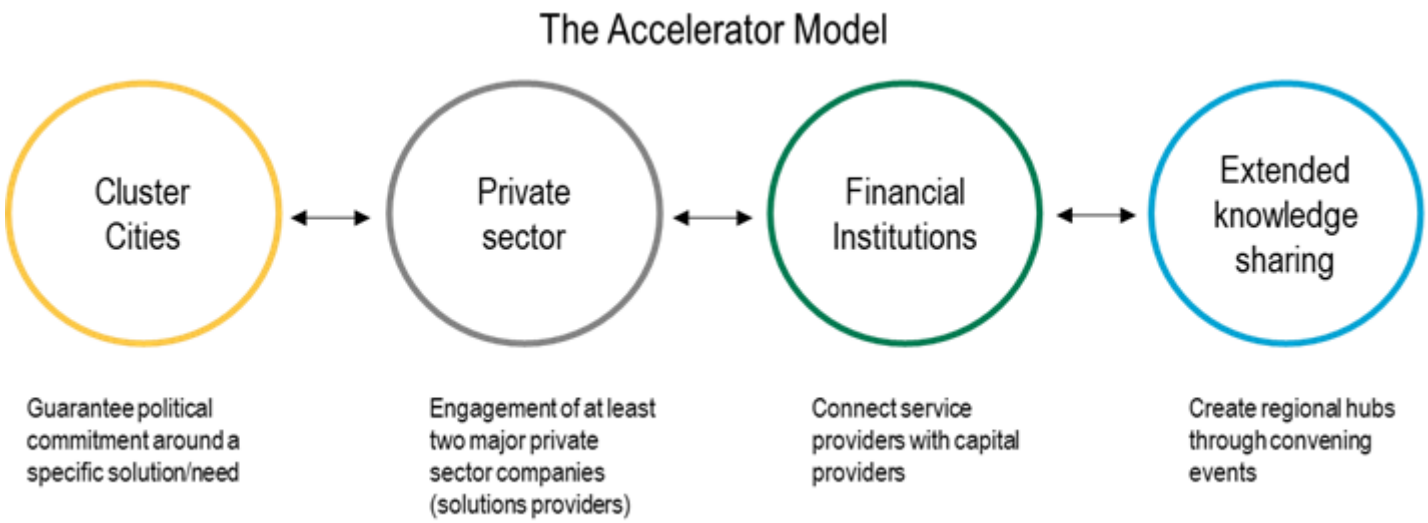
Capacity building in finance. The Global Platform will help develop the capacity of cities to understand different business models for high impact green investment projects as well as funding and financing sources that may be applicable. The Global Platform's finance capacity development subcomponent will be designed around key finance barriers and challenges cities face, including: fundamental project economics, understanding different technical solutions that may affect commercial viability, business models and institutional arrangements with private operators, policy and regulatory constraints, accessibility to funding sources, financing structures and landscape, procurement options, steps in project preparation and key pre-investment actions cities need to take to prepare the city to scale up successful sustainable projects. Engagement across different sectors (e.g. finance, transport and planning) and private sector actors including women led businesses can help cities understand the financial and investor perspective and help them shape more bankable proposals to access competitive sources of capital for scale-up. Through the Global Platform resources, SCIP cities will get access to capacity development programs such as WRI's CityFix Labs or the C40 Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative, which provides dedicated finance capacity building support along thematic areas such as renewable energy, adaptation and clean transport.

Matchmaking. Going beyond the Child Project investments summarized in Component 2, the SCIP will provide opportunities to connect other local projects with potential sources of financing. The SCIP will develop a **dedicated workstream with regional development banks** and other international financial institutions to act as a matchmaker between cities investment needs and existing cities project preparation and urban finance facilities managed by IFIs such as EBRD's Green Cities Program, ADB's Cities Development Initiative for Asia and Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF), EIB's Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY), IADB's Capital Market Solutions for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure and the WB's City Resilience Program. Matchmaker activities of the Global Platform will vary in range from convening cluster-based city clinics or roundtables for early review of projects, bringing stakeholders together, connecting capital providers with city local operators, creating a global data-base of IFI's initiatives and funding opportunities to be shared within city networks, support the development of business models and secure public commitments from financial institutions towards sustainable low carbon urban development solutions.

Furthermore, cities will be connected to initiatives that potentially can provide early support for project preparation and connect with investors, such as the ICLEI-managed Transformative Actions Program (TAP), the C40 City Finance Facility (CFF) and the Climate Finance GAP Fund or to relevant potential investors, such as the consortium of private sector partners of UNEP.

Scale-up innovative business models. The Global Platform will engage directly with private sector stakeholders or through business networks (e.g. WBCSD and UNEP's private sector advisory group) that are active, inclusive, gender sensitive and innovative in terms of integrated urban planning solutions through dedicated working groups to engage them in awareness raising, market development and business model design, and ultimately forge greater confidence in innovative integrated solutions and public-private collaboration. The Global Platform will cluster cities, private sector and financial institutions around common innovative solutions such as building efficiency, electric mobility or circular economy solutions to develop themed-base public-private partnerships accelerators working in multiple cities in parallel that share common legal and financial frameworks (e.g. accelerator on public electric buses in Latin American cities). Together with cities, businesses can innovate around new partnership models, shared incubator spaces, smaller pilot initiatives and other approaches to scale-up sustainable city projects that are truly transformative.

Chart 3: The Accelerator Model



Knowledge Sharing. As part of the activities to scale-up innovative finance and business solutions and catalyze change in additional cities, the Global Platform will document and actively disseminate public/private partnership initiatives that take place in SCIP Child Projects cities. In addition, the Global Platform will select and document successful cases where cities have access to project preparation facilities and have received support on key pre-investment actions (e.g. prefeasibility studies, market research, procurement guidance) that could serve as guidelines to other cities in similar geographic and development contexts. The Global Platform will also disseminate innovative finance mechanisms that promote gender parity.

Also, the SCIP will work in tandem with the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), a multi-level and multi-stakeholder coalition aimed at closing the investment gap for urban subnational climate projects and infrastructure. CCFLA provides a platform to convene and exchange knowledge among actors dedicated to urban development, climate action, and/or financing. CCFLA members include public and private finance institutions, governments, international organizations, NGOs, research groups, and networks that represent most of the world's largest cities. WRI, ICLEI and C40 are already part of the CCFLA.

Component 4: Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships

Component 4 of the SCIP focuses on all activities related to the Global Platform, and how the Child Projects collaborate and bring their experiences and lessons learned to other cities.

Through activities **in advocacy**, the Global Platform will engage in actions to **build a global movement around integrated urban planning approaches to build sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender-sensitive cities**. To achieve this goal, activities will include the organization of global, regional and national dialogues with ministers and thought leaders, to discuss and drive the implementation of policies, vertical integration frameworks and financing conducive to creating inclusive sustainable cities. Further, participation in high level meetings including UN Secretary-General's summits, Conferences of the Parties of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the UNEP Assembly and city network conferences as well as the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development together with the periodic review of progress towards the SDGs, will help to elevate the role of subnational governments to the sustainable development discourse and generate partnerships. A strong **communication strategy** will be developed to increase the visibility of the SCIP and make a strong player in the space. The strategy will include branding considerations, a web platform and engagement with other key partners to promote messages.

The Global Platform will also focus on activities related to **knowledge management and exchange** starting by building a library of state-of-the-art knowledge for the program. Other activities will include: the design, construction and maintenance of a website with a library of best practices, solutions and tools on key topics related to sustainable cities; the mapping of existing knowledge and creation of new knowledge where there are gaps; the development of applied knowledge ‘toolkits’ (packages of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical exercises) in key integrated planning topics such as: land use, climate action and infrastructure planning, using disaggregated data for inclusive and gender sensitive planning and investments, innovative mobility, housing and energy, natural infrastructure/resilience/biodiversity, finance, and urban metabolism. The Global Platform will ensure that all knowledge products contain inclusiveness and gender considerations and will include translations of key toolkits. The SCIP website will link to existing knowledge platforms in an effort to increase the sustainability of the website.

Additionally, the Global Platform will engage in a variety of types **of capacity building activities as described in Components 1, 2 and 3**. Utilizing content created and curated through the knowledge management activities, capacity building activities will include: city academies focused on topics prioritized by the city clusters; study tours and peer exchanges and targeted/individual technical assistance for cities with specific needs. The Global Platform will guide and support cities efforts on gender mainstreaming, including

activities to provide gender-responsive technical support (on demand) as well as supporting program level gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation. For more details on knowledge management and capacity building, please refer to knowledge management section.

Child Projects have set resources aside to engage with the Global Platform activities. Some of the ways in which they have planned to engage with the Global Platform include: creating sustainability baselines (Rwanda); setting aside resources to participate in learning events (all); creating national platforms to share and scale up approaches (such as a national network of Living Labs in Brazil; Sustainable Cities Online platform in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, China); creating outreach campaigns for urban practitioners and general public (Morocco); disseminating lessons learned through the Global Platform (Morocco, Rwanda, Argentina, Costa Rica); creating behavioral change campaigns (India); creating an award for cities as champions of sustainable development (Indonesia).

Summary of Child Projects

Argentina [UNEP]

Argentina is the second-largest country in South America and the third-largest economy of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is the most urbanized country in the region, with 92% of the population living in urban areas. Its cities are experiencing rapid urbanization and an associated urban sprawl, which is resulting in environmental degradation. The project focuses on two metropolitan areas, Mendoza and Salta, and three cities, Mar del Plata, Ushuaia and Buenos Aires. These have high demographic growth, cover the country's geographical and climatic regions and are representative of the country's small and medium-sized cities and metropolitan regions, due to size, climate or economic profile.

The key systemic environmental degradation that these areas face is rapid urbanization. This is exacerbating social inequalities and environmental threats. The main environmental threats caused by urbanization in Mendoza, Salta, Mar del Plata, Ushuaia and Buenos Aires include: i) degradation of fragile ecosystems; ii) overexploitation of threatened species; iii) water scarcity, flash flooding and soil erosion; iv) air pollution and GHG emissions. The main driver of these environmental threats is the lack of information, tools and finance to coordinate urban growth.

The project aims to foster climate-resilient urban development, mainstream biodiversity across sectors and reduce GHG emissions from urban areas through low-carbon and conservation investments and integrated urban planning. To achieve these goals, the project will support integrated metropolitan and regional planning and pilot low carbon interventions in several cities/metropolitan areas in Argentina. Interventions will include: (a) establishing digital platforms and geo-referenced plans to support integrated and evidence-based urban planning; (b) mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, ecosystem values and sustainable land use management into urban planning; (c) facilitating a transit-oriented development approach. Pilots will demonstrate the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable urban interventions related to circular economy, electric mobility, green belts, PV systems, energy efficiency, building codes, distributed wind energy generation, and cloud-based computing economic activities. The project plans to scale up the business model they plan to use for their pilot investment in electric transport as well as their investments in solar photovoltaic systems. Additionally, the child project aims to create a Sustainable Cities Online platform to support Argentinian cities undertaking integrated urban planning with biodiversity conservation and land degradation considerations. In terms of capacity building, the project aims to enhance the capacity of government officials for planning, budgeting and implementing a gender sensitive approach to integrated sustainable urban planning. Finally, the project aims to scale up lessons learned from low-carbon, conservation-oriented urban investments through IADB financing.

Brazil [UNEP]

Brazil has experienced rapid urbanization over the last 80 years, leading to significant environmental degradation related to air, water and ground contamination; greenhouse gas emissions; deforestation; and biodiversity reduction. Most of Brazil's GHG emissions come from the land-use and energy sectors, with transport contributing the most within the energy sector.

The project's geographical targets are three different, but representative, Brazilian metropolitan regions: Belém, Teresina and Florianópolis. All three are experiencing accelerated urbanization and growth of the middle-class. In Belém, fast urban growth is resulting in systemic environmental degradation of an area of rich and fragile biodiversity – the Amazon Rainforest. More than 200,000 people now commute to the city center each day. At the same time, new urban migrants seek affordable lodgings in the region's periphery, increasing urban sprawl and deforestation of the Amazon. Biodiversity and the quality of fresh water systems are also under threat. In Florianópolis, fast urban growth is resulting in systemic environmental degradation of an area of rich biodiversity – the Atlantic Forest, of which an estimated 7% remains. The traffic routes to and from Florianópolis are saturated, resulting in heavy congestion and air pollution. In addition to being situated in one of Brazil's poorest and hottest regions, with temperatures regularly above 40°C, Teresina is experiencing significant urban sprawl. The road transport system is saturated and the use of public transportation has declined. In all the Brazilian cities, urban sprawl and traffic congestion are drivers

In order to address these challenges in Belém, Florianópolis, and Teresina, this project aims to demonstrate how Brazilian metropolitan regions can reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and achieve economic, social and environmental co-benefits using an integrated urban planning approach. Interventions will include strengthening urban governance arrangements and establishing digital platforms with georeferenced plans. The project will support the metropolitan regions in creating digital planning platforms and integrated urban plans to address these coordination challenges. Through the planning platforms, municipalities will visualize the urban problems that go beyond municipal boundaries and identify the impact of implemented solutions. Pilots, funded through this project, will demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of sustainable urban interventions for replication and scale-up. These will be consistent with the integrated urban plans and will promote low-emission zones, transit-oriented development, biodiversity conservation and the recovery of urban green areas. The Brazil project aims to initiate innovative financing solutions and business models for scaling up sustainable urban development in Brazilian metropolitan regions. Financial mechanisms for payment of environmental services in urban green areas will also be tested. The Brazil project plans to scale up through business models created through the urban living labs. Additionally, the project will include gender-sensitive training and capacity building for stakeholders.

Brazil, a participant of the GEF-6 SC-IAP, has projects in Recife and Brasilia. The GEF-6 Brazil project has also worked to expand a national knowledge platform (Sustainable Cities Program) to build institutional capacity of over 300 Brazilian cities; this will serve as a link between the GEF-6 cities and GEF-7 cities. It will be further strengthened during GEF-7 to capture experiences, good practices and lessons learned for sharing with other Brazilian cities. The project will directly leverage and build upon the experiences, good practices, lessons learned and outputs of the GEF-6 Brazil sustainable cities project

China [World Bank]

China’s impressive economic growth has been accompanied by rapid urbanization. The country’s urbanization rate has tripled in forty years, increasing from 17.9% in 1978 up to 59.58% in 2018. By 2030, the country expects to become 70% urban with over 1 billion people living in cities. China’s sheer size and the rapid urbanization process have brought systematic urban challenges with global implications: inefficient use of resources to drive GDP growth, urban pollution and high carbon emissions, and biodiversity loss. The three project cities, Chongqing, Chengdu and Ningbo, were carefully selected to represent a range of city population sizes, development stages, socio-economic and geographic conditions.

The project is designed to help the local governments identify integrated solutions and demonstrate that the urban development that mitigate climate change and avoid biodiversity loss can create opportunities for cities to deliver growth that is green, low carbon and competitive; and to build societies that are resilient and livable. The objectives of the project are to support selected cities in developing and implementing green urban strategy by integrating climate change, urban biodiversity, urban natural resource management into the planning and investment process, and to promote global knowledge exchanges on green urban development. Specific interventions include establishing a natural capital accounting system to assess the value of ecosystem services, developing an urban biodiversity strategy and index, using nature-based solutions to support green infrastructure to filter water and prevent urban flooding, creating city-cluster level green strategy to support integrated solutions to low carbon, resilient development and conservation of natural assets, and piloting net zero emissions in select project sites and communities and promoting low carbon living and, including an integrated approach to urban "cooling".

In Chongqing, Chengdu and Ningbo, the Child Project aims to improve urban management by refining and implementing a comprehensive indicator system in select cities to facilitate the implementation of the cities' 14th Five-Year Plans (2021-2025) and through the creation of cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based policy making. This project aims to improve livability of communities and promoting low carbon living and urban "cooling". The proposed project activities aim to support the objectives of the national and municipal governments in making a transition from pursuing high GDP growth to "high quality, efficient and green growth." The project will promote knowledge exchange through the creation of the China Urban Knowledge Platform; this will serve as a major learning and knowledge sharing platform to: conduct regular trainings on good urban practices, including topics that support the implementation of this project; and promote exchanges among Chinese cities as well as with cities around the world.

China's involvement in the GEF-6 SC-IAP has primarily focused on TOD projects and integrated planning. The participating cities include Beijing, Guiyang, Nanchang, Ningbo, Shenzhen, Shijiazhuang, and Tianjin. Ningbo, a GEF-7 city, also participated in GEF-6. Additionally, the GEF-6 project includes a national platform that has included a Chinese TOD toolkit meant to assist the GEF-6 Chinese cities with the planning and implementation of TOD strategies. China plans to scale their GEF-7 project using the China Urban Knowledge Platform (CUKP), to facilitate knowledge sharing amongst China, including GEF-6 cities, and at the global level.

Costa Rica [UNDP]

Costa Rica has gone from being a predominantly rural to an urban society. The country's success in promoting natural forest and biodiversity is in direct contrast to the rapid urban expansion, which has seen inadequate planning negatively impacting residents' quality of life and the environment. Urban areas now constitute the second-most significant

threat to Costa Rica's natural capital, as forests and agroecological areas are eliminated to make way for urban development. Costa Rica has a total population of 5,003,401, 78% of which is urban. The capital city of San José is the largest city of Costa Rica and is part of the Greater Metropolitan Area (referred to as GAM), which also includes the cities of Alajuela, Cartago, and Heredia.

The GAM faces multiple environmental challenges: loss of habitat (forest ecosystems, and wetlands) and agro-landscapes due to uncontrolled urban growth, contamination by urban wastewater and improper disposal of solid waste, and sedimentation, erosion, and chemical contamination. The drivers of environmental degradation in the GAM are facilitated by the following: i) unsound and ineffective urban planning; ii) limited capacities to enforce environmental impact assessments of economic activity; iii) insufficient enforcement of environmental law compliance in urban areas; iv) poor solid waste and wastewater management; and v) limited alternatives to fossil fuel transformation options.

The project strategy, that aims to have a nationwide impact, will be implemented to allow Costa Rica to achieve decarbonization in the GAM through fiscal and policy reform and sustainable integrated urban planning. This will be achieved by developing policy, economic, and institutional structural reforms that will allow mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and the adoption of low-carbon alternative pathways, including the implementation of inclusive financial mechanisms that will support the transition to an urban green economy and fund the national decarbonization plan, as well as the creation of new green jobs with gender equality. Structural environment and finance policy reforms will be tested in the GAM where the greening of the transportation, urban renovation, and improvements in solid waste and wastewater management will be conducive to delivering GEBs.

The project aims to formulate a knowledge management strategy that will systematize and disseminate best practices and lessons learned, allowing for replication and scaling-up in Costa Rica and internationally through the participation in the Global Platform. Local governments in the GAM and the national government will initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions, and the financial gap for the National Decarbonization Plan will be reduced.

India [UNEP + ADB]

India's urban population will grow from 410 million in 2014 to 814 million by 2050. Thirty one percent of the population lives in urban areas (2011) and by 2025, 46% will live in cities of more than one million people. By 2030, the number of cities with a population greater than 1 million will grow from 42% to 68%. Large urban centers with population

above 100,000 contribute to 59.7% of the GHG emissions mainly from land-use and energy sectors, with transport contributing the most emissions within the energy sector. Additionally, the transport sector contributes to severe air pollution. Over one hundred cities have air quality indices above acceptable levels. Not only is air quality a concern, but water security will be a major challenge for the future. Twenty-one cities will run out of ground water by 2020. These challenges are exacerbated by weak governance systems in cities. Rapid urban growth, population pressures and land conversion, drive significant environmental degradation – contributing to air, water and soil pollution, GHG emissions, biodiversity losses, climate risk exposure etc. Waste management is another major challenge in Indian cities. Geographical targets are representative: Chennai, Guwahati, Pune, and Surat – and are experiencing accelerated urbanization and growth of the middle-class.

Activities will focus on: i) Enhancing mechanisms for inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination for cities, both horizontal (across city or state departments and special purpose vehicles) and vertical (local, city, state and central), ii) Preparing / improving comprehensive, spatially diverse and digitized maps for natural and human-made assets, building on the emerging Integrated Command and Control center operations in each city, iii) Integrating natural ecosystems, climate risk, spatial planning dimensions, city services (e.g. transport corridors, water management, health care, energy, etc.) and other livable city indicators into master urban development plans. The integrated plan will identify related investments for optimal infrastructure development integrating resource efficiency, nature based and low carbon solutions for enhancing livability of an identified neighborhood. This will include ´last mile´ connectivity through green non-motorized transport (NMT) infrastructure, optimization of land use, integrating low carbon energy infrastructure with waste management and other services (e.g. Surat).

Implementing smart water management, resource efficiency and circular economy for industrial development zones (e.g. Guwahati and Pune). The activity will support investment in smart design of industrial zones infrastructure to increase their sustainability and reduce the impacts on resources use and contribution to global/local environmental challenges (GHG emissions, air pollution, water use, waste related contamination of land and water bodies) from industrial operations. This would address water and waste management, transport and energy efficiency concerns. Work will aim to leverage additional co-financing and investments.

Rehabilitation / restoration / protection of biodiversity and ecosystems services in selected natural water bodies, particularly strategic wetland areas around Chennai (and Guwahati if possible) This would address water demand and supply management, biodiversity and ecosystems services (filtration, recreation⁄ cultural, provisioning, etc), waste management, livelihoods and climate resilience concerns (i.e. promoting ”sponge cities” approach to flood mitigation).

The project in India aims to scale up smart, sustainable, nature-based urban infrastructure and other investment opportunities in other Indian cities such as Agra, Dibrugarh, Coimbatore, and Imphal. Identification and due diligence to support replication and scaling of green urban infrastructure and other investment opportunities within the four core

cities as well as other target cities (e.g. Agra, Dibrugarh, Coimbatore, Imphal). To maximize efficiency, the project will also scale from global to national, as the India knowledge platform will draw on the materials of the SCIP, providing local stakeholders with opportunities to learn from experiences both nationally and internationally.

India participated in the GEF-6 SC-IAP with the involvement of five cities: Vijayawada, Mysore, Guntur, Jaipur and Bhopal. All projects in India were related to waste management, specifically using the following strategies: waste-to-energy and compost plants and sewage treatment plants for electricity-generating methane capture. In an effort to promote the sustainability of the project and reach a broader audience, the GEF-6 India project included an Indian Platform for Sustainable Cities which serves to link the national GEF-6-funded projects and the Global Platform.

Indonesia [World Bank]

More than half of Indonesia's population, the world's fourth largest, lives in urban areas. Currently at 52%, Indonesia's urbanization rate is expected to reach 70% by 2030. The archipelago's immense biodiversity, urban sprawl, shortcomings in planning, and resultant environmental degradation have substantial implications for millions of Indonesians and their quality of life.

The listed potential project cities (under discussion: DKI Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Balikpapan, Medan, Tarakan, Bitung, of which 5 will be selected) have a combined coastal and riparian land area of over 64,000 hectares in one of the World's most biodiverse regions, much of which is severely polluted by waste. These cities border high-conservation value forests home to thousands of species. Through this project, cities have potential to incorporate biodiversity and climate mitigation priorities in their planning and investment cycles, but also to leverage influence on local industry, commerce, and citizens to create more sustainable urban environments. These aspects are particularly important as project cities have significant land and water biodiversity.

Urbanization-related environmental sustainability remains a challenge in Indonesia. The Child Project aims to deliver GEBs through an integrated approach for systemic change by linking spatial planning and urban design to sustainable urban development and investment facilitation. Key areas highlighted in the Child Project to advance this agenda are: a) suite of integrated evidence-based city spatial plans to promote climate-resilient development and mainstream biodiversity and environmental carrying capacity aspects, realized by development control of urban space closely linked with environmental management (including, broad environment zoning to define land suitable for development, input

studies to identify the carrying capacity of a city while staying away from anti-migration paradigms, situating cities within a territorial development perspective) b) spatially-informed climate-resilient capital investment plans which allow linking spatial planning to development planning, c) pilots on addressing biodiversity challenges in coastal and riverine landscape including management of solid waste, riparian and marine plastic debris through circular economy approach, coastal and riparian sustainable ecosystem management and improving urban green space d) pilots of targeted interventions to promote low carbon urban development including energy efficiency activities and transport interventions e) diagnostic on innovative financing mechanisms for promoting and facilitate investment in green infrastructure, and f) building capacity of local governments in institutional and policy making to promote implementation of biodiversity and low carbon activities.

The Indonesia project aims to leverage the World Bank's technical assistance loan, the National Urban Development Project (NUDP) platform, through which the Government of Indonesia intends to scale-up local government capacity-building interventions beyond the project as a national program. The project also plans to engage integrated evidence-based spatial planning to promote low carbon climate-resilient development and mainstreaming biodiversity aspects, integrating solutions at scale with robust development control mechanisms.

Morocco [UNDP]

In Morocco, the urbanization rate reached 62% in 2017 and projections predict continued urbanization to reach 73% by 2050. The city has become central for the economic and social development of the country: it is the engine of the country's economic growth, with 80% of productive activity (industry and services) and offers 75% of job opportunities. On the other hand, such sustained socioeconomic development generates various urban challenges. The main systemic urban challenges that the country is facing include: low articulation of urban planning, a housing deficit, deficiency in proper waste management, unsustainable urban transit, deficits in land "ready for urbanization," and limited financial standing and flexibility.

The City of Marrakech spread over an area of 230 km² is characterized by significant urban and demographic growth. The city has undergone a significant urban growth as the built area has expanded from 2,000 ha in 1970 to 4,500 ha in 1990 and reached 15,000 ha in 2010. The city is facing various environmental challenges, mainly in terms of biodiversity loss, land degradation, air pollution, water scarcity, among others. In terms of biodiversity, the city is known for its diversity associated with its geographical position at the foothills of the Atlas Mountains and its semi-arid climate. Green areas that once occupied two-thirds of Marrakech, recognized in the past as "the city of a thousand gardens" have now dwindled as a result of urbanization.

Based on all available national policies and prospective urban planning documents (e.g., master waste management plan, climate change plan, urban mobility plan, urban development master plan, subregion prospective development plan, etc.), the city will be advised and assisted with establishing a clear and coordinated vision of its sustainable development by using sophisticated instruments, among others planning and financing tools developed by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC). The project in Morocco will support the scaling up of planned and initiated activities to deliver biodiversity conservation, land restoration, GHG reductions, climate resilience, living environment improvement of a large segment of beneficiaries (inhabitants, national and international tourists), reduction of social inclusion amongst other GEBs. The capacities of stakeholders from all levels (local, subnational and national) will be strengthened to ensure evidence-based sustainable integrated planning of key services and assets. An outreach and awareness program will target the engagement of other stakeholders in the implementation of the agenda on the ground (e.g., city employees, civil society, citizens, tourism sector, academia, etc.).

Rwanda [World Bank]

Rwanda is the most densely populated country on the African continent. Renowned as the land of a thousand hills, its steep slopes limit the land available for development. Despite this, with an annual national population growth rate of around 2.5 %1, its urban population has grown from 1.49 million to 3.46 million between 2002 and 2015. Rapid urbanization has brought, and will continue to pose, environmental challenges. Infrastructure and services have failed to keep pace. Cities are producing greater volumes of solid waste, and creating more pollution, while natural habitats have been lost. Many settlements are unplanned, with houses built in high-risk zones using poor quality materials, and with limited access to services. Continued unsustainable urbanization could make Rwanda’s economy more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and susceptible to accelerated environmental degradation. Rapid urbanization will drive a projected increase in greenhouse gas emissions (particularly from rising energy demand) if the current pattern of urban development is not set on a trajectory of low-carbon development. Acknowledging that cities are integrated systems, and that environmental processes are deeply interconnected, the City of Kigali has been selected, by the national government, to spearhead a national effort to create an integrated model for urban growth. The country’s major investment plans also embed a commitment to multi-sectoral, integrated solutions.

This project will support the development of an integrated wetland master plan to safeguard carbon stocks and increase carbon sequestration, with the detailed design of interventions, which will bolster biodiversity. Moreover, it will address climate change resilience through flood risk management infrastructure investments incorporating green and grey infrastructure. This component will support a detailed city-wide topographic survey (using LiDAR technology), which will be an invaluable dataset for urban

redevelopment, wetland protection, and flood management. An integrated solid waste management strategy will be developed, based on a detailed analysis of technical, environmental, legal and financial concerns. The project also addresses inclusive and resilient infrastructure delivery through physical investments. These are focused on (1) urban upgrading in priority unplanned settlements, with a focus on access streets, footpaths, drains, and improved sanitation and low-carbon approaches will be adopted, including energy-efficient lighting, and low-carbon materials (e.g low impact development for urban drainage) (financed through IDA); (2) the rehabilitation and restoration of a priority wetland, and the creation of green space and recreational facilities, and (3) wetland health monitoring, which will address biodiversity and water quality. Urban upgrading will emphasize the use of low-carbon and nature-based solutions, such as the planting of trees, and Sustainable Drainage systems such as swales, filter strips and ponds (the latter two are GEF financed). Investments in the wetland will support biodiversity through the creation of parks and the re-introduction of vegetation and sustainable management of the wetland through erosion control, bank protection and creation of buffer zones will reduce land degradation.

Rwanda's increasingly visible and influential leadership role in Africa and amongst LDCs will ensure the experiences and lessons from this project are shared globally to enhance the likelihood of replication and scaling up. The platforms and networks, of which Kigali is a member, will enable Rwanda to scale-up engagement from its secondary cities and national scale, to regional and global scales.

Sierra Leone [World Bank]

Sierra Leone’s urban population has been rapidly growing in the last five decades, with over 40 percent of the population now living in urban areas. Population growth through internal economic migration and rapid urbanization during periods of civil war has put immense pressure on the Western Area Peninsula around Freetown. The sheer number of people living in the city, particularly slums, all of them using diesel transport, presents a major challenge to sustainable urban development. Freetown dominates the urban landscape; it hosts 15% of the population in only 0.02% of the total area of the country but makes up 30% of national GDP. Uncontrolled urban expansion and the lack of affordable housing has also led to an inefficient allocation of land within the city, characterized by the proliferation of slums near the city center; currently 36 percent of settlements in the capital are informal slums. Moreover, access to public services in Freetown is very limited and coverage is systematically below Sub-Saharan standards in urban areas.

Generally, the project will focus on Freetown in the development of integrated planning to mitigate land degradation and promote low carbon and climate-resilient development while ensuring biodiversity and natural resources. Specifically, it aims to (i) improve urban management in select cities using integrated urban plans, (ii) increase access to

services and resilient infrastructure in Greater Freetown, and (iii) enhance local and national capacity for emergency preparedness and response. To improve urban management, the project seeks to strengthen institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning. In order to improve service delivery in Greater Freetown, the project will provide integrated solutions for data collection and management for resilient urban planning and disaster risk management in Freetown. One example of this strategy includes establishing a disaster resilience data lab. The project will also focus investments to contribute to disaster risk reduction and prevention as well as having positive social and economic impacts at the local levels including in low-income communities. Specifically, GEF resources will be targeted to promote catchment-basin and ecosystems-based approaches for integrated flood risk reduction and watershed management, with an emphasis on forest protection and regeneration in order to strengthen flood, landslide and coastal resilience, and environmental protection. As part of service delivery, the project will finance the construction of a new sanitary landfill that will service the residents of Freetown and its neighboring Western Area Rural district. GEF project adds innovative natural capital conservation components as well as overall integrated planning elements to an urban resilience project which is centered primarily around the Transform Freetown Strategy. Specific tools such as a Waste Information System (WIS) will be developed and implement as part of the subcomponent to further enhance planning and management of solid waste services in Freetown and Western Area Rural District. The Child Project forms part of the integrated and mutually supportive overall strategy under the Transform Freetown program and national policy.

Freetown will scale up these discussions and information sharing to a global level. A framework will also be considered in the refinement of results monitoring targets and indicators as well as the mobilization of scaled-up financing

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

Integrated urban planning for sustainability lies at the core of the design of the SCIP. The two tracks of the Impact Program (IP) reinforce the notion that through a more holistic, systems-based approach, cities can tackle the challenges and harness the opportunities of urban development while achieving multiple global environmental environments. Therefore, the combination of the country Child Projects investments in selected cities and the Global Platform deliverables will be aligned with the following GEF Impact Program strategy for sustainable cities and for the other focal areas:

Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP). Achieve multiple global environmental benefits from decarbonization, improving biodiversity conservation and reducing land degradation by a) promoting innovative business models for integrated solutions and investments at city-level, and b) strengthening the Global Platform for knowledge exchange and learning by cities on integrated urban sustainability planning and investments.

Climate Change Mitigation: CCM-2-5: Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts for sustainable cities impact program. All nine Child Projects are poised to deliver GHG benefits which reflects the huge potential cities have to accelerate the delivery of climate action in alignment with the Paris Agreement targets.

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Biodiversity: BD-1-1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors. Through integrated urban planning approaches all nine Child Projects aim to mainstream biodiversity in priority sectors. Costa Rica and China have indicated that they plan to use GEF funds to further develop biodiversity policies and institutional frameworks.

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Land Degradation: LD-1-4: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape. As cities grow in population and in extension, Child Projects such as Argentina, Morocco, Rwanda and Sierra Leone have identified potential synergies to improve land management practices in urban and peri-urban areas in order to protect, conserve and restore areas that provide ecosystem services and increase resilience to urban agglomerations.

In addition, the SCIP is aligned with the **Agenda 2030 vision** to consider the social, environment and economic dimensions integrated and indivisible. This is even more evident in urban spaces where concentration of human populations presents both higher challenges and opportunities. In particular, the SCIP is aligned with the **SDG 11** to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Furthermore, the SCIP draws on the principles of the **New Urban Agenda** that highlight that the way cities are planned, financed, developed and governed will help to end poverty and hunger, reduce inequalities, promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, improve human health and wellbeing, foster resilience, and protect the environment.

5) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Countries and cities are planning and investing in urban infrastructure without necessarily connecting sectoral and geographic opportunities or capturing potential global environmental benefits. This GEF program aims to promote global environmental benefits through integrated urban planning and investments through:

- Area based approaches for retrofitting or regeneration or greenfield development with a clear objective of achieving environmental benefits;
- Cross-sectoral and integrated solutions spanning across the city or sectors that lead to environmental benefits;
- Sectoral approaches that links to other sectoral aspects of city development;

Done correctly integrated urban planning and investment can reduce costs for cities while also capturing global and local environmental benefits. This project is therefore considered to be a barrier removal project to create examples, build experiences and accumulate capacity in these areas. The benefits of having a program, over individual projects, allows the SCIP: (i) to create more cost effective training and capacity building programs in integrated planning and investments for the partner countries and cities; (ii) to collect a critical body of experiences, lessons and best practices; (iii) to use this body of knowledge to be a credible advocate for integrated planning and investment to expand the program partnership; (iv) to grow support, involvement and experience with these integrated approaches beyond the immediate project partners through an expansion of this partnership.

Component 1 - Sustainable and integrated urban planning and policy reform (GEF US$28,416,420; Co-financing US$133,964,573)

Countries and cities have identified areas where integrated planning fits into their priorities and urban context and will test a new form of integrated planning. The baseline cost of this work will be the regular planning efforts of cities, while the GEF will finance the additional and incremental costs to test the integrated approach. Countries and cities have identified either, emissions reductions; resilience; biodiversity conservation or sustainable land uses as global benefits they expect to see from these integrated planning approaches.

Component 2 - Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments in cities (GEF US$ 70,962,842 ; Co-financing US$1,296,216,173)

Planning by itself does not result in global environmental benefits; cities must implement or invest in these plans to realize global or local benefits. In the case of this program, most investments, demonstrations and pilots will be carried out in parallel, not sequentially to Component 1. The aim with the investments will be to create experiences and examples of integrated investments to assess their costs and benefits and feed-back these experiences to planners on the values of integration. All investments are supported by

large sources of co-financing, while the rational incremental cost of country and city project investments vary. In some cases, the increment will help redirect or redesign investments in integrated ways and secure global environmental benefits. Some projects aim to use GEF incremental costs to underwrite the risks of taking a new approach; while others aim to use incremental costs to finance additional costs of piloting an integrated investment.

Component 3 - Innovative financing and scaling-up (GEF US$21,859,069 ; Co-financing US$172,926,173)

The innovative financing Component 3 aims to support replication and scale-up of integrated plans and investments. This does not necessarily suggest that integrated plans or investments are more costly, it is a recognition that municipal finance is scarce and, in a context where US$ 90 trillion are needed over the next 15 years for low carbon investments alone, significant additional financing will be required to secure global environmental benefits. The project uses different business models to mobilize affordable financing for integrated planning and investment. Seen this way, the approach will remove barriers by building city experiences and lessons in these business models and to advocate emerging best practices for other cities to benefit from.

Component 4 - Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships (GEF US$18,555,119; Co-financing US$54,674,291)

The aim of Component 4 is to build up experiences with integrated approaches, and expand the number of new countries, cities and other partners who commit to take up emerging best practices. Much of this component is therefore incremental since it focuses on promoting integrated planning and investments to new partners (who will have their own baseline financing) for additional global environmental benefits.

Co-financing sources:

<u>Argentina</u>

- National urban programs of the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing to promote urban renovation and housing development
- National Distributed Renewable Energy Generation Fund of the Secretary of Energy to encourage solar PV installations among the country

- Loan from the Green Climate Fund project for the implementation of risk mitigation measures for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments
- Mendoza provincial and local investments on land use conservation and earnings from auction of hectares in the “Sustainable District”, including IADB projects on waste management
- Salta provincial and local investments on sustainable and conservation tourism, waste management, zero-emissions transport and transit-oriented development
- Mar del Plata local investments on LED public lightening, waste management and transport.
- Ushuaia local investments on urban renovation projects and urban planning measures

Brazil

- Resources from the Ecosystems of Funds, financed from fees related to environmental licensing in the state of Pará
- Belém local and international investments on primary and secondary treatment of sewage, including by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Banco do Brasil and the Caixa Económic Federal
- Teresina local and international investments, state programs and CAF projects on renewable energy, rehabilitation of urban parks, LED public lighting, and bike and pedestrian lanes
- Florianópolis local and international investments on transport, including the development of a bus-rapid transport system, electric buses and the renovation and revitalization of the main bus terminal
- Loans from the Brazilian Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) for supporting the development of sustainable and innovative cities in Brazil
- Contributions from public-private partnerships with BYD and other private sector partners for electric mobility and bike sharing schemes

China

- World Bank lending on sustainable urbanization project in Ningbo
- ADB’s Chongqing Longxi River Basin integrated flood and eenvironmental risk project and other related project in supporting green buildings
- Chengdu Environmental Group’s investment in Tuojiang river project

- Public financing from government of China and its relevant agencies in the areas directly related to the project

Costa Rica

- Government cost-sharing agreement between UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) for the reform of the Technical Environmental Agency of the Ministry (SETENA). This will inlcude the development of a new digital platform and policy reform
- UNDP-BIOFIN resources froim the German Government funding to generate financial instruments to cover the biodiversity deficit
- AyA investment with Japan Cooperation Agency loan for improving water sanitation facilities in the Great Metropolitan Area (GAM)
- Municipality of San Jose, Federation of Municipalities of Heredia, and Municipality of Curridabat resources related to the consolidation of urban biological corridors that will match project outcomes
- Cuestamoras Partners joint investments related to forest cover growth and connectivity starting in Central Heredia District
- UNDP-NDC for the development of a climate change metric system
- INCOFER investments planned to develop an electric train with key investments related to greenways and riverside investments and restoration activities

India

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan from the ADB Country Partnership Strategy and Country Operations Business Plan for India
- Public investments from the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs aligned with the project interventions

Indonesia

- Regional Infrastructure Development Fund
- National Urban Water Supply Project
- National Urban Development Program

- IBRD funding, GOI counterpart funding, and funding from other MDBs such as AIIB
- Specific geographical overlap with GEF cities will be identified during project preparation and the ratio of co-financing will be determined for respective projects

Morocco

- In kind resources from several ministries involved in the project
- Grant for the development of the Urban Master Plan
- Equity investments form All On private sector company
- Loans from donors

Rwanda

- IDA (World Bank) Rwanda Urban Development Project directed towards the City of Kigali
- Nordic Development Fund (NDF)

Sierra Leone

- A World Bank IDA Grant from the project “Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSL_P)”
- IDA grant support to capacity building for resilient urban planning in other urban centers around the country, as well as support to strengthen disaster risk management capabilities at national and sub-national levels

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The program will improve management over 1 million hectares for conservation and land restoration. All child projects have global environmental benefits (GEB) for the biodiversity focal area and four countries (Argentina, Morocco, Rwanda and Sierra Leone) have also GEBs for the land degradation focal area.

Table 7: Areas under improved management

Child Projects	**Core Indicators 1 to 5 - Areas under improved management (ha)**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total**
	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	**Total area under improved management (Hectares)**
Argentina	867,000	-	160	5,880	-	**873,040**
Brazil	12,942	-		23,342	-	**36,284**
China	-	-		231,222	-	**231,222**
Costa Rica	-	-	2,000	18,541	-	**20,541**
India	-	-	700	-	-	**700**
Indonesia	-	-	21,429	1,646	38,248	**61,323**
Morocco	15,500	-		450	-	**15,950**
Rwanda	-		149	-	-	**149**

Sierra Leone	1,800	-	500	-	-	**2,300**
Total	**897,242**	**-**	**24,938**	**281,081**	**38,248**	**1,241,509**

The Global Child project aims to involve additional cities to child project cities in integrated urban planning and investment by raising awareness and making materials and training available to these cities. The methodology assumes that the most capable cities in the child project countries will be aware of the SCIP and have the capabilities to absorb and implement recommendations of the SCIP. The methodology assumes these cities will improve their management practices in 4,000 hectares of conservation and protected urban areas.

The program will achieve GHG emission reductions or avoided emissions of over 180 million tCO_2. All Child Projects have GEBs for GHG emission reductions or avoided emissions. Most projects have estimated their CO_2 emission reductions for a period of influence of 20 years.

Direct CO_2 emissions reductions are associated with policies, plans and investments related to Energy, Energy Efficiency, Transportation and Waste Management. Some countries estimate their direct CO_2 emissions avoided based on carbon stocks from protected areas in areas planned for improved practices or land restoration. All Child Projects will achieve significant indirect CO_2 emission reductions.

Table 8: GHG emission reductions or avoidance

Core Indicator 6 Total GHG emission reductions (tCO_2) eq	
Argentina	6,165,000

Brazil	24,659,742
China	84,640,000
Costa Rica	1,325,970
India	29,679,379
Indonesia	18,192,622
Morocco	11,034,954
Rwanda	3,400,000
Sierra Leone	1,000,000
Total from countries	**180,097,667**

In addition to the national contributions, the Global Child project will lead to an additional 4,400,000 tCO_2 of emission reductions by making SCIP materials and training available to the most capable cities in the child project countries. The methodology assumes that the most capable cities in the child project countries will be aware of the SCIP and have the capabilities to absorb and implement recommendations coming from the SCIP.

The program will benefit an estimated population of 58 million citizens, as shown in the table below. The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated using the areas that will be improved by the child projects or from a percentage of the cities' population impacted by the child projects.

Table 9: Number of beneficiaries

Child Projects	Core Indicator 11 - Number of beneficiaries

	(Individuals)		
	Women	**Men**	**Total**
Argentina	419,000	377,000	**796,000**
Brazil	1,122,000	1,039,000	**2,161,000**
China	10,658,000	12,442,000	**23,100,000**
Costa Rica	907,000	882,000	**1,789,000**
India	6,407,000	7,038,000	**13,445,000**
Indonesia	6,674,000	6,676,000	**13,350,000**
Morocco	505,000	495,000	**1,000,000**
Rwanda	125,000	125,000	**250,000**
Sierra Leone	500,000	500,000	**1,000,000**
Global Project	654,000	654,000	**1,308,000**
Total	**27,971,000**	**30,228,000**	**58,199,000**

All estimations above are preliminary estimations which will be further detailed, verified and validated during the development phase.

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

In order to accelerate the learning curve of the program, the SCIP aims to harness the experiences and lessons from the GEF-6 SC- IAP by continuing to work with the same resource partners, WRI, ICLEI and C40 to allow an informed transition between the first (GEF-6) and second phase (GEF-7) of the Global Platform. In addition, UNEP, as a Lead Agency, has engaged in several consultation meetings with the World Bank team leading the GEF-6 program in order to capture their knowledge and recommendations for the second phase which are already included in the PFD. The Sustainable Cities IP places **cities and their leaders and local governments at the center of the design** of activities and finetunes new strategic actions based on the recommendations and lessons learned from the GEF-6 IAP.

Innovation

Digital platforms, data and map digitization is an emerging field that some Child Projects will promote to further digital integration for sustainable urban planning. Cities typically take an ad hoc approach to digitization, using digitization to address specific issues as they arise. Some Child Projects adopt this approach as well. In Argentina, the Child Project will promote sustainable integrated metropolitan, or regional planning including digital planning platforms with layers for urban infrastructure, watershed management and BD-LD mainstreaming. In China, the Child Project will establish cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based policy making. In Rwanda, the city of Kigali will develop an integrated wetland master plan, which will bolster biodiversity and address climate change. A detailed citywide topographic survey (using LiDAR technology) will be an invaluable dataset for urban redevelopment, wetland protection, and flood management. In India, the four target cities, will develop comprehensive, spatially diverse and digitized maps for natural and human-made assets, building on the emerging Integrated Command and Control Centre operations in each city.

Urban Living labs - a bottom up approach for innovative urban solutions. Urban living labs bring citizens to the center of urban problem-solving, trying out many different innovative solutions and experimenting to get them right, measuring progress against people-centric goals with continuous data flows, prototyping them, piloting small and designing for scale. In Brazil, for example, urban living labs and innovation centers in Florianópolis (metropolitan governance and private sector/incubator lab), Belem (urban conservation/ecosystem services lab), Teresina (extreme hot and arid weather lab) and Brasilia (policy lab) will be strengthened to generate urban solutions, technologies, business models and investments. In addition, good practices, lessons learned and policy recommendations to achieve integrated urban sustainable development in Brazilian metropolitan regions will be showcased through a national network of living labs and a strengthened national knowledge platform (established in GEF-6) hosted by the Sustainable Cities Program. The SCIP will partner with the Inter-American Development Bank's (IADB) Cities Lab initiative for innovation, design, and experimentation for sustainable urban development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IADB network has living labs in Brazil and Argentina (GEF-7 countries). The SCIP engagement with IADB Cities Lab will allow other cities in LAC to engage with this platform of living labs. The SCIP will also link with other networks of living labs and will collect experiences on establishing and running them, to allow SCIP program cities to establish similar programs that respond to their local needs for collective thinking and urban innovative solutions involving citizens and local business.

Creating a new global standard of knowledge on integrated urban planning. The SCIP is poised to deliver a cutting-edge set of curated knowledge products on integrated urban planning. Building on the existing wealth of technical expertise brought together by the CBOs and UNEP, the SCIP can stand out by creating a go-to library on integrated urban planning that brings top notch knowledge products that house guidelines, cases studies, tools and resources from across the SCIP core organizations. SCIP tools could be

positioned as a global standard on integrated urban planning by concentrating information in one single website in a user-friendly and intuitive manner, expanding accessibility in other languages relevant to Global South countries.

Leveraging the collective influence of established international cities networks. Through city networks, city practitioners from around the world can advise and learn from one another about the successes and challenges of implementing low carbon and sustainability solutions. Network interactions provide a platform for cities to showcase their solutions and inspire their city peers. City networks also help cities engage with technical experts and undertake collective actions that demonstrate the power of cities working together and influence national and international policy agendas and driving the market by leveraging the collective voice of cities. By bringing together the networks from WRI, C40 and ICLEI, the SCIP is creating a supra-network on urban policy making which in turn will maximize the opportunity for participating cities worldwide to access the latest resources and thinking behind the work of existing leading networks of cities.

Low emission zones. There are about 250 low emission zones in effect in 2019, most of these in Europe, Japan and Singapore being two exceptions, meaning these approaches have not yet been used in BRICS or developing countries yet. The Brazil Child Project aims to support the cities of Florianópolis and Teresina to introduce low emissions zones in their city centers to improve the quality of life for residents. Low emission zones are integrated projects in which emissions targets, use of public transport and non-motorized transit and the build-up of green spaces work simultaneously to reduce emissions and improve quality of life. The benefits include reduced noise and air temperature from the heat island effect, and improved air quality, increased use of public transport, and in some cases, re-purposing of road space into recreational. Low emission zones also have the behavioral effects of prompting residents to open their windows rather than using air conditioning (in certain climates) creating energy efficiency gains. Low emission zones also promote walking and other outdoor activities. Over time, low emission zones also allow developers to include more passive design features into buildings and helps to reduce energy consumption. However, there are complexities in the introduction low emission zones, including access, impacts on commercial activities and possible negative impacts on low income households. With a sound design that takes into consideration inclusion and gender specificities, these effects can be managed and minimized in order to take advantage of the low emission zones to improve women well-being and promote equality. A city's physical structure can either reflect and amplify existing societal inequalities or create more equal environments.

Nature based solutions. Nature-based solutions to urban problems are not new. However, they are gaining attention in cities because of their positive impacts on resilience to climate change, cost effectiveness and multiple co-benefits. With this growing recognition nature-based solutions are becoming an integral part of cities' plans, rather than an afterthought. Child Projects in China and Costa Rica will conduct asset mapping of their natural resources. China will go further and value these assets. In both cases, these efforts will allow cities to take a more comprehensive approach to integrating natural assets into and around their cityscapes. The India and Argentina Child Projects cities aim to use nature-based solutions to meet combined objectives of flood control, water treatments, water supply, conservation, recreation, and carbon sequestration. In other cases, cities are

using green belts, corridors and spaces to manage urban development, provide safe and pleasant non-motorized transportation corridors, create recreation spaces in the city, promote wildlife migration between and around cities, increase urban shade, manage air quality, and manage flooding in cities. Resources for these types of activities are sometimes beyond the reach of cities in developing countries, or not considered a top priority when there are many other pressing problems. In Indonesia, the Child Project will use innovative financing mechanisms for promoting and facilitating investment in green infrastructure. The Child Project in Rwanda will generate innovative financial solutions to manage and expand green spaces. Generating finances for this type of work focuses on monetizing the benefits that residents, visitors and other stakeholders experience from nature-based solutions; such as savings in water treatment; avoided costs of flood control; in addition to the recreational value of green spaces.

Other area-based approaches*:* Child Projects will take a variety of additional area-based approaches. For example, in India the Child Project will look at circular economy approaches in industrial zones, such as strategies to reduce, reuse and recycle industrial waste between industries. One example is waste heat that can be used in district energy systems for industrial or other purposes. The Child Project in Argentina will experiment with sustainable districts, by providing density bonuses (e.g. additional building floors or floor-area ratios) to developers in exchange for meeting voluntary sustainable criteria, such as increased building energy efficiency, additional green space, pedestrian and recreation zones or water run-off management for example. This district will also be connected to a Bus Rapid Transit line to encourage the use of public transport. Because of the higher densities of the district buildings this in turn will help to increase ridership for the transport company. This sustainable district is an example of infilling development, a strategy that helps to reducing urban sprawl and service provision costs through densification and reduce commute distances. The China Child Project will look at community revitalization through low carbon approaches. This is another design example to contain urban sprawl while reducing energy consumption in the communities being revitalized.

Circular economy approaches can be an effective integration framework, ensuring that co-benefits of a single action are captured in the context of the wider economy. The impact of local action on the global economy is however challenging to track and good examples of effective circular economy at city level are still scarce. Argentina, one of the SCIP Child Project countries, aims for a circular economy. GEF resources will be invested in one of its cities, Ushuaia, which has been identified as a special economic zone for import and product assembly. Located in the remote southernmost tip of Latin America, it has an unsustainable supply chain where products need to be shipped from very long distances for assembly. The process generates substantial waste in a pristine environment not well suited to recycling or reuse of waste. Through the GEF, Argentina will promote internet cloud services in Ushuaia, taking advantage of the cold clean air to keep servers cool and use its abundant wind power potential. In addition, Argentina, like Costa Rica, Indonesia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone will focus on waste management. The involvement of the SCIP Global Platform team will elevate waste related goals of the Child Projects to more holistic circular economy approaches. The SCIP team will provide guidance and recommendations regarding sectors which will have a bigger impact on overall consumption/ production and thus contribute towards a global circular economy.

Innovative Financing Mechanisms. It is common if not ubiquitous for cities to be resource constrained, and it is very typical for city planners and politicians to prioritize the most pressing issues over longer-term sustainability issues. It is therefore important to look for ways to boast city financing if they are to tackle sustainability issues, and innovative financing solutions in the SCIP will aim to do this. Green and blue bonds or mortgages are a relatively new asset class attracting socially responsible investors to raise lower cost capital. Green/blue bonds/mortgages often have the added benefit of being lower risk in the face of climate change and less likely of becoming a stranded asset. The projects in India and Indonesia will raise bonds, connected to nature-based solutions in and around cities, while approaches to recover costs from nature-based solutions have been summarized above to recover the bonds. The concept of land value capture is another innovative approach to raise capital. Where a city invests in infrastructure this often increases the value of housing and land in the proximity. Where a city invests in infrastructure this often increases the value of housing and land in the proximity, transferring public cost into private benefits. Land value approaches will be tried in Argentina, Morocco and Costa Rica. In Brazil, the state of Para will experiment with an Ecosystem of Funds. The approach aims to blend private and public financing to meet important costs of regional plans the state is undertaking to promote sustainability concepts of the state plan to be used to channel funds for municipalities to tackle environmental issues. The blend of different financing sources will allow the state to leverage additional funding and match financing blends with risk, tenure, rates of return and other characteristics of their investment targets.

Sustainability

The SCIP aims at contributing to long-term sustainability beyond Child Projects, by strengthening global partnerships, creating a standing knowledge platform, and building transferrable capacity of decision-makers. The SCIP will also create an environment for future investments on sustainable urban development by supporting policy and governance reforms. The economic, environment and social integration approach of the SCIP will draw stronger engagement at multiple government, private sector and community levels to shape innovative and strong partnerships to build long term sustainability. By facilitating a higher level of integration of what otherwise may stay sectoral projects, the SCIP will create global sustainability benefits that are more than the sum of the parts.

To do so, the SCIP will involve strategic stakeholders in the course of its development, to promote the involvement of those who will be directly impacted by the Child Projects outcomes. This involvement will trigger new dialogues, bringing actors and constituencies together that would not typically talk to each other nor work together. By influencing the SCIP will also look at the dimension of governance, analyzing the wider societal context in terms of the effects on social cohesion and inclusion, gender equity, and women empowerment.

At the **local level**, the SCIP will help advance urban sustainability by identifying best practices and solutions coming from the Child Project cities and others, for documentation and replication. By working closely with local governments and mayors, it will strive to increase climate ambition at the local level and connect city efforts with national ones through multi-level collaboration around NDCs. At the **national level**, the SCIP will engage with national governments and ministerial departments in regional dialogues, therefore creating the conditions for replication of the best solutions, policies and programs both nationally and globally. By supporting policy and governance reforms, the SCIP will influence national governments to modify policies, frameworks and financing for sustainable cities, which will have an impact beyond the duration of project implementation. Many Child Projects (Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia) are also creating national platforms that will collect, curate and disseminate key innovative solutions to expand the impact of the program in their country, and that will continue operating after the finalization of the Child Project funding. At the **global level**, the SCIP will bring together coalitions and partner organizations based on their expertise and the value added to the program, specially trying to connect the program with financing institutions that can help bridge the infrastructure funding gap at the local level. Through the SCIP, UNEP and the CBOs (WRI, C40, ICLEI) are forging a long-term partnership on urban sustainability policymaking beyond the time frame of the current GEF funding cycle (GEF-7). By position the SCIP as a global point of reference on integrated urban planning, the cooperation between UNEP and the CBOs will create a critical mass of interested urban leaders, practitioners and international experts that will continue to demand knowledge and capacity building services beyond project closure. Moreover, upon completion of the Program, UNEP in coordination with the CBOs and Implementing Agencies, will conduct an evaluation of the SCIP to gather evidence on the achievements, lessons learned and opportunities to improve the SCIP. The evaluation will be a key element to assess the potential of a new phase of the SCIP that builds on evidence an experience.

In order to maintain the vision of the SCIP, UNEP and the CBOs will aim to seek additional funding and forge new partnerships that could continue and expand the work of the Global Platform based on the evaluation recommendations. At the same time, all four organizations have in their strategic business plans a clear objective to work within and outside their existing networks to accelerate climate action and sustainability at the city level which could pave the way to mainstream some of the work done through the Global Platform within the core activities of the SCIP partners. This will allow SCIP cities to have additional opportunities to join trainings, forums and other capacity building events beyond the duration of the Program.

The knowledge products, resources, case studies and other relevant documentation that will be produced as a result of the SCIP will be safely stored online so participating cities, practitioners and civil society could continue to access and learn from it. UNEP and the CBO's will sustain the platform's website after project completion and UNEP will continue to report on program progress until the last child project is concluded.

Potential for scaling up

Through the interaction between the Global Platform and the country Child Projects, **the SCIP will offer at least four different avenues for scaling up actions on sustainability and low carbon urban development**: 1) successful knowledge exchange of best practices identified during the implementation of the country Child Projects to be replicated in other countries and cities; 2) connecting cities to financing opportunities through private sector funders and/or national / regional / international financial institutions in order to scale up tested solutions; and 3) influencing national policies on urban development that could adopt integrated approaches tested in country Child Projects and expand them as a nation-wide effort; 4) reaching out to additional, non-SCIP cities.

At the same time, it is expected that as a result of the cooperation between UNEP and the CBOs, the SCIP partnership will be expanded through global alliances with similar objectives. Considering the weight of cities in the global efforts to tackle climate change, multiple international institutions and think tanks have developed initiatives geared toward advancing action and investments for low carbon development in urban agglomerations. It is then a key objective for the SCIP to scale up its potential to influence urban policy making trough additional partnerships that strengthen the vision and outreach of the SCIP. These added partnerships can develop specific products, engage additional actors, bring additional resources or link cities at a regional or national level around common objectives and/or themes. These expanded partnerships will also aim to develop long-term engagement plans so they can outlive the duration of the SCIP funding and take on their objectives independently.

Reach out strategy for non-SCIP cities. The SCIP is an open platform in which all resources will be accessible for interested cities and other urban actors. But in order to have a higher impact, the Platform will actively target additional cities for some learning activities. Because the intention is to have a light-touch interaction with the non-SCIP cities, the SCIP will actively target large cities, with the assumption that they have capacity to absorb and use the content, and the topic is relevant to the city.

All country projects will actively participate in the Global Platform sharing and accessing lessons learnt and innovative solutions. This will allow cities to replicate best practices and apply the shared knowledge beyond the project scope. In addition, most of the projects will also have national platforms to share knowledge with other cities. As an example, China Urban Knowledge Platform will be established to serve as a major learning and knowledge sharing platform that will conduct trainings and promote exchanges among Chinese cities as well as with cities around the world to promote scaling up of best practices. India will strengthen an existing knowledge platform and allowing the scaling-up from local to national, by drawing on the experiences in the target cities and sharing these nationally through the knowledge platform.

Most of the Child Projects (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Morocco, Indonesia) include one project outcome that explicitly aims for scaling up green urban solutions identified during the projects. In order to scale up, these projects will look for alternative financial sources other than the city's or national government's own sources. Some of the possible ways to do so include new business models (revenue-collection) and financial models (including green bonds/capital markets, asset-recycling, alternative investment vehicles). For instance, in the city of Teresina in Brazil a replication strategy of the low-emission zone pilot will be developed. Costa Rica targets 15 new inclusive municipal financial instruments and three Public Private Partnerships in the municipalities of the GAM to support investments to ensure scaling up. Project activities in India will identify and provide due diligence to support replication and scaling of green urban infrastructure and other investment opportunities within the four core cities (Guwahati,

Chennai, Pune and Surat) as well as other target cities (e.g. Agra, Dibrugarh, Coimbatore, Imphal). Significant co-finance and planned leveraged contributions to the different projects will aim to replicate pilot tested and good practices identified during the project.

The private sector engagement will also contribute to scale up the impacts. For instance, in Marrakesh, the project will prepare the ground for scaling up initiated actions and mobilize national and international investments, mainly in low carbon transport, resource efficiency, sustainable land management and biodiversity protection and conservation. Morocco's project will also design innovative and new business, revenue and procurement models to engage private sector to be able to replicate sustainable solutions at a broader scale.

The Child Projects also aim to influence the national policies and other cities within the countries. The Government of Indonesia intends to scale-up local government capacity-building interventions beyond the project as a national program through the World Bank technical assistance loan and the National Urban Development Project (NUDP) platform. For instance, one of the Argentina's goal through this project is to facilitate the replication of lessons learned from Buenos Aires to other cities in the country. In addition, a multi-sector Executive Committee within the National Cabinet of Climate Change will be established to promote replication through institutional capacity building; sharing of best practices and public-private partnerships for sustainable solutions.

The project in Brazil will also develop financial and knowledge-sharing mechanisms for facilitating the replication in other Brazilian metropolitan regions and cities. China has strategically selected the 3 project cities to represent a range of city population sizes, development stages and socio-economic conditions. Moreover, Chongqing and Chengdu together form an integrated region in the southwestern part of China, with strong economic ties between the two. The Chongqing-Chengdu Corridor consists of 31 districts and counties and is selected by the GoC to pilot integrated city-cluster development. Lessons learnt from the project could be replicated to other city-clusters, having an event larger impact.

Similarly, the four selected cities in India are geographically representative, and Pune, the most 'livable' city in India, is considered a leading example for other cities in the country with respect to governance, environmental reporting, green buildings, waste management, citizen engagement, and sustainable planning incentives. It could serve as a lab for sustainable development and other green urban initiatives to be replicated in all India.

The government of Rwanda together with the City of Kigali, is committed to using this project to promote its sustainable urbanization agenda across the country. Rwanda goes one step further, claiming that Rwanda's increasingly visible and influential leadership role in Africa and amongst LDCs will ensure the experiences and lessons from this project are shared globally, thus enhancing the likelihood of replication and scaling up. Costa Rica, as a model in its region as well, and plans a South-South learning and communication strategy to disseminate methods and lessons learned regarding sustainable cities internationally.

[1] Urban sprawl as the uncontrolled and excessive expansion of urban development beyond what is optimal. It is characterized by low density, segregated land use and insufficient infrastructure provision. Although cities must grow spatially to accommodate an expanding population, too much spatial growth often occurs beyond which is economically efficient or optimal (NCE, 2014).

[2] Integrated approaches involve spatial, temporal and information coordination and integration of diverse policy areas and planning resources to achieve defined goals using specified financial instruments. Comprehensive and early involvement of all governmental, administrative and non-governmental players relevant to urban development is crucial. This includes local residents, and players from the business world (BMVBS, 2007).

[3] Participating cities include both child project cities and non- child project cities

1b. Program Map and Coordinates

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

Table 10: GPS Coordinates of GEF-7 Cities

Country	City	Latitude	Longitude
Argentina	Mendoza	-32.8895	-68.8458
Argentina	Salta	-24.7821	-65.4232
Argentina	Mar del Plata	-38.0055	-57.5426
Argentina	Ushuaia	-54.8019	-68.303
Argentina	Buenos Aires	-34.6037	-58.3816

Brazil	Belém	-1.4557	-48.4902
Brazil	Teresina	-5.092	-42.8038
Brazil	Florianópolis	-27.5949	-48.5482
China	Chongqing	29.4316	106.9123
China	Chengdu	30.5728	104.0668
China	Ningbo	29.8683	121.544
Costa Rica	San Jose	9.9281	-84.0907
India	Chennai	13.0827	80.2707
India	Guwahati	26.1445	91.7362
India	Pune	18.5204	73.8567
India	Surat	21.1702	72.8311
Indonesia	Jakarta	-6.2088	106.8456
Indonesia	Surabaya	-7.2575	112.7521
Indonesia	Semarang	-7.0051	110.4381
Indonesia	Balikpapan	-1.2379	116.8529
Indonesia	Medan	3.5952	98.6722
Indonesia	Tarakan	3.3274	117.5785
Indonesia	Bitung	1.4404	125.1217
Morocco	Marrakech	31.6295	-7.9811
Rwanda	Kigali	-1.9706	30.1044
Sierra Leone	Freetown	8.4606	11.7799

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the program identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities No

If none,please explain why:

N/A

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

Stakeholder engagement during program identification phase:

UNEP (the SCIP Lead Agency) led a process of consultation during the PFD design. Key stakeholders were contacted and engaged including the City Based Organizations (CBOs), namely RI, C40, and ICLEI, and the country Implementing Agencies (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, ADB). Key stakeholder consultation events included: partners meeting in 8-9 July, 2019, at UNEP premises in Paris, France: working sessions to design PFD logical framework and agree on project development process; 4-5 September, 2019, at WRI premises in Washington D.C., USA; consultation with Implementing Agencies, the GEF secretariat and partners to feed the design of the global project and connection with Child Projects.

Further stakeholder engagement in the global program

Stakeholder engagement of the SCIP is designed to maximize the global replication of child country projects as well as provide a diverse range of support organizations to participating cities and countries. Global level stakeholders will contribute to knowledge production and management, capacity building, and tailored technical assistance. National and local stakeholders will be selected to ensure an integrated approach at local level and to promote continuity of activities post project.

Global engagement. SCIP will partner with relevant UN agencies, in line with the UN-systemwide strategy for sustainable urban development, in order to influence the MEAs. In addition to the MEA focal points like the UNFCCC, the program will also engage with UN-Habitat which leads the UN's urban work, as well as with the UNDRR, custodian of the Sendai Framework. The Sendai Framework is relevant to the work since it is the most localized of all the global agreements and for many governments, it is key to connecting local level work on nature-based solutions and climate change adaptation.

The SCIP team will work with international expert groups, think tanks and consulting groups to complement the in-house capacity of UNEP, WRI, ICLEI, and C40. These think tanks will also support the team in on the development of innovative business models.

Engagement in-country. For national and in-country activities, the SCIP team will work with a diverse range of stakeholders such as local government actors, in-country city networks, civil society organizations, and private sector groups (including utility companies).

At the national level, the SCIP team will support the countries in enhancing multi-level government coordination by providing opportunities for national and local governments to interact. Horizontal integration or the effective interaction of different sector specific local offices (including utility companies) will also be key to a successful integrated approach. This is something that the SCIP team will evaluate closely when choosing stakeholders at city level. By working with community-based organizations and leaders of marginalized groups (including indigenous groups), the SCIP team will also ensure that development towards a low-carbon, resilient, resource efficient city does not adversely affect those that are socio-economically disadvantaged. In-country engagement will be done in close consultation with the Child Project's respective executing and implementing agencies.

Engagement with the development banks and private sector at global and country levels. The SCIP will strengthen and deepen engagement with the development banks and private sector to ensure that the activities of the Child Project will complement and/or influence existing and planned investments. Private sector engagement will be at all levels. International companies such as ENGIE, will be a source of innovative and cutting-edge solutions to the issues faced by Child Projects. National and local businesses (e.g. utility companies) will be an important stakeholder in the conceptualization and establishment of sustainable systems in the city and in-country. The SCIP team will also make an effort to encourage involvement of innovative start-up companies/projects that address the urban environmental sustainability. *More details on private sector engagement are provided in the private sector section*.

An initial mapping of the strategic stakeholder groups of the SCIP is shown in the table below. All of these groups are potential partners for exchange (including peer-to-peer exchanges of the cities they work in), capacity building, and joint advocacy. This is not, however, an exhaustive list and may have overlaps with those in the Child Project documents.

Table 11: Mapping of key program stakeholders and role

Stakeholder	Description	Ways of engagement
Governments	Relevant ministries at national level, sectoral offices at local level, elected officials, urban planners, and relevant city departments.	These are the primary project stakeholders and will therefore be the main points of contact of the SCIP team. City officials will be the main actors of project implementation and main beneficiaries of peer to peer exchange and capacity building
UN organizations	Bodies and conventions from the UN working on sustainable urban development: UN-Habitat, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, Convention on Biodiversity Secretariat, UN Convention to Combat Desertification Secretariat	Global events and provision of thematic expertise and knowledge on multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)
City networks and initiatives	Networks and initiatives of cities gathering large, medium, and small local governments. E.g.: Cities Alliance; Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM); United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	Include their networks in replication activities; work with them if they are present in participating cities
Development banks	SCIP will work closely with development banks involved with Child Projects such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and those working in the participating countries such as African Development Bank (AfDB) Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Engagement with other development banks will also be considered.	Provision of expertise and knowledge to support local governments' access to finance of low-emission and resilience projects. Coherent messaging towards national government and financial institutions

Stakeholder	Description	Ways of engagement
Financial initiatives	Work closely with existing finance initiatives especially those part of the finance framework initiative initiated by the UNSG's office such as Leadership for Urban Climate Investment (LUCI); Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) - an initiative bringing together key stakeholders to unlock access to finance; European Investment Bank (EIB); Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV); Green Climate Fund	Work with them to support local governments in acceleration and scale-up of climate finance for low carbon and resilient cities
International Non-Government Organizations	Includes but not limited to Climate Policy Initiative; World Wildlife Fund; The Nature Conservancy; Conservation International; IUCN; World Council for City Data; China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Centre; Slum Dwellers International	Provision of specific subject expertise and knowledge provision to complement existing in-house expertise of UNEP, WRI, ICLEI, and C40
Consulting firms and think tanks	We will engage with think thanks and consulting firms that work in the nexus of finance, equity, and environment such as Bettervest, Bax&Company, International Institute for Environment and Development, Overseas Development Institute; Institute for Climate Economics; McKinsey and Company;	These groups will co-develop solutions and ensure that mechanisms introduced by the project (including finance mechanisms and knowledge products) are robust

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program. Yes

If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why

Women and men experience cities differently. "Under-representation or exclusion of women in urban decision-making processes across all levels of government has profound implications for women in cities in terms of mobility, safety and access to education and employment" (Cahil, UN Global Compact Cities Program). Urban sprawl, a common urban challenge, and weak public transportation networks expose women to more risks.

Public policies, such as limiting the use of personal vehicles or turning public lights off earlier, could impact negatively vulnerable groups such as women, elder people (who are predominantly women[1]), kids and people with disabilities (who are generally accompanied by women). For instance, studies show that women are still using less frequently bikes than men, especially at night or when raining. In addition, in most societies, women have more responsibilities at home and spend more time there. Initiatives that modify the use of energy, waste management and food impact women disproportionally. It is then fundamental to carefully take into consideration all vulnerable populations and gender dimensions when designing environmental and urban development policies.

On top of that, women are extremely underrepresented in decision making processes. Only 24% of all national parliamentarians in the world were women as of February 2019, a slow increase from 11% in 1995. 27 countries have less than 10% of women representation in its parliaments and only 3 countries have 50% or more, one of these being Rwanda. Women underrepresentation in political life persists also at local level. UN Women data from 103 countries indicate that women represented on average only 26% of elected local bodies. In the cities participating in the program the representation of women mayors is even less than 15%. Women' representation in local governments can make a difference. Research on panchayats (local councils) in India discovered that the number of drinking water projects in areas with women-led councils was 62% higher than in those with men-led councils.

Inclusive planning does not just improve the lives of the women in the city but leads to an improvement in the overall well-being of the city and its economy. By taking gender and minority group considerations into account, and generating and maintaining gender-disaggregated data, policy makers can ensure that policies are better targeted, services and resources are more effectively provisioned, and residents enjoy greater equality.

For these reasons, the Global Platform will develop a **gender action plan**, which will enhance SCIP's impact and will ensure that gender is effectively part of all components of the program, both at the global and local level. Primarily, the action plan will:

i. develop gender sensitive **training materials**, with special focus in gender sensitive and **inclusive urban planning approaches** (Components 1);

ii. provide **training materials** and opportunities for training to Child Projects, to enhance gender perspectives **in investments** (Component 2);

iii. make active efforts to **include women in all kinds of training opportunities** provided by the SCIP (all Components);

iv. when possible, work with the Child Projects to **incorporate the use of inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to support integrated sustainable urban planning:** for example, promoting gender-disaggregated data to direct gender-informed urban policy interventions and investments such as in commuting patterns to account for gender differences in how, where, when and why men and women travel in cities (Component 1);

v. **Provide expertise and support to Child Projects based on demand**, to deepen gender mainstreaming in Child Projects;

vi. **Document and share innovative and impactful gender approaches implemented by Child Projects.**

The Child Projects are gender-responsive in varying capacities, however, all Child Project consciously include gender in their design and implementation. In the case of Brazil, Costa Rica, and India, the Child Project teams plan to hire a gender expert to mainstream gender during implementation. Morocco and India plan to draft and implement gender action plans for their Child Projects. Other Child Projects plan to incorporate gender using a gender analysis, namely Costa Rica and Argentina, for which gender is central to their project strategy. These Child Projects—Costa Rica and Argentina—are progressive in terms of gender inclusion. They plan to institutionalize gender action through the local governments by building capacity of government employees in Argentina (for planning, budgeting and implementing gender-sensitive approach) and promoting gender equity through procurement purchasing in Costa Rica. The Child Projects in Indonesia, Sierra Leone and Rwanda plan to incorporate gender through inclusive, participatory urban planning and design. In Rwanda, women's groups have been consulted during the revision of Kigali's masterplan and there are practical examples of how to integrate gender in urban planning that can be shared with other cities. The SCIP aims to consciously include vulnerable populations throughout its design and implementation.

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[1] Due to women's greater longevity, in 2017 women accounted for 54% of the global population aged 60 years or over and 61% of those aged 80 years or over (United Nations, 2017 World Population Ageing report)

In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The SCIP will provide opportunities for private sector engagement, combining actions led by the Global Platform, with initiatives undertaken at the national Child Project level. The SCIP strategy for private sector engagement will be centered on two axes: (a) private sector as innovative and sustainable solutions partner; (b) private sector as a finance partner. The Global Platform will also work with the private sector to promote best sustainable practices by partnering with initiatives that promote dialogue and target setting between private sector and city partners. This section will focus on point (a), as the access to finance strategy has already been discussed under Component 3 in detail.

Urban demands for public goods and services (e.g. transportation infrastructure, energy, clean water, waste management) provide numerous opportunities to run profitable businesses. Limited public sector resources could be leveraged by creating the enabling conditions for private sector engagement such as business friendly regulatory frameworks, tax incentives, de-risking investments, consultations to design tenders, replicating successful businesses models, forging PPPs and facilitating access to capital markets. In return, specialized and experienced private companies could partner with cities to help provide innovative solutions, services and technology needed to create thriving and sustainable urban environments while generating profit and jobs.

City governments have influence over a huge range of assets and functions, but cross-sector collaboration is vital because sustainability challenges often exceeds the sphere of influences of local governments. For example, some city governments control just 4% of their cities' carbon emissions (CDP, 2019). In other words, cities cannot achieve the emissions reductions alone. This is why cities and businesses must come together, to deliver the ambitious and coordinated local climate action we need to slash emissions and secure the prosperous and climate safe future we all want. Cities and business alliances have huge potential to reduce emissions and achieve sustainability targets on a greater scale than the city could manage alone. In addition, these alliances can deliver deep and broad benefits to citizens, the local economy, leverage climate financing and improve resilience.

The SCIP is designed under the assumption that cities and companies have often worked together to improve services and develop infrastructure. The traditional model of public-private partnership needs to be reframed. A new kind of partnerships between cities and business sector should go beyond the view of that businesses are only sources of capital for city projects with funding shortfalls. Rather, cities and business should create collaboration ecosystems in which private sector companies integrate sustainability at the core of their own businesses models and investments within urban areas.

A new kind of alliance will imply that cities will work with multiple businesses to co-create solutions and create open spaces for dialogue. Cities can reach their climate goals faster if they collaborate with the private sector on shared challenges and objectives. For example, a city's transition of its vehicle fleet to electric will have a limited effect without corporate fleets also making the shift. In addition, environmentally ambitious companies will have learnings to share with cities. Dialogue with the private sector can provide cities with powerful insights that can help to inform and strengthen sustainability actions a city may be planning. It may also be a vehicle for joint advocacy and campaigns to address systemic barriers that may limit cities and businesses from accelerating climate action. Developing city-businesses alliances means that cities can pave the way for greater corporate action on environment – through annual disclosure and monitoring and potentially it could also include supply chain businesses (CDP, 2019).

Early engagement of private sector is a necessary condition to catalyze transformative action in cities to deliver on ambitious global environmental targets. The SCIP will promote a mind shift of how private sector engagements should be conceived, so that businesses are not merely solutions providers that interact with cities at the procurement stage, rather businesses and cities should work together in co-creating solutions that benefit both the urban dwellers and increase private shareholder value.

The Global Platform will build on and expand existing initiatives under way in the CBOs (WRI, C40 and ICLEI) and the Lead Agency (UNEP) to take advantage of learning curves, best practices and established partnerships. The SCIP Global Platform will focus on the following key areas for private sector engagement:

1. Early engagement, capacity building and knowledge sharing
2. Collaboration and partnership creation
3. The accelerator model: scale up innovative business models
4. Private sector networking
5. Project Preparation Facilities
6. Access to private finance [discussed under Component 3]

(1) Early engagement, capacity building and knowledge sharing. To attract the private sector to engage with cities at early stage of project design and preparation, the Global Platform will cluster cities around common challenges/needs that could be tackled through private sector sustainable solutions on integrated planning. The Global Platform will build on and expand the following initiatives/programs that have a common approach of engagement between private sector, investors and cities, which will be offered to cities connected to the SCIP, such as:

· The **C40 Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative (FSCI),** which promotes and convenes early engagement and knowledge sharing between cities, investors and private sector providers around key themes such as renewable energy, clean transport and adaptation. FSCI has created a first-of-its-kind *Financing Sustainable Cities Forum*, convening senior decision-makers from government, financial institutions, and the private sector to collaborate on innovative business models and engage decision makers for sustainable urban solutions. Cities and technical experts also have an opportunity to come together in smaller workshops and Finance Academies through the FSCI. These solution-focused workshops bring together a select group of city officials to learn from the experiences of their peers in other cities and collaborate with technical experts on

new business models, procurement guidelines, technical specifications and access to investors for specific projects. Through a competitive selection process, the FSCI also provides on-the-ground technical assistance to cities to support project preparation (e.g. prefeasibility studies, business modeling and expert review of TOR). The FSCI has already tested successful regional approaches in cities in Latin America and in Africa.

· The **WRI's TheCityFix Labs** in India, which connects cities with start-ups to enhance service provision on building efficiency, water management/efficiency and waste management. TheCityFix Labs is a platform that helps coordinate private sector investors and the government in the innovation ecosystem. It works with a cohort of private enterprises to refine service provision solutions attractive to state governments and at the same time, helps develop business models that can gain private financing access and support.

(2) Collaboration and partnership creation: The promotion of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) is at the core of the SCIP strategy. PPPs allow governments to co-create solutions, attract intellectual capital and create the right conditions to facilitate large-scale investments to accelerate the deployment of new technologies and innovations in sectors such as circular economy, clean mobility and advancements in water access and management. Businesses can benefit when cities share investment risks, ensuring stable legal frameworks and local market expertise. In order to promote PPPs, the Global Platform will provide to SCIP cities training, tools and resources to support the development of PPPs.

The Global Platform will work with the recently launched (Oct 2019) "**City-Business Climate Alliance**"; which is a joint initiative of C40 Cities, CDP and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) with the aim of influencing private sector companies to integrate sustainability at the core of their own businesses models and investments within urban areas. A City-Business Climate Alliance is a strategic local collaboration between the city government and the private sector to achieve a city's climate goals, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, designing and implementing adaptation measures and building resilient systems within cities to respond to climate change. By working closely with some the most prestigious business-focused organizations such as the WBCSD, CDP and We Mean Business, the Global Platform could connect cities and business to work together.

Also, the Global Platform will connect SCIP cities to existing initiatives working on specific innovative themes such as the **WRI's New Urban Mobility alliance (NUMO),** which leverages shared, electric, on-demand and autonomous technologies to put cities on a path to active, equitable, emissions-free cities as quickly as possible. NUMO engages with private sector stakeholders through coalition building, in order to work jointly to promote sustainable micro-mobility. Other themed-based public-private

sector collaboration initiatives could be designed and implemented through the SCIP as a result of consultation with SCIP cities based on concrete demands such as spatial planning and waste management geared towards integrated planning and circular economy approaches.

Furthermore, the SCIP Child Projects will initiate public- private sector collaborations at the local level through direct participation of the private sector in PPPs, in specific investments such as a bike sharing systems, filtering gardens, and electric mobility (Brazil); nature-based solutions (Argentina); waste and wastewater management and recycling (Rwanda); business models to support natural asset management and green urban infrastructure (China).

Additionally, one of the entry points for private sector at the local level are business support organizations (e.g. chambers of commerce, industry associations, professional guilds). Child Projects will work with them to in two ways. First, to identify priorities and key strategic planning issues which have direct and indirect impacts on private sector operations. Second, to assist the business support organizations (e.g. the Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Assam Chamber of Commerce in India) to develop and roll out programs and services for private sector membership to increase engagement of private sector in urban development and planning and encourage participation through modifications in business guidelines and leverage investments.

(3) The accelerator model: scaling up innovative business models. When early engagement between private sector and cities has proven successful, the Global Platform will create cluster-based ecosystems of key actors to accelerate implementation. As a prerequisite of participation in acceleration clusters, the Global Platform will work directly with cities to create the political commitment and willingness to engage with private sector providers to work towards common solutions. Another critical condition is to create a group of interested major private sector companies (solutions providers) to guide the development of accelerators in topics that range from understanding business and procurement models, technology specifications to market incentives. At the same time, accelerators will bring in financial institutions that support the development of business models and the creation of a pipeline of investable projects. Lastly, in order to convene all the actors and collaborate around business models, the accelerators can create regional working groups and convene roundtables that meet periodically to build action and executive action plans from pre-design to procurement milestones. An example of these type of accelerators is the *Zero Emission Bus Rapid-deployment Accelerator (ZEBRA)* implemented in Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Medellin supported by the P4G initiative – Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030. A potential partner for the SCIP.

In the same spirit, the CBOs will connect cities with different existing in-house initiatives, such as the **ICLEI CiBiX (City-Business Accelerator),** which helps to accelerate public-private dialogue on low emission and resilient development through a facilitated approach. The dialogues can build the ground for continuous collaboration between the

private sector and local government focusing on co-defining the development of sustainable systems, with shared emissions reduction and urban resilience goals. This is supported by the online platform *Solutions Gateway* that provides guidance on generic solutions for consideration by local governments, which include engagement with the private sector.

(4) Private sector networking. The Global Platform will engage with private sector groups through existing business networks (e.g. WBCSD), innovative global consulting firms in urbanism (such as ARUP, WSP, Ramboll, COWI, AECOM, Cardno) leading on integrated and sustainable urban planning solutions. Utilizing the convening power of UNEP and the CBOs, the Global Platform will bring together innovative private sector companies and cities to exchange experiential knowledge to bridge the gap between needs and available solutions for both integrated urban systems as well as per thematic clusters needs. Through private sector networking, local government's decision-makers can effectively connect, learn, get advice, and establish cooperation relationships with top-notch private sector companies to implement solutions in win-win collaborative frameworks.

In addition, SCIP will be connected to **UNEP's consortium of private sector partners** who are experts in public service delivery looking at more sustainable and integrated ways to manage resources such as waste, water, and energy. These partners include companies such as Veolia, Engie, E.ON, Siemens, ENEL, Huawei and Johnson Controls who have been champions in providing integrated services in cities and could provide sound advice in the development of PPPs and solutions at the local level.

(5) Project Preparation Facilities. The Global Platform will connect SCIP cities to existing project preparation facilities so cities could be informed well in time about openings, access to available tools and resources and apply for technical assistance workstreams. Examples of these project preparation facilities are:

The **ICLEI Transformative Actions Program (TAP),** which helps local and regional government projects looking to have a transformative impact to find the right solution provider and investor to help the project become bankable and access finance. This is supported through marketplaces, knowledge exchange and peer learning activities, as well as by knowledge products, training materials and webinars.

The **C40 Cities Finance Facility** facilitates access to finance for climate change mitigation and resilience projects in urban areas by providing technical assistance to develop cities' sustainability priorities into bankable investment proposals. The CFF aims to deliver project preparation and capacity development, and to widely share knowledge and establish partnerships between cities and financiers.

The recently launched (in 22 September 2019) **City Climate Finance Gap Fund** will address the critical lack of grant funding necessary to mature pipelines of projects from concept to a stage where they can be advanced towards full feasibility analysis and ultimately investment. The Gap Fund aims to raise more than EUR 100 million in grants in order to unlock at least investments worth of EUR 4 billion in high-quality low-carbon and climate resilient infrastructure projects in cities.

Furthermore, at the Child Project level, engagement and participation of the private sector has been plan in different ways. Table 12 summarizes the approaches undertaken by Child Projects, clustering them for PFD components.

Table 12: Child Project Private Sector Engagement

Child Project Proposed engagement with the Private Sector across PFD Components	
Component 1: Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning and policy reform	· Consultation to private sector actors during integrated planning exercises · Leverage local industry, commerce and citizens throughout the planning and investment cycles to meet biodiversity and climate mitigation priorities (India)

Component 2: Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation or land restoration investments	The types of private sector actors that the SCIP projects will engage with depend on Child Project's specific types of investments, and include the following clusters of industries: technology providers (Argentina); finance/banking (Argentina); hotel/tourism (Argentina, Morocco); housing (Argentina); transportation (Brazil); industrial and manufacturing (Costa Rica, India); waste (Costa Rica, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Rwanda). Specific proposed engagements include: · Direct participation of the private sector through PPPs, in specific investments such as a bike sharing systems, filtering gardens, and electric mobility (Brazil); nature-based solutions (Argentina); waste and wastewater management and recycling · Business models to support natural asset management and green urban infrastructure (China) · Sustained dialogue with the private sector, while working to green businesses (Costa Rica) · Leverage corporate social responsibility for investments (India) · Building on existing engagement with the private sector (Morocco)
Component 3: Innovative financing and scaling-up	· Test innovative financing solutions (Argentina and Rwanda) · Test business models such as revenue-collection or procurement (Morocco) · Use green bonds to mobilize resources from the capital market (China, India, Morocco) or blue bonds (Indonesia) · Engage the private sector through land value capture financing schemes (India, Indonesia)
Component 4: Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships	· Support creation of bankable projects through technical capacity and finance clinics (Argentina, Rwanda)

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Program objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Program design (table format acceptable)

Table 13: Risk and mitigation matrix

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Measure
Institutional			
There is poor coordination and responsiveness between the global Child Projects and the country Child Projects.	High	Low	- Each Child Project will assign city and country focal points to work with the global Child Project. - City level organizations engagement
Elections trigger leadership changes and projects lose their support.	Medium	High	- Engage with technical levels in each city to allow carry-over of plans between political cycles. - Put project legal agreements through formal city approval channels.
Child Projects do not institutionalise integrated planning approaches.	Medium	Medium	- Project designs institutionalise integrated planning approach at the city and national level. - Capacity building and advocacy efforts provide the justification and concrete solutions for cities to be able to institutionalize integrated approaches
Project Capacities			
The global Child Project does not have sufficient outreach to bring additional partners to the program.	Medium	Low	- The strategy will build on the existing partnerships of UNEP and the CBOs, and the combined communications capabilities of the group. - Project design has put over USD 1 million into strengthening existing partnerships and developing new ones.

City officials are not convinced by integrated planning approach to change their existing approaches.	High	Low	- Cities and countries have been selected that have expressed a keen interest in the topic. - Integrated plans and demonstrations have been selected that contribute to city priorities. - The global Child Project will identify clear examples of the benefits of integration to make a powerful and persuasive case for integration. - The global Child Project will provide guidance around the above examples with practical steps on how to adopt integrated approaches.
Government's do not commit to long term policy changes.	High	Medium	- Sufficient funds to have a powerful and focused communication strategy reaching the right decision makers.
Design			
Investments do not demonstrate sectoral integration.	High	Medium	- The CBOs and the Lead Agency have resources to support IAs during project development to identify good examples of integrated investments.
Country Child Projects do not have a robust monitoring framework and are not able to provide information for the annual program report.	Medium	Medium	- The project monitoring framework will be defined before project development. - Projects will be asked to set aside funding to report against the annual program report.
Project conditions			
Natural disasters destroy Child Project investments.	High	Low	- A number of projects will work in flood-prone city areas. IA's will encourage design team to plan for these contingencies during design, including insurance, redundancy, and designing investments to withstand extreme events.
Co-finance does not materialise.	High	Low	- IAs will scrutinise co-financing commitments at the earliest stage and designs will be adjusted to promote co-financing opportunities. - IA's will secure co-financing letters with explicit commitments at CEO endorsement. - IA's will track co-financing annually and where contributions are falling behind, IA's will agree remedial actions with project teams

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.

Implementation and Execution. UNEP will be the Lead Implementing Agency of the Sustainable Cities Program. UNEP cities unit[1], WRI, C40 and ICLEI will be the co-executing agencies of the global child project, with WRI acting as the Lead. In-country Child Projects will be implemented by UNEP, UNDP, ADB and the World Bank.

Executive Management Group (EMG). The members of the EMG will be the operational leads from: UNEP, WRI, ICLEI, and C40. UNEP will serve as the Secretariat to the EMG and chair the meetings. The role of the EMG will be to: review project implementation progress and progress towards project objectives; review and agree on the annual project work plan and budget; approve all project revisions. The EMG will meet at least once per year and more frequently at the request of any member. The EMG meetings can be held virtually or face to face and should aim to meet before and in preparation for the AC meetings.

SCIP Advisory Committee (AC). The members of the AC will be representatives of: UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP, ADB, the GEF Secretariat, WRI, C40, ICLEI, country focal points on a rotating basis, and other implementing agencies by invitation. UNEP will serve as the Secretariat of the meetings and chair of the meetings as the Lead Agency of the Program. The role of the AC members will be to report on the progress of their Child Projects and advise on the types of support they need under the Program and promote coordination between Program projects. The AC will meet every year, or more frequently by request of one of the advisory committee members. Meetings will be virtual or face to face and where possible in conjunction with other meetings to manage costs.

Country Child Project governance arrangements. Each Child Project will have its own governance arrangements which the Implementing Agency will define during project development. As a minimum however each Country Child Project will appoint: a country focal point to represent the country Child Project on the AG, help with annual Program reporting and support coordination between the Global Child Project and the Country Child Project. Each Country Child Project will also appoint a focal point for each city, to help coordinate the operations of the Global Child Project with each city: for example, helping to identify the correct people for the city needs assessment and training, and gathering lessons learned.

Role of the Lead Agency. As Lead Agency, UNEP will be responsible for:

· coordinating between the Program projects;

· initiating contact with national partners together with country project implementing agency, and convening national, regional and global high-level meetings on behalf of the Global Child Project

· initiating the annual program report, with the Country Child Projects. The Country Child Projects will adopt a similar outcome structure to the PFD framework and adopt and report against at least one indicator for each outcome in the annual report. WRI will compile an annual report, which UNEP will review and submit to the GEF Secretariat.

· conducting the mid-term and final Program evaluations; and

· chairing the AG.

Country Child Project (CP) Focal Points. The Lead Agency will agree with each IA a communications protocol between the Global Child Project and the Country Child Projects. The aim will be to streamline operational communications; directing communication between parties that are taking action, while keeping others informed that need to keep abreast of project implementation. The expectation is that the IA for each project will appoint a primary project contact for the Lead Agency and the CBOs of the Global Child Project on the following issues:

a. support steps to formalize commitments from cities to the Global CP (for example through an exchange of letters);

b. where appropriate, support a process to review and raise city ambitions;

c. identify appropriate staff to participate in meetings;

d. identify the correct counterparts for the capacity building needs assessment;

e. help to identify opportunities for peer to peer exchanges, study tours and other capacity building events;

f. help to identify trainees for capacity building events;

g. participate in the Advisory Committee meetings and other cohort events;

h. identify the right counterpart to help organize national or city training events sponsored by the Global Child Project;

i. help with the transfer of lessons learned to the Global Platform;

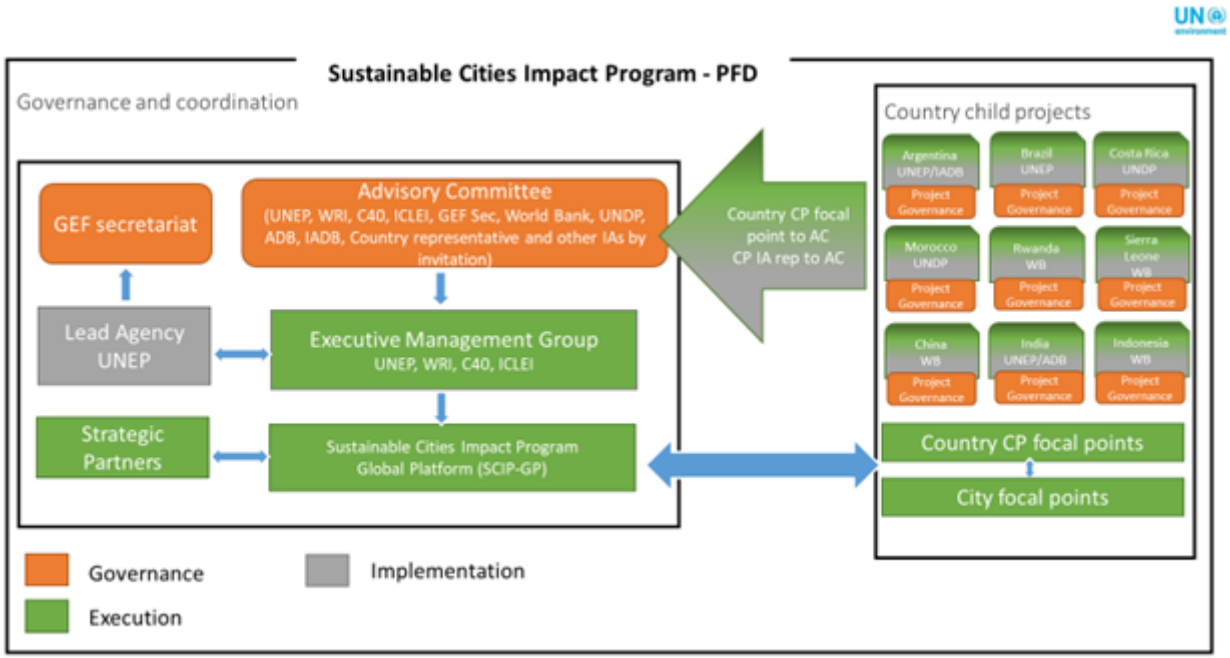
j. liaise for the preparation of the annual program reporting;

k. and for other organizational or coordination issues between the Global Child Project and the country Child Project (CP).

The communications protocol will include a list of individuals that should be kept on copy of communications with the Country CP Focal Point, and guidance on decision making authorities of those involved. Suitable individuals to be assigned as Country CP Focal Points are the Project Director, or the Project Manager, however this will be the decision of the IA, which they will communicate to the Lead Agency.

City Focal Points: each Country Child Project will assign City Focal Points to create a city network for communications between the Country CP and the Global CP. The City Focal Points will support the Child Project to respond to operational requests listed above as a to k. In agreement with the Country CP IA, the Global CP from time to time may reach out directly to the City Focal Points.

Chart 5: Program Governance Structure



Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs/projects and other initiatives.

The project will be linked to the overall integrated sustainable urban development approach of UNEP and its partners which includes both GEF and non-GEF projects. This approach is anchored to the principles outlined in the **New Urban Agenda (NUA)** especially the Third Transformative Commitment on Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development. The NUA, jointly with **SDG 11** provide guidance toward building environmentally and socially sustainable and resilient urban areas.

Child Projects will benefit from analyses, summaries, and applications of key global knowledge products developed/co-developed by **UNEP such as the International Resource Panel's** Weight of Cities Report which focuses on the potential impact of cities on global resource use, the UNEP-**World Conservation Monitoring Centre's** various research on nature-based solutions in cities, and the upcoming **Global Environment Outlook for Cities** which will focus on the nexus of poverty, biodiversity, and resource efficiency (to be launched at the CBD COP October 2020).

Systems approaches to city planning and management advocated by UNEP and CBOs will also be central to our intervention. This includes the **District Energy for Cities** which creates synergies between the production and supply of heating, cooling, domestic hot water and electricity, and can be integrated with municipal systems such as power, sanitation, sewage treatment, transport and waste. The Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities explores the implementation of circular economy at city level, bringing together resource efficiency, climate, and equity through a robust set of open-source decision-making tools (e.g. microsimulation, scenario-planning) designed for local authorities to integrate resource use in city management. UNEP also has a Share the Road Program which focuses on systematic investments in walking and cycling road infrastructure. It complements the eco-mobility work stream (funded by the GEF and led by UNEP), thus ensuring that both technological and non-technological approaches are considered in transport-oriented development. UNEP is also leading the **Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility and United for Efficiency (U4E)**. Many SCIP child projects have prioritized electric mobility and energy efficiency as part of their sustainable and integrated investments. The SCIP will engage with the leads on the Electric Mobility and UE4E program to build synergies and provide opportunities for interested SCIP cities access relevant activities and materials. Child Project partners will have the opportunity to liaise closely with UNEP in-house experts and CBOs in ensuring that lessons learned from various GEF and non-GEF urban initiatives are incorporated into the work. UNEP Cities Unit is already coordinating existing work and can provide advisory services bespoke to each Child Project.

UNEP also has a robust buildings program which can help the Child Projects scale up its efforts in the buildings sector. It hosts the **Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC)** which aims to align the sector with Paris Agreement's goals by working towards zero emission, efficient, and resilient buildings and construction. Child Project countries will be encouraged to become members of GlobalABC and gain access to a global best practice network, and a host of useful tools and knowledge products including guidance on NDCs. Members also and participate in regional SBC roadmap development. The annual Global Status Report for buildings and construction is also coordinated by UNEP under the GlobalABC and can be an avenue for the Child Projects to promote their work.

The program will also coordinate with the **Sustainable Energy for All Building Efficiency Accelerator**. The BEA assists sub-national governments in speeding up the process of adoption of best-practice policies and implementation of building efficiency projects, with the goal of doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvement in the building sector by 2030. The BEA global partnership is designed to complement existing networks of cities with a venue for engagement with private sector partners. The program could also develop

synergies with the up-coming “Zero Carbon Building for All” initiative. This GEF-funded project (which is planned to start early 2020) intends to support market transformations that will facilitate decarbonization of the building sector by linking global market experience, national policy, local action and capacity building.

In addition, the work of the UNEP-led **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE),** present in 18 countries across the three continents, provides a solid platform to take forward the sustainable urban development agenda. PAGE works with other GEF implementing agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNIDO) and can therefore be a mechanism to co-finance work in-country and consolidate IA efforts. The ongoing work on national green building policies and the Mongolian Green Credit Fund, that PAGE supported together with other partners, serves as an example and a replicable model to catalyze private sector investments in addressing pollution in cities while creating green jobs.

Naturally, the SCIP will also engage with initiatives where the CBOs are leading members such as the **Coalition for Urban Transitions (CUT)** an initiative focused on empowering national governments with the evidence-based rationale and policy tools governments need to prioritize more compact, connected, clean urban development. In this way, the SCIP and the CUT could help to catalyze and inform implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. The CUT fills a critical gap by bringing national government decision-makers into the process. A special initiative of the New Climate Economy (NCE), the CUT is jointly managed by C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities.

Also, the SCIP could explore country-level engagements led by the **Alliances for Climate Action (ACA),** a global network of domestic multi-sector coalitions committed to supporting the delivery and enhancement of countries’ climate goals. ACA connects cities, states, the private sector, investors, universities and civil society at the domestic level so that they can work with each other and with their national governments to drive climate action. Currently ACA is working with Argentina, Mexico, South African and Vietnam and looking to initiate other in-country partnerships.

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[1] UNEP’s Cities Unit would co-execute a small portion of the global child project fund coming from the global set aside funding, not from country STAR allocations. The global child project aims to encourage cities to engage, embrace and own the concept of integrated planning and investment that is the core of the SCIP. UNEP Cities Unit will use its access and convening power to engage strategic actors, expand partnership of the global platform on cities with important players and leverage processes for influencing global urban sustainability policies through the United Nations Environment Assembly, the High Level Panel Political Forum on Sustainable Development, COPs of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and the SDG related forums and negotiations.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

The project aims to support cities pursue integrated urban planning and implementation that delivers impactful development outcomes with global environmental benefits (GEBs). It will 1) help strengthen local and/or national governments institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning, 2) support cities and national governments to undertake low carbon, resilient and integrated investments, and 3) help test innovative financing solutions and business models with the aim of scaling them up, and 4) advance action at local, regional and national levels through advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building, and partnerships.

Through this objective and these outcomes, the proposed program aligns and supports national priorities through city-specific Child Projects in each country: Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone; as set out under the umbrella of several of the major relevant conventions, agreements, and policy processes, including the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and others. All participating countries are parties to these and have for the most part translated these into national commitments, strategies, and action plans, as follows:

Argentina adopted the New Urban Agenda and launched a *National Urban Policy* for enhancing vertical and horizontal coordination. Since 2015, the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development has implemented the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* and *National Observatory of Land Degradation and Desertification*. The Secretary of Energy has enacted *Law 27.424 for the Promotion of Distributed Renewable Energy Generation* to enable multi-donor investments. It has also established a trust fund to kick-start the distributed solar PV market. On investment frameworks, the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing launched programs for supporting sustainable city development. These include the *Neighbourhood Improvement Program*, *PROCREAR, National Housing Fund,* and *Development Program for Metropolitan Areas Outside the Capital (DAMI)*.

Through its NDC, **Brazil** aims to reduce GHG emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025 and by 43% below 2005 levels in 2030. In the NDC, it "*recognizes the importance of the engagement of local governments and of their efforts in combating climate change*." This priority of sustainable cities is emphasized by the Minister of Environment, H.E. Ricardo Salles, who in March 2019 noted that: "*… make(ing) cities environmentally sustainable and healthy is one of the biggest challenges we have ahead of us. Creative and innovative solutions are urgently needed, and this is my Ministry's first priority*." Furthermore, in 2015 Brazil adopted the New Urban Agenda. It internalized the Aichi targets through a national biodiversity strategy and action plan. On existing policies, Brazil has a national policy for urban development, a city statute and a metropolitan statute. Its Ministry of Regional Development supports the implementation of these, which together aim to facilitate integrated sustainable urban development. The Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) also promotes related efforts and implements a *Technologies for Sustainable Cities* program, promoting technologies and research to address city challenges. On investment frameworks, in 2018 the MCTIC Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) launched a USD 250 million fund for supporting the development of sustainable cities. It facilitates the provision of low-interest loans to municipalities to address urban challenges using

innovative solutions. Financial support for urban development is also facilitated through publicly-owned institutions such as *Caixa Econômica Federal*, the *Banco do Brasil* and the National Development Bank.

The Government of **China** (GoC) has, since 2014, issued a series of new urbanization strategies and policies, including the National Plan on New Urbanization, New Guidelines on Urban Development and Management, and Sustainable Planning Guidelines for Resource-Based Cities. Various ministries have also put in place sector-specific policies such as GHG Management Measures and the emissions trading scheme, and Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (2011-2030). The "green" development is identified as one of five pillars under China's highest-level planning document—the country's "13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016-2020)". To ensure effective implementation, the GoC has established a new Ministry of Natural Resources, with the mandate to implement National Territorial and Spatial Planning, and the objective to provide integrated solutions to promote green development and ecological protection, and address cross-cutting issues that none of the sectoral plans alone could tackle, such as climate change, biodiversity, and water conservation.

Costa Rica's National Urban Development Policy 2018-2030 and Action Plan 2018-2022 aims at ensuring that cities implement the sustainable urban development approach of the New Urban Agenda, agreed at the UN Conference Habitat III and the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030. The Policy is articulated with the National Climate Change Strategy, which include actions aimed at reducing emissions and mitigating climate change in urban settings. Costa Rica has made an international commitment to become carbon neutral by 2021; the 2018-2050 National Decarbonization Plan constitute a State-level commitment to strengthen capacities of municipal and city governments on carbon sustainability nationwide. The National Development Plan 2019-2022 includes actions to address unsustainable policies so that they are conducive to greening the economy, to strengthen capacities to reduce emissions from transport, energy, industrial, and waste management sectors, and for transforming the public transportation system into an efficient electric system. The National Adaptation Policy prioritizes work in cities and favor the development of urban biological corridors and the National Biodiversity Policy 2015-2030 highlights the need to safeguard biodiversity of urban landscapes and to reduce the environmental footprint of cities.

In **India,** a number of policies address issues relating to sustainable urban development, including National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy, National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, and the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. A panel was set up to draft a National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF) to focus on: cooperative federalism, agglomeration economies, harnessing rural-urban continuum, inclusive growth, sustainability, empowering local-level institutions, sound housing and urban infrastructure finance system, social justice and gender equity, and robust urban information system. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) provides core infrastructure and aspires to improve quality of life, clean and sustainable environment, and application of 'smart' solutions. The SCM, covers 100 cities, and supports actions toward replicable models of area-based development (ABD) which will inspire other cities. India adopted the Habitat III New Urban Agenda in 2016. Other programs include: i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), ii) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), iii) Solar Cities Program, iv) National Clean Air Program (NCAP), v) Indian Cooling Action Plan (ICAP), and vi) Enhanced Energy Efficiency Mission (EEEM).

Indonesia is committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level. Under SDG 11, Indonesia has a national policy and vision for sustainable urban development, outlined in the National Urban Policy Section for the forthcoming RPJMN 2020-2024 (5-Year Mid-Term Plan). Environmental quality and climate change have become national priorities. Since 2011, Indonesia is actively reducing carbon emissions through the implementation of the National Action Plan on GHG Emissions Reduction and the 2020 Low-Carbon Development Framework. Moreover, the government has a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 and has also established Presidential Regulation 83/2018 regarding Marine Waste Management, showing its commitment to combating marine pollution. Indonesia is also a part of numerous MEAs including Paris Agreement, Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea etc.

Since 2012, **Morocco** has set a national urban development policy entitled "The City Policy" with an objective to reduce social exclusion, improve access to local services and public facilities, and contribute to create cities spaces that encourage cohesion and urban integration to improve their attractiveness. This policy consists of a set of political and technical actions through the National Land Use Planning Charter, National Spatial Planning Scheme and Subnational Land Use Planning Schemes to keep a balanced distribution of populations, economic activities, equipment and infrastructures while ensuring development is socially acceptable and respectful to the environment. However, lack of good governance and financial resources at the local level are considered key challenging issues.

In 2011, **Rwanda**'s Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) identified 14 programs of action, including one on low carbon urban systems. The GGCRS informed the 2017 Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), which includes Climate Resilient Human Settlements as one of four key programs. The implementation of the aforementioned Vision 2050 strategy has stimulated a Green City Pilot in Kigali, the Secondary City Development Plan, and the National Land Use and Development Masterplan, all of which are underpinned by a commitment to sustainability. Rwanda's National Urbanization Policy (2015) is focusing sustainable urbanization in Kigali and six secondary cities that have been identified as poles of economic growth. The country's major investment plans also embed a commitment to multi-sectoral, integrated solutions. The Government, together with the City of Kigali, is also committed to using this project to promote its sustainable urbanization agenda across Rwanda, just as it is already doing with the National Roadmap for Secondary City Development, and its flagship Green City Pilot. Thus, Rwanda's increasingly visible and influential leadership role in Africa and amongst LDCs will ensure the experiences and lessons from this project are shared globally to enhance the likelihood of replication and scaling up.

Sierra Leone has a strong national vision for sustainable urban development through existing policies and MEA linked actions. A new National Development Plan (NDP) (2019-2023) is being developed building on the "Agenda for Prosperity." The draft plan highlights the challenges of rapid urbanization, combined with weak urban planning and the risk posed by change and natural disasters. These concerns have become more apparent following the August 2017 landslide and floods that resulted in over 1,000 people dead and missing. The plan puts strong emphasis on enhancing environmental sustainability, improving water and sanitation, land and housing management, transport systems and infrastructure investments in Greater Freetown. The National Land Policy (2016) (Annex I) emphasizes the need for enhanced land use planning and regulation as well as

environmental sustainability, including in urban settings. The National Strategic Action Plan (2003) identifies eight priority terrestrial sites in the Western Area Forest Reserve, and highlights haphazard urbanization as a key threat to biological diversity. In addition, since 2000, Sierra Leone has produced three National Strategies on Climate Change.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Program, including, if any, plans for the Program to learn from other relevant Programs and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge Management (KM) is a central component of SCIP. Knowledge on integrated planning and sustainable solutions for urban transformation will be developed and curated both at the Child Project and Global Platform level. One of the main driving forces of the SCIP is to have continuous dialogue and connection between the two tracks of the program, and knowledge management will be at the core of this strategy.

The knowledge management strategy will be anchored around the following activities:

a. Knowledge compilation, curation and creation of integrated planning and sustainable urban solutions

· The Global Platform will be responsible for the creation and curation of cutting-edge knowledge on integrated urban planning and sustainable urban development. It will identify, organize and document solutions for cities particularly on low carbon development pathways, capturing innovations and successes coming from SCIP participating cities, and capture a broader experience from lead examples around the world, connecting to city networks and other partner experiences.

· Type of knowledge curated will include case studies, tools, methodologies, policies, reports, videos, approaches, which will be organized in a logical and user-friendly way. Materials will be used in face-to-face trainings and compiled on a website for self-directed learning.

· The curation exercise combined with the local assessment and demands coming from cities (see b. below) will provide the opportunity to do a mapping of solutions, and identify gaps in knowledge, which will be used as the basis to generate additional materials/methodologies/case studies, as needed.

· Development of applied knowledge ‘toolkits’ (packages of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical exercises) in key integrated urban planning topics such as: land use, climate action and infrastructure planning, innovative mobility, housing and energy, natural infrastructure/resilience/biodiversity, finance, air quality, to name a few possible areas. This will include translations of key toolkits.

b. Assessment of cities needs

· Identification of cities' priorities will be based on evidence conducted through a needs assessment that will start during development and other research to identify strategic relevant and impactful topics.

· Capacity building will be based on assessments and research into strategic topics.

· These needs will be clustered by thematic interests and regions, and then delivered through one of the approaches below (see types of capacity building in Table 14 and capacity building model below).

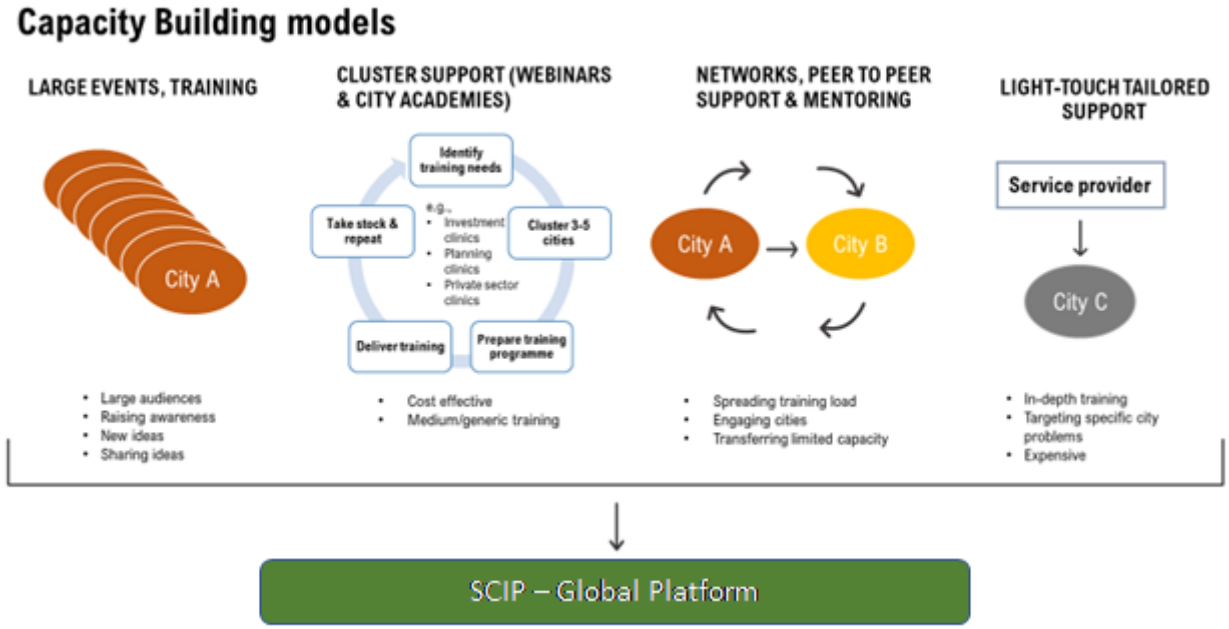
c. Capacity Building. Utilizing content created or compiled for the SCIP, capacity building activities will include: city academies focused on topics prioritized by the city clusters; study tours and peer exchanges, regional training events, webinars, and targeted/individual technical assistance. A detailed strategy for the provision of targeted technical assistance will be defined during the project development phase.

Table 14: Types of Capacity Building Approaches

Types of Capacity Building	Characteristics	Advantages
Project design support	As requested from Implementing Agencies, provide support to Child Project design during project preparation to include stronger models of integration	Integrated planning is embedded in project design Inclusion of new strategic solution Greater coordination between Child Project and Global Platform for capacity building activities

Large events	These include large urban gatherings, such as World Urban Forum, Climate Summits, COP events. These events function as capacity building opportunities for SCIP cites, but also as spaces to influence international sustainable cities agenda. Multiple cities attend, both GEF's SCIP and from networks. Bring outside technical expertise	Large audiences Raising awareness New Ideas Sharing ideas
Cluster support	Create a process to cluster cities: 1. Identify trainings needs 2. Create groups of common interests/regional 3. Develop a training program 4. Deliver interactive training whereby cities can learn from experts and each other 5. Take stock and repeat Format: City Academies, webinars. Examples: Investment clinics, Planning clinics, Private sector accelerators	Cost effective medium generic training
Peer to peer training and study tours	Peer exchanges are organized around demands identified from cities. The "leading experts" providing the knowledge can potentially be SCIP cities or belong to CBOs networks. Cities learn from peer cities on technical exchanges. Example: Peer exchange on Air quality with Mexico City as the knowledge provider.	Spreading training load Engaging cities Sustaining support and engagement
Tailored technical assistance	Tailored technical support for cities. A detailed strategy for this support will be defined during the project development phase.	Targeting specific city problems

Chart 6: Capacity Building Models



d. Lessons learned compilation. The SCIP will document lessons learned and Child Project approaches that will be then shared with other cities through trainings and compiled in the web platform. In this way, the program loops back to the Child Projects and creates a circular dynamic in which learning, innovation and documentation is extended to other cities beyond the program.

e. Web platform. Design, construction and maintenance of a website with a library of best practices, solutions and tools on key topics related to sustainable cities [as explained in point a]. The web platform will provide the opportunity of broader reach for the program, and flexibility to create a living space, updated with new tools and research, as the SCIP

evolves, and a place to accumulate the project's institutional knowledge. The SCIP web platform will attempt to coordinate efforts and compile information produced by the national platforms developed by the Child Projects (such as Brazil, India, China).

f. Target audience: The knowledge and capacity building component of the project will be focused on three groups. Each group will be targeted in different ways, with pedagogically appropriate materials for the intended outcome, either advocacy, capacity building or higher-level broader policy discussions. The three main groups identified are:

- Global community of urban practitioners
- Local government officials:
- National level policy advisors

9. Child Program Selection Criteria

Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.

The selection criteria for this IP included both country-level and city-level priorities, with emphasis on three issues: extent of political commitment, potential to leverage resources (public and private), and potential for impact (transformational).

Criteria for selection of countries

-

Transformational impact. What is the potential for the country to deliver on Global Environmental Benefits through a Cities project as described in the Results Framework for GEF-7? - What is the added value of a given “city” project to the overall balance/diversity of the GEF program portfolio? How unique is the project?

-

Leveraging resources. Is there a commitment to leverage resources from public and private concessional or non-concessional finance for the project?

-

Political will. Does the country have a national policy or vision for sustainable urban development? - Does a functioning institutional framework exist at the national-state-city governance levels that ensures smooth coordination across different hierarchies and sectors? - Is there a clear commitment from state and national governments to strengthen capacities of city and municipal governments? - Is there a political commitment to maximize impact and replication potential of the proposed project within the country?

Criteria for selection of cities

Transformational impact. Does the city follow an integrated approach for sustainable cities development? The first step should be the strengthening and/or developing of an integrated sustainable urban plan that may imply:

i. Area based approach for retrofitting or regeneration or greenfield development with a clear objective of achieving environmental benefits;

ii. Cross sectoral and integrated solutions spanning across the city or sectors that lead to environmental benefits;

iii. A sectoral approach may be considered which link other sectoral aspects of city development; - Is there a firm commitment of the Child Project to engage with and contribute to the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to maximize impact?

Leveraging resources. Is there significant co-financing secured for investment in the sustainability solutions to be developed from the GEF grant? These could be through government schemes, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, national public financial institutions and private sector finance. - Do mechanisms exist to engage with the private sector, which could be in various forms, e.g. influence businesses toward sustainable practices, develop market based innovative sustainability solutions and leverage private sector investment to scale up global environmental benefits?

-

Political commitment. Does the city leadership have an established track record towards sustainability, and is it reflected in their planning and implementation frameworks, their engagement with global city networks on sustainability, etc.?

Another key requirement for this IP was the interest and willingness for countries to actively work with the global knowledge sharing platform i.e. the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities. Countries were expected to commit some funding for this purpose primarily to facilitate participation in learning and knowledge exchange activities.

Selection process for inclusion of Child Projects

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On the 16th of November 2018, the GEF released the Expression of Interest (EOI) template to all Operational Focal Points for gathering countries interest in joining this IP. The GEF Secretariat received 24 EOIs for consideration under the sustainable cities impact program. The total STAR proposed, and matching incentive requested were $186.9 million and 93.4 million respectively. The total available incentive for the impact program is $45.7 million. An assessment of all the EOIs was carried out by a committee comprising of GEF Secretariat, Lead Agency, STAP and an External Expert. Out of the 24 EOIs[i][i], 3 EOIs (Vietnam- not signed by the OFP; Uzbekistan and Mongolia withdrew) were not considered.

EOI assessment process. The EOIs were reviewed by a committee of GEFSEC, UNEP, STAP and Independent Expert, based on the above criteria. The scores and evaluations from each committee member were then compiled by the GEFSEC. The GEFSEC then organized two rounds of meetings with the committee members to discuss the scoring and reach consensus on the cohort of EOIs to be recommended.

Countries selected. Based on outcomes of the two rounds of discussions using the above assessment criteria, the countries selected for the IP given the limited amount of the matching incentive were: Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda and Sierra Leone.

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[i] Asia (China, India, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia); Africa (Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Rwanda); ECA-ME (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan); LAC (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico)

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Patricia Noemi Holzman	GEF Operational Focal Point	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina	10/18/2019
Marcus C. R. Barretto	General Coordinator for External Financing	Ministry of Economy of Brazil	9/30/2019
Enid Chaverri Tapia	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica	9/19/2019
Richa Sharma	Joint Secretary and GEF OFP-India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India	9/30/2019
Laksli Dhewanthi	GEF Operational Focal Point Senior Advisor to the Minister for Industry and Internatinal Trade	Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia	9/30/2019
Rachid Firadi	GEF Operational Focal Point Directeur des Programme et Réalisations	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development of Morocco	9/30/2019
Coletha U. Ruhamya	General Director	Rwanda Environment Management Authority	9/27/2019
Abdul Bakarr Salim	Deputy Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	Environment Protection Agency of Sierra Leone	10/3/2019
Mr. Peng Xiang	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Finance of China	10/19/2019

ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

List of Child Projects under the Program

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	Child Projects under the Program[a/]							
- - **Country**	- - **Project Title** -	- - **GEF Agency** -	- **GEF Amount ($)**				- - **Agency Fee ($)**	- - **Total ($)**
			Climate Change	**Biodiversity**	**Land Degradation**	**IP SC**		
			Project	Project	Project	-		
-	**FSPs**	-						
1.Global	Sustainable Cities Impact Program Global Platform (SCIP-GP)	UNEP			0	16,213,761	1,459,239	17,673,000
2 Argentina	Integrated low-carbon and conservation investments in Argentinian cities	UNEP	8,103,906	5,987,886	1,800,869	7,554,575	2,110,251	25,557,487
3.Brazil	Promoting integrated metropolitan planning and innovative urban technology investments in Brazil	UNEP	5,806,374	2,679,864	0	4,066,202	1,129,720	13,682,160
4.China	China Sustainable City Impact Program	World Bank	14,678,899	3,669,725	0	8,560,426	2,420,212	29,329,262
5.Costa Rica	Transitioning to an urban green economy and delivering global environmental benefits	UNDP	781,839	6,206,029	0	3,330,102	928,617	11,246,587

6.India	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches	UNEP	6,449,029	541,797	0	3,338,566	929,645	11,259,037
6.India	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches	ADB	4,299,352	361,198	0	2,225,710	619,764	7,506,024
7.Indonesia	Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program	World Bank	3,577,982	7,155,963	0	5,136,255	1,428,318	17,298,518
8.Morocco	Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing	UNDP	3,060,092	1,216,055	2,096,789	3,043,231	847,455	10,263,622
9.Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	World Bank	1,376,147	2,752,293	1,376,147	2,568,128	726,544	8,799,259
10.Sierra Leone	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project	World Bank	917,431	2,752,294	917,431	2,140,106	605,454	7,332,716
-	**Subtotal**	-	49,051,051	33,323,104	6,191,236	58,177,062	13,205,219	159,947,672
-	**MSPs**	-	-					
	1.				0			0
	2.				0			0
	3.				0			0

-	**Subtotal**	-	0	0	0		0	0
-	**Total**	-	**49,051,051**	**33,323,104**	**6,191,236**	**58,177,062**	**13,205,219**	**159,947,672**

a/ Total amount of Child Project concepts should equal the GEF program financing requested and consistent with Tables A, B and D.

ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

Table 15. GPS Coordinates of GEF-7 Cities

Country	City	Latitude	Longitude
Argentina	Mendoza	-32.8895	-68.8458
Argentina	Salta	-24.7821	-65.4232
Argentina	Mar del Plata	-38.0055	-57.5426
Argentina	Ushuaia	-54.8019	-68.303
Argentina	Buenos Aires	-34.6037	-58.3816
Brazil	Belem	-1.4557	-48.4902
Brazil	Teresina	-5.092	-42.8038
Brazil	Florianopolis	-27.5949	-48.5482
China	Chongqing	29.4316	106.9123
China	Chengdu	30.5728	104.0668

China	Ningbo	29.8683	121.544
Costa Rica	San Jose	9.9281	-84.0907
India	Chennai	13.0827	80.2707
India	Guwahati	26.1445	91.7362
India	Pune	18.5204	73.8567
India	Surat	21.1702	72.8311
Indonesia	Jakarta	-6.2088	106.8456
Indonesia	Surabaya	-7.2575	112.7521
Indonesia	Semarang	-7.0051	110.4381
Indonesia	Balikpapan	-1.2379	116.8529
Indonesia	Medan	3.5952	98.6722
Indonesia	Tarakan	3.3274	117.5785
Indonesia	Bitung	1.4404	125.1217
Morocco	Marrakech	31.6295	-7.9811
Rwanda	Kigali	-1.9706	30.1044
Sierra Leone	Freetown	8.4606	11.7799