



GEF-6 PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (PFD)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: (choose fund type)

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PART I: PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Program Title:	Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot		
Country(ies):	Brazil, China, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Vietnam	GEF Program ID: ¹	9077
Lead GEF Agency:	World Bank	GEF Agency Program ID:	TBD
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	UNEP, UNDP, IDB, AfDB ADB, DBSA, UNIDO	Submission Date:	04/23/2015
Other Executing Partner(s):		Program Duration (Months)	60 months
GEF Focal Area (s):	IAP	Program Agency Fee (\$):	12,403,984
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Program Commitment Deadline: July 2016			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)*	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	Amount (in \$)	
			GEF Program Financing*	Co-financing*
IAP-Sustainable Cities	To promote integrated planning and investments related to urban sustainability that result in environmental, social and economic benefits at the local and global scale.	GEFTF	53,880,680	779,400,553
CCM-1 Program 1	Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies.	GEFTF	15,024,268	324,352,219
CCM-2 Program 3	Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation Financial mechanisms to support GHG reductions are demonstrated and operationalized	GEFTF	59,026,941	311,477,433
BD-1 Program 1	Improve sustainability of protected area systems.	GEFTF	1,816,380	6,953,844
BD-4 Program 9	Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and sectors.	GEFTF	4,587,156	44,500,000
CW-1 Program 2	Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment for the sound management of harmful chemicals and wastes.	GEFTF	3,486,647	11,963,384
Total Program Costs			137,822,072	1,478,647,433

*Note: Program-level options have been included as per instructions by the GEFSEC. They do not necessarily reflect final breakdown of resources.

B. INDICATIVE PROGRAM RESULTS FRAMEWORK

¹ Program ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCE](#).

Program Objective: To promote among participating cities an approach to urban sustainability that is guided by evidence-based, multi-dimensional, and broadly inclusive planning processes that balance economic, social, and environmental resource considerations.

Program Components	Financing Type ³	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Program Financing*	Co-financing*
1. Enhancing integrated sustainable urban planning and management	TA	<p>1.1 Increased scope and depth of integrated urban sustainability management policies and processes, including institutionalization within the local governance structure.</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pilot project cities exhibiting increased scope and depth of integrated urban sustainability planning management policies and processes (based on a rating system that will be further articulated in the M&E framework) Number of pilot project cities which have formally integrated comprehensive, multi-dimensional urban sustainability planning management policies into local governmental processes (based on a rating system that will be further articulated in the M&E framework) <p>1.2 National policies and strategies create more favorable conditions for local action to address global and local environmental concerns</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pilot project cities with increased institutionalization of integrated urban sustainability management policies and processes (based on a rating system that will be further articulated in the M&E framework) 	GEF TF	32,864,969	148,570,000
2. Monitoring local and globally relevant performance frameworks for improved performance	TA	<p>2.1 Core performance framework for local and global environmental benefits implemented at the local level</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pilot project cities that have adopted core performance framework for local 	GEF TF	13,047,341	56,200,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p>and global environmental benefits implemented at the local level (core performance framework to be established and articulated in M&E framework based on further consultation)</p> <p>2.2 Improved local and global environmental sustainability</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emissions mitigated in tonnes of CO2e (as per methodology specified in M&E framework, pending further consultation) • <i>Other indicators to be agreed upon based on core performance framework</i> 			
3. Catalyzing investments in sustainable cities	Inv	<p>3.1 Increase in investment flows to sustainable cities initiatives from national governments, sub-national governments, development partners, and the private sector</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase from national governments (USD) • Increase from sub-national governments (USD) • Increase from the private sector (USD) • Total funding leveraged for all IAP cities from all funding sources (USD) <p>3.2 Increase in the number of innovative financing mechanisms and approaches</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of innovative financing mechanisms and approaches adopted <p>3.3 Enhanced ability at the local level to leverage long-term financing for sustainability initiatives</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pilot project cites with enhanced capacity for financial management (based on a rating system that will be further articulated in the M&E framework) 	GE FTF	65,617,410	1,176,880,000

4. Enhancing partnerships for sustainable cities at local, national, and global levels (through knowledge management, capacity building, global coordination)	TA	4.1 Contribution of IAP to global discourse on sustainable urban management enhanced (including within the context of multilateral environmental conventions) Measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of institutions and city-based networks engaged with IAP at the global level as partners • Increased number of references to IAP in workshops, events, and publications generated by third parties • Number of presentations by IAP city representatives at regional or global sustainable city conferences 		20,587,265	55,700,000
Subtotal				132,116,985	1,437,350,000
Program Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			GEF TF	5,705,087	41,297,433
Total Program Cost				137,822,072	1,478,647,433

PMC is the total of the Project Management Costs of all child projects. For multiple trust fund projects, please provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (PMC breakdown).

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROGRAM BY SOURCE, BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)*
BRAZIL			
Federal Government	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)	In-kind	47,500,000
Federal District	Government of Federal District (GDF) - Brasilia	Investment	55,000,000
Municipal Government	Municipality of Recife (PPA)	Investment	76,000,000
CSO	Sustainable Cities Programme	In-kind	14,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind and cash (50%/50%)	500,000
CHINA			
Others	Target cities' government, private sector and other international cooperation funding	Mix of equity, loan and in-kind	410,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of China	In-kind	1,000,000
COTE D'IVOIRE			
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Loans	18,300,000
Donor Agency	European Union	Grants	1,500,000
Recipient Government	Cote D'ivoire	In-kind	1,500,000
INDIA			
TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
MALAYSIA			

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

National Government	Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MiGHT)	In-kind	5,270,000
National Government	Malaysia Green Technology Corporation (MGTC)	cash	500,000
National Government	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA)	In-kind	1,000,000
National Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	In-kind	500,000
National Government	Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government	In-kind	500,000
Local Government	Melaka City	In-kind	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	84,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	146,000
MEXICO			
Recipient Government	Government of Mexico	Grants	50,000,000
Recipient Government	Banobras	Loans	50,000,000
Beneficiaries	Subnational Governments	Grants	5,000,000
Private Sector	TBD	Grants	5,000,000
PARAGUAY			
Recipient Government	MOPC	Grants	230,700,000
Recipient Government	SEAM	In-kind	175,000
Recipient Government	SEAM	Grants	175,000
Recipient Government	Secretariat for Emergencies	Grants	300,000
Others	Asuncion Municipality and others	In-kind	360,000
Others	Asuncion Municipality and others	Grants	5,450,000
Others	IADB and other multilateral agencies	Grants	2,260,000
Others	Guyra Paraguay Foundation and others	In-kind	310,000
CSO	Guyra Paraguay Foundation and others	Grants	310,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	300,000
PERU			
GEF Agency	Inter-American Development Bank	Grants	150,000
GEF Agency	Inter-American Development Bank	Loans	130,000,000
Donor Agency	NAMA Facility	Grants	1,000,000
Donor Agency	NEFCO	Grants	500,000
Recipient Government	Municipality of Lima	In-kind	1,500,000
Donor Agency	IFC	Grants	150,000
SENEGAL			
GEF Agency	WB	Loans	35,000,000
Others	Nordic Development Fund under WB project	Grants	5,000,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	80,000
Recipient Government	GoS	Cash	11,000,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	300,000
SOUTH AFRICA			
Recipient Government	City of Johannesburg	In kind/cash (to be confirmed)	119,677,433
GEF Agency	UNEP	In kind/cash (50%/50%)	250,000
VIETNAM			
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	Loans	170,000,000
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	Grants	5,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of Vietnam (amount for cofinancing TBC)	In-kind	
GLOBAL PLATFORM			

GEF Agency	World Bank	Investment	5,400,000
Total Cofinancing			1,478,647,433

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, TRUST FUND, COUNTRY, FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Country Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					Program* Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)* **	Total* c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	IAP	IAP-Cities	4,587,156	412,844	5,000,000
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Biodiversity		3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Climate Change		14,378,899	1,294,101	15,673,000
WB	GEFTF	China	IAP	IAP-Cities	9,174,312	825,688	10,000,000
WB	GEFTF	China	Climate Change		23,853,211	2,146,789	26,000,000
AfDB	GEFTF	Cote d'Ivoire	IAP	IAP-Cities	2,752,293	247,707	3,000,000
AfDB	GEFTF	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change		1,502,294	135,206	1,637,500
UNIDO	GEFTF	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change		1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Malaysia	IAP	IAP-Cities	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Malaysia	Climate change		1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000
ADB	GEFTF	India	IAP	IAP-Cities	3,211,009	288,991	3,500,000
ADB	GEFTF	India	Climate Change		9,174,312	825,688	10,000,000
IADB	GEFTF	Mexico	IAP	IAP-Cities	4,587,156	412,844	5,000,000
IADB	GEFTF	Mexico	Climate Change		9,174,312	825,688	10,000,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Paraguay	IAP	IAP-Cities	1,809,862	162,888	1,972,750
UNDP	GEFTF	Paraguay	Climate Change		2,215,094	199,358	2,414,452
UNDP	GEFTF	Paraguay	Biodiversity		1,357,664	122,190	1,479,854
UNDP	GEFTF	Paraguay	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	2,110,500	189,945	2,300,445
IADB	GEFTF	Peru	IAP	IAP-Cities	3,211,009	288,991	3,500,000
IADB	GEFTF	Peru	Climate Change		2,752,294	247,706	3,000,000
IADB	GEFTF	Peru	Biodiversity		458,716	41,284	500,000
WB	GEFTF	Senegal	IAP	IAP-Cities	2,293,578	206,422	2500000
WB	GEFTF	Senegal	Climate Change		1,383,578	124,522	1,508,100
WB	GEFTF	Senegal	Land Degradation		910,000	81,900	991,900
WB	GEFTF	Senegal	Biodiversity		917,431	82,569	1,000,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Senegal	Climate Change		458,716	41,284	500,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Senegal	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000
UNIDO	GEFTF	Senegal	IAP	IAP-Cities	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000
UNEP	GEFTF	South Africa	IAP	IAP-Cities	1,761,638	158,547	1,920,185
UNEP	GEFTF	South Africa	Climate Change		2,202,048	198,184	2,400,232
DBSA	GEFTF	South Africa	IAP	IAP-Cities	1,835,327	165,179	2,000,506
DBSA	GEFTF	South Africa	Climate Change		2,294,158	206,474	2,500,632
AsDB	GEFTF	Vietnam	IAP	IAP-Cities	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
AsDB	GEFTF	Vietnam	Climate Change		3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
AsDB	GEFTF	Vietnam	Biodiversity		917,431	82,569	1,000,000
WB	GEFTF	Global	IAP	IAP-Cities	9,024,312	812,188	9,836,500
Total Grant Resources					137,822,072	12,403,984	150,226,056

** Please indicate fees related to this Program. Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

* NOTE: Program amount and agency fee totals appear off by \$1 each due to rounding error in Cote d'Ivoire numbers. This can be resolved by subtracting \$1 from the program amount and adding \$1 to agency fee and in first line item of Cote d'Ivoire's entry (corrected figures should read \$5,254,587 and \$427,913 respectively)

E. PROGRAM'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected program targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Indicative Program Targets*
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	100,118,756 <i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

*Due to the specific nature of the IAP, this table is less relevant than for other projects. For a more complete description of the program benefits—both local and global—please refer to the program description and to section 4 below.

PART II: PROGRAMMATIC JUSTIFICATION

1. Program Description. Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline program/ projects, c) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program, d) [incremental/ additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); and e) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Introduction

The Sustainable Cities IAP is part of the GEF-6 Integrated Approach series. The goal is to promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. Designed to function as proof of concept, it is expected that this innovative pilot program will create a strong network of cities that will act as global ambassadors for urban sustainability planning, with tangible benefits at both the local and global levels. Moreover, in contrast to more traditional project-based approaches, the activities implemented as part

⁵ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed program. Progress in programming against these targets for the program per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

of the Sustainable Cities IAP will continue to influence resource flows and investments for years to come. Given the extent of urban infrastructure development expected to take place in developing countries over the coming decades, such a comprehensive program could not come at a better time.

Problem Statement

The world is urbanizing at a rapid pace. Already, more than half of the global population lives in cities, and this level is expected to increase to two-thirds of global population by 2050. Moreover, the vast majority of this growth will be concentrated in developing countries, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase from cities in Asia and Africa.

Counter intuitively, rapid urbanization provides a unique opportunity. If managed well, compact, resilient, inclusive and resource-efficient cities could become drivers of sustainable development and economic growth, contributing to both local livability and global public goods. If managed poorly, sprawling urban areas will result in land degradation and cause a strain on ecosystems and essential infrastructure services, increase levels of air and water pollution, and increase the size of vulnerable populations.

Climate change only adds to the urgency of sustainable urban planning and management. Cities consume over two-thirds of global energy supply, and are responsible a sizable fraction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. In addition, urban areas are uniquely vulnerable to climate change. Fourteen of the world's nineteen largest cities are located on the coast. Globally, approximately 360 million people reside in urban coastal areas that are less than ten meters above the sea level. 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.

At the same time, urban productivity is typically higher than in rural areas, enabling more efficient output with fewer resources, translating into lower emissions per unit of GDP. Coordinated land use and transport planning efforts, combined with smart policies to promote efficiency in the built environment, offer significant potential to put cities on the path to low carbon development.

Sustainable urban development is about more than just climate change and local environmental concerns, however. A more fundamental set of challenges for many city governments revolves around providing jobs, services, and housing to growing urban populations. It is estimated that an additional \$1 trillion every year is needed to fill the gap between the infrastructure that is currently being built in cities around the world and what is required. Only through developing or refining basic capabilities in urban governance, planning and finance will local authorities be able to meet these challenges and make cities attractive and sustainable places to live and work.

From traffic congestion in Cote d'Ivoire to food insecurity in South Africa and flooding in Viet Nam, all of the challenges associated with rapid urbanization can be found in the countries participating in the Sustainable Cities IAP program. The good news is that cities—with support from national governments, development partners, and other stakeholders—are already taking action. By supporting and coordinating these efforts, focusing on planning as well as investments, the Sustainable Cities IAP embraces a new approach to urban sustainability, the impact of which is expected to reach far beyond the program itself.

Theory of Change

Recognizing the unique window of opportunity that comes with rapid urbanization, the Sustainable Cities IAP seeks to promote the creation and implementation of comprehensive sustainability planning and management initiatives. It will primarily do so by supporting local strategic planning processes and implementation efforts in selected cities and countries. To the maximum extent possible, local challenges addressed by this work—designed to promote improved livability and environmental conditions—will be linked to global challenges, such as climate change, biodiversity, water resources, chemicals and waste, land degradation, and so on.

There is already a considerable amount of support for sustainable cities around the world. What sets the IAP program apart from other initiatives is its novel approach to support planning and implementation efforts:

- *An emphasis on comprehensive, evidence based planning:* The IAP presumes that a thoughtful, evidence-based planning process is fundamental to urban sustainability, driving strategic decision-making and investments that will result in greater economic and resource efficiency, improved quality of life, and enhanced environmental performance. In many ways, the program emphasizes the value that investments in institutional processes and capacity building can have in enabling the infrastructure investments that are

most often associated with the delivery of a sustainable city.

- *Comprehensive suite of support services.* Multi-city sustainability initiatives typically include some shared resources that are made available to all program participants. The IAP follows a similar path, but diverges from traditional approaches in terms of the *type* of services to be made available and their overall orientation. In terms of the former, the description of the Global Platform below goes into great detail on the wide diversity of services, tools, and information that will be made available. Some – such as efforts that aim to enhance a city’s basic financial management capacity – may appear superficially disconnected from an urban sustainability initiative. In fact, they are inextricably linked to its ultimate success. Beyond the functional support provided by these services, the program will also emphasize a set of sustainability planning ideals, promoting broad topical coverage, engagement that reaches a wide set of stakeholders, and the formal integration of these ideas into local policy and institutional arrangements. For all of these reasons, the IAP will be far more than the sum of its individual parts, serving as a catalyst for many important changes in the urban sustainability field.
- *“Network” approach.* The policy control powers assigned to cities can be significant, but they are not all-powerful. Instead, cities are part of a complex web of stakeholders, and one of the planning challenges all cities face is how to identify and foster relationships that can deliver important elements of a local sustainability plan. The Sustainable Cities IAP places a premium on the development or nature of these relationships, and the reflection of this stakeholder environment in the design and implementation of a local sustainability strategy. These stakeholders may be local or national, but they can also be global in focus, and across the IAP program cities will be actively encouraged to participate in these initiatives. Such participation will allow IAP cities to both draw on the expertise of others, and share the insights they are gaining through the IAP program. A wide range of city based networks and other agencies have been involved in the design of the program and will continue to be leveraged for support during the program roll-out.⁶
- *Contribution to global discourse.* The IAP will play an important role in advancing the cause of urban sustainability in the current global policy discourse. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be adopted later this year will likely have one or more distinct urban sustainability goals, and the timing of their passage means it will be possible to embrace these themes as the Global Platform is under development. COP21 in Paris will profile or launch a number of new urban climate initiatives, and these too can be woven into the fabric of the IAP program. The IAP will be able to advance other initiatives. As noted in the results framework, cities will be expected to track their citywide GHG emissions, and (with their permission) this data will be submitted to the new Compact of Mayors, helping to illuminate the status of sustainable urban planning efforts in different countries around the world. Because data will be reported using new standardized global emission inventory reporting methods, the role that individual IAP cities can play in helping to deliver their country’s national carbon mitigation commitments will also become much more obvious. Finally, the IAP will build bridges to other initiatives focused on other aspects of urban sustainability, such as the Cities Biodiversity initiative at ICLEI, and different clean air and clean water initiatives that have been launched on several continents.

Program Overview

The Sustainable Cities IAP (SC-IAP) program consists of an allocation of approximately \$144 million in GEF resources during the current GEF6 programming period. Of this sum, \$45 million in IAP program funds are to be directed to a limited number of child projects applying through (and with the endorsement of) their GEF country focal point. Applicants were required to match this \$45 million IAP allocation on a dollar-for-dollar basis out of their regular national STAR allocation, although all applicants ultimately opted to match at a higher ratio. In addition, child projects are expected to use their joint IAP/STAR allocation to leverage other public or private funds

⁶ Institutions consulted during the development of the IAP program include the UN Secretary General’s office, the office of UN Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change Michael Bloomberg, the Rockefeller Foundation, 100 Resilient Cities, the C40 Cities network, the Compact of Mayors, the City Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, IIASA, the Clinton Foundation, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development, the World Federation of Engineering, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Council on City Data (WCCD), the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), and other institutions.

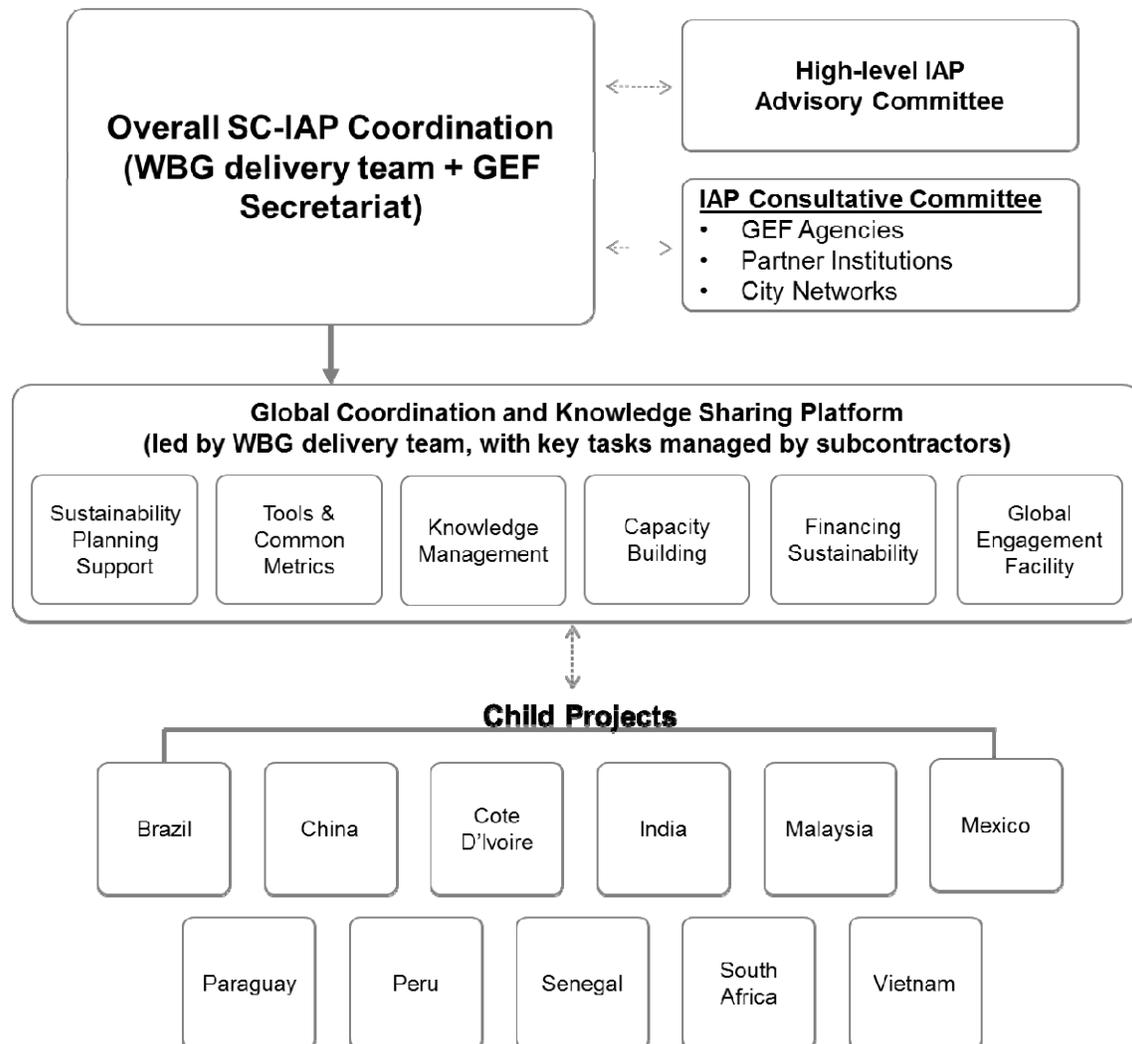
for use on these projects. The following table summarizes the participating countries, which were selected in accordance with the criteria laid out in Section 9 below.

Child Project	Number of Pilot Cities	Agency	IAP Set-Aside Funding (million)
Brazil	2	UNEP	\$5
China	7	World Bank	\$10
Cote d'Ivoire	1	AfDB/UNIDO	\$3
India	4	ADB	\$3.5
Malaysia	1	UNIDO	\$1
Mexico	3	IDB	\$5
Paraguay	1	UNDP	\$2
Peru	1	IDB	\$3.5
Senegal	1	World Bank	\$4
South Africa	1	UNEP/DBSA	\$4
Vietnam	1	ADB	\$4
<i>Total</i>	23		\$45
Global Platform	All	World Bank	\$10

Between them, child projects include specific investments in 23 cities which together cover all aspects of urban sustainability, from access to services like public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate GHG and air pollution emissions, resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, biodiversity, and climate resilience. As such, they tackle global public goods while addressing a range of local and national needs. It is important to note, however, that the impact of the program is not intended to be limited only to the cities participating directly in the IAP. Many child projects aim to promote approaches to integrated sustainability planning that will influence a much wider array of cities in their respective countries. Moreover, through knowledge sharing, targeted capacity building and global outreach at the program level, it is expected that the lessons learned from the Sustainable Cities pilot will be of benefit to a much broader audience of cities from across the world.

In addition to funding activities at the city level, an additional \$10 million in IAP resources are to be allocated for global knowledge coordination, programmatic support, and experience-sharing between program recipients and other cities or sustainability-focused organizations. These resources are to be managed by the World Bank in its role as Lead Agency for the Sustainable Cities IAP program, as indicated in the diagram below (more details on program coordination provided in Section 6 below).

FIGURE 1: PROGRAM STRUCTURE



Note: child project descriptions can be found below

The following sections provide more details about the various child projects and the global platform that will coordinate activities across different cities. Broadly speaking, child project activities tend to involve a mixture of “soft” investments that focus on improving sustainability planning processes, in addition to specific investments in city-level projects identified as the result of planning activities. The Global Platform will support cities at all stages of the process, from data gathering and analysis, to plan formulation and review, identification of financing resources, and basic capacity building—in addition to managing knowledge flows both between participating cities and with other cities around the world.

Global Coordination and Knowledge-Sharing Platform

The Global Platform is what ties the whole program together, making the project-level child projects more than the sum of their individual parts and promoting a common vision of sustainable city planning across different countries and cities. It will do so by providing a range of support services to cities participating in the IAP program, complementing and supplementing those to be provided by the implementing agencies.

Six types of activities are envisioned, all of which aim to help deliver the IAP program goal of improving the depth, breadth, and quality of local sustainability planning efforts and investment decisions. These services will help cities benchmark their performance, track implementation progress and aid with knowledge curation and sharing, institutional capacity building, and program implementation. IAP cities may vary in their use of these resources – some services will necessarily be employed by all participants to ensure uniformity across the program, while others may only be used by participants requiring specialized expertise or assistance. In all cases, the overarching purpose of the Global Platform is to help the Sustainable Cities program be much more than simply the sum of its parts. It will help cross-fertilize ideas between implementing agencies (and the IAP cities they are supporting), and build connections to ensure information is flowing to/from other cities and other related sustainability initiatives.

Some elements of the platform will involve systems or services that are already commonly employed by cities around the world seeking to improve local sustainability. Others will be developed anew and tailored for the specific use of IAP program participants. Because cities find themselves in quite varied circumstances, and because the child projects described above cover such a wide array of topics, the Global Platform employs a flexible structure that embraces the unique circumstances, needs, and priorities of different participants. A large number of different agencies and city networks have been consulted in the process of designing the Global Platform (details in footnote 6) and this consultative approach will live on once the Global Platform is operational, reflecting the IAP program's philosophy of collaboration and coordination with a wide range of stakeholders who can strengthen (or be strengthened by) the work underway in IAP cities.

Platform services will be directly provided by WBG staff or third-party contractors and partner organizations with expertise in the field. Given the specialized nature of some of these services, some may be sole-sourced to organizations with recognized competency in that field, while other service providers will be selected through a competitive bidding process that follows standard World Bank Group procurement guidelines. A detailed strategy outlining the WBG's intentions regarding program design (including which services are to be subcontracted) will be prepared over the next 6 months, after the WBG team has sufficient time to consult with the different implementing agencies and participating cities about their goals and needs. Once this stocktaking assessment is completed, the WBG team will then engage with various agencies and technical assistance organizations, city networks, and service providers to discuss potential offerings and delivery modalities that will deliver the greatest value for money to the IAP program.

Detailed below is an indicative description of the activities and services to be provided under the auspices of the Global Platform—noting that this is a multi-year program and the nature of services will necessarily evolve over time and in response to demand from country-based child-projects. The work undertaken under each category shall serve the participating IAP cities but, to the extent possible and where appropriate, the outputs will be shared as good practice/work modules/experiences with a larger universe of cities. Moreover, rather than re-creating the wheel, where appropriate services offered under each category will draw upon the considerable array of activities and international expertise that already exist to promote integrated sustainability planning, including technical tools and metrics, existing programs managed by city networks and others, country related technical assistance, and case studies and guides.

1. Sustainability Planning Support

As the child project descriptions make clear (see below), many of the cities entering the IAP program have already been engaged in some type of planning activities related to one or more aspects of sustainability. However, even in cities with comprehensive planning approaches, there is always room for improvement. This can be achieved by improving the quality and quantity of analytic work undertaken through the use of GIS or other tools closely linked to urban sustainability topics; expanding the number of areas of thematic focus (e.g. biodiversity, urban metabolism); increasing the level of planning ambition; strengthening stakeholder engagement across multiple tiers of government, the private sector, and civil society; improving linkages with regional and national level planning; translating plans into action; or engaging in more systematic tracking of local progress. In other words, regardless of a city's starting point when entering the IAP program, it is expected that the services and activities offered under this Platform segment will help broaden the scope, deepen the ambition and more fully embed sustainability planning efforts into policy and operations at the local level.

In doing so, the SC-IAP will naturally build on existing work of the GEF and implementing agencies on sustainability planning and support, while also enabling cities themselves to play an active role in setting the agenda by identifying priorities and articulating their own vision of urban sustainability.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Kickoff workshop
 - o A kickoff workshop featuring renowned planners and planning agencies will engage participating cities in the articulation of a holistic vision of urban sustainability that will underlie the IAP program.
- Written guidance and other resources
 - o Appropriate written guidance will be identified or developed and provided to all IAP cities to articulate the program's approach to sustainability planning,
 - o Other resources, including case studies, videos, and webinars will be made available through the SC-IAP's online platform (see Knowledge Management services below)

- Review of plans, documents and processes
 - o IAP cities will be eligible for expert review of their sustainability plans and processes, including: overall vision; choice of performance indicators; robustness of evidence base; quality of stakeholder engagement; prioritization and ambition of actions; degree of political support and co-ordination; assignment of responsibilities; identification of resources; adequacy of the monitoring, reporting and verification system, and so on.
- Expert charrette
 - o On a periodic basis, IAP cities will be expected to publicly present updates on their progress to a ‘blue-ribbon’ panel of leading urban planning theorists, designers, and other practitioners. Such meetings will give these experts the opportunity to ask questions and provide immediate feedback about what has been done well, where more work is required, and model initiatives or programs each city can look to for inspiration or insight.
- Other training and workshops
 - o Facilitated sessions on stakeholder engagement, highlighting the importance of involving civil society in sustainability planning.
 - o Other types of planning support will likely be required by IAP cities, particularly those where limited technical competency exists to conduct scientific, engineering, spatial (GIS) or economic analyses relevant to planning or implementation efforts. Those topics not adequately covered under the tools and metrics segment of the Platform will be covered here.
- Media/communications, outreach, stakeholder engagement
 - o Media/communications support is likely to prove valuable to help IAP cities get out the word about their comprehensive planning efforts, or to promote the successful implementation of different aspects of these plans—including social media campaigns, op-eds, infographics and so on to make urban sustainability intelligible and engaging to a broader audience. (Note that this is also linked to Knowledge Management services below)

2. Tools & Metrics

The services provided under this category will help IAP cities build upon information they may already collect, thus strengthening their ability to systematically monitor sustainability considerations relevant to their long term growth and advancement. Guidance about analytic and other decision support tools will also be provided to help participants ensure they are using approaches appropriate for their local context and needs. As appropriate, the Global Platform will liaise with individual implementing agencies and their child projects to ensure there is coordination on tool and data selection, and to ensure that information about boutique approaches employed by different implementing agencies is shared across the entire IAP program.

Tools

A huge array of tools exist to help cities think through a range of issues from low carbon development and resilience to resource efficiency and biodiversity. These tools come in a variety of different levels of complexity and can focus on different stages in the sustainability planning process. They may also focus on different geographic scales, from tools most relevant at the urban scale to those that focus more on linkages with broader metropolitan, national, or global relevance. The World Bank will work with implementing agencies and other partners to identify a number of tools that will be included as part of the various workshops and trainings offered to cities through the global platform. This will include identifying any tools that cities may find useful to report on the common metrics included in the IAP program. At the same time, the program will not be prescriptive in its choice of tools and efforts will be made to raise awareness about the value of a wide range of different decision support tool platforms. IAP participants will also be surveyed on tools they find to be helpful in supporting their various sustainability planning efforts.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Awareness-raising
 - o Workshops to introduce cities to a select number of different analytic and decision support tools that will assist in sustainability planning efforts
 - o Connect cities with resources on existing tools, such as the online Climate Smart Planning Platform, which provides a central database of more than 320 tools and datasets from 58 organizations, including user reviews.
- Training/technical assistance
 - o Webinar trainings and in-person workshops on different sector-specific tools

- City-specific training programs
- Technical assistance in obtaining data required to run certain analytic tools
- Tool procurement, modification, and data collection
 - Certain tools can be costly, especially if they need to be customized for a local context. To the extent it is necessary, the IAP program may devote some resources to commission new planning or decision support tools for use by participating cities and/or cover the cost of existing tools. (Some cost sharing by IAP cities may be required depending on the tool.)
- Community of practice
 - Linked to Knowledge Management services provided under the Global Platform, a community of practice will be created to enable participating cities to share information on tool selection and use.

Metrics

Data is an essential part of evidence-based sustainability planning and a number of different indicator systems exist to track various metrics at the city level. In addition, several organizations (including IAP implementing agencies) are currently in the process of launching work on new reporting standards and reporting systems that could be employed by SC-IAP cities. No single system is totally comprehensive in terms of capturing the full range of sustainability information germane to a city, and a priority will be placed on systems that serve as a supplement to performance information already tracked by participating cities. Attention will also be paid to how cities can make use of data they collect, with further links to other Global Platform activities. In all cases, there will be close coordination with the IAP implementing agencies, participating IAP cities, and other partners to identify a number of indicator tracking and reporting systems that will be included as part of the various workshops and trainings.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Awareness-raising
 - An advanced metrics workshop will be held to expose cities to a range of different indicator sets potentially relevant to their sustainability planning efforts.
 - Links to resources on different indicator sets will be made available through the online SC-IAP platform (see Knowledge Management category)
- Training/technical assistance
 - Training and technical assistance support will be provided to IAP cities on data collection strategies, methods for validating the information reported, and different mechanisms available to share data with other cities around the world. Efforts will focus both on metrics mandated by the IAP results frameworks and other indicator systems participating cities already use or may wish to employ as part of their ongoing sustainability planning activities.
 - Specific, consultant led trainings on different systems and processes relevant to data, analytics, or other tools. Service providers could be identified and made available to participating IAP cities depending on their specific needs. (There would necessarily be some cost sharing involved, with the bulk of any fees covered directly by the cities as part of their overall program budget.)
 - A range of support activities will be provided related to the Global Protocol for Community Scale GHG Emissions (GPC), which cities are required to report on as part of the program. This will include a workshop and hands-on technical assistance training, the certification of (lead) implementing agency representatives to ensure high levels of knowledge on how to prepare these inventories, and other data collection support.
- Indicator development
 - To the extent it is necessary, the IAP program may devote some resources to conduct research on other summary indicators that speak to multiple facets of a city's sustainability.

3. Knowledge Management

The knowledge management system to be developed for this initiative will encourage the systematic creation, sharing, learning, enhancement and dissemination of knowledge among participants and others who could benefit from information about the IAP. The platform will focus on knowledge exchange at three different levels: at the programmatic level between different SC-IAP cities, at the national level between SC-IAP cities and other urban areas within their respective countries, and at the international level between participating IAP cities and other localities from around the world, including both South-South and North-South exchanges. The exact nature of these services will be developed in close collaboration with implementing agencies to ensure it supplements the knowledge support systems they are planning to develop for their project.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Web portal
 - o A website will be developed (possibly as a standalone platform or building on another existing related website) to promote knowledge sharing about urban sustainability topics. Note that this website is envisaged less as a goal in itself, but rather as a *means* to achieving the program's knowledge management goals.
 - o The exact features of the site will be determined in collaboration with program participants, but it is likely that some information will be publicly available to all users interested in the issue, while other features on the site would sit behind a firewall with access limited to IAP program participants. The private area of the site will help serve as a means of communication between participating cities, including hosting communities of practice and forums. The public area of the site will serve as a way to broadcast the activities and achievements of the SC-IAP to the rest of the world.
 - o Another feature will be a library of relevant resources (case studies, links, guidance, tools, videos etc.) organized broadly around the other Global Platform categories (particularly tools and metrics, sustainability planning, capacity building, and implementation support). This may be accompanied by an "ask the expert" section where participants can pose questions and get answers from subject experts.
 - o E-Newsletters will also be prepared and disseminated on a periodic basis to highlight progress to date, emerging lessons learned, and to share announcements about the IAP program.
 - o The private area of the site is likely to include a dashboard which can be used to report, visualize and track local city data in participating cities.
- Global annual meeting
 - o Every year, a global meeting of all IAP cities will be convened to discuss the current status of the program, share knowledge between cities and implementing agencies, and focus on skill development activities. In general, meetings will likely be timed to coincide with other major city-network or sustainability events, which the SC-IAP could consider co-sponsoring
 - o Content will be shaped by input from implementing agencies and participant cities but will likely include some or all of the following:
 - Keynote speech by recognized leaders/innovators on urban sustainability;
 - Progress update from participant cities;
 - Awards to recognize city achievements in a number of categories
 - Networking opportunities
- National meetings
 - o Many child projects already have an express goal of convening meetings to share what they are learning with other sub-national governments and stakeholders within their country. Such meetings will also help promote better policy and funding co-ordination between local, regional and national governments and external financing partners.

4. Capacity Building

The majority of the Global Platform activities have sustainability considerations as their core focus. We know from experience, however, that there are often other institutional considerations at play that -- if not addressed -- will prevent sustainability planning or implementation efforts from succeeding. For example, many local authorities have difficulty retaining employees given their low government salary structure. Other cities are at the center of a large urban agglomeration, and are constantly buffeted by decisions made by surrounding local authorities. Weak financial management practices are a significant problem in many cities, limiting their access to the private capital that is essential to pay for necessary infrastructure upgrades or expansion.

To help cities address these problems, one category of Global Platform will focus on these other types of capacity building activities. The exact menu of services to be offered will be developed in close consultation with implementing agencies and the IAP cities themselves. At a minimum, however, the Platform will include activities designed to support improved financial management practices in IAP cities. The Platform will also include some type of engagement with the MetroLab program, which focuses on how cities can think strategically about the role regional solutions can play in addressing many pressing local problems.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Guidance/training on mobilization of own-source revenues
- Guidance/training on improved debt-management practices
- Guidance/training on capital budget development and the strategic prioritization of infrastructure spending
- Guidance/training on metropolitan scale solutions to basic infrastructure services and investments

5. Financing Sustainability

Once local authorities complete some or all of their sustainability planning work, they will want to move swiftly towards implementation, likely requiring some type of financial assistance from the WBG, the implementing agency, other development aid institutions, or the private sector. In other cases, IAP cities may already have ‘shovel-ready’ sustainability projects in need of feasibility studies or transaction advisory support. To facilitate such assistance, the WBG delivery team will work closely with the implementing agency and relevant country/regional colleagues at different development aid institutions to bring them into the process early on, so they are familiar with the goals and likely outcomes of the local IAP planning effort.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Short-term technical assistance and expertise, e.g.
 - o feasibility studies;
 - o assessment of costs of city-scale sustainability options;
 - o identification of financing sources;
 - o detailed design and bid document preparation for infrastructure and other projects;
 - o transaction advisory support for infrastructure and other projects that could invite private sector participation.

6. Global Engagement Facility

Because the Sustainable Cities IAP is a pilot program, resources are necessarily limited and will be prioritized to benefit participating cities. However, to ensure that this program delivers global value, some resources will be allocated for different types of technical assistance services to be provided on a first come, first served basis. The aim is to help these cities improve sustainability planning practices such that they are more likely to be able to participate in similar programs in the future. These services to be made available will be fully fleshed out upon consultation with different implementing agencies, as they may be interested in linking some of their own program work to the IAP program. It is likely, however, that resources made available under this category would include local government official participation in different capacity building programs run as part of the Global Platform, support for studies that are the necessary foundations of future planning work (e.g. local GHG emission studies, climate risk studies, ecosystem services studies, etc.), or pre-feasibility study planning support for cities ready to move forward with sustainability-related investments. The World Bank will coordinate with implementing agencies, city networks and leading developed county cities on the delivery of different activities.

Activities/services to be provided by the Global Platform

- Short-term technical assistance and expertise, potentially including:
 - o Different types of planning studies, or deal preparation and transaction support services;
 - o Participation in training or other capacity building programs
 - o Development of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies;

Country-based Child Projects

Brazil (Implementing Agency = UNEP)

As in other countries, rapid urbanization in Brazil has been associated with major challenges linked to urban sprawl and illegal settlements, inadequate coverage of basic sanitation systems, and issues with urban mobility and congestion. Many of these challenges are exacerbated still further by the issue of climate change. At the same time, legislation promoting different types of planning activities has resulted in a significant increase in urban planning efforts over the last 15 years. The capacity of these efforts to advance comprehensive urban sustainability remains limited, however, thanks to limited knowledge on the part of many key stakeholders and institutional constraints that impede integrated, multi-sector planning.

To address current deficiencies in the planning process, IAP support will be used to establish a Knowledge Platform to facilitate the implementation and replication of successful urban sustainability policies in Brazil. Working with the program level Global Platform, the project will test integrated and sustainable urban planning approaches in two selected cities in Brazil to demonstrate the benefits, and foster uptake by other cities.

Recife and Brasilia, both urbanizing rapidly, have been chosen as pilots for their receptivity to the concepts of sustainability and integration, the acuteness of the challenges they face, and because both are in the process of reviewing a number of their urban plans. Moreover, as national capital, Brasilia was selected due to its high

visibility, and because as a metro area it exhibits the challenges associated with institutional integration, from which lessons will be drawn for other metro regions both in Brazil and around the world. Investments in these two cities will focus on testing and refining integrated sustainability planning, in addition to showcasing the local and global benefits of different technology interventions.

China (Implementing Agency = World Bank)

In the last 30 years, China's record economic growth lifted half a billion people out of poverty, with rapid urbanization facilitated by abundant labor, cheap land, and massive investments in energy and water systems and other essential infrastructure. This economic expansion was accompanied by the largest movement of people from rural to urban areas in human history. In 1978 less than a fifth of China's population lived in cities; by 2013, nearly 54% of the country's 1.3 billion population was living in cities.

Both types of growth have led to a huge increase in GHG emissions, in addition to stress on essential infrastructure services. The stresses are particularly acute in the case of water supply. The challenges of urban management are made more difficult given the huge variety in city size, rate of development, management capacity, energy mix and local environmental circumstances. The megacities in the more developed regions of China are facing increasing challenges with pollution, congestion and resource scarcity. But China has 658 cities that are in the early stage of rapid growth and urbanization and need to balance economic development with environmental and social challenges.

The IAP program will support the piloting of integrated sustainability management practices in a number of cities, with successful examples scaled up at the national level. Seven cities (Guiyang, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Nanchang, Beijing, Tianjin and Shijiazhuang) have been selected jointly by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and MOHURD, each representing a different city "typology" in terms of population size, urbanization rate, economic condition, energy mix and environmental problems.

All cities will carry out planning activities combining low-carbon transport, environmental impact and energy resources assessment, and spatial development planning. Based on a more localized gap analysis, different cities will further carry out more in-depth activities in up to five of the following thematic areas:

- Sustainable and safe urban transportation
- Sustainable and secure energy supply
- Green buildings
- Markets and mandates to reduce energy use in industry
- Integrated water resource management
- Solid waste management
- Comprehensive green infrastructure

A monitoring, reporting, and verification system will be developed to track and evaluate the implementation and performance of the pilots, promote knowledge sharing between cities, draw lessons for national-level policy, and report on the common metrics of the IAP program more generally.

Côte d'Ivoire (Implementing Agencies = AfDB/UNIDO)

Côte d'Ivoire is the second largest economy in West Africa, and was, for many years, a symbol of stability and prosperity in the region. However, the political conflict (2002-2007) and ensuing instability that lasted until 2011 have undermined economic development and contributed to resource depletion, biodiversity loss, and various types of pollution. In addition, unrest also became an important driver of migration to cities. As a result, urban poverty has increased dramatically in Abidjan, the economic capital of Cote d'Ivoire and the country's largest city, as well as Bouake, the second largest city. The project will primarily focus on issues related to urban mobility in Abidjan and air quality in three industrial centers.

In Abidjan, the rapidly growing population has placed enormous pressure on the allocation of road and housing space, leading to severe traffic congestion, increased air pollution, and the rapid proliferation of informal settlements and slums. Challenges are exacerbated by patterns of spatial development, with long distances between residential and commercial areas, lack of public transport, ageing vehicle fleet, failing road infrastructure, and poor safety. Informal settlements and slums face particularly acute problems, as they are often cut off from public services and are at greatly heightened risk during extreme weather events.

The IAP project aims to tackle these challenges by creating a policy framework to encourage a more efficient use of land and improve the efficiency of local transport systems and other mobility practices. In addition, the project will seek to embrace a holistic approach by focusing on intelligent transport systems and improved fuel economy standards for vehicles. Finally, the project will support the development of policy and financial incentives meant to catalyze investment toward cleaner vehicles and fuels at the municipal level.

A second project component targets industry-related air pollution problems in Abidjan, Bouaké, and San-Pedro. Over half of the country's population lives in these three cities, all of which are growing rapidly and will continue to serve as key industrial production sites in the future. Activities include a brief assessment of current industrial pollution sources, an incentives that can help reduce pollution levels, and knowledge dissemination to spread learning to other sectors and parts of the country.

India (Implementing Agency = ADB)

Indian cities are faced with the dual challenge of meeting a large infrastructure supply gap while also leveraging information technology to deliver better services. Urban growth has long outpaced the development of infrastructure in India. Water supply, waste collection and treatment, sanitation, road networks, housing, integrated public transport and mass-transit facilities are inadequate to meet to population pressures and economic demands. The following facts highlight the severity of urban infrastructure gap in India:

- Only 64% of India's urban population has individual water connections;
- Non-revenue water accounts for 50% of production;
- Only 5% of cities have any kind of sewage system;
- 18% of urban households defecate in the open;
- Only 21% of wastewater generated is treated.

In response to these issues, the India child project will focus on national and city-level policy reform to create an enabling environment for large scale infrastructure investment and therefore lay a foundation for smart cities. The IAP will be implemented in four cities: Vijayawada-Guntur, Mysore, Jaipur and Bhopal.

Malaysia (Implementing Agency = UNIDO)

In Malaysia, a country that has seen significant economic development in recent years, 73% of the population in 2012 lived in urban areas. While this growth in urbanization brings challenges in terms of urban planning and development, it also holds promise for the improved living standards, with a close link between urbanization and improved income levels. In light of this, the Malaysian government has shown significant interest in promoting and developing sustainable cities.

Support offered at the child-project level will be closely aligned with the objectives and outputs at the Global Platform level to enable coordination and benchmarking with other countries. The project will focus on institutional capacity building at the national level for improved development of national policies and incentive schemes for the promotion and adoption of urban planning for sustainable cities, as well as implementation of the Smart City Program of Malaysia.

At the city level, activities will focus on promoting the increased adoption of electric vehicles through demonstration of solar-powered charging facilities, smart-grids and IT applications, as well as increasing awareness of the potential of energy efficiency and renewable energy application in commercial and government buildings. These activities will build awareness of the various technologies available for the development of sustainable cities, while also feeding into the government-led interventions under the Smart City Program of Malaysia.

Mexico (Implementing Agency = IDB)

This project focuses on three medium sized cities (La Paz, Xalapa, and Campeche) that have already developed sustainability action plans based on an analysis carried out as part of the IDB's Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative. These three intermediate cities are capitals of their respective states and each have levels of economic and population growth that are above the national average. Since over half of Mexico's population resides in medium sized cities, it is expected that the lessons drawn from planning and investment activities supported by the IAP program will have good potential for replication across the country as a whole

Priority action areas differ by city but are based on data from 117 different indicators and further analytics carried out as part of the IDB's ESCI program. In Xalapa, where transport is responsible for the majority of GHG emissions, the main priority is to promote more efficient and environmentally-friendly motorized and non-motorized mobility. For Campeche, the main priority is modernizing the city's water and wastewater systems in order to reduce contamination of the Campeche Bay area and increase the quality of the waters, thereby promoting the re-population of the ocean and improving the overall attractiveness of the city. Finally for La Paz, where four aging fuel oil power plants produce a significant amount of pollution, fuel-switching to solar power has been identified as a priority, in addition to securing long term access to potable water. In each case, the IAP will help promote further increase the scope and depth of sustainability planning, while also promoting investments to implement plans, in addition to sharing lessons with other cities around the country.

Paraguay (Implementing Agency = UNDP)

IAP support in Paraguay will help establish fully integrated planning and management practices in Gran Asuncion, with the goal of ensuring that investments in different urban sectors contribute to both local and global benefits.

The IAP program will take action at two levels. The first level will focus on the institutional environment necessary to shift development over the medium and long term, developing the enabling framework for a sustainable city, integrating sectorial planning and defining short, medium and long term goals, developing capacities for their implementation, and defining long term funding needs. A monitoring framework will be set up, utilizing the IAP framework and harmonized indicators, to assess performance and to guide and adapt plans over time. Work will focus on promoting a more coherent and integrated vision for the broader Gran Asuncion, complementing the work conducted by the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative by building upon and expanding the Action Plan already under development.

The second level will take on the ground action to address the most critical problems within the city of Asuncion and a few key surrounding municipalities, optimizing the baseline programs and delivering solutions to global environment problems in a cost effective way. This includes improving the public transport and non-motorized urban mobility network, the reduction of GHG and UPOPs emissions from uncontrolled burning of waste; and improving the management of green areas to conserve global biodiversity values and provide ecosystem services that contribute to GHG reduction and health related benefits. While these interventions will be at the sector level, their interconnection at city level offers substantial opportunities to identify and implement measures with cross-sectorial benefits and provide important inputs and guidance to the broader framework for a sustainable and resilient city.

Peru (Implementing Agency = IDB)

Home to 30 per cent of Peru's population and two-thirds of its GDP, the Metropolitan City of Lima faces a range of challenges across a number of sectors including air, water, and noise pollution control; coordinated urban planning; transportation, water supply, sanitation and waste service provision and management; food security; green space and ecosystem protection; building codes and standards; and making infrastructure resilient to the effects of climate change. Currently, these challenges tend to be addressed in an isolated manner by a range of different initiatives rather than through comprehensive urban planning and management.

The IAP program will support the implementation of a coordinated and integrated approach to sustainability planning in Lima. A new City Action Platform is to be developed, addressing urban priorities in a holistic manner starting with a baseline analysis of different sectors, working to strengthen local governance capacity and management, and ultimately catalyzing investments through innovative financing mechanisms. The platform will look beyond the city limits to the surrounding ecosystems in order to ensure that the resources, goods and services that the city requires are managed for long-term sustainability. In addition, the city will work with the Global Knowledge Platform to develop a set of locally-appropriate indicators to monitor the progress of the transformation of the city from the perspective of economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Senegal (Implementing Agency = World Bank/UNIDO)

Greater Dakar is experiencing a number of challenges broadly related to rapid urban growth, including population settlement in wetlands and flood-prone areas which gives rise to a growing disaster risk problem. Such issues are further compounded by land use planning and allocation practices, a lack of integration in urban development and risk management in territorial planning, and other discrepancies in the legal/regulatory framework.

The proposed IAP project will support specific activities related to storm water management and climate change adaptation, while also promoting more integrated long-term strategies to ensure that the government's urban growth pole strategy incorporates a greater focus on sustainability and resilience. The project will seek to share the lessons from pilots in Greater Dakar and Saint-Louis with other cities in the country to improve the potential for learning and replication.

A second project component will promote sustainable industry through the implementation of a green industry strategy in Greater Dakar industrial parks. This will include greening existing industries and creating new industries based on resource efficiency, in addition to promoting integrated waste management. Analysis will also be conducted to assess the potential for renewable energy and other low-carbon technologies capable of serving these industrial zones. Small to medium scale pilots of energy efficiency measures that do not require large up-front investments will be promoted, particularly within the Diarniado industrial zone.

South Africa (Implementing Agency = DBSA/UNEP)

In recent years, the City of Johannesburg has gone through an extensive process of refining its city planning strategies with specific goals including reduction of GHG emissions and reduction of climate change impacts through the improved urban service delivery. In 2006, the city developed its first comprehensive Growth and Development Strategy (GDS), as a long-term strategy to articulate a more environmentally sustainable path to Johannesburg's future. In 2011 the strategy was refined and published as the 'Joburg 2040 GDS'. The concepts of resilience and resource efficient growth are repeated throughout the strategy with the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life of citizens.

Given the planning work that has already been conducted, the South Africa IAP project focuses heavily on implementation. The first component aims to direct current and future investments towards integrated approaches by immediately increasing the capacity of the municipality of Johannesburg in the building and construction, waste, and transport sectors. The project will implement integration in the city's built environment in low energy zones through sector assessments and piloting recycled materials in social housing and transport infrastructure, and alternative fuels in buses, and collecting and recycling waste.

A second component focuses on the issue of food insecurity, which is estimated to affect at least 42% of Johannesburg's population. It will focus on improving access to food of the city's marginalized groups by understanding the city's food system from production, transport, sale, and waste disposal, and "closing the loop" of its food and waste systems; and strengthening the cities green matrix to contain urban sprawl. This will allow the project and the city to choose and implement the appropriate activities to strengthen urban/peri-urban agriculture along with policies that reduce overall waste and promote the sustainability in the food system.

Finally, Johannesburg recognizes that one of the barriers for a city to develop and plan sustainably is the absence of a comprehensive measurement framework that looks at the interaction of a city's critical resources. Resources essential to cities such as energy, water, waste, food, construction materials, and land are often measured separately, by different offices within the local government. In the end, interaction among the resources is not adequately captured in the planning process resulting to gaps in the interventions. To address this issue, a third component will work with the Global Platform to test, refine, and upscale an integrated framework which builds on existing research of UNEP and its partners. The indicators developed for city planning will also be used for MRV of project activities.

Vietnam (Implementing Agency = ADB)

Cities in Vietnam are urbanizing rapidly, yet investments in urban infrastructure are failing to keep pace with demand. In addition, Vietnam's cities are among the most vulnerable in the world to the risks of climate change. These challenges are exacerbated by gaps in the current planning framework at the city and national level which fail to take sustainability and environmental management objectives into account.

The IAP project will focus on national and city-level policy reform to create an improved platform for environmental management and sustainability in urban planning and management across Viet Nam.

A second project component will enhance the decision support tools available to cities in Viet Nam in key areas of environmental management, sustainability and global environmental impacts. In particular, it will focus on green cities indicators; tools for assessing climate change impact (city-scale GHG inventory, Climate Resilience Vulnerability Assessment, etc); and tools for monitoring biodiversity impact (biodiversity indicators and associated monitoring processes). These tools will be initially implemented in several pilot cities, including Hue, and then

rolled-out as part of a national program.

A third component aims to turn planning into action by catalyzing investments in sustainable cities, focusing on high impact, high visibility demonstration projects that deliver global and local environmental benefits while also offering strong replication potential.

2. *Stakeholders.* Will program design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society](#) and [indigenous people](#)? (yes /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in program design/preparation:

A basic tenet of the IAP program is to ensure broad engagement with stakeholders across a city, as a means of ensuring their perspectives are accounted for during the planning and decision making process. Guidance and technical assistance will be provided to IAP cities to support efforts to ensure that planning processes are inclusive, formal and ongoing in nature, and formally embedded into various planning or decision making processes.

The extent to which this type of support is necessary will vary by IAP city, reflecting local institutional arrangements and governance practices. To ensure this matter is attended to in each city, a process-focused indicator has been included in the results framework to establish baseline conditions and assess whether stakeholder engagement practices have changed over the lifetime of the IAP program.

At the program level, a wide range of city-based institutions and other GEF agencies have been involved in consultative meetings to shape the design of the Sustainable Cities IAP, including colleagues at the World Bank, the UN Secretary General's office, the office of UN Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change Michael Bloomberg, the Rockefeller Foundation, 100 Resilient Cities, the C40 Cities network, the Compact of Mayors, the City Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, IIASA, the Clinton Foundation, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development, the World Federation of Engineering, United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Council on City Data (WCCD), the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), and other institutions. GEF agencies consulted as part of this program include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Conservation International (CI).

Going forward, the IAP program will build strong relationships with organizations well positioned to provide topical, regional, or global support to IAP cities and implementing agencies. The goal will be to draw on their expertise, link to their other related initiatives, and ensure they are aware of the goals and progress of the IAP program.

3. *Gender Consideration.* Are [gender considerations](#) taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into program preparation, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

In many parts of the world, pollution problems, biodiversity and other types of natural resource losses, and impacts associated with climate change are disproportionately borne by women and girls. These impacts affect both the quality of their daily lives, and their long term prospects for economic advancement. For this reason, attention to gender issues is an important priority of the IAP program, as gender, social and economic equity are strongly linked to the environmental considerations that form the backbone of the IAP program. To give just one example, the Sri Lanka project will follow ADB's 'urban sector gender checklist' which helps facilitate attention to gender issues during the project design phase. Other projects will also be developed with gender mainstreaming as an important goal. As part of the Sustainability Planning services component of the Platform (described above), the Bank team will ensure that gender considerations will receive prominent and persistent coverage in the 'inclusive planning' conversations that will be held with all IAP cities and implementing agencies during various phases of the project. Baseline conditions and the level of attention paid to gender issues in the planning process will also be monitored as part of Program Component 1 in the results framework.

4. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the program at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of [global environmental benefits](#) (for GEF Trust Fund), and/or adaptation to climate change?

The Sustainable Cities IAP will seek to change the long term development trajectory of cities by promoting improved local and national planning processes and implementation efforts. The outcomes of the program will necessarily be quite broad, reflecting the varied nature of the sustainability challenges facing cities across the world. However, at the heart of the IAP program is a focus on improved environmental performance, including global benefits such as reduced GHG emissions, protection of ecosystems, decreased land degradation, and decreased incidence of chemicals and waste. At the city level, benefits include local livability and access to improved infrastructure and services, social inclusion, improved air quality and improved public health, increased resilience to natural disasters, improved labor productivity, and enhanced ability to retain, attract, or support the growth of businesses.

These benefits will be achieved directly through investments at the city level, and indirectly through changes in sustainability planning practices, policy reforms, knowledge generation, and knowledge sharing. Because of the way many of the child projects have been designed, benefits will accrue most directly to participating IAP cities, and then ripple out nationally and globally as implementing agencies and Global Platform work to impart the lessons of the program to other cities with which they are in contact.

5. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change risks, potential social and environmental future 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:

Project level risks

Child projects under the Sustainable Cities IAP program have a strong focus on the role of the institutional environment in shaping planning and development processes and decisions in cities. As a result, the child projects will face traditional institutional challenges of political and policy siloes, inadequate decentralization policies, challenges associated with political transitions, budgetary limitations, changing economic/market conditions, the need to make decisions in the absence of complete information, a lack of sufficient human capital, and challenges rallying or maintaining public support for an issue.

While details of specific risks and mitigation measures can be found in each of the detailed child project write-ups provided by implementing agencies, it is important to highlight that the Global Platform has specifically been designed to help cities and sovereign governments address these risks in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. Cities will receive support to develop data tracking systems aimed at informing local decision making, while other forms of technical assistance will be either topical in nature (to address knowledge gaps) or focused on enhancing the planning and implementation process itself. The latter support will emphasize effective planning models, changes in policy or institutions that will improve coordination or formally embed sound processes into law, and guidance focused on plan implementation or investment support.

Another risk is that local action alone will prove inadequate to fully address all of the sustainability considerations targeted by the IAP program. The IAP will prioritize the use of a coalition or network-based approach to the problems being targeted, involving relevant sovereign ministries, the private sector, civil society, local academic institutions, community organizations, and other regional or local government bodies with overlapping interests in the proposed work program. The involvement of these stakeholders should help mitigate risks associated with isolated action at the city level, or in cases where there is lack of alignment between national and local ambition. The involvement of international or regional sustainability or climate-focused organizations will also prove beneficial, given their ability to mobilize a vast amount of knowledge or technical resources for cities participating in the IAP program.

Program level risks

Risks also exist at the program level, given the diversity of projects undertaken and the IAP's ambitious goal of enhancing the planning and implementation efforts in participating cities. The program structure has specifically been crafted to address these issues, however, seeking to minimize risks wherever possible:

Program-level risks	Rating	Risk mitigation measures
Global Platform and overall program resources spread thin given length of program and number of cities involved	L	Extensive engagement with implementing agencies and extended network of regional and global initiatives focused on urban sustainability, as a way of ensuring coordination and extending the IAP's limited resources.
Co-ordination of large number of child projects	L	The World Bank IAP Program delivery team will meet with GEFSEC on a biweekly basis to discuss the overall status and direction of the program. On a monthly basis, a steering committee call involving the GEFSEC and all implementing agencies will be convened by the World Bank to discuss program updates, promote coordination between the implementing agencies/child projects and the Global Platform, and monitor the status of the sustainability planning and project work underway in each IAP city. On an annual basis, there will be a meeting/conference to which all IAP participants will be expected to participate, focusing on relaying or obtaining feedback on program-related information and sharing insights between participants. To enhance connections to the large number of sustainable city focused initiatives underway around the world, two different advisory committees will be formed involving city networks, technical experts, and others with experience on urban sustainability topics.
Fail to see results within the program lifetime, or results are "negative" as a result of exogenous factors (e.g. population/economic growth leads to higher emissions at city-wide level)	H	Recognizing that changes in planning processes take time, the IAP results framework includes reporting on institutional changes (data tracking, stakeholder engagement practices, breadth and depth of planning work, etc.) that occur during the life of the program. The IAP also prioritizes support on project finance that will aid cities with shovel-ready projects that can deliver results quickly. Finally, the IAP's child project selection was partly based on the extent to which participants exhibited an awareness and willingness to engage with a broad range of stakeholders who can support the successful delivery of their sustainability agenda.
Alignment between child projects and overall program goals	M	Given the wide range of issues to be tackled by the different IAP cities, the results framework and Global Platform structure both provide the necessary leverage to ensure that the child projects all make progress in improving local sustainability planning and implementation efforts. The results framework requires participants to report on changes the institutional environment that increase the scope, level of ambition, or formal integration of sustainability considerations into local administrative or operating practices. The Global Platform focuses on how to do this, sharing insights, best practices, and analytic frameworks that clarify the extent to which progress has been made, allowing for mid-course corrections to ensure the program remains on track.

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 projects and other initiatives.

Institutional Structure

The World Bank Group (WBG) team will be responsible for the overall design and coordination of the SC-IAP. The World Bank IAP Program delivery team will meet with GEFSEC on a biweekly basis to discuss the overall status and direction of the program.

On a monthly basis, a steering committee call involving the GEFSEC and all implementing agencies will be convened by the World Bank IAP Program delivery team to discuss program updates, promote coordination between the implementing agencies/child projects and the Global Platform, and monitor the status of the sustainability planning and project work underway in each IAP city. These meetings will also help ensure coordination between the IAP and other national/regional/global initiatives various implementing agencies are operating that focus on urban sustainability.

On an annual basis, there will be an annual meeting/conference to which all IAP participants will be expected to participate. These meetings shall focus on relaying or obtaining feedback on program-related information, the sharing of information between participants, and targeted workshops on different sustainability planning topics. These meetings shall rotate among IAP cities to ensure that all IAP participants are exposed to different sustainability strategies/projects being pursued by the host city.

To enhance connections to the large number of sustainable city focused initiatives underway around the world, two different advisory committees will be formed. Both will play an essential knowledge partnership function for the IAP program, providing strategic input on the structure and operation of the IAP and outreach on behalf of the program (see Figure 1) to cities and to these other sustainable city initiatives. One High-Level IAP Advisory Committee will be composed of individuals globally recognized for their expertise on these issues, while the IAP Consultative Committee shall be composed of representatives from city networks and other more technically-focused institutions which regularly interact with local authorities or sovereign ministries on urban sustainability matters.

Input from both groups shall be purely advisory in nature. Engagement with both groups will occur on an as-needed basis, with more frequent engagement anticipated for the IAP Consultative Committee. At a minimum, meetings will be held with each group twice per year.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The goal of the IAP program is to promote among participating cities an approach to urban sustainability that is guided by evidence-based, multi-dimensional, and broadly inclusive planning processes that balance economic, social, and environmental resource considerations. Regardless of a city's starting point on entering the program, it is expected that the services and activities offered under this bucket will help broaden the scope, deepen the ambition and more fully embed sustainability planning into local government systems and policies. To track the extent to which the program is successful in achieving its stated goal, a flexible monitoring and evaluation framework is needed to track progress.

The WBG shall follow a two tiered approach to monitoring and evaluation of the SC-IAP program. The exact details and process to be followed over the life of the process shall be developed communally between the GEFSEC, the WBG, and the various implementing agencies.

First, there will be baselining and an annual updating of circumstances on the ground in participating IAP cities. The tracking will be both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The qualitative factors will focus on the institutional environment or planning systems in place in each city. To the extent these circumstances change (e.g. new rules/policies are issued, other programs or investments undertaken) then they may reflect progress resulting from the IAP program. Both the C40/CDP and ICLEI/MIT have developed survey instruments that will be helpful starting points for this type of assessment. Rating systems employing a 1-10 scoring system will be employed for the qualitative assessment, and clear guidance will be developed to support the implementing agencies who will be responsible for conducting the baselining and annual updating process.

Quantitative performance metrics focused on more traditional measures of environmental sustainability are also fundamental to this program. As noted in Section B above, all participating cities will report on a common core of KPIs. These will be fleshed out in collaboration with cities and implementing agencies during the PPG phase of the project, but will at least include metrics related to GHG emissions. In addition, cities will be encouraged to report on other metrics that speak to local and global benefits, supported through services provided through the Global Platform under Tools and Metrics.

The post-program evaluation strategy will look both at these performance indicators and other gauges of the IAP's impact. IAP program participants will also be surveyed about the value of different Global Platform services.

Finally, the WB delivery team will extrapolate lessons across SC-IAP cities, commenting on any policy implications that are observable (despite the short time frame) and how the IAP program might be improved in the future.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the program, including plans for the program to learn from other relevant initiatives, and to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

As noted above, the IAP program will seek to ensure the exchange and dissemination of knowledge at four different levels: at the implementing agency level, at the programmatic level between different SC-IAP cities, at the national level between SC-IAP cities and other urban areas within their respective countries, and at the international level between participating cities and other localities from around the world.

The program will employ a Knowledge Management System (KMS) to gather data; analyze processes, results and personal experiences; and capture and share lessons learned and good practices. This will all be done with a goal of creating an environment that encourages the systematic creation, sharing, learning, enhancement and dissemination of knowledge.

Specific knowledge management activities to be supported by the Global Platform include a website, an e-newsletter, and periodic summit meetings focused on knowledge sharing between participants. (The latter will be in addition to any annual meeting to which all IAP cities will be expected to participate.) The exact focus of each platform element will be based largely on input from IAP participants of what type of information will serve their needs best; it will require periodic contributions from each IAP city about the status of their program.

The website will primarily serve as a means of disseminating knowledge about program activities, along with topical sections aimed at building awareness of different sectors.

8. *National Priorities.* Is the program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The eleven child projects selected are consistent with national plans. See child projects for further details.

9. *Child Selection Criteria.* Outline the criteria used or to be used for child project selection and the contribution of each child projects to program impact.

Based on discussions with partners in consultative meetings, the following criteria were developed by the GEFSEC to assess child project eligibility for the IAP program. It should be noted that final selection of pilot cities will be made by host counties in collaboration with implementing agencies and GEF focal points during project preparation.

1. Commitment to a network-based approach and to engage in the global platform and knowledge sharing platform
 - o Understanding of global-child project linkage and commitment to participate in knowledge management, cross-learning, and sharing of lessons learned
 - o Agreement to monitor, track, and report on a harmonized set of performance indicators (metrics)
2. Impact and replication potential within country and globally
 - o Appreciation of global urbanization and sustainability trends
 - o Relevance of pilot city experience to other cities so as to enable replication
3. Readiness, with experience in planning and analysis, and with “shovel-ready” proposals
 - o Likelihood of progress by 2018 review
 - o Availability of baseline support and credible overall financing plans for proposed activities
 - o Engagement of stakeholders and ownership
4. Geographical distribution and status of urbanization
 - o Rationale for city selection in terms of size/tier (mega versus secondary, now or 2050) and geographical distribution. For mega cities, articulation of intervention focus (such as themes/sectors, geographical areas)
5. Local and national level commitment to integrated urban management and policy
 - o Articulation of urbanization challenges in relevant national sustainable development strategies and policies

Child project selection also took into consideration the specific contribution of each project to global environmental concerns, in addition to the potential role each project could play in advancing the IAP goals of more integrated urban sustainability planning and management.

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 (MM/dd/yyyy)
Marcelo M. de Paula	General Coordinator for External Financing	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management	04/02/2015
Wensong Guo	GEF Operational Focal Point for China	International Economic and Financial Cooperation Department, Ministry of Finance	03/20/2015
Alexandre N'Guessan	Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint	Ministere de l'Environnement, de la Salubrite Urbaine et du Developpement Durable	03/12/2015
Susheel Kumar	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	04/07/2015
Datuk Wira HJ. MD. Yunus Bin Husin	Exco for Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Green Technology and Innovation	Melaka State Government	03/27/2015
Raul Delgado Aranda	Political and Operational Focal Point	Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico	03/12/2015
Rolando Coronel	Director de Administracion y Finanzas	Secretariat of the Environment	03/12/2015
Jose Antonio Gonzales Norris	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministerio del Ambiente	03/12/2015
Mariline Diara	Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments	Ministere de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable	03/27/2015
Zaheer Fakir	GEF Operational focal Point	Department of Environmental Affairs	03/31/2015
Do Nam Thang	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	03/27/2015

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁷ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for program identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (mm/dd/yyyy)	Program Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepherdson, World Bank		04/09/2015	Stephen Hammer	202-473-1220	shammer@worldbank.org

C. Additional GEF Project Agency Certification (*Applicable Only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PFD.

⁷ GEF policies encompass all GEF managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF