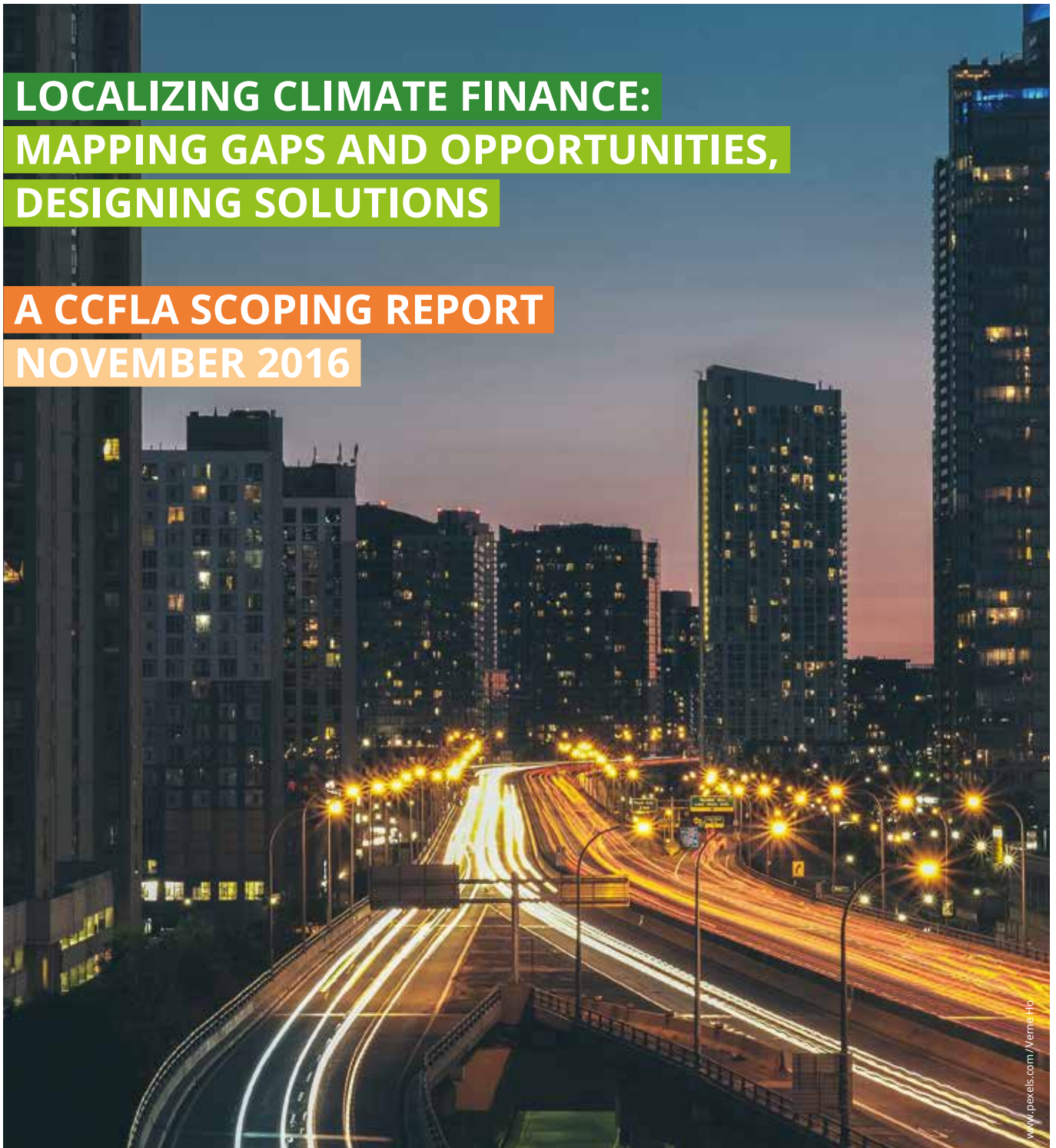




# LOCALIZING CLIMATE FINANCE: MAPPING GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES, DESIGNING SOLUTIONS

A CCFLA SCOPING REPORT  
NOVEMBER 2016



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**DEVELOPING SUB-NATIONAL FINANCE SOLUTIONS  
AND PROMOTING THEM IS A CRITICAL ELEMENT  
TO SUCCESSFULLY DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA AND  
THE PARIS AGREEMENT.  
MEMBERS OF THIS ALLIANCE ARE COMMITTED  
TO COLLABORATION.**

**THIS REPORT PROVIDES A FIRST MAPPING  
OF THEIR RESPECTIVE EFFORTS:  
AN IMPORTANT STEP TO ACHIEVE ITS MISSION AND  
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR OTHERS TO JOIN.**

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**David Nabarro**

Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable Development and Climate Change

## BACKGROUND

As a multi-level and multi-stakeholder coalition, the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) plays a central role in creating convergence and identifying "gaps" in knowledge, capacity, resources and working practices at subnational and cities levels. CCFLA encourages vertical integration between local, national and international policies and initiatives, as well as horizontal integration across industry, finance, transport and mobility, energy and other sectors.

Acknowledging the common need to identify, articulate, strengthen and scale up CCFLA members' initiatives related to subnational and local climate finance, the Secretariat and Climate-KIC undertook a survey of Alliance member activities and initiatives to produce the 2016 CCFLA Scoping Report.

The intended outcome of this work is to reinforce convergence of effort and cooperation between CCFLA members and other key climate finance stakeholders. It provides a qualitative overview of current activities, identifies opportunities for cooperation amongst members and "gaps" that need to be addressed in order to accelerate climate finance at subnational and local levels<sup>1</sup>.

This publication is furthermore an open invitation to CCFLA members to get involved in further detailed analysis so as to enhance its value to Members. By way of example, data relating to financial innovations and financial engineering promoted within the Project Preparation Facility Working Group and the Innovation Lab Working Group will be further investigated. Members are also invited to provide more qualitative data that can help prepare the CCFLA flagship report on the *State of Cities Climate Finance*, to be published in 2017.

The mapping of activities will be deepened in a second phase, and further enriched by another mapping of climate finance initiatives carried out by other organisations and coalitions (of cities and regions, of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), of private investors, etc.). It will improve information available on relevant non-member activities and invite non-members to join the Alliance, creating synergies and opportunity to build scale.

The CCFLA Secretariat and Climate-KIC expect this report and its main results to help mobilize CCFLA Members to work more closely and creatively together, and to identify and to seize opportunities to innovate in creating subnational financial solutions to accelerate climate resilient projects.

<sup>1</sup> Published in 2015, the CCFLA *State of Cities Climate Finance* 2015 report proposes the following five measures to address the financial gap:

1. Engage with national governments to develop a financial policy environment that encourages cities to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient infrastructure.
2. Support cities in developing frameworks to price climate externalities.
3. Develop and encourage project preparation and maximise support for mitigation and adaptation projects.
4. Collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions for cities.
5. Create a lab or network of labs to identify catalytic financial instruments and pilot new funding models.

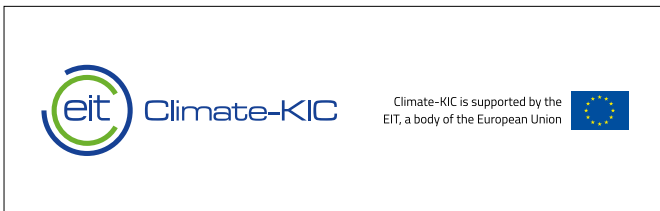
## PARTNERS



### CLIMATE-KIC – LOW CARBON CITY LAB (LOCAL)

Climate-KIC is the EU's largest public private partnership addressing climate change through innovation to build a zero carbon economy. We address climate change across four priority themes: urban areas, land use, production systems, climate metrics and finance.

This report was written through support from the Low Carbon City Lab (LoCaL). LoCaL is a Climate-KIC flagship programme aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities worldwide. It is an innovation platform gathering public and private stakeholders and providing cities with training, project preparation services, investment mechanisms and impact assessment tools.



### R20 REGIONS OF CLIMATE ACTION

R20 Regions of Climate Action is a non-profit organization founded in 2010 by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and other global leaders in cooperation with the United Nations.

R20 is a coalition of partners led by regional governments that work to promote and implement projects that are designed to produce local economic and environmental benefits in the form of reduced energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; strong local economies; improved public health; and new green jobs.

### FMDV – GLOBAL FUND FOR CITIES DEVELOPMENT

Created by UCLG and Metropolis, and acting as a match-maker, FMDV is an Alliance of Local and Regional Governments on local economic development and financing for subnational action.

FMDV provides solutions and expertise to create and implement the enabling environment, appropriate conditions and mechanisms allowing local and regional governments' access to the necessary resources to fund their urban development strategies, especially through long-term and hybridized financing.



### UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Environment Programme is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

To catalyse a transition towards low carbon, resource efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks for the well-being of current and future generations, it helps governments, local authorities and the private sector, including the finance sector, to develop and implement policies and practices focusing on sustainable development.

## MAIN RESULTS

- Almost 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the nearly eighty initiatives that were analyzed relate to **readiness** support to Local and Subnational Governments. **Early stage project development is a priority in members' delivery**, confirming that readiness and upstream phases are crucial to feed the pipeline of projects available for investment, and in particular those of interest to private investors<sup>2</sup>.
- Multilateral and Bilateral Development Banks, Networks of local and subnational governments, NGOs, Research Centres, Foundations and their partners are the **main providers of Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs)**. In many cases, the financing that is provided for project preparation is part of a wider project or programme that focuses on readiness.
- **Financial innovation is evident across a broad spectrum of complementary initiatives that operate the full-length of the project deployment value-chain, from capacity building through project identification, development and financing.** It is apparent that the innovative part of a financing model often does not rest upon the financial component itself (financial engineering), but on the catalysing role of local and subnational governments (specifically through their networks) which create new partnerships to mobilize the entire value chain of local climate finance. Through these partnerships, the creation of a "market place" is enabled.
- **Pricing externalities is a category that covers a broad range of initiatives.** These can be divided into two sub-categories, the first covering CCFLA member initiatives relating to the gathering of data to quantify emissions, designed to identify opportunity for and interest from investors. The second sub-category is of initiatives that price carbon dioxide emissions for the local / domestic co-benefits that pricing may deliver (leaving aside the global climate benefits). **Notable for their absence however, are initiatives designed to price social co-benefits, either in their own right, or as a complement to initiatives falling under the first two sub-categories.** Much work remains to be done if progress is to be made on this matter.
- Although initiatives related to pricing externalities are growing in number, the sector is still in its infancy. In order to **create incentives for investment in local resilience, a lot remains to be done to support local and subnational governments in building fiscal autonomy, integrating and further adopting standards, operational frameworks and measurement tools.** Active support and oversight from central governments, as well as an active coordination and collaboration amongst local stakeholders is still required to integrate a local carbon market or to introduce a new tax for example.
- While **financial intermediation for urban low-carbon / resilient infrastructure projects remains a core topic to be addressed, few initiatives focus on supporting Regional and Local financial institutions** in identifying needs, opportunities and gaps. Integrating local and subnational climate finance products and services that can be applied by local and subnational governments is typically also overlooked. Presumably feedback from more members, especially Financial Institutions, will allow for a broader view on specific related initiatives that are integrated in development program portfolios. There is still a lot to be done in order to give financial intermediaries more visibility, and to design incentives for operating in the subnational climate finance market niche.
- **Vertical integration between different levels of government** often involves enhancing cooperation and the building of coalitions. Almost half of the projects relevant to vertical integration are further-targeted at developing and emerging countries. Nonetheless, these initiatives fall short of the objective of including local governments in national issues. Most of the projects are focused on raising awareness (workshops and conferences) and building partnerships with governments, international organizations and banks, but largely **fall short of addressing the need for adequate coordination and support of local governments and their networks** (with the exception of UNCDF's LOCAL program that delivers climate finance use for adaptation at local level through fiscal decentralization procedures, on a performance based grants dynamic).

<sup>2</sup> *Scoping study regarding the Early stage project preparation phase – Global Infrastructure Basel – 2014*

- **Several announcements for COP 22 have been proposed by Members** while uncertainty as regards the timing of deliverables remains. We can divide the announcements into different strands, evidencing an important effort to share expertise, experiences and financial solutions addressed to localize climate finance.
  - Launch and amplify the written work produced – reports, findings, guides, publications, toolkits;
  - Communicate commitments – local, national, regional and international – to action on climate change;
- Seize this global moment to advocate and give visibility to campaigns;
- Showcase initiatives (potential or undertaken) to broadcast pilot projects, mobilize funders and partners, and creative ideas.

A wide range of models related to subnational Climate Finance remain to be defined, financed, tested and structured in preparation for scale-up before we can expect to see a rapid growth in the number of announcements being made.

## WAY FORWARD

In order to **develop a common language on subnational climate finance and sustainable projects**, we briefly identified the following requirements to be combined with **research** on relevant issues (carbon taxes and incentives, carbon markets, green bonds etc., or sectorial funding models). These could be undertaken under the umbrella of CCFLA working groups.

- **A deeper analysis of the models in place, the efficiency and capacity of Project Preparation measures** (in terms of accessibility, design, structuring, networking, funding, results, impacts, "return on investment") to contribute to the formation of solid pipelines of fundable resilient and low-carbon projects.
- An improved **overview for local and subnational governments on existing support for the financing of early stage project needs** (feasibility studies, business plans, finance schemes, etc.), including especially the empowerment of local and regional administrations on the financing skills for technical officials.
- A more **precise typology of soft measures provided and activities supported by CCFLA members** (i.e. whether it relates to overall soft measures addressed to Local and Subnational Governments such as general planning, strategic action plans, capacity building, etc., or initiatives that are directly linked to the financing of a project like feasibility studies, technical assistance, sustainable infrastructure certification, etc.).
- A need to better **articulate, coordinate, consolidate, harmonize, and scale up existing financial innovations, and identify good practices and barriers to overcome** in order to upgrade the quality of projects and encourage investments.
- Further **assess, evaluate** (in terms of empowerment, impacts and accessibility in particular), **a set of appropriate guidelines, toolkits, standards already made available to local and subnational governments** (i.e. SuRe – The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure, Transformative Actions Program (TAP) offering a pipeline of sustainable and inclusive projects, Result-based Finance tools, Green Bonds issuance etc.) at different stages of the whole financing chain in order to harmonize the offer, and ease its access to local governments.

- Identify, capitalize and experiment with **new models of finance** (mobilizing several climate funds and blended finance; grants, loans, guarantees, revolving funds, etc.) **adapted to the context and including innovative sources of funding** (crowdfunding for example, green retail bonds) and/or **which avoid burdening government budgets** (third financing schemes for energy efficiency, dedicated Special Purpose Vehicle – SPVs) and thus leave room for manoeuvre to enable local and regional governments to invest in "unprofitable" projects.
- Encourage **initiatives aimed at pricing externalities and support the share of experiences**. Identifying and agreeing on policies for internalizing social costs of GHG emissions at the local level remains a challenge. Although there is room for market-based corrective solutions, the involvement of local and subnational government is often required to ensure that benefits and costs are fully internalized, **in particular the environmental and social co-benefits of projects at local, national and international levels**.
- **Identify, encourage, assess and scale up training and sensitization initiatives** like *Cities Climate Finance Training* aiming to empower local and subnational governments to understand the environment and players, in order to better catalyse climate finance flows.
- **Engage members to further explore derisking instruments and dynamics aiming at reducing the perception of risk**, that are still lagging behind despite being identified as critical to improve cities and regions' access to finance for low carbon and resilient investments that support the implementation of the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions). De-risking instruments, in their wide diversity, could make international climate finance more effective in mobilizing public and private finance, and can mitigate foreign exchange risk inherent in financing subnationals.
- **Better explore the joint efforts required for the creation of domestic market niche for subnational lending, as well as the implementation of Financial Hubs delivering expertise and standards unlocking private investment in local and regional infrastructure**. This remains core to the sustainability of local low carbon infrastructure financing, and the diversification of climate finance sourcing at subnational and local levels of action. On this topic, a lot remains to be done in fostering vertical and horizontal integration between players of the financing chain continuum.



## KEY MESSAGES

### A BROAD RANGE OF RECENT AND MOSTLY GLOBAL INITIATIVES

78 initiatives were included in this study, submitted by CCFLA members. Although these vary greatly in scope, funding level and funding source, and geography, the reported initiatives all relate to the CCFLA mission: unlocking climate finance for local and regional governments.

The information collected confirms the growing momentum on the topic of cities and climate finance. More than half of the reported initiatives were started during or after 2015. 2016 is clearly the most productive year in terms of the number of initiatives launched since 2007. Some organizations will be launching additional activities in 2017.

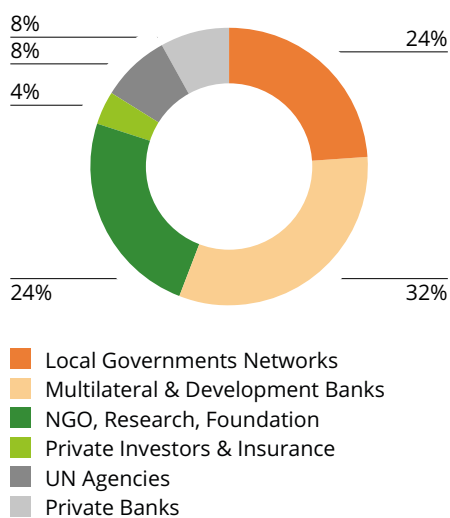
The database covers international, regional and local initiatives undertaken by a broad constituency of CCFLA members, mainly Multilateral and Development Banks, Networks of Local and Regional Governments Networks, NGOs, Research and Foundations.

### A GROWING MOMENTUM ON EARLY STAGE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The need to support and empower local and subnational governments in identifying and preparing high-quality climate change adaptation and mitigation projects is being addressed by CCFLA members. More than half of the reported initiatives develop and/or encourage project preparation and maximize support for mitigation and adaptation projects.

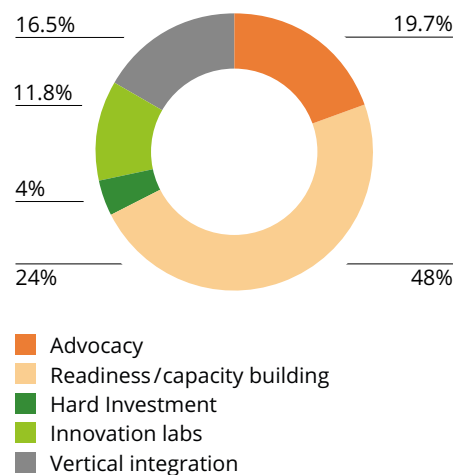
Approximately one in six reported initiatives include project preparation facility among their core activities. Such initiatives comprise dedicated and ad-hoc support to local and regional governments with the objective to set-up specific projects, but also Project Preparation Facilities. Most of these project preparation oriented activities report a global, or at least an international, scope.

#### SURVEY RESPONDANTS



Over half of the initiatives presented (43) are reported to be global, while 12 initiatives are specifically dedicated to Africa and developing countries, they target mainly overall readiness activities, including PPF focusing on pre-feasibility studies; associated with urban infrastructure planning and climate actions plans. Local and Regional governments in least developed countries are therefore likely to call for a longer-term assistance requiring long lasting and equity part on international finance flows.

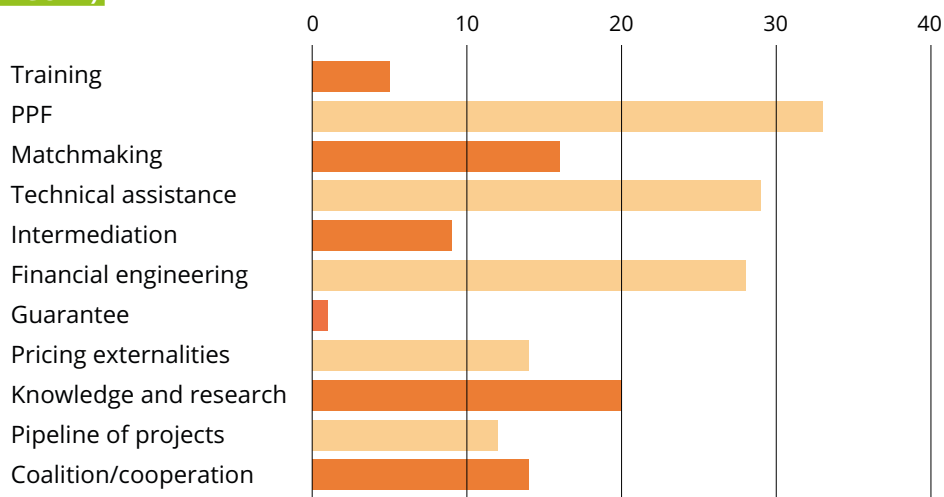
#### TYPE OF INITIATIVE (BY CATEGORY)



The scope of project preparation related activities include direct technical assistance, feasibility studies, knowledge and best practices sharing, linkages to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), advocacy and networking support.



### TYPE OF INITIATIVE (BY SUBCATEGORY)



The chart focusing on the type of initiative shows that CCFLA members are most often focused on readiness, addressed by almost 50% of the initiatives. The other half of the projects are related to advocacy (20%), followed by vertical integration (17%) and Innovation Labs (12%). Hard investment initiatives are the least frequent (4%). Generally, each climate finance initiative addresses multiple categories; the majority associated to advocacy entail a dimension of readiness (WWF's City Challenge, City Accelerator for example) or vertical integration (Steering of the coalition of non-state actors on climate finance in the framework of Climate Chance).

### IDENTIFYING GAPS

The second figure above presents a classification of CCFLA members' initiatives by subcategories presenting the whole financing chain of a project. The chart shows that there is a tendency towards projects related to Project Preparation Facilities (PPF) – not only referring to a "facility instrument" but rather to the overall early stage of project preparation, knowledge and research, financial engineering (covering the whole financing chain), and technical assistance. PPFs as facility instruments still need to be developed, specifically on the subnational and local segment of the climate finance market, as most of existing PPFs work on national infrastructure financing.

Also financial intermediaries, such as Municipal Development Funds and Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms, still require to get more engaged in climate finance mobilization and channelling towards local and regional governments. Further efforts on supporting their access to climate finance shall allow to mainstream dedicated financial products and readiness services, encompassed within their mandate.

### A DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS AND ENGINEERING PROPOSED

Guiding principles, toolkits, certifications and standards (on investment programme like City Infrastructure Investment Programming and Prioritization (CIIPP) Toolkit (CDIA), SuRe- The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure (GIB), Transformative Action Programme (TAP) (ICLEI), Green Bonds issuance guidance (CBI) etc.), addressed to city and project implementers represent the main type of initiatives presented in this survey. These are mainly intended to provide support to local and subnational governments to plan their investments programmes and attract investors by analysing the environmental benefits of projects.

Alliances, platforms and coalitions like Climate Chance Climate Finance Coalition, Green Infrastructure Initiative, the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities etc. highlight the need for the member organisations to share information and articulate the type of support they provide to local and subnational governments.

Innovative financial engineering, whether it relates to the implementation of a Project Preparation Facilities in the African context (AFD CICLIA), the introduction of a standard for energy-efficient housing in India, incentives for building and purchasing low-energy houses in Mexico (KfW), the implementation of a financial instrument in the Serbian banking sector to promote energy efficiency (KfW), the promotion of a voluntary standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure (GIB), the creation of dedicated energy efficiency or energy transition funds (Deutsche Bank, European Investment Bank, Meridiam), or the creation of a financial mechanism dedicated to local and regional governments in WAEMU (FMDV), appear to mainstream the entire climate finance chain, with the



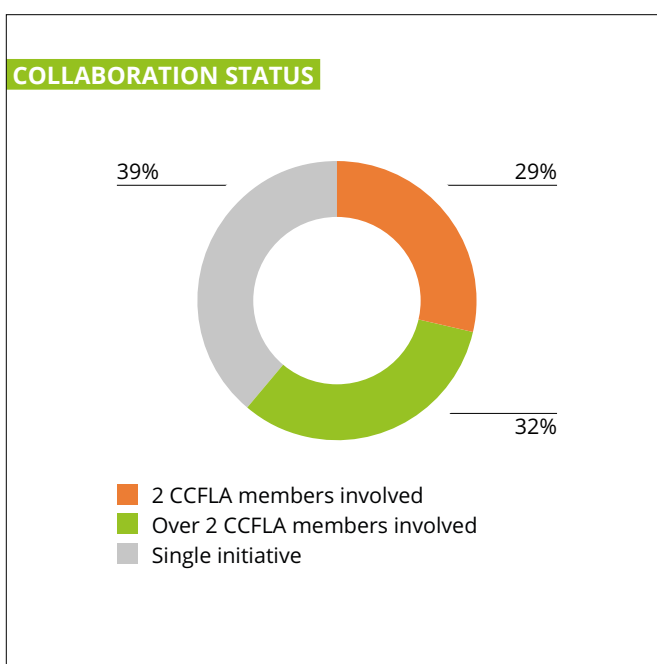
aim of leveraging private funding, and aligning it with climate objectives (to remain below 2 degrees Celsius). Therefore, the existing financial engineering supports the development of urban climate strategies into concrete urban investment projects, including climate co-benefits and risk management perspectives.

Several initiatives acknowledging the difficulty for local governments to access international funds (often governments of secondary cities and rural areas) and are dedicated to helping them find international financing by channelling funding from the international level to the local level (i.e.: CDIA, BOAD and GEF foreseen initiative to enable access to electricity through the development and use of solar energy technologies in Togo ...). In parallel, few initiatives aim at reinforcing local and subnational governments' creditworthiness (World Bank Creditworthiness Academy, Green Bonds Insurance Guidance, Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms initiative) to access climate finance markets; these mainly target large cities.

Planned initiatives include a further dive into the field of guarantees for local and regional governments projects, sustainable and resilient insurance standards, impact investment, measuring and reporting impacts (MRV) and support for the implementation of integrated local climate action plan.

### A RELEVANT EXISTING CCFLA PARTNERSHIP

Among the initiatives presented, over 32% involve at least 3 CCFLA members and 29% involve 2 members. It demonstrates the relevance of the existing CCFLA partnership. **These initiatives are mainly undertaken by cities and regions networks, research centres, foundations and NGOs, UN Agencies and the World Bank. CCAC initiatives, the ICLEI-managed Transformative Actions Program (TAP) with its project pipeline and online platform, Climate-KIC funded projects under the Low Carbon City Lab addressing innovative financing options, the GEF, and the Compact of Mayors are the initiatives that engage with the largest number of CCFLA members.**



## CCFLA POTENTIAL



This section respond to a question asked during the survey concerning the prospects to scale-up the impact of the initiatives. The answers reveal that CCFLA members recognise the need for a global alliance on cities and regions climate finance, and agree it could support its members to achieve more ambitious climate finance goals.

Based on the respondents' answers, CCFLA is believed to be able to enable:

- **Greater cooperation and knowledge sharing** between and beyond CCFLA members to increase climate investments and attain a greater coverage;
- **The development of a common and harmonized language, framework and understanding** of sustainable and resilient projects, and funding models for climate actions at local level.

In order to attain these purposes the different means proposed by the members were grouped into:

- **Building regional, in-country and local capacities for climate urban planning and project preparation** leading to an improved local ownership of the process and the integration of climate change in the design of urban infrastructure and projects;
- **Providing internal expertise on sectorial and financial issues, and gain a critical analysis on climate finance related topics, issues, flows, institutions and instruments** (financial intermediation, adapted green bonds for urban areas, carbon markets, crowdfunding and lending, revolving funds for renewable energy, third financing schemes for housing and energy efficiency, etc.); **therefore providing adequate frameworks for local and subnational governments, policy makers at all levels and responsible investors to catalize climate finance** flows thus contributing to the implementation of SDGs objectives and Paris Agreement on Climate.
- **Contributing and benefiting from CCFLA political and convening** power to accelerate local climate resilient investments, and find adequate financial resources to implement initiatives.

## METHODOLOGY

Far from being exhaustive, the mapping rather seeks to be representative of the variety of initiatives that have been recently developed by CCFLA members in regard to the five recommendations of the CCFLA *State of Cities Climate Finance 2015* report<sup>4</sup>. In addition, it also seeks to identify potential room for cooperation among members and expectations from an Alliance such as CCFLA.

A concise summary of the mapping exercise is presented in the annex 1 below. It provides a panoramic overview of the information collected between May and July 2016.

CCFLA members were asked to complete a survey with the following information:

- **General information related to the initiative**  
(name, description, contact details and website, status, geographical scope, leading organization, partners and funders, expected outputs and outcomes etc.);
- **Alignment of each initiative with each of the CCFLA's 2015 five recommendations;**
- **Means to accelerate impact for COP 22 and beyond:** Potential to scale-up, potential for collaboration, potential announcements at COP 22.

Upon completion of the survey, Members were interviewed in order to get a more precise description of the initiatives listed.

An overall response rate of 60% was achieved. The exercise is limited by the qualitative nature of the data collected and interviewees' interpretation of this survey's categories. The aim of the CCFLA Secretariat and Climate-KiC is to improve the mapping over time by increasing data quality and consistency.

<sup>4</sup> The proposed measures are:

1. Engage with national governments to develop a financial policy environment that encourages cities to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient infrastructure.
2. Support cities in developing frameworks to price climate externalities.
3. Develop and encourage project preparation and maximise support for mitigation and adaptation projects.
4. Collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions for cities.
5. Create a lab or network of labs to identify catalytic financial instruments and pilot new funding models.

*The State of Cities Climate Finance* – CCFLA report 2015 – p.9  
<http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/2015/12/the-state-of-city-climate-finance-2015-2/>

## THE ALLIANCE

### CCFLA SECRETARIAT

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

The CCFLA Secretariat is, since 2016, made out of a consortium of four partner organizations, two NGOs and network of Local and Regional Governments, the Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV) and R20-Regions of Climate Action, and two UN Agencies, UNDP and UNEP.

### CONTACTS

#### CCFLA Secretariat

secretariat@citiesclimatefinance.org

### CCFLA MEMBERSHIP

#### A – E

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Banco de desarrollo de América Latina (CAF)
- Bank of America Merrill Lynch
- Bloomberg Philanthropies
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Children's Investment Fund Foundation
- Church Investment Group (CIG)
- C40 – Cities for Climate Action
- Citi Group
- Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
- Climate Bonds Initiative
- Climate-KIC
- Climate Policy Initiative
- Commonwealth Local Government Forum
- Deutsche Bank
- European Investment Bank (EIB)

### CCFLA MEMBERSHIP

#### F – J

- FMDV – Global Fund for Cities Development
- German Development Bank (KfW)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Global Infrastructure Basel (GIB)
- Gold Standard Foundation
- Government of France
- Government of the United States of America
- ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- Japan Investment Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)

#### L – R

- Le Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM)
- Long-Term Infrastructure Investment Association (LTIIA)
- Meridiam
- Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Programme (R100)
- R20 – Regions of Climate Action

#### S – Z

- Southpole Group
- Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
- Swiss Economic Development Cooperation
- United Cities and Local Government (UCLG)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UN-Habitat
- UN Secretary General's Climate Change Support Team (CCST)
- West African Development Bank (BOAD)
- World Bank Group
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>Meridiam Transition</b>	At COP 21, Meridiam and CNP Assurances launched a €350 million euro infrastructure investment fund dedicated to funding the energy transition in Europe	Meridiam & CNP Assurances	Allianz France, Pro BTP, BNP Cardif are among the French institutional investors that have decided to back this initiative.	EU with a focus on eurozone (80%)
<b>Climate Task Force (LTIIA)</b>	Work with selected governments to provide research, investment and implementation support on the investment portion of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) committed by the governments.	LTIIA	Allianz Global Investors, California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS), Development Bank of Japan, Meridiam, SWEN Capital Partners	Worldwide but primarily in Africa
<b>Advocacy – United local voices to meet the challenges of climate change</b>	Advocacy programme integrated through the Compact of Mayors, and UCLG spokesperson, Ronan Dantec. Promote dialogue between central and subnational levels of governments, for effective implementation of the SDGs and climate-resilient policies at the local level.	UCLG		International
<b>Global observatory on local finance</b>	Data collection – qualitative and/or quantitative – on the financial situation of local governments in 100 countries all over the world. Crucial tool for the follow-up of decentralization and local governments’ capabilities to help reach the SDGs.	UCLG, OECD	AFD	International
<b>Global Network of Chief Financial Officers of Cities</b>	Improve the analysis and advocacy of UCLG on local finance, and strengthen capabilities on fiscal management through peer-to-peer learning. Gather commitments from all members of the coalitions, as well as drawing recommendations to Central States and other climate stakeholders.	UCLG	AFD, MAE	International / Regional (through regional meetings and UCLG Regional sections)
<b>Steering of the coalition of non-state actors on climate finance in the framework of Climate Chance</b>	The FMDV is co-piloting a coalition on localizing subnational climate finance with CCFLA, GERES, UCLG and WECF within the framework of Climate Chance aiming at gathering commitments from all members of the coalitions, as well as drawing recommendations to Central States and other climate stakeholders.	UCLG, GERES	FMDV, CCFLA, WECF	International

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI)</b>	Identify, organize and prioritize urban interventions to address the obstacles to sustainable growth of emerging cities in Latin America and the Caribbean. Provide details on the impact of a city's development pattern on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and its vulnerability to disaster risk and climate change. Results are then used to identify key infrastructure projects which include low-emission, climate resilient infrastructure components in order to help materialize a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive future for emerging cities in Latin America and the Caribbean.	Inter-American Development Bank	Multiple Organisations, including CCFLA Members – see Website for further details	Latin America & Caribbean
<b>AFD "Cities and Climate" Project Preparation Program</b>	4 regional initiatives (Africa, Asia, MENA, Latin America) of dedicated "Cities and Climate" Project Preparation Facilities that will support the development of urban climate strategies into concrete urban investment projects with climate co-benefits.	AFD (with different partners depending on the regional focus)	Partners may be different depending on the regional focus	Africa, Asia, MENA, Latin America
<b>Cities and Climate Change for Africa (CiCLIA)</b>	CiCLIA is a dedicated project preparation facility designed to help cities in Africa translate their climate strategies into action plans, budgets and investment projects that can attract (climate) finance.	AFD (EU approached for funding)	Discussions initiated with EU and other partners (confirmation will be made at a later stage, based on commitments secured)	Sub-saharan Africa
<b>Guarantees (no specific name yet)</b>	Guarantee / risk-sharing mechanisms that can help leverage finance (from financial institutions or investors) for low-carbon, climate resilient infrastructure. Potential adaptation of the ARIZ risk-sharing mechanism in favour of financing institutions for their lending to SMEs to their loans for cities investment projects.	AFD	To be determined (TBD)	
<b>CCAC Finance initiative</b>	Unlocking sustainable and on-going flows of private finance for SLCP mitigation by engaging private finance actors and providing support for the development, and marketing, of financial products.	World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Investment Bank, NEFCO and UNEP-FI	Canada, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA	International

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>CCAC Municipal Solid Waste Initiative</b>	Supports cities in their efforts to transform their waste sector by capturing the material and energy value inherent in their waste (through recycling, composting, digestion, etc.) and implementing solutions that generate economic, financial, social and climate benefits.	Canada, Japan, Mexico, USA	ISWA, C40, CCAP, FMDV	International
<b>CCAC Urban Health Initiative</b>	The overall goal of the initiative is to realize reductions in SLCPs in cities through joint, complementary action by the urban health and development sectors, and by reinforcing the important linkage between SLCP mitigation, air pollution mitigation and health benefits. The initiative will provide a framework for collaboration among health, environment and economic actors to achieve reductions across key sectors: transport, waste, housing, energy industry and power generation.	Norway, USA, ICLEI, ICIMOD, UNEP, WHO	Norway, United States of America, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	International
<b>CCAC Diesel initiative</b>	This initiative works to reduce the climate and health impacts of black carbon and particulate matter (PM) emissions in the transport sector.	ICCT, UNEP, Canada, Bangladesh, USA	Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, Peru	International
<b>ECA (Economics of Climate Adaption)</b>	This method, developed by Swiss Re. allows to calculate damages resulting from climate change in the coming decades, taking into account economic and demographic development. It facilitates risk analysis that serve as a basis for the identification of climate adapted urban planning measures.	KfW	City Cooperation Ministry of public works	Bangladesh, El Salvador
<b>Urban Mobility</b>	Investing directly into urban mobility projects in developing and emerging economies over 5 years, starting in 2017 and to mobilise further funds. Aim are climate friendly urban mobility projects that protect the environment and support poverty reduction.	KfW	Ministries or other governmental institutions	cities
<b>NHB India</b>	Identification of energy efficient investments in housing and the introduction of a building / housing standard for energy-efficient housing in the Indian context.	KfW	National Housing Bank (NHB) of India	India



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<b>EcoCasa</b>	KfW and IDB are supporting the Mexican government in launching "EcoCasa", an ambitious programme for constructing energy efficient social housing: using loans and grants the Mexican government is providing incentives for building and purchasing low-energy houses	KfW	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) / CTF, Latin American Investment Fund (LAIF), NAMA Facility (BMUB / DECC)	Mexico
<b>Energy Efficiency via Banking Sector</b>	Implementing a financial instrument in the Serbian banking sector to promote energy efficiency in small and medium sized enterprises, private households and consumers	KfW	Selected Serbian Banks	
<b>SuRe – The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure</b>	Integrates key criteria of sustainability and resilience into infrastructure development, through 14 themes covering criteria across environmental, social and governance factors. The standard aims to establish a common language and understanding of sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects between project developers, financiers, local authorities; and to provide guidance on how to manage those aspects from both a risk management and a benefit creation perspective. GIB offers Capacity Building Workshops on SuRe assessments.	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation and Natixis	Multiple Organisations, including CCFLA Members – see Website for further details	International
<b>Credit SuRe</b>	Development of a credit rating based on SuRe, which focuses on resilience and sustainability, thereby helping to channel large financial flows from institutional investors towards resilient and sustainable infrastructure. The aim is to make the resilience dividend accessible to capital markets, thus creating competitive advantage for sustainability-oriented, long-term investments and to infrastructure projects and cities.	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation (GIB)	Funder: Rockefeller Foundation Partners: Dagong Global Credit Rating Co., Ltd.	International
<b>SuRe Underwriting</b>	Development of a sustainable and resilient underwriting standard based on SuRe. A thorough application of environmental, social and governance (ESG) related criteria in Infrastructure risk assessment could help to lower the risks Insurers eventually take. Moreover, it would indicate appropriate risk mitigation measures for infrastructure projects at all stages, thus improving their overall risk / return profile.	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation (GIB) and Santam (leading African insurance company)	Partner: Santam	International

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<b>3GF Partnership "Registry for Sustainable Infrastructure"</b>	The key barrier to financing sustainable infrastructure is the still not sufficiently demonstrated typical risk-return profile of this type of investment. Accordingly, there is a need to demonstrate the presumed superior risk-return profile and added value of investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure. To this end, the creation of a sustainable and resilient infrastructure registry is a decisive step. Such a registry will also come in handy in endeavours to develop a shared understanding to position sustainable and resilient infrastructure as best practice of a potential infrastructure asset class.	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation	UNOPS, IFU, etc.	International
<b>GIB Summit Series</b>	The GIB Summit is a unique platform for stakeholders in the field of sustainable and resilient infrastructure. The annual summit stimulates targeted communication and cooperation between infrastructure financiers, project developers, public sector institutions, as well as NGOs in the area of sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Awareness has been raised regarding the need for more sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects, and the instruments and services to promote the designing and financing thereof.	Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation	Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, Dagong Global Credit Rating Group (Dagong), World Resources Forum (WRF), the Green Building Council Costa Rica (GBC-CR)	International
<b>C40 Cities Finance Facility</b>	A source of funding support for C40 members in developing countries to prepare sustainable projects for investment. Build knowledge and capacity and share lessons learned with cities around. 5M€ of initial funding.	C40, GIZ	BMZ, GIZ, IADB	C40 cities in developing countries
<b>Cities and Climate Change Initiative</b>	Seeks to enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities of cities in developing countries. It emphasizes good governance, responsibility, leadership, and practical initiatives for local governments, communities, and citizens. Helps counterparts to develop and implement pro-poor and innovative climate change policies and strategies. CCCI also is developing a suite of tools to support city leaders and practitioners in addressing the impact of climate change (adaptation) and to help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation).	UN-Habitat	Government of Norway, World Bank, UNEP, ICLEI, GIZ, Durham U., HIS, iied, Arcadis, CDIA	Asia / Pacific, Africa, Latin America & Caribbean

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<b>Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning</b>	A multi-stakeholder initiative that has defined, and is beginning to implement, a common set of principles to which city-level climate action planning processes can aspire.	UN-Habitat	45 endorsing partners, including many CCFLA members	Global
<b>Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies (Urban-LEDS) in Emerging Economies</b>	Assistance to cities in four target countries; strengthening of global reporting and support platforms	UN-Habitat and ICLEI, co-implementing partners	Funded by European Commission	Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa
<b>Myanmar Climate Change Alliance</b>	Assist Government to integrate climate change considerations into policies, strategies, plans and operations.	UN-Habitat	Funded by European Commission; implemented jointly with UNEP	Myanmar
<b>Pro-Poor Planning of Climate Resilience in Marginalized Neighborhoods</b>	Assist particular marginalized neighborhoods, develop capacity-building approaches	UN-Habitat	Funded by Government of Sweden; others TBD	TBD
<b>Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans</b>	Assist limited number of cities committed to Compact of Mayors to develop climate action plans; assist with mobilizing resources to begin to implement priority actions.	UN-Habitat	Funded by Government of Sweden; others TBD	TBD
<b>Climate Bonds Standard &amp; Certification</b>	Environmental criteria of Green Bonds. International Science Based guidance that qualifies assets for green bonds. Framework to provide certification, network of verifiers	CBI		Global
<b>Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition</b>	Promote infrastructure development and invest in specific geographies with strong emphasis on urban.	CBI, UNEP inquiry	LTIIA, ICMIF, PRI	Global; first forum: India focus
<b>National Green Bond Markets</b>	Country-level projects aimed at developing green bond markets.	CBI and local partners	Climate-KIC for Mexico city project	Global. Current projects include: China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia

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<b>Preparation of Pre-feasibility Studies (PFS)</b>	CDIA provides technical support to cities through grants for the conduct of Pre-Feasibility Studies (PFS). Cities themselves define the theme and scope of infrastructure investment sector for the PFS. The cities have ownership of the initiative and provide in kind contribution such as office and meeting space for local and international experts and stakeholders. The PFS looks at the financial, institutional and environmental bankability of a project, provides recommendations and indicates potential downstream financing.	GIZ CDIA	ADB, German Government, and with core funding support from the Governments of Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, and the Shanghai Municipal Government	ADB Developing Member Countries (DMCs)
<b>City Infrastructure Investment Programming and Prioritization</b>	CDIA has developed the City Infrastructure Investment Programming and Prioritization (CIIPP) Toolkit to assist cities and municipalities improve urban infrastructure planning, prioritization and programming. This toolkit facilitates the first step in the process from a wish-list to a shortlist of infrastructure projects ready to be presented to financiers and project developers.	GIZ CDIA	GIZ CDIA partners: ADB, BMZ, KFW, Sida, BMF, Shanghai Municipal Government	ADB Developing Member Countries (DMCs)
<b>Linking Cities to Finance for Infrastructure Investments</b>	CDIA provides advisory support to market local investment proposals to potential financiers.	GIZ CDIA	GIZ CDIA partners: InWEnt, KPMG	ADB Developing Member Countries (DMCs)
<b>Capacity Development</b>	Local institutional capacity strengthening related to infrastructure investment planning and programming. CDIA runs 3 – 4 thematic training courses every year, arranges peer learning activities between cities, and has a secondment program for young professionals from regional and national partner organizations.	GIZ CDIA	CDIA Partners: InWEnt, Young Asian Professionals (YAP) program and UN-Habitat	Asia
<b>Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change</b>	JICA supported formulation of the climate change master plan (2013-2023) of Bangkok through a technical cooperation project that was completed in 2015. This follow-up project will focus on capacity development of implementation of the master plan. This plan is based on a GHG inventory and outlines concrete measures to adopt for both mitigation and adaptation purposes.	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Bangkok

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<b>Credit Worthiness Academy</b>	Hands-on learning programs that teach city leaders the fundamentals of creditworthiness and municipal finance, including issues determined by the enabling environment and options for financing: revenue management and enhancement; expenditure control and asset maintenance; capital investment planning; debt management; and, scoping out options for financing.	World Bank	PPIAF, The Korean Green Growth Partnership, The Rockefeller Foundation (RF), C40, UN-Habitat, Findeter, Municipal Institute of Learning (MILE), Korean Development Institute	Target 300 cities in 60 low- and middle-income countries on the path to green growth and creditworthiness.
<b>Global Platform for Sustainable Cities</b>	The initiative helps 30 cities to integrate climate objectives into their urban planning activities. All participating cities receive GEF grant funding. The urban plans describe / outline concrete projects / measures to be implemented. The aim of the initiative is to create leverage and attract funding. The whole platform has 10M\$ of yearly budget. 140M\$ for cities.	World Bank	The Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP, UNDP, C40, ICLEI, ADB, IDB, UNIDO, DBSA, AFDB, WRI, 100 Resilient Cities, EBRD, WCCD, ESA, FAO, ESMAP, CLC, among others	
<b>Investing in Urban Resilience: Making Cities and the Urban Poor More Resilient</b>	Flagship report to be presented at Habitat III, Share the rationale and structure of the report. Highlight why resilience matters to the urban poor.	World Bank	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL Matchmaking service project</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a marketplace for urban mitigation projects using data from CDP and ICLEI to source projects.</li> <li>2. Connect cities and investors through one-to-one consultations and international workshops to facilitate much-needed discussions on financing urban mitigation projects.</li> <li>3. Develop financial feasibility and sustainability criteria with guidance for project assessment.</li> <li>4. Educate investors on city climate mitigation and encourage them to take a systematic approach to urban finance in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.</li> </ol>	CDP, Climate-KIC	ICLEI, South Pole Group, Gold Standard and Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab	International

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>WWF's City Challenge</b>	WWF's City Challenge aims at identifying and supporting climate action initiatives for cities by challenging cities to develop and report innovative and big win climate projects and by increasing public support for such ambitious actions and investments. Amongst other activities, it acts as a convenor of finance actors and solution providers to support rapidly developing cities with implementation of new projects for which they are seeking funding.	WWF	ICLEI Funded by Swedish Postcode Lottery	Global – 21 countries and over 300 cities engaged thus far. A focus has been on secondary cities, especially in rapidly urbanizing parts of the world.
<b>The Sustainable Energy Investment Metrics consortium</b>	The 2° Investing Initiative [2°ii] is a multi-stakeholder think tank working to align the financial sector with the 2°C climate goal and long-term investment needs. Their research work seeks to align investment processes of financial institutions with climate goals; develop the metrics and tools to measure the climate friendliness of financial institutions; and mobilize regulatory and policy incentives to shift capital to energy transition financing.	2° Investing Initiative – partnering WWF etc. (see next)	CIREN (SMASH), CDP, WWF European Policy Office, WWF Germany, Frankfurt School of Finance & Management, University of Zurich, Kepler-Cheuvreux, Climate Bonds Initiative Funding from Horizon 2020 and ADEME	Global
<b>Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance ("The Lab")</b>	International partnership to identify and pilot cutting-edge climate finance instruments in support of mitigation and adaptation measures in developing and emerging countries.	CPI serves as the Lab Secretariat and Analytical Provider	UK Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), U.S. Department of State, Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Rockefeller Foundation.	Developing and emerging countries
<b>Finance for Resilience (FiRe)</b>	Platform that collects and implements ideas to finance for clean infrastructure, renewable energy, affordable housing in cities.	CPI serves as the FiRe Secretariat	Bloomberg Philanthropies and Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Global
<b>Project of hybridation of diesel engines of multifunctional platforms with solar systems</b>	Increase access to electricity through the development and use of solar energy technologies in Togo.	BOAD	The GEF, State of Togo	Villages of Togo

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to reduce emissions of unententional POPs (UPOPs) and mercury in West Africa</b>	Mitigation project aimed at greatly reducing waste in cities. Development of national and local capacities for the promotion of sustainable waste management. Scale-up investments in SMEs operating municipal solid waste (MSW) and healthcare waste (HCW) and strenghten national, institutional, technical and legal infrastructure and capacity for sustainable waste management in the Least Developed Countries of WAEMU.	BOAD	The GEF, State of Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.	Cotonou, Ouagadougou, Bissau, Bamako, Niamey Thiès and Lomé
<b>Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot</b>	US\$1.5 billion facility (2015 – 2020), making investments to trial promising new technologies or approaches in the hope that some will emerge as "game changers" and have a "beacon effect" for replication that will bring about opportunities for greater efficiency, synergy and increased returns of investment in developing cities. In addition to funding activities at the city level, the program will support the creation of a global knowledge platform.	Global Environment Facility	World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, Development Bank of South Africa	Brazil, China, Cote d'Ivoire, India, South Africa, Senegal, Peru, Mexico, Paraguay, Vietnam, Malaysia
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL Cities Climate Finance Training (CCFT)</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of cities to plan and formulate climate compatible projects, attract investors, and create opportunities for action through its match & market-making activity that facilitate understanding and interaction between investors and local authorities. Cities Climate Finance Training is implemented with I4CE with the support of Climate-KIC.	Climate-KIC, FMDV, I4CE	I4CE, FMDV, GIZ, Climate-KIC	Moroccan and Tunisian local governments
<b>Creation of a Financial Mechanism in Western African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)</b>	As part of a cooperation agreement with the Western African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), FMDV supports the WAEMU Local Authorities Council (CCT) with the creation of a financial mechanism dedicated to local governments.	FMDV	French and Swiss Governments, European Union, WAEMU	8 countries of the WAEMU
<b>Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms (SPFM)</b>	Explore, advocate and pilot the potential of SPFM in emergent contexts to unlock and secure investment (through exploring possible derisking facilities) at local / territorial level.	FMDV	IFC / World Bank, AFD, City of Johannesburg	Global

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL Project Preparation Facility for low emission development in the WAEMU region</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. The PPF project aims at developing and/or reinforcing replicable climate project preparation facilities within the existing public financial institutions at regional level (the West African Development Bank – BOAD, the future WAEMU mechanism) and at national level (Municipal development funds). Could ease the flow of international climate finance through these intermediaries.	Climate-KIC, FMDV, ICLEI	FMDV, ICLEI, Climate-KIC, WAEMU, BOAD	West African Region
<b>African Network of Municipal Development Funds (MDF)</b>	Encourage the exchange of experience, improve technical and financial capacity and support innovative strategies of the African Municipal Development Fund.	FMDV	AFD / World Bank / UNCDF	Africa
<b>Climate Chance Coalition on Finance</b>	The FMDV is co-piloting a coalition on localizing subnational climate finance with CCFLA, GERES, UCLG and WECF within the framework of Climate Chance	FMDV	Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity (GERES), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF)	Global
<b>Transformative Actions Program (TAP) – tap the potential for local and subnational climate action</b>	The Transformative Actions Program (TAP) aims to catalyze and improve capital flows to cities and regions to accelerate low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development. Four pillars: TAP project pipeline, TAP platform, TAP advocacy, TAP support for implementation (incl capacity development)	ICLEI World Secretariat	ADB, AFD, AIMF, C40, CCAC, FMDV, GCF, GEF, GIB, IGES, OECD, R20, SLoCat, The Climate Group, UCLG, UN-Habitat, World Bank, WRI, WWF	Global
<b>Finance decision-making support tool for cities</b>	Basic online guidance for cities on selecting appropriate finance models / mechanisms following a decision-tree, as part of the Solutions Gateway for Urban Low Emission Development	ICLEI World Secretariat	UN-Habitat, European Union (funder)	Global
<b>Urban-LEDS Finance Expert Sub-group in online Pool of Experts</b>	Informal online group on LinkedIn available to allow experts to neutrally offer their thematic expertise to local governments tackling climate change and low emission development.	ICLEI World Secretariat	UN-Habitat, European Union (funder)	Global



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<b>Finance session at the COP22 Low-Carbon Solutions Conference</b>	The Conference will be organized to bring together national governments and Non-State Actors.	Government of Morocco, UNSDN, WBCSD, ICLEI World Secretariat		Global
<b>Friends of Cities Group at the UNFCCC</b>	A partnership between the Parties and the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency (LGMA) to address how to engage and support local and subnational governments through effective vertical integration between different levels of government (e.g. inclusion in NDCs) and the financing of local climate action.	The Netherlands and Senegal as co-chairs of this group and ICLEI World Secretariat as LGMA constituency focal point	France, Poland, Mexico, Indonesia, South Africa, Peru, Germany, UNFCCC Secretariat	Global
<b>ICLEI's GreenClimateCities (GCC) program</b>	Process support for local climate action, including development of climate investment plans and finding finance for city programs and projects.	ICLEI World Secretariat	All ICLEI Offices, partnered with UN-Habitat through the Urban-LEDS project	Global
<b>Compact of Mayors</b>	Provide sub-national climate change tools for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation (GPC GHG Inventory Protocol, ClearPath Online GHG Inventory Tool)</li> <li>Adaptation (Methodology for analysis of action plan, Taxonomy for hazard identification)</li> <li>Reporting via the carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) as the central database</li> <li>Technical support (webinars, workshops technical assistance via expert guidance)</li> </ul>	ICLEI, C40, UCLG, Michael R. Bloomberg UN Special Envoy for Cities and Climate	Bloomberg Philanthropies (funder), UN-Habitat	Global
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL Green Bonds project</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. This project aims to secure debt capital, municipalities can issue green bonds, which are bonds whose proceeds are exclusively used for green projects. Green Bonds market strategy guidelines for cities, toolkits and training sessions are being developed to support local governments in the Global South.	Climate Policy Initiative, ICLEI, South Pole Group and Gold Standard Foundation	Climate Policy Initiative, ICLEI, South Pole Group and Gold Standard Foundation, Climate Bonds Initiative (partners); Climate-KIC through LoCaL (funder)	Global

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL Results-Based Finance project (RBF)</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. RBF is a financing mechanism where payment is linked to the verified achievement of outcomes that can go beyond GHG emissions reductions. A framework for RBF in cities is currently being developed under the Gold Standard's Sustainable Cities Programme.	South Pole Group, Gold Standard Foundation, ICLEI World Secretariat (partners), Climate-KIC through LoCaL (funder)	South Pole Group, Gold Standard Foundation, ICLEI World Secretariat (partners), Climate-KIC through LoCaL (funder)	Global
<b>Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA)</b>	The Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform is a public-private partnership focused on achieving the energy efficiency goal of SE4ALL.	WRI, ICLEI	GEF (funder)	Global
<b>District Energy in Cities initiative</b>	The Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform is a public-private partnership focused on achieving the energy efficiency goal of SE4ALL. Roll-out of modern district energy systems (DES), to help scale-up energy efficiency policies, activities, and investment worldwide.	UNEP, ICLEI World Secretariat	UNEP, ICLEI, UN-Habitat, Danfoss, IDEA, Euroheat&Power; GEF (funder)	Global
<b>Finance Forums at Resilient Cities Congresses and other events</b>	Municipal Finance Conference hosted at Metropolitan Solutions 2016 in Berlin, at Resilient Cities Congress 2016 in Bonn, and at other ICLEI-organized events	ICLEI World Secretariat	numerous, incl GIB, LoCaL	Global
<b>carbonn Climate Registry (cCR)</b>	Global voluntary reporting platform for cities, towns and regions on local climate action, including the status of finance of their actions. Current reporting entities represent 553 million citizens from 62 countries.	ICLEI	The cCR serves 15 initiatives, incl. cooperation with WWF, UN-Habitat, R20, CCAC, UNEP, Compact of Mayors partners, etc.	Global
<b>Climate-KIC LoCaL CMF 2.0</b>	Project under the Climate-KIC Low Carbon City Lab program, innovation platform aiming at unlocking climate finance for cities. Climate Mitigation Funds 2.0 aims to develop a fund structure that allows funding of income-generating projects, to substantially boost carbon mitigation and climate adaptation actions. The project will develop concepts for climate mitigation funds, set out a regional network of investors and identify the pathways for setting up and implementing the fund in EU cities.	University of Kassel, Climate-KIC	AESS, Kassel University, Aster, Municipality of Bologna, Municipality of Frankfurt, UniKasselTransfer	EU

Initiative / Opportunity name	Initiative / Opportunity description	Lead organisation(s)	Partners and Funder organisation(s)	Geographic scope
<b>100 Project Solutions Campaign</b>	Identify by the end of August 2016, one hundred energy, waste and energy efficiency projects from around the world that require technical and financial support to be developed, and for whose development local governments are willing to make institutional commitment to support. R20 plan to deploy dedicated project preparation facilities to help develop the most promising of the projects and to arrange for their investment.	R20 Regions of Climate Action	Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation (funder), FMDV, ICLEI ... (partners)	Global
<b>Presenting the Case for Green Infrastructure Investing, Investment Guides for institutional investors and project sponsors</b>	A report examining the extent to which green infrastructure might meet the investment needs of long term institutional investors (determining "the opportunity") and identifying the barriers that are preventing the realisation of this potential. Research will identify barriers internal to the investor, those inherent to projects, and those due to the enabling environment. Research will be presented as two guides: 1. A Guide to investors in realising the Green Infrastructure opportunity 2. A Guide for bringers of projects on how to approach Institutional Investors	R20 Regions of Climate Action	Research Z / YEN and/or South Pole Group. Advisory Board: FMO, Pegasus Capital, Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, Climate Bonds Initiative Funders: FMO expressed interest in giving in kind.	Global
<b>Navigating impact – a user's guide to measuring reporting and verifying impact (MR and MRV)</b>	A "users' guide" to measuring reporting and verifying impact in city climate finance. The guide will explain the different reasons why measurement is of value, and the existing solutions. The report will be based on research being conducted in the context of the 100 Projects Solutions Campaign, seeking to determine the most appropriate systems of MRV for the campaign portfolio.	R20 Regions of Climate Action	Leonardo di Caprio Foundation (for the sourcing of raw data)	Global

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<b>Sustainable Cities Standard</b>	Provide cities and funders alike with clear best practice guidelines of how to develop sustainable and low-carbon infrastructure and monitor and verify the outcomes in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The customized Results-based financing (RBF) certification scheme under this project allows cities to attract additional financing for their climate actions, based on development benefits and GHG emissions reductions, while offering funders transparent, impact-based results.	South Pole Group and Gold Standard Foundation, Climate-KIC	Climate-KIC (funder), ICLEI and UNDP (partners)	Cities in developing and emerging countries
<b>\$100 Billion Environmental Finance Goal</b>	Citi will lend, invest and facilitate \$100 billion over ten years (2014 – 2023) towards activities that reduce the impacts of climate change and create environmental solutions that benefit people and communities. Committed to disclose the methodologies developed for both the accounting and impact measurements, which enable us to track and report progress on an annual basis.	Citi	C40	Global
<b>Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative</b>	Designed to help accelerate and scale up investment in sustainable urban solutions in cities around the world. Develop new ways to bring together public and private actors for capacity-building, common dialogue and action.	C40 Cities, The World Resources Institute and Citi Foundation	Citi Foundation	Global
<b>City Accelerator</b>	Works to advance innovative efforts that improve the lives of low-income people and help cities run more effectively. Cities will outline the progress they intend to make in advancing innovative practice. Following this, a number of program elements will be used to accelerate progress on their work, including: an innovation guidebook; periodic meetings; technical assistance, and implementation resources.	Living Cities	Citi Foundation, Governing Institute	US Cities
<b>European Energy Efficiency Fund</b>	Promote energy efficiency and foster renewable energy investments within the European Union with European cities / regions primarily through the provision of dedicated financing to municipal / local / regional / national authorities or private entities acting on behalf of those public authorities	Deutsche Bank, European Commission, European Investment Bank, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti	European Commission	All EU 28 countries, cities regions, etc.

