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FINANCING URBAN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

MAPPING OF EXISTING INITIATIVES



In partnership with



Authors

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Executive summary

In June 2015, CDC Climat research, in partnership with AFD, published a mapping of the types of initiatives available for the financing of urban adaptation to climate change, offering additional options to more conventional sources of funding for climate change and sustainable development (national budget transfers, Official Development Aid, etc.). Based on the review of 27 main initiatives, the report shows a strong prevalence of initiatives supporting soft adaptation measures (strategy planning, capacity building, project design, technical assistance, etc). These are in a position to help support the development of a coherent portfolio of bankable projects. The mapping also reveals that local intermediaries (regional and local banks, national development funds, etc.) play a significant role in financing urban adaptation to climate change. Several key factors of success for the cities' access to these sources of funding are also identified, among which liaising with international development stakeholders (such as multilateral and bilateral donors) at the local level, and the identification of various co-benefits and synergies between the economic, environmental and climate impacts.

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1. Introduction : Financing the gap in urban adaptation to climate change impacts

Urban adaptation to climate change: a challenge of increasing importance

"Climate change adaptation is the process of preparing for, and adjusting proactively to, climate change—both negative impacts as well as potential opportunities. Cities are often the first responders to climate impacts." This definition by the World Bank Group (The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank Group 2011) sheds some light on the challenges that exist when trying to grasp the notions underlying urban climate change adaptation. The focus on the process of preparation and adjustment implies that adaptation considers climate changes in a proactive way by actors, whereby it is not seen only as the final status but as a global process. Changes are considered in their immediate effects as well as in their long-term impacts, a difference in timeframe and conception that has significant operational consequences.

Furthermore, the World Bank Group's definition of adaptation provides insight that encourages all economic actors to take measures to adapt to climate change. By countering negative impacts and triggering potential opportunities, climate change adaptation offers a new window for development to a great range of economic actors. Cities are at the heart of this new dynamic, which involves a shift in both policy choices and investment planning so as to consider climate change adaptation as an integral part of development trajectories in the long term. Reinforcing this idea, the IPCC's fifth report is the first one of the IPCC to include two chapters on cities, which are seen as a system. One is devoted to mitigation and one, on adaptation, emphasises the high vulnerability of cities and the importance of building resilient infrastructure.

The financing gap

Financing adaptation will be necessary. Despite a lack of international consensus relative to accounting methodologies for adaptation, some orders of magnitude provide valuable insight on the financing gap – difference between estimated costs and available funds - issue.

In 2014, UNEP reviewed estimations of global climate change adaptation costs with an increase in comparison with previous ones to around USD150 billion/year by 2025/2030 and USD250 billion to USD500 billion/year by 2050, based on estimates where global warming is limited to 2°C above pre-industrial levels (UNEP 2014). In 2010, based on its own methodology for

accounting for adaptation, the World Bank had already estimated that up to 80% of the adaptation costs for 2010-2050 could be carried by urban areas.

On the other hand, in terms of available funding, CPI estimated that total climate finance had reached USD 331 billion/year in 2013, of which USD 25 billion/year targeted adaptation (Buchner et al. 2014). This methodology did not account for some financial flows, notably for some private sector flows and some domestic expenditure flows. Simultaneously and based on OECD-DAC estimations, the IPCC measured the proportion of bilateral Official Development Aid (ODA) dedicated to urban adaptation at 20% of bilateral climate adaptation portfolios, equivalent to USD 0.65 to USD 1.6 billion bilateral ODA flows per year (on average over 2010–2011)(Revisc et al. 2014). In a report published more recently, ODI established that only 10% of the finance provided between 2010 and 2014 by dedicated climate funds¹ targeted urban projects (Barnard 2015).

The “adaptation gap” is therefore wide and won’t be filled without a shift in public funding and an increased leverage effect of public funding on private investments. Hence, the need to bridge this gap is important and a variety of initiatives has been developed to tackle this financing challenge and address urban adaptation either directly or indirectly by targeting urban development, climate change or adaptation issues.

Barriers for cities to access international funds and the advantages of local funds

International efforts are increasing to identify and estimate the funding that is allocated to adaptation. However, fewer studies have specifically concentrated on evaluating the financing amount and channels of urban adaptation to climate change (Carmin, Nadkarni, and Rhie 2012, IIED 2014, ICLEI 2011). These suggest that national and sub-national governments represent the biggest share of adaptation funding. International financial institutions show the other hand less involvement in these actions.

For instance, one of the largest surveys carried out on the subject (conducted on 468 cities) by Carmin et al. (2012), revealed that securing the funding for adaptation was perceived as a challenge by 85% of cities. 60% of the cities interviewed reported not receiving any financial support for their adaptation activities. More specifically, only 24% of the cities that responded had received funding from national governments for their adaptation projects and 9% from only sub-national sources. Funding from international organisations such as development agencies

¹ These funds included Adaptation Fund, Clean Technology Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Program, Global Environment Facility, Least Developed Countries Fund, Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program, Special Climate Change Fund.

and banks, the UN, research institutes, and official development assistance was reported only by 2-4% of respondent cities. More generally, the report showed that insufficient capacity to mobilise resources, both financial and non-financial is the main challenge identified by cities when questioned about their actions to adapt to climate change (Carmin, Nadkarni, and Rhie 2012).

Weaker governance and often poorly managed budget are indeed factors that may explain why local governments are less able to manage disaster risk (United Nations 2015) and access available international funding. Furthermore, new funding mechanisms and initiatives are being developed to complement conventional financing channels for development finance. The increasing complexity and constant evolution of this new financing architecture makes it more difficult for local authorities to access adequate funding resources for adaptation investments (Revisc et al. 2014). Recent work by IIED has pointed out the ineffectiveness of the international financing architecture, as well as a lack of institutional capacity at the national and sub-national levels, which hamper the possibility of responding rapidly to emerging risks and of developing quality-project portfolios (IIED 2014).

Finally, most international climate finance funds are designed to focus on national level authorities as an entry point for urban finance, often for juridical and economical reasons. In order to access funding, cities must generally have their projects recognised as priorities within national climate strategy frameworks (such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action - NAPAs)(The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank Group 2011) so as to guarantee (or to better guarantee) the global synergy between actions and to avoid antagonisms. Conventional development finance is only very rarely directly accessible to local authorities and, in many instances, the funding is channelled through national governments before reaching local budgets (for the same reasons of juridical constraints, adequate project size, city's financial guarantee, etc.).

As a consequence, many regional and national authorities in developing countries have developed their own locally managed funds to address adaptation to climate change (OECD 2012). Not only are these meant to increase ownership and accountability, two drivers of success of development finance, they also allow for smaller investments to be funded, thus improving the alignment of local needs with mobilised finance.

2.Objectives, methodology and perimeter of the study

Objectives

Given the pressing need to identify ways of filling the financial gap for urban adaptation projects (in addition to more traditional financing mechanisms such as national budget transfers, ODA, private investments, etc.), this report aims to shed light on the variety of current financing initiatives that have already been developed, with a focus on some local funds (without being exhaustive). More precisely, the objective of this study is dual: i) operational as a tool for decision makers who are seeking financing for urban adaptation projects from this overview of the main characteristics of the initiatives; ii) from a research perspective, to have a better understanding of the levers and barriers for cities to get access to adaptation financing initiatives and of the operational definitions of adaptation and resilience by financial actors.

Methodology and Perimeter

Drawing from existing reports and publically available information on the Internet, 27 datasheets are presented. These initiatives were selected based on the use of words such as “adaptation” or “resilience” in their description, and on their principle objective, and could address: i) adaptation to climate change, ii) climate change, or iii) development. Initiatives explicitly targeting only rural areas were left out of the selection. Consequently, the datasheets include initiatives that either specifically target urban areas or at least can include them in their eligibility criteria. Finally, the datasheets cover international, regional and local initiatives. The information collected was sent out to each initiative for validation and, if necessary, completion. The data that is identified by an asterisk was validated by the initiatives.

The mapping is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather seeks to be representative of the variety of initiatives that have been developed to finance urban adaptation projects. It allows room for updates of information and thus may serve as a tool for decision-makers.

Summarised results of the mapping are presented in table 1 below. It provides a panoramic and synthetic overview of the information that was collected. The initiatives are presented with to their prevailing characteristics and classified according to the primary objective they seek to achieve. These objectives are more or less specific to adaptation and can be either:

1. Focused on financing adaptation to climate change impacts
2. Focused on financing both mitigation and adaptation measures

3. Focused on financing development in its broader sense.

The characteristics presented in this table summarise the information that is covered by the datasheets. This information relates to:

1. Specific to urban projects: This information aims to identify the initiatives that are specifically dedicated to financing cities.
2. Main pilot organisations: The pilot organization(s) and other main supporter(s) of the initiative are listed under this category of information.
3. Main type of beneficiaries: This section identifies the type of institution that receives the financing. The type of beneficiary may differ from the ultimate beneficiaries, who, by definition for the purpose of this study, are local authorities in urban areas.
4. Total amount allocated: When the information is available, the total amount of funding made available by the initiative is indicated.
5. Amount allocated to adaptation: When the information is available, the amount of funding made available to finance adaptation to climate change is indicated.
6. Scope, definition or focus of adaptation: This section contains a verbatim of the terms referring to urban adaptation or urban resilience in its more or less broad sense.
7. Target geographies: The scope of countries or regions eligible for financing through the initiative are identified in this category.
8. Type of support provided: This information has been broken-down into 3 main categories of support. The first category is soft general planning, which typically includes activities that are not directly related to a project (strategy, capacity building, data management, etc.) The second category refers to “soft” activities that are directly linked to the financing of a project (feasibility studies, technical assistance, etc.). The third category includes “hard” infrastructure financing activities (resilient housing, flood protection infrastructures, etc.)

The 27 datasheets presented in appendix cover some relevant additional information. They provide more detail on the general objectives of the initiative as well as on the type of sectors that are supported or prioritised. In addition, the type of financing that is provided is also mentioned, together with the main eligibility criteria for access to funding. Finally, flagship urban adaptation projects are listed for each initiative and basic contact information is provided in case further information is requested.

One additional datasheet presents the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN), a web platform to support practitioners and institutions to create and share knowledge, access resources, and influence agendas to build inclusive urban climate change resilience. This initiative used to provide financing through technical assistance and is currently

being restructured to focus more on knowledge sharing. As such, it was excluded from the synthetic table of results. However, due to the high level of content and expertise provided by the initiative, the related datasheet is included at the end of the Appendices. It also provides insight on the other types of support that exist for urban adaptation projects, particularly non-financial support, that are not included in the scope of this study but nevertheless are of increasing interest for practitioners.

NAME OF INSTITUTION ¹	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC TO URBAN PROJECTS?	MAIN PILOT ORGANISATIONS	MAIN TYPES OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO ADAPTATION	TARGET GEOGRAPHIES	SCOPE, DEFINITION OR FOCUS OF ADAPTATION	SOFT GENERAL PLANNING	SOFT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	HARD INFRASTRUCTURES
LoCAL	ADAPTATION	Yes	UNCDF	Local authorities	USD 1,500,000	Objectives of the initiative	World	No specific definition.- Improve citizens' life conditions through protection of the environment.	X	X	
Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative	ADAPTATION	Yes	UN	Local authorities	No information available	No information available	World	Reducing vulnerability of cities and their inhabitants to climate and disaster risks and ensuring sustainable, equitable urban development.	X		
Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund*	ADAPTATION	Yes	ADB, DFID and Rockefeller foundation	Local authorities	USD 140 million available	No information available	Asia	Increase in extreme floods, sea level rises and other climate change-linked events.	X	X	X
Adaptation Fund*	ADAPTATION	No	World Bank for UNFCCC	Public institutions through Implementing Agencies	USD 277 million (as of 31/10/2014)	USD 277 million (as of 31/10/2014)	World	Support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries, and sectors.	X	X	X
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery*	ADAPTATION	No	World Bank	Local, national, regional, and international partners	Over USD540 million in pledges and contributions since 2006	Over USD540 million in pledges and contributions since its inception in 2006	World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understand and reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate. 5 pillars: Risk Identification, Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Financial Protection, Resilient Recovery 	X		
Least Developed Countries Fund*	ADAPTATION	No	GEF	National government through implementing agency	USD 903,1 million as of 09/2014	No information available	World	Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	X	X	
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	ADAPTATION	No	World Bank	Through donors	USD 1.2 billion	USD 1.2 billion	World	Pilot and demonstrate ways in which climate risk and resilience may be integrated into core development planning and implementation by providing incentives for scaled-up action and initiating transformational change.	X	X	X
Adapt-Asia Pacific Project	ADAPTATION	No	USAID	National and local governments	No information available	No information available	Asia and Pacific	Climate change and climate variability	X	X	
ClimDev-Africa Special Fund	ADAPTATION	No	AfDB , AUC and UNECA	Regional Economic Communities National governments	USD 136 million	No information available	Africa	Contribute to sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction by preparing and implementing climate-resilient development programs	X		
Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund	ADAPTATION	No	Government of Bangladesh	Line Ministries of the Government of Bangladesh, NGOs and Civil Society	USD 188 million grant funds	USD 188million grant funds	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to manage disasters, in particular, floods and cyclones Build a medium to long-term program for enhancing resilience to climate shocks 	X	X	X
Fondo Adaptacion*	ADAPTATION	No	Government of Colombia	Departments, municipalities and sectors	USD 3,7 billion budgeted	USD 3,7 billion budgeted	Colombia	Prospective and corrective vision of risk reduction and adaptation of assets, infrastructures and communities to present and future risks (mainly related to La Niña events)	X	X	X
FOPREDEN	ADAPTATION	No	Government of Mexico	Public instance at federal level or state government	No information available	No information available	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and evaluation of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks; Risk reduction and mitigation of the damages caused by the impact of natural phenomena Preventive capacities of the population and self-protection before risk situations develop. 		X	X
Cities and climate change initiative	CLIMATE CHANGE	Yes	UN habitat	Local authorities	No information available	No information available	World	Readily respond to the climatic threats faced by cities and their populations	X		

Climate and Development Knowledge Network	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (DFID)	Public and private at national, subnational and city levels	As of January 2015, CDKN is a £100 million programme	No information available	World	Adjustments in human and natural systems, in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.	X		
Germany's International Climate Initiative*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU).	Federal Implementing Agencies, enterprises, international and multilateral organisations	EUR 1.6 billion from 2008 until 2014.	EUR 243 million (31% of the fund's approved projects in 2014)	World	Supporting particularly vulnerable countries and regions in increasing their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change	X	X	X
Global Climate Change Alliance*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	EU	Government, regional, international organisations, civil society organisations	Deposited: USD 386,2 million	No information available	World	Help improve knowledge about the effects of climate change and the design and implementation of appropriate adaptation actions that reduce the vulnerability of the population to the impacts of climate change.	X		
Special Climate Change Fund*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	GEF	National government through implementing agency	USD 329.23 million as of 04/2015	No information available	World	Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	X	X	X
UK's International Climate Fund*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	DFID, DECC, Defra	Private sector, civil society organisations (through DFID, DECC and Defra)	£3.87 billion between 04/ 2011 and 11/2013	The ICF aims for a 50/50 split between adaptation and mitigation	World	Poor and vulnerable respond effectively to existing climate variability and future impacts of climate change.	X	X	X
ADB Climate Change Fund*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	ADB	Public and Private counterparts	USD 50 million	USD 14 million	Asia	Enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure, communities, and key sectors	X	X	X
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund*	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	Government of Indonesia - Bappenas	Line ministries, government agencies, local governments	USD 11,3 million as of 2012	USD 1,5 million	Indonesia	Reduce the vulnerability of the economy and society to the adverse impacts of climate change and strengthen the ability of national and local institutions and vulnerable communities to cope with the future impacts of climate change; The timeframe used to estimate adaptation and resilience to climate change in generally takes into account a 2100 climate scenario.	X	X	X
Green Fund (South Africa)	CLIMATE CHANGE	No	Development of Bank of South Africa	Public and private stakeholders are eligible.	No information available	No information available	South-Africa	Assist in a transition to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development path delivering high impact economic, environmental and social benefits.	X	X	X
100 Resilient Cities*	DEVELOPMENT	Yes	Pioneered and financially supported by The Rockefeller Foundation	Local authorities	No information available	No information available	World	Survive, adapt, and grow, no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks are experienced. Shocks are typically considered as single event disasters. Stresses are factors that pressure a city on a daily or reoccurring basis.	X	X	
Cities Alliance *	DEVELOPMENT	Yes	UNOPS (since 2012)	Local authorities, national governments, NGOs,	As of 2013: USD 155 million	No information available	World	No specific definition.- Maximize investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, and close the investment gap in urban areas.	X		
Cities Development Initiative in Asia *	DEVELOPMENT	Yes	ADB and the Government of Germany	Municipal governments from ADB developing member countries	USD 65.2 million expected for period 2013-2017	USD 5 million are earmarked for Urban Climate change resilience	Asia	No specific definition.- Contribute to sustainable and equitable urban development, leading to improved environmental and living conditions	X	X	
Findeter - Platform of sustainable and competitive cities	DEVELOPMENT	Yes	Ministry of Finance of Colombia, IDB	Regional authorities, to their decentralized bodies	No information available	No information available	Colombia	Transforming middle cities into sustainable and competitive cities within a world framework, improving the quality of life and prosperity of its citizens.	X		
Tamil Urban development Fund	DEVELOPMENT	Yes	Government of India	Urban Local bodies, private Institutions	No information available	No information available	India (Tamil Nadu)	No specific definition.- Improve the living standards of urban populations and address the problems of the urban poor	X		X
ASEAN Infrastructure Fund	DEVELOPMENT	No	ADB	Public institutions	USD 485 million in initial equity contribution.	No information available	Developing Member of ASEAN	No specific definition.- Poverty reduction, inclusive growth, environmental sustainability and regional integration.			X

3. Key lessons drawn from the mapping

Definitions of adaptation that vary in scope and precision

The principal challenge considered when undergoing this mapping exercise consisted in the identification of the definition and scope of climate change adaptation. Initial results suggest that most initiatives foster adaptation as disaster risk reduction measures. In many cases, these include actions that contribute to a better preparedness to current hazards and threats (vulnerability reduction, identification and assessment of potential risks, capacity building, etc.). Chronic stress induced by climate change is more rarely included in the scope of intervention. Finally, the initiatives identified only rarely consider post-disaster recovery (see e.g.: *Fondo Adaptation*).

In most instances, the initiatives adopt a global approach (including populations, livelihoods, the city's economic fabric, physical infrastructures, etc.) for resilience assessment and support. As such, adaptation to climate change is in most cases associated to development in its broader sense, thus also targeting poverty reduction as a key issue.

More generally, the level of precision that is employed to define adaptation and resilience to climate change varies quite significantly from one initiative to another. Unsurprisingly, the initiatives that dedicate all or part of their financing specifically to adaptation to climate change generally offer a more precise overview of the concept. The scope of climate changes that are considered for financing is more clearly delimited, notably in terms of timeframe and in terms of the systems that are being considered. For instance, the 100 Resilient Cities Initiatives offers a particularly detailed definition of resilience whereby the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems are considered in terms of their ability to survive, adapt and grow. 100 Resilient Cities includes both chronic stresses (factors that pressure a city on a daily or reoccurring basis, such as chronic food and water shortages, an overtaxed transportation system, endemic violence or high unemployment) and acute shocks (single event disasters, such as fires, earthquakes, and floods, etc.) in the scope of climate changes that are to be addressed by adaptation.

In some instances, the initiatives that provide a clear definition of adaptation offer to finance only the additional costs of adaptation. In particular, the LDCF specifically provides funding for the additional costs associated with meeting the extra adaptation needs imposed on the country by the effects of climate change. As such, it considers activities that would be implemented in the

absence of climate change as a project baseline.² Further research would be needed to better understand the methodology and calculations underlying the justification of the increased resilience attributed to a project. Indeed, the definitions and methodologies to evaluate adaptation to climate change may be more or less strictly applied in practice.

Importance of financial intermediation/local funds

The mapping reveals that local intermediaries (regional and local banks, funds, etc.) play a significant role in financing urban adaptation to climate change. Given that the objective of the study is to be representative rather than exhaustive, only 7 national initiatives are presented. Many other countries and regions are however developing their own funding structure dedicated to better address needs at local level. As mentioned in introduction, local governments often have reduced direct access to traditional international development financing channels. Local intermediaries, on the contrary, can finance cities directly and consequently are expected to be more responsive to local needs. They are also generally able to pool significant amounts of international climate finance, notably from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to refinance several smaller projects. This specificity means they can have an important leverage effect on the adaptation finance that is accessible to cities. Local intermediaries thus seem to have a privileged position to promote climate resilient development paths and redirect funding at local level.

In some countries, specific banks may be dedicated to the funding of local governments (such as the *Caisse des prêts et de soutien aux collectivités locales* in Tunisia). These are therefore valuable sources of financing for cities, especially if the adaptation project to be financed can demonstrate expected profitability. Indeed, these banks offer more traditional funding (essentially market loans) which may complement the funding proposed by the initiatives mapped in this study.

A larger support for soft measures

The range of activities supported was broken-down into 3 categories in the table and in datasheets. The first category includes “soft” general planning activities that are not directly related to a project (strategy, capacity building, data management, knowledge dissemination, etc.) The second category refers to “soft” activities that are directly linked to the financing of a project (feasibility studies, technical assistance, etc.). The third category includes “hard” infrastructure financing activities (resilient housing, flood protection infrastructures, etc.).

Of the 27 initiatives retained for the analysis, it appears that:

² See <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/Clarification%20on%20Additional%20Cost%208%20May.pdf> for rationale and more detailed information

- ✓ 14 only finance hard adaptation measures (corresponding to 52%)
- ✓ 25 finance soft adaptation measures (93%), of which 24 finance general planning (96%) and 17 finance project development (68%)
- ✓ 14 finance both soft and hard measures (52%), 11 of which finance general planning, project development and infrastructures (79%)

These results show that the initiatives concentrate mainly on soft adaptation to climate change. General planning is particularly well represented in the mapping, notably due to the importance of initiatives supporting the development of national adaptation strategies that involve cities. This can be explained by the need for synergies and coherence with national governments actions. Strategy planning, access to and management of information and more generally capacity building are recognised as being the key stages for effective and sustainable adaptation. As such, many initiatives are focusing on establishing or reinforcing these steps to set the ground for the implementation of long lasting, more adapted infrastructures.

A small number of initiatives that target specific adaptation measures or impacts

The information gathered suggests that several of the initiatives identified promote specific adaptation activities and/or approaches. These include innovative measures such as the use of insurance to manage climate related risk, or green infrastructures (ecosystem-based adaptation measures). Some of them are also dedicated to a specific phenomenon (such as *Fondo Adaptacion* dedicated to the fight against hydro meteorological risks due to the Nina phenomenon). But the majority of these initiatives consider several (or all) types of climate impacts and adaptation measures.

4. Operational conclusions

Several key lessons can be drawn with regards to the access to financing for urban adaptation to climate change. These are essentially based on the type of activities that are supported, as well as on the eligibility criteria for access to funding.

Access to soft adaptation support to design a robust portfolio of projects

The results of our analysis show that there is a prevalence of funding for soft adaptation support, notably of financing for general adaptation planning. In parallel, many initiatives state as a prerequisite to funding that the project must be integrated into an existing climate or adaptation strategy. As such, it is crucial to ensure that sufficient resources be allocated to the improvement

of capacities and to the development of strategies. The ultimate objective is to guarantee maximum sustainability of the project in the overall development trajectory of the urban area. In many instances, this strategy will be integrated in the national adaptation strategy when it exists. However, it is essential that a pipeline of measures be outlined at local level to respond more adequately to the needs identified on the field and to optimise the allocation of resources by generating climate and development co-benefits. This will in turn improve the chances of success of hard infrastructure projects.

Furthermore, more than half the initiatives identified allocate financing to soft project support. This type of financing often presents a significant leveraging effect. Indeed, locked-in urban adaptation projects can become bankable with small, but targeted amounts of financial support. Such support generally is materialised into in-kind technical assistance or funding for feasibility studies and associated with more conventional types of financing (e.g. Official Development Aid) that cover for the hard infrastructure investments that are implemented as a result. Initiatives supported by a single DFI and local initiatives are the main providers of this type of support. In many cases, the financing that is provided for soft project measures is part of a wider project where the hard infrastructures are to be financed by the pilot institution itself, possibly in the form of concessional loans. Such is the case with some of the financing provided by the ADB's Climate Change Fund and the UK's International Climate Fund who may provide grants for strategy planning and project preparation before offering more traditional sources of funding through concessional loans.

Identify the co-benefits of a project

Most urban adaptation projects induce significant co-benefits in terms of job creation, fight against poverty, economic development, etc. The most efficient way of accessing funding that is not specifically dedicated to adaptation is through a detailed mapping of the various co-benefits that are associated with a project. Many initiatives, notably the ones that were identified as focusing on development as their prime objective, declared that adaptation is considered as one of the numerous ways of overcoming poverty. Improved resilience is in fact seen as one of the priorities and goals of future economic development. Urban adaptation projects are therefore fully legitimate to receive financing from such initiatives, as long as the co-benefits in terms of improved wellbeing can be demonstrated. It is important to note however that such initiatives may not always identify adaptation as being one of their explicit priorities (see Cities Alliance datasheet).

Liaise with international development stakeholders at local level

International development stakeholders (such as multilateral and bilateral donors) are generally better known for the conventional financing they provide to support both the fight against

poverty and the fight against climate change. These international stakeholders however also often act as implementing agencies for wide multilateral funds such as the Adaptation Fund, the SCCF and the LDCF. Accreditations for these funds may be obtained at national level, but the processes are long and the available information, capacity and resources is often reduced compared to that of multilateral and bilateral donors. Liaising with these types of institutions is therefore valuable as it not only gives better access to many international funding initiatives; it also provides better access to information and knowledge at the international level and favours experience sharing.

In addition, many of these international developments stakeholders have developed their own funding initiative to finance the fight against climate change and sometimes even specifically dedicated to adaptation (see Adapt-Asia Pacific Project or Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery datasheets). Although these funds often represent less significant amounts, they may improve access to other types of conventional financing (notably to direct aid from DFIs), which is often difficult to access without support from the national level.

Liaise national development funds and local intermediaries

In order to overcome the barrier of obtaining international level support and endorsement, local authorities may consider resorting to national and regional types of funding. Indeed, as suggested by the literature presented in introduction, there are more and more national and regional authorities who develop their own fund to support climate change issues. These generally allow for increased efficiency and measures that are better tailored to the needs at local level.

Adaptation is part of this process and these local funds are ideally positioned to channel funding from the international level to the local level. Indeed, national regulations often allow direct access by local authorities to financing from local initiatives, but not from international level funding. Local intermediaries also benefit from this advantage and are in a position to lend smaller amounts of funding, thus also targeting urban areas of a more modest size.

It can be also noted that several initiatives acknowledging the difficulty for cities to access international funds, are dedicated to help them find international financing (eg : CDKN, CDIA, Adapt – Asia Pacific Project, and ACCCRN which, although it is not presented in the table for it no longer offers direct financing, is presented in the datasheets as providing support to access financing).

Further research would be needed for a deeper analysis of the conditions to access funding from these initiatives, and the key conditions of success for the implementation of adaptation measures. However, a too small number of interesting case studies was identified to carry out

such an analysis at this stage and only very few cities are in the implementation stage of hard adaptation measures supported by the initiatives mapped in this study.

Expected future developments

Research showed that many initiatives are still being developed to provide funding to adaptation projects. At the international level, significant efforts are being deployed to bridge the climate change financing gap and important amounts of funding are expected to be channeled through dedicated financing structures and innovative financing mechanisms. The modalities of intervention of the Green Fund are for instance currently under discussion, and in term could apply to urban adaptation projects. At regional and national level, new funding structures are being implemented to tackle more directly the already visible impacts of climate change. The People Survival Fund (PSF), currently being established in the Philippines will be dedicated to the financing of climate change adaptation. Although little information in terms of the eligibility and prioritisation criteria of projects is available to date, the PSF could potentially turn out to be an additional source of financing for local governments who are planning adaptation projects in the Philippines.

Other initiatives offer risk pooling and risk transfer financial mechanisms to develop climate response to natural disasters at national and international level. These mechanisms were not included in the scope of this study but seem promising as they indirectly allow for better preparedness of the country and in particular of cities, to climate risks (see for instance the African Risk Capacity initiative).

5. References

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6. Appendix : presentation of the 27 datasheets

The mapping is not intended to be exhaustive, rather seeks to be representative of the variety of initiatives that have been developed to finance urban adaptation projects. It allows room for updates of information and thus may serve as a tool for decision-makers. Summarised results of the mapping are presented in table 1. 28 detailed datasheets are presented in the following Appendix.

Datasheet number 1		
LoCAL (Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	UNCDF Partners: UNDP, UNEP, CCCA Trust Fund, Adaptation Fund, SIDA
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 1,500,000
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Local Communities
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE – Focus on Least Developed Countries</u> Initially active in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao-PDR, Salomon Islands.
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Channel global adaptation finance to local governments who are at the frontline of dealing with the effects of climate change and enable them to invest in building local resilience. LoCAL pursues 3 main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CCA is mainstreamed into local government’s planning and budgeting systems. – Increased awareness and support for the role of local government in CCA. – Increased amount of finance available to local governments for CCA and resilience
	Scope of «adaptation »	LoCAL provides a mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation into local governments’ planning and budgeting systems, increase awareness and response to climate change at local level, and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. LoCAL offers a proven mechanism for the international community to channel climate change finance to the most remote and vulnerable regions and populations of the world, ensuring traceability and performance monitoring and reporting.
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH:</u> LoCAL operates through three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Phase I: ‘Piloting’. The first phase involves initial scoping, followed by testing in two to four local governments. Countries under phase I include Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger and Solomon Islands. – Phase II: ‘Learning’. The second phase takes place in 5% to 10% of local governments of a country. This involves collecting lessons and demonstrating the effectiveness of the mechanism at larger scale. – Phase III: ‘Scaling-up’. The third phase is a full national rollout of LoCAL based on the results and lessons of the previous phases. LoCAL is gradually extended to all local governments, with domestic or international climate finance, and becomes the national system for channelling adaptation finance to the local level.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL:</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u> LoCAL provides performance based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs), which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (TECHNICAL AND CAPACITY BUILDING)</u>
	Eligibility criteria	<u>General eligibility criteria:</u> LoCAL is implemented through Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with the participating governments, which detail the specific activities to be carried out in each country, and includes the financing of the PBCRG. The MoU deals with the transfer of capital support to government for PBCRG. These are usually large payments to the appropriate ministry destined for fiscal transfers to local government, these transfers are according to the rules and regulations of capital grants as specified in UNCDF's operational manual.
Flagship project	– Bhutan and Cambodia are preparing for phase III of the project	
Website	http://www.local-uncdf.org/	
Contact	fakri.karim@uncdf.org	

Datasheet number 2		
Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative		
General information	Pilot Organisation	(alphabetical order) 100 Resilient Cities - Rockefeller Foundation, AECOM, Esri, Global Environmental Facility, Secretariat IBM, ICLEI, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Rockefeller Foundation, UNHabitat, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) /Making Cities Resilient Campaign World Bank
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	Amount not disclosed
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Local governments
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The overarching objective of the RCAI is to accelerate the design and implementation of integrated strategies that strengthen the resilience of urban systems to climate change.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Strengthen urban system resilience, reduce the vulnerability of cities to climate and disaster risks, ensure sustainable, equitable urban development.
	Type of activities supported	<u>SOFT</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assist 500 local governments to develop resilience action plans by 2020 through partners' respective resilience initiatives, and, where possible, connect these plans to support commitments made by national governments, as well as those commitments made through the Compact of Mayors; – Using the estimated \$2bn annual urban resilience investment valued through the Medellin Collaboration as a benchmark, catalyze an equal amount of in-kind and direct support for cities' resilience plans by 2020. – Manage an online 'marketplace' or similar platform, that a) aggregates and profiles the support and services available from the private sector, partner institutions, and others to help cities implement their commitments to resilience, b) provides access to data, information and resilience assessments, 3) helps cities to connect to new partners, and 4) introduces harmonized tools to support local efforts. – Include and support development of capacity and enhancement of the resilience of communities and community-based institutions in all city and urban- related initiatives and programmes"
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, mainly for capacity building</u> Grant for GIS software training to 50 cities through which resources worth US\$500 million "will be harnessed to build visualization capacity in cities"
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Basic support instrument)</u>
	Eligibility criteria	No information available
Flagship project	No project example due to the nature of the support	
Website and other references	http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/RESILIENCE-Resilient-Cities-Acceleration-Initiative.pdf	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 3		
Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCR)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	ADB, DFID, USAID and Rockefeller foundation
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	Total USD 140 million
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u>
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA (6 priority countries):</u> Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and VietNam
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Climate Risks for the Urban Poor To help secondary cities in Asia address climate change impacts. <p>The programme aims to roll out 25 infrastructure projects and other resilience activities to protect 2.2 million poor and vulnerable populations in target cities in by 2021.</p>
	Scope of «adaptation »	Asia is going through an unprecedented population boom and their poorest citizens are in the front line of an increase in extreme floods, sea level rises and other climate change-linked events. The projects will be designed for replication and scalability and will involve poor and vulnerable groups in planning and investment decisions. The timeframe and impacts considered for climate related changes is locally driven in each of the 7 countries in conversation with the city and national government.
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH</u> : Key components:(i)planning, (ii)projects/ investments, and (iii)knowledge. The programme supports comprehensive, linked approaches to urban climate proofing activities. Projects include assistance for preparing climate resilient infrastructure projects that benefit the poor and assistance for incorporating climate change and disaster risk and resilience approaches into city plans. It also supports early warning systems, regulatory reforms, research on lessons learned and best practices on urban climate change.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Land use and urban planning, Drainage, food and solid waste management, Water demand and conservation systems, Institutional coordination mechanisms and capacity support, Emergency management and early warning systems, Responsive health systems, Resilient housing and transport system, Ecosystems service strengthening, Diversification and protection of climate affected livelihoods, Education and capacity building of citizens
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS AND LOANS</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance):</u>
	Eligibility criteria	Project proposals for the UCCRTF should have clear benefits in terms of building resilience to climate change and, if appropriate, also reducing greenhouse gas emissions; adopt and demonstrate integrated urban planning principles; have clear benefits for reducing vulnerability and building the resilience of poor communities; and adopt a participatory approach. Project proposals must be in line with ADB's objectives and need to have good potential for replication, scalability, and partner cooperation. Proposals may be considered that (i) can demonstrate how resilience principles have been incorporated into the design of their program; (ii) have emerge from an integrated climate resilience planning process as a prioritized investment; (iii) complement and leverage other efforts to build resilience ; and (iv) deliver improved infrastructure or services, especially for the poor and vulnerable communities.
Flagship project	Sustainable Communities in Manila Vietnam: Hue, Ha Giang, Vinh Yen, Dong Hoi, Hoi An;	
Website and other references	http://www.adb.org/documents/establishment-urban-climate-change-resilience-trust-fund-under-ufpf	
Contact	Project proposals require an application form and draft concept paper to be submitted to ADB's Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF) Manager. City based applications towards project development and pre-feasibility studies can be made directly to CDIA (see specific datasheet)	
Additional information	Projects funded under UCCRTF have commenced however it is too early to identify best practice cities from this work.	

Datasheet number 4		
Adaptation Fund*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Board of Parties (under Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC) with secretariat hosted by GEF and WB served as trustee
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	Deposited : \$277 million As of October 31, 2014
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Public: National implementing entities, Regional implementing entities, Multilateral implementing entities
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The fund supports concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of present and future climate change facing communities, countries, and sectors. The Fund will finance projects and programs whose principal and explicit aim is to adapt and increase climate resilience.
	Scope of « adaptation »	At least 50% of climate change adaptation projects financed by the Adaptation Fund are carried by national implementing entities (NIE) and deal with local adaptation measures. The coherence of these projects with national adaptation strategies is guaranteed through the involvement of designated national authorities (DNAs) in the project elaboration. In terms of methodologies and approaches to evaluate climate risk and climate change adaptation, the Adaptation fund uses national and international data (IPCC, UNFCCC...) combined with internal expertise . There is no standard timeframe to evaluate climate change adaptation a project.
	Type of activities supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change; financing also infrastructure and equipment in projects and programs (max 10 million USD/project) – Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, using information technology as much as possible.
	Type of sectors supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems; – Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u> : Based on the full cost of adaptation , ie. the costs associated with implementing concrete adaptation activities that address the adverse effects of climate change.
	Additional technical support	Yes (in particular to build the capacity of NIEs in developing and implementing adaptation projects)
	Eligibility criteria	Applicants must be Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and must be particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. This includes: low-lying coastal and other small island countries, and countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems, arid and semi-arid areas, and areas susceptible to floods, drought and desertification. Country allocation also takes into account the Strategic Priorities, Policies and Guidelines of the Adaptation Fund, among which: i) Level of vulnerability to climate change; ii) Level of urgency and risks arising from delay of action; iii) Securing regional co-benefits to the extent possible, where applicable; iv) Potential for maximising multi-sectoral or cross-sectoral benefits; v) Adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change; LDCs that are unable to access the LDCF (see datasheet) are given priority to AF funds.
Flagship urban adaptation project	Senegal: Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	
Website and other references	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/	
Contact	NA	
Additional information	Although they are eligible, only a few urban projects are financed through the Adaptation Fund	

Datasheet number 5		
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	World Bank (25 donor partners)
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	Since its inception in September 2006, donors have entrusted over \$540 million in pledges and contributions. Approximately 30% of GFDRR's annual commitments support work on urban resilience. In 2014, this totalled to \$20 million.
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Local, national, regional, and international partners
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Help high-risk, low-capacity developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change in the spirit of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and help mainstream disaster and climate risk management policies into country-level strategies.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Adaptation is seen as climate risk management when linked with climate change. Five pillars are considered : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Risk Identification</u>: GFDRR helps governments and communities in vulnerable countries increase access to comprehensive information about physical and societal exposure to disaster risk. – <u>Risk Reduction</u>: GFDRR works with governments, civil society, and the private sector to create and improve the policies and legislation needed for better land use planning, and to drive investment aimed at reducing risk. – <u>Preparedness</u>: GFDRR collaborates with partners and governments to improve forecasting and early warning systems, contingency and emergency response plans, and protocols to help local communities anticipate, – <u>Financial Protection</u>: Through funding and expertise, GFDRR supports countries to develop and implement tailored financial protection strategies that increase the ability of national and subnational governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low income populations to respond quickly to disasters. – <u>Resilient Recovery</u>: equipping governments and disaster risk management practitioners with the necessary skills and resources to conduct their own post-disaster assessments and resilient reconstruction planning, and supporting the implementation of large reconstruction programs. <p>The timeframe considered for climate related changes is dependent on the considerations/relevance of the city and the implementing partners. Various tools are provided to cities to assess local climate change impact and adaptation and resilience solutions. These include: Planning an Open Cities Mapping Project, City Strength Diagnostic, Insafe, etc.</p>
	Type of activities supported	<u>MAINLY SOFT</u> : Development of innovative financial instruments (e.g.: guarantee), technical assistance, capacity building, knowledge sharing
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Agriculture, Disaster Management, Energy , Energy Efficiency, Finance, Forestry, Industry, Low-Carbon, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, etc.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, CO-FINANCING</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance)</u> : depending on the type of project (i.e. which pillar of the initiative is the project related to)
	Eligibility criteria	Contribution to adaptation is a key criteria for GFDRR support. GFDRR sets no specific eligibility criteria for support to urban adaptation projects. In general, GFDRR supports projects that demonstrate (i) areas that are risk from natural hazards, (ii) government/client ownership/demand and ability to leverage larger support, and (iii) coordination and complementarity with partner activities.
Flagship project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bangladesh Urban Resilience – CityStrength Diagnostic in Can Tho, Vietnam 	
Website and other references	http://www.gfdr.org/	
Contact	James Newman, Operations Specialist, Urban Resilience Focal Point, GFDRR	

Datasheet number 6		
Least Developed Countries Fund*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	GEF
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 931.49 million (as of 04/2015)
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u>
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u> (48 LDCs)
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The LDCF aims to address the special needs of the LDCs which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, with the priority of supporting the preparation and implementation of NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action). NAPAs identify and prioritize countries' urgent and immediate adaptation needs, focusing on the sectors and resources that are central to human and socioeconomic development.
	Scope of «adaptation»	The GEF Adaptation Program (LDCF and SCCF), supports three strategic objectives ³ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change; – Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation; and – Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and processes. Timeframes for climate change adaptation are specified in NAPAs. Projects are based on country priorities, which range from immediate and urgent adaptation needs to long-term planning and budgeting. LDCF support to adaptation projects is based on identifying and meeting additional costs. Activities that would be implemented in the absence of climate change constitute a project baseline. The additional costs associated with meeting these extra adaptation needs imposed on the country by the effects of climate change will be supported by the LDCF.
	Type of activities supported	The LDCF supports both soft and hard adaptation measures in light of the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and of the LDCF work program under the UNFCCC.
	Type of sectors supported	Thematic programming priorities include: Agriculture and food security; water resources management; coastal-zone management; infrastructure, including transport and energy; disaster risk management; natural resources management; health; climate information services; climate-resilient urban systems; Small Island Developing States. Increasingly, the LDCF supports the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes (see Project Benin)
	Eligibility criteria	Funding proposals under the LDCF are reviewed in light of agreed project criteria informed by guidance from the UNFCCC COP. These criteria include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Country ownership in that proposed projects must have been identified as priority activities in the NAPA and show evidence of stakeholder consultation and support. – Program and policy conformity in terms of project design; sustainability, and stakeholder involvement. – Existence of a financing plan and of a cost-effectiveness assessment. – Institutional coordination and support – Monitoring and evaluation
Flagship project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional: Climate Proofing Development in the Pacific – Gambia: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities – Regional: Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific Region 	
Website and other references	http://www.thegef.org/gef/ldcf	
Contact	Mr. Rawlestone Moore, Sr. Climate Change Specialist: rmoore1@thegef.org ; Ms. Saliha Dobardzic, Sr. Climate Change Specialist: sdobardzic@thegef.org	

³ See GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, as contained in document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03.

Datasheet number 7		
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) framework. Pilot organisation: World Bank
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 1.2 billion
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public (95%) and private sector investments identified in national or sectoral development plans or strategies and addressing climate resilience – Through donors: World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank are the implementing agencies for PPCR investments
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The PPCR aims to pilot and demonstrate ways in which climate risk and resilience may be integrated into core development planning and implementation by providing incentives for scaled-up action and initiating transformational change.
	Scope of «adaptation »	More inclusive approach to climate resilient growth and development; An increased awareness of the potential impact of climate change;
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning; – Strengthen capacities at the national levels to integrate climate resilience into development planning; – Scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building on other on-going initiatives; and – Enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global levels. – Prepare the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience: Preparation grants for detailed preparation of activities in the Strategic Program, Financing, to cover the additional costs associated with mainstreaming climate resilience into investments, Finance the additional costs necessary to make a project climate resilient.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Agriculture and Landscape Management, Climate Information Systems and Disaster Risk Management, Coastal Zone Management, Enabling Environment (including capacity development, policy and regulatory work), Infrastructure, Urban Development, Water Resources Management
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Funding for technical assistance to enable developing countries to integrate climate resilience into national and sectoral development plans
	Eligibility criteria	No information available
Flagship project		Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure
Website and other references		https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/4
Contact		NA

Datasheet number 8		
Adapt-Asia Pacific Project (Adapt)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	USAID
	Type of Initiative	<u>BILATERAL (USA to Asia and the Pacific)</u>
	Amount allocated	Information not disclosed
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO URBAN ADAPTATION</u> Government and local government staff
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA and PACIFIC including:</u> Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Helping nations in Asia and the Pacific obtain financing from international climate change adaptation funds (which ones?).
	Scope of «adaptation »	Reduction of climate vulnerability
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH:</u> The principal objective of ADAPT Asia-Pacific is to establish a fully functional and self-sustaining adaptation project preparation facility that will not only support preparation of specific projects, but also build the capacity of the region's governments to independently access climate adaptation funds. Main activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable regional knowledge sharing platform; – Annual forum to bring adaptation funds and project proponents together; – Climate change adaptation project capacity building program; – Technical assistance in preparing funding proposals; and – Overarching program management and coordination for the aforementioned four technical tasks.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance):</u> Training courses being offered by regionally- and internationally-recognized training institutions, and can then apply for Adapt support, which includes airfare, visa, per diem and course fees. Where there is interest in preparing adaptation projects by both national agencies and funding organizations, ADAPT Asia-Pacific will rapidly mobilize an interdisciplinary expert team to provide technical assistance in developing a project proposal that satisfies various requirements imposed in order to apply to the funding source. The technical assistance may focus on one segment of an adaptation proposal (risk, socio-economic, environmental impact assessment, feasibility study, cost-benefit analysis, incorporating climate-proof components, etc.) or a combination of the above that are necessary to secure the climate funding
	Eligibility criteria	For Government training support programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Be government staff from an eligible country in Asia. Preference will be given to mid-level or senior government officials from central ministries (e.g., Finance, Planning, and Prime Minister's Office) as well as major line ministries dealing with key climate change adaptation issues;
Flagship project		No Project example due to the nature of the support
Website and other references		http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/
Contact		NA

Datasheet number 9		
ClimDev-Africa Special Fund		
General information	Pilot Organisation	African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
	Type of Initiative	<u>REGIONAL</u> (Africa to Africa)
	Amount allocated	USD 136 million
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> The immediate beneficiaries are the group of “Policy Makers” that ClimDev serves including Regional Economic Communities (RECs); River Basin Organizations (RBOs); National governments (including NMHs); Parliamentarians; and African negotiators.
	Geographical scope	<u>AFRICA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The goal of the CDSF is to pool resources to contribute to sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction by preparing and implementing climate-resilient development programs that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa. The objective of the CDSF is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub-regional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high quality climate information in Africa; – Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programs; – Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Helps rural communities face climate impacts; communities vulnerable to climate sensitive diseases; communities dependent on uncertain water and other natural resources, communities at risk of disasters, and communities with poor energy access
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>MAINLY SOFT:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Building solid science and observational infrastructure; – Enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and, – The creation and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, CO-FINANCING</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>Information not available</u>
	Eligibility criteria	Projects that are eligible for funding must satisfy the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consistency with objectives of the CDSF; priority will be given to regional projects to encourage capacity-building, co-operation and coherence at a regional level; – Can demonstrate that they support and do not duplicate other activities already underway through other vehicles; – Can demonstrate positive impacts on the livelihoods of stakeholders and on the environment; – That their activities clearly demonstrate how lesson-learning and knowledge on climate change will be shared between organisations and states, and reach end users; and,
Flagship project	Strengthen climate information and early warning systems for climate resilience development and adaptation in Ethiopia	
Website and other references	http://www.climdev-africa.org/The-ClimDev-Special-Fund	
Contact	NA	
Additional information/Comments	Cities are not the main focus of this initiative. Funding targets essentially national governments (capacity building and climate strategy development) and rural adaptation. Infrastructures are in theory included in financing.	

Datasheet number 10		
Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh, development partners and the World Bank
	Type of Initiative	<u>LOCAL</u>
	Amount allocated	US\$188million grant funds
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO URBAN ADAPTATION PROJECTS</u> The Line Ministries of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Bangladeshi NGOs and Civil Society Organizations can apply to BCCRF for funding. Community-based organizations, research institutions and other civil groups may also submit proposals.
	Geographical scope	<u>BANGLADESH</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The fund aims to build Bangladesh's resilience to the effects of climate change by supporting the implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Ability to manage disasters, in particular, floods and cyclones Build a medium to long-term program for enhancing resilience to climate shocks
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH (SOFT AND HARD)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Food security, social protection and health; – Comprehensive disaster management; – Infrastructure; – Research and knowledge management; – Mitigation and low carbon development; – Capacity building and institutional strengthening.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water and sanitation programme in climate vulnerable areas – Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning – Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience – Risk management against loss on income and property – Repair and maintenance of cyclone shelters – Adaptation against floods – Planning and design of river training works – Climate change modeling at national and sub-national levels – Preparatory studies for adaptation against sea level rise – Monitoring ecosystem and biodiversity changes and their impacts – Monitoring of impact on various issues related to management of tourism in Bangladesh and implementation in priority action plan – Mainstreaming climate change in the Media
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS: Between \$15 to 25 Million (indicative)</u>
	Additional technical support	Not defined
	Eligibility criteria	The program would adopt a strategic and holistic approach that targets clear climate change scenarios. Each of the projects funded under the program would fit within the scenarios; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Any organization receiving sub-grants must demonstrate how it will contribute to advancing the skills and knowledge required for communities to adapt to extreme climate variability and climate change. The projects would include community leadership and local governments while ensuring gender sensitivity; – Emphasis would be placed on transparency, information and learning to ensure sustainability of the program and replication in other parts of Bangladesh.
Flagship project		Urban Flooding of Greater Dhaka Area in a Changing Climate: Vulnerability, Adaptation and Potential Costs (Analytical Advisory Assistance)
Website and other references		http://www.bccrf-bd.org/Default.aspx
Contact		NA

Datasheet number 11		
Fondo Adaptacion*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Government of Colombia (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit)
	Type of Initiative	<u>NATIONAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 3,7 billion were initially budgeted for the fund. All available resources have been allocated. For new projects, prioritization should be managed through the National Disaster Risk Management System. The National development plan opens the possibility for the Fund to be the implementing agency in charge of cross sectorial or territorial risk reduction and adaptation initiatives. New financial resources are being analysed. 3.000 projects are to be executed by 2018.
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO URBAN ADAPTATION</u> Departments, municipalities and sectors
	Geographical scope	<u>COLOMBIA.</u> Action in 1.098 municipalities.
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	During the years 2010-2011 a La Niña phenomenon (ENSO) led to floods and landslides all over the country, causing significant economic and social loss. The simultaneity and intensity of disasters that occurred exceeded the institutional capacity for response and recovery, and revealed how vulnerable Colombia is to hydro-meteorological events. The Fund was created as part of the government strategy that was divided in two main programs: i) rapid humanitarian response and rehabilitation and ii) the creation of the Adaptation Fund as an executive agency in charge of addressing the construction, reconstruction, recovery of infrastructure and economic and social systems affected by the 2010 - 2011 La Niña events, by structuring and implementing long term disaster risk reduction and adaptation projects.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Prospective and corrective vision of risk reduction and adaptation of assets, infrastructures and communities to present and future risks.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>SOFT AND HARD</u> (Risk reduction and adaptation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formulation of 65 River basin management plans – Cartography and delimitation of strategic ecosystems for hydric resource management: high mountain areas (páramos) and wetlands. – Reinforcement of the national hydro-meteorological monitoring system and early warning systems. – Developing of decision making tools based in probabilistic hazard modelling and risk assessment. – Ecosystems restoration (Canal del Dique project) – Formulation and implementation of a Comprehensive plan of flood risk reduction and adaptation in La Mojana wetland Region – Flood risk reduction projects in urban areas (Cali dike project) – Construction or reconstruction of safe infrastructure in all sectors of development
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : environment, transport, agriculture, water supply, housing, education, health
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>FINANCIAL SUPPORT</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical assistance)</u> : notably for identification, structuring and managing projects; Projects that are postulated and prioritized by the Directive Board, are directly structured, contracted and executed by the Fund, in coordination with the local authorities
	Eligibility criteria	No information available
Flagship project	<u>Macro-project Jarillón de Cali</u> : integral action to protect people of the area (Number of beneficiaries: 900.000 , Budget: USD 319 million) Project components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reinforcement and reconstruction of 25 Km of dikes that protect the city and hydraulic recovery of the drainage system and regulation – Vulnerability reduction of essential infrastructure (water and sanitation plants) 	
Website and other references	http://sitio.fondoadaptacion.gov.co/index.php/gestion-misional#	
Contact	juanitalopez@fondoadaptacion.gov.co	
Additional information/ Comments	The potential for the fund to become a National Climate Change Fund is currently under evaluation by the government.	

Datasheet number 12		
Fopreden		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Government of Mexico Fopreden's resources are included in the annual budget and approved by the Congress
	Type of Initiative	<u>NATIONAL</u>
	Amount allocated	No information available
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO URBAN PROJECTS</u> Public instance at federal level or state government
	Geographical scope	<u>MEXICO</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	FOPREDEN is a federal fund that supports disaster prevention by funnelling resources to public instances at federal level , states and municipalities, for activities related to risk assessment, risk reduction, and capacity building on disaster prevention.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Reduction of climate vulnerability and natural disaster prevention
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH (SOFT AND HARD)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Actions focused on the identification and evaluation of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks; – Actions focused on risk reduction and mitigation of the damages caused by the impact of natural phenomena, as well as actions to avoid social construction of risks; – Actions to strength the preventive capacities of the population and self protection before risk situations develop.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>FINANCIAL SUPPORT</u> FOPREDEN finances risk assessment and risk reduction actions, which are clearly policy measures that reduce risk of extreme hydro-meteorological phenomena. Such is the case of early warning systems, integrations of systems and infrastructure to mitigate the impact of disasters, actions to reduce vulnerability, loss and damage estimation. FOPREDEN contributes with 55-90% of the project cost, and the applicant pays the rest (10-45%)
	Additional technical support	Not defined
	Eligibility criteria	FOPREDEN promotes informed decision making about investment in risk reduction by requiring states to complete a risk assessment (including the development of a risk atlas) before being eligible for financing other projects.
Flagship project	Not defined	
Website and other references	http://www.resilientcities.org/pages/about-us	
Contact	https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/enrique_guevara_cenapred.pdf	

Datasheet number 13		
Cities and climate change initiative (CCCI)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	UN habitat
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	Amount not disclosed, provided by Governments of Norway, Germany and Sweden, the United Nations Development Account, the Cities Alliance and other sources of global, regional, national and local funding.
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO URBAN PROJECTS</u> Local governments
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The CCCI is a global programme that aims to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban areas in developing countries. It supports pro-poor innovative approaches to climate change policies and strategies.
	Scope of «adaptation »	The CCCI supports local governments to more readily respond to the climatic threats faced by cities and their populations (building Climate Resilience)
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>SOFT:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in the development of climate change vulnerability assessments - Support in the development of climate change action plans - In some countries CCCI supports policy processes: urban and local government concerns are integrated in climate change policies and urban policies need to recognize climate change
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS for capacity building</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Basic support instrument)</u>
	Eligibility criteria	Medium-sized cities in developing and least-developed countries
Flagship project	Hoi An Vietnam Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	
Website and other references	http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/index_en.html	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 14		
Findeter (Financiera de Desarrollo territorial) - Platform of sustainable and competitive cities (CSC)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia for Findeter, Backed by IDB through Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative
	Type of Initiative	<u>LOCAL</u>
	Amount allocated	NA
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Regional authorities, to their decentralized bodies, to the metropolitan areas, to the municipalities associations
	Geographical scope	<u>COLOMBIA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	<u>Objectives of this specific initiative: a platform of sustainable and competitive cities</u> This platform seeks to identify, plan and prioritize strategies for environmental, urban, fiscal, economic and social sustainability in order to create competitive cities improving the quality of life and prosperity of the citizens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributing to investment programming - Improving the institutional capacity and ease the decision making - Climate change alleviation - Financing Investment Projects - Planning more sustainable cities - Reducing pressures over big cities. - Rising employment generation and reducing poverty.
	Scope of «adaptation »	No specific definition.
	Type of activities supported	<u>SOFT</u> : Initial support through action plans to identify priorities and areas of action, and in turn, partners contribute with their resources and local connections to turn these plans into realities within their countries. Among other activities, the initiative supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable infrastructure development. - Risk prevention and alleviation. - Leverage of public and private Resources.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Priority action in areas including public transport, water and sanitation, urban development, energy, infrastructure, education and health, fiscal management, safety, information technology, climate change adaptation and resilience infrastructure.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, BACKED BY FINDETER FOR POSSIBLE LOANS</u> : Grants in the form of technical assistance and resources for pre-investment and credit
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical assistance)</u> : notably for project structuring
	Eligibility criteria	No information available
Flagship project	Barranquilla	
Website and other references	http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/emerging-and-sustainable-cities/working-together-for-greater-urban-sustainability-in-colombia,9683.html	
Contact	NA	
Additional information/Comments	This initiative is an example of an application of IDB's initiative for Colombia. It is duplicated in other countries across Latin America	

Datasheet number 15		
Climate and Development Knowledge Network		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (DFID)
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	As of January 2015, CDKN is a £100 million programme £0.5 million/project (most grants are £25,000 - £250,000)
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally National, sub-national and city levels
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u> : (74 developing countries)
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Support decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate compatible development strategies and plans – Improving developing countries' access to climate finance – Strengthening resilience through climate-related disaster risk management – Supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most vulnerable countries.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Reference to IPCC definition : adjustments in human and natural systems, in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>MAINLY SOFT</u> : Research, Technical Assistance, Knowledge management and communications, Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Building the scientific and economic evidence for climate compatible development, including vulnerability assessments and economic impact assessments – Developing low carbon, climate resilient development pathways, scenarios, strategies and plans – Strengthening institutional capacity, governance and decision-making processes for climate compatible development – Strengthening policy, legislative and market-based frameworks for climate compatible development – Supporting multi-sectoral stakeholder participation processes for climate compatible development policy and implementation – Accessing and leveraging climate finance, including national climate finance and risk transfer mechanisms – Piloting and scaling up innovative climate compatible development solutions
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Agriculture ,Energy , Energy Efficiency , Forestry , Industry , Low-Carbon, Renewable Energy , Sustainable Land Management
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, CO-FINANCING</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance)</u>
	Eligibility criteria	CDKN is committed to funding priority climate and development projects in developing countries and delivering maximum value for money.
Flagship project	Strengthening Climate Change Policies in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo	
Website	http://www.cdkn.org/	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 16		
Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).
	Type of Initiative	<u>BILATERAL</u> (Germany to Rest of the World)
	Amount allocated	Funding from 2008 until 2014: EUR 1.6 billion Adaptation projects contribute to 31% of the fund's approved projects in 2014 (total 243 M€)
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Federal implementing agencies, NGOs, business enterprises, universities and research institutes, and by international and multinational organisations and institutions, e.g. development banks and United Nations bodies and programmes
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u> : developing and newly industrialised countries, as well as countries in transition economies. Countries/regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate change
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The IKI finances and supports climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity projects with climate relevance to help trigger private investments of a greater magnitude. The IKI aims to: i) Support partner countries in establishing a climate-friendly economic structure that prevents climate-damaging greenhouse gas emissions; ii) Promote measures for climate change adaptation by supporting appropriate programmes in selected partner countries that are especially vulnerable to climate change; and iii) Promote and finance measures for preservation and sustainable use of carbon reservoirs/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and iv) support partner countries to implement the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets) of the international Convention on Biological Diversity.
	Scope of «adaptation»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supporting particularly vulnerable countries and regions in increasing their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change. – As each project takes different approaches the timeframes considered for climate related changes differ. IKI, as a funding body do not prescribe specific timeframes.
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA): projects that test specific EbA approaches on the ground, analyse the experience gained and disseminate the results. – Climate-related risk management instruments, such as innovative insurance solutions: The IKI primarily supports projects that combine insurance products with preventive adaptation measures. – Development of an enabling regulatory environment and are sharing knowledge and information with policy-makers and potential insurance providers. – Development and implementation of national adaptation strategies
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>CONCESSIONAL LOANS, GRANTS and PROJECT BASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL FUNDS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	Projects must be relevant to one or several of IKI's key focus areas. Adaptation has its own funding window, so it is a main priority. Co-benefits are encouraged and also expected and are thus considered an advantage. The "Contribution to economic and social development in the partner country" is listed as a criteria for suitability in the information on funding. Projects should be innovative in character, integrated into national strategies, and contribute to national economic and social development. The effects of a project must also be sustainable. <u>Other criteria for project evaluation and selection include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Duplicability of results, prominence and multiplier effect; – Transferability of projects to the level of international climate cooperation; – Significance of the partner country in cooperating with Germany, or in the context of international negotiations; – Availability of self-financing, third party financing, and financial leverage effect.
Flagship project		Asian Cities Adapt
Website		http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/about-the-iki/
Contact		NA
Additional information		Other project examples of urban adaptation projects are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing a Climate Adaptation Strategy for the Metropolitan Region of Santiago and a Regional Learning Network for Latin American Megacities. See IKI website: – Vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change for water resource management in coastal cities of Southeast Asia. See IKI-website:

Datasheet number 17		
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) *		
General information	Pilot Organisation	European Union
	Type of Initiative	Multilateral
	Amount allocated	Deposited: USD 386,2 million
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Generally public (GCCA to Government agencies): Partner country government organisations, Regional organisations, EU Member States and their development agencies, International organisations, Civil society organisations
	Geographical scope	Worldwide: Knowledge sharing platform for all developing countries, Financial and technical support for LDCs. To be eligible for GCCA funds, a country has to be among the 73 LDCs or SIDS that are recipients of official development assistance
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Its overall objective is to build a new alliance on climate change between the European Union and the poor developing countries that are most affected and that have the least capacity to deal with climate change. The GCCA does not intend to set up a new fund or governance structure, but is working through the European Commission's established channels for political dialogue and cooperation at national and international level.
	Scope of «adaptation »	The GCCA aims to help improve knowledge about the effects of climate change and the design and implementation of appropriate adaptation actions that reduce the vulnerability of the population to the impacts of climate change. It promotes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development strategies - Adaptation, building on the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and other national plans - Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>MAINLY SOFT</u> including capacity building for public institutions Activities that had been financed up to 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project: 77% - Sector budget support: 8% - General budget support: 8% - Sector policy support programme: 8%
	Type of sectors supported	Priority sectors for adaptation: water and agriculture sectors
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	<u>The following criteria are considered:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country must belong to either the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or the group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) recipients of aid (in line with the official OECD/DAC and UN lists). - Vulnerability of the country to climate change. In particular risk related to floods, droughts, storms, sea level rise or glacier melting and the coastal zone elevation with proportion of the population at risk. The importance of the agricultural sector, being one of the most sensitive sectors, is also taken into account. - The adaptive capacity of the country
Flagship project	In 2012 the COMESA Secretariat commenced a study of municipal waste management in 3 model cities in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
Website	http://www.gcca.eu/	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 18		
Special Climate Change Fund*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	GEF
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 329.23 million (as of 04/2015)
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Public: (through implementing agencies)
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u> : All Non-Annex 1 countries are eligible to apply.
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The SCCF has two active windows (1) Adaptation and (2) Transfer of technologies. Its governing instrument also allows it to support (3) projects on energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (4) activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies. The SCCF covers the incremental costs of interventions to address climate change relative to a development baseline. Adaptation to climate change is the top priority.
	Scope of «adaptation»	The GEF Adaptation Program, (LDCF and the SCCF) supports three strategic objectives ⁴ : – Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change; – Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation; – Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.
	Type of activities supported	<u>HARD AND SOFT INCLUDING:</u> According to COP guidance the SCCF can support : (i) implementation of the results of technology needs assessments ; (ii) technology information ; (iii) capacity-building for technology transfer ; and (iv) enabling environments. In terms of programming priorities, the GEF, through the SCCF, was requested to implement adaptation activities promptly where sufficient information is available to warrant such activities, inter alia, in the areas of : (i) water resources management ; (ii) land management ; (iii) agriculture ; (iv) health ; (v) infrastructure development ; (vi) fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems ; (vii) integrated coastal zone management ; (viii) improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention ; and (ix) supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events. The COP has also requested the GEF, through the SCCF, to « consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the NAP process for developing countries that are not LDCs
	Type of sectors supported	Thematic programming priorities include: Agriculture and food security; water resources management; coastal-zone management; infrastructure, including transport and energy; disaster risk management; natural resources management; health; climate information services; climate-resilient urban systems; Small Island Developing States. Increasingly, the SCCF supports the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	The project size can be small, medium or large, but must focus on the 'additional costs' imposed by climate change on the development baseline. Funding is only provided to address impacts of climate change in addition to basic development needs in vulnerable socio-economic sectors. However, projects do not need to generate global environmental benefits as long as additionality can be demonstrated.
Flagship project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cameroon: Enhancing Resilience of poor Communities to Urban Flooding in Yaounde; – Regional: Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean 	
Website	http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4434	
Contact	Mr. Rawlestone Moore, Sr. Climate Change Specialist: rmoore1@thegef.org ; Ms. Saliha Dobardzic, Sr. Climate Change Specialist: sdobardzic@thegef.org	

Datasheet number 19		
UK's International Climate Fund*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	DFID, DECC, DEFRA, FCO, and HMT.
	Type of Initiative	<u>BILATERAL</u> (UK to Rest of the World)
	Amount allocated	£3.87 billion between April 2011 and November 2013
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> ICF does not engage directly with private individuals or organisations. Proposals come forward through DFID , DECC and Defra
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u> : Funding for climate adaptation is for poor and vulnerable countries, including the least-developed countries, small island states and Africa
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The ICF aims to drive urgent action to tackle climate change by supporting low carbon growth and adaptation in developing countries. Specifically, the ICF has three objectives: i) Demonstrate that low-carbon, climate resilient growth is not only feasible, but desirable; ii) Support international climate change negotiations; and iii) Recognise that climate change offers new opportunities for private sector partnerships, innovation, and sustainable development.
	Scope of «adaptation »	Poor and vulnerable people in developing countries supported to respond effectively to existing climate variability and future impacts of climate change. The ICF will help poor countries to protect the lives and jobs that are most at risk from climate change. It will support poor countries to adapt farming to a changing climate, protect precious water resources, and help poor people cope with more frequent extreme weather events. One example of an ICF programme to assess the impact of climate change in rapidly urbanising cities in Africa is the Future Cities Africa programme, which is assessing the resilience of a number of African cities to climate, environmental and resource challenges, with a view to providing them with support.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH</u> The ICF will support a no/low regrets approach to support within these sectors. A no regrets approach supports options which are worthwhile doing irrespective of the climate scenario. These may include: i) continued investment in knowledge and climate data – globally and at country level; ii) integrating adaptation into national plans and budgets to strengthen climate monitoring; iii) strengthening global, regional and national disaster risk reduction strategies; iv) improved water shed management; v) supporting sustainable agriculture approaches and improved pasture management.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disaster risk reduction (DRR) investments such as integrated DRR and adaptation planning, critical infrastructure, developing early warning systems, macro and micro insurance and addressing impacts on girls and women. – Water resources management. This can range from initiatives at international level to local initiatives such as river basin management – Infrastructure and urban investments including better building codes, land use planning, population management, and economic development strategies to ensure that vulnerable urban communities are protected from the worst impacts. – Coastal zone and ecosystems management investments: including better management of natural resources that help the vulnerable adapt to climate change. – Social protection measures (insurance to safety nets and integrated with DRR initiatives) – Support to health systems
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>LOANS AND GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	Proposals have to be sponsored by one of the three UK Government Departments.
Flagship project	Curitiba in Brazil and Bogota in Colombia	
Website and other references	https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/taking-international-action-to-mitigate-climate-change/supporting-pages/international-climate-fund-icf	
Contact	enquiry@dfid.gov.uk	

Datasheet number 20		
ADB Climate Change Fund (CCF)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 50 million of which USD 14 million for adaptation activities—to build climate change resilience
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Public and private
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	It addresses the causes and consequences of climate change. The priority areas of intervention include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clean energy, sustainable transport and low-carbon urban development – Reduced emission from deforestation and degradation and improved land use management – Adaptation
	Scope of «adaptation»	The fund focuses on enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure, communities, and key sectors, especially in the following geographic areas: arid and rain-fed agricultural areas, densely populated coastal lowlands and deltas, and low-lying islands. As of December 2012, 27/60 projects financed by CCF targeted adaptation. The timeframe considered for climate risk and vulnerability assessments is generally 2050. CCF provides sectoral guidelines developed by ADB to support climate risk assessment, climate proofing and adaptation to climate change.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparation of relevant strategies or action plans – Investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures – Development of knowledge products and services related to climate change – Facilitating knowledge management activities, including regional conferences and workshops More specifically, CCF resources are meant to be used for technical assistance, investment components of projects and direct charges.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Agriculture , Disaster Risk Reduction , Energy , Energy Efficiency , Forestry, Populations & Human Settlements , Renewable Energy , Sustainable Land Management , Transport , Urban , Water.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	There is no specific eligibility criteria for urban adaptation projects as long as the following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – be consistent with the country partnership strategy and results framework; – be consistent with the objectives of ADB’s Climate Change Program (CCP); – introduce innovative solutions; – adopt a participatory approach; – be catalytic; – have high demonstration value in the sector; and – have good potential for replication and scalability in the country and/or region <p>In order to be considered as contributing to adaptation, a project must comply with the conditions defined under the harmonized framework developed by the group of multilateral banks which includes ADB. The 3 criteria as provided in the framework are: context proof of climate vulnerability of the project (the timescale of the projected climate change impacts should match the intended lifespan of the assets, systems or institutions being financed through the project (e.g. time horizon of 2030, 2050, 2080, etc.), explicit statement of intent to address climate vulnerability as part of the project and clear and direct linkage of climate vulnerability context with the specific project activities.</p>
Flagship project		Khulna (Bangladesh)
Website		http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund
Contact		Ms. Esmyra Javier, Associate Climate Change Officer, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, ADB: ejavier@adb.org

Datasheet number 21		
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Government of Indonesia (Bappenas)
	Type of Initiative	<u>BILATERAL</u> (international to national)
	Amount allocated	USD 11,3 million as of 2012. (USD 1,5 million dedicated to adaptation between 2010 and 2014)
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> All types of counterparts, but channelled through public entity. Entities which are eligible to submit proposals to the ICCTF are Government institutions such as Line Ministries, Government Agencies and Local Government as Executing Agencies (EAs). Civil society organizations (CSO groups) that are eligible to apply for funding to ICCTF consist of Non-Government Organization (LSM), community organization (KSM) and Universities and Research Institution.
	Geographical scope	<u>INDONESIA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	Two main objectives of the ICCTF are: – To achieve Indonesia's goals of a low carbon economy and greater resilience to climate change. – To enable the Government of Indonesia to increase the effectiveness and impact of its leadership and management in addressing climate change issues.
	Scope of «adaptation»	Based on the National Action Plan for Climate Adaptation (RAN-API), the ICCTF intends to prepare Indonesia's national and local institutions, as well as vulnerable communities, for current and possible future impacts of climate change. The ICCTF Adaptation and Resilience Window's goal and program Logic is to: – Reduce the vulnerability of Indonesia's economy and society to the adverse impacts of climate change, – Strengthen the ability of Indonesia's national and local institutions and vulnerable communities to cope with the future impacts of climate change. The timeframe used to estimate adaptation and resilience to climate change in RAN- generally takes into account a 2100 climate scenario.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>SOFT</u> Funds are not available for activities that are focused on developing infrastructure toward adaptation to climate change. Funds are made available for the following activities: – Improving policies and the ability of institutions to ensure climate forecasts are disseminated, obtained and understood easily by end-users at the local level; – Supporting activities to build and exchange knowledge, facilitate adaptation technology transfer and to establish financing schemes to improve the resilience of the community and enable them to conduct adaptation measures; and – Improving the knowledge and capacity of local and central government in conducting risk and vulnerability assessments, in formulating climate adaptation strategies and in <u>mainstreaming climate change into local development plans.</u>
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> , but primarily Agriculture, Coastal Area (incl. small islands, marine life and fisheries).
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS:</u> 2 types of programmes exist: - Small Grant Programme (SGP) and Regular Programme
	Additional technical support	Yes
	Eligibility criteria	Priority is given to activities that "(i) respond to urgent and immediate climate change risks; (ii) are programmatic and impact oriented (not one off individual projects); (iii) are innovative concept and approach (move away from business as usual); and (iv) capture learning replication and scaling up,"
Flagship project	Health vulnerability in urban areas: assessment, mapping and community based adaptation on dengue haemorrhagic fever and malaria diseases in 5 cities in 5 provinces in Indonesia.	
Website	http://gcfund.net/home.html	
Contact	secretariat@icctf.or.id	
Additional information	Phase 2 of the ICCTF Adaptation and Resilience Window is scheduled for 2015-2020 and will focus on pilot projects that create strong frameworks for effective and efficient infrastructure and technology interventions, and replication for innovative projects	

Datasheet number 22		
Green Fund		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Managed by the Development of Bank of South Africa (DBSA) on behalf of Department of Environmental Affairs.
	Type of Initiative	<u>LOCAL</u>
	Amount allocated	No information available
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Public and private stakeholders are eligible. One specific window is dedicated to cities and towns (Green cities and towns initiative)
	Geographical scope	<u>SOUTH-AFRICA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	It supports green initiatives to assist South Africa's transition to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development path delivering high impact economic, environmental and social benefits. Importantly, the Fund will only support initiatives which would not have been implemented without its support : The Green Fund focuses on innovative projects and is additional and complementary to existing fiscal allocations supporting the transitioning of the South African economy to a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient growth path. The Fund will respond to market weaknesses currently hampering South Africa's transition to a green economy by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting innovative and high impact green programmes and projects - Reinforcing climate policy objectives through green interventions - Building an evidence base for the expansion of the green economy, and - Attracting additional resources to support South Africa's green economy development.
	Scope of «adaptation »	No specific definition. Adaptation is eligible but the term is not clearly defined. For the Green cities and towns initiative, there is no specific mentioning of adaptation or resilience.
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH (SOFT AND HARD)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project development and/ or investment in green projects and programmes - Capacity building - Research and policy development
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : As part of the Green Cities and Towns window of the fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable transport - Sustainable waste management and recycling - Renewable energy, including off grid and mini grid - Sustainable water management - Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management - Sustainable human settlements, the built environment and green buildings - Ecosystem services
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS (Recoverable and non recoverable), CONCESSIONAL LOANS AND EQUITY</u> The Fund will thus provide appropriate financial and other support to various entities engaged in green economic activities from early stage research and development right through to the project expansion phase. Financial support is provided through a holistic investment assessment, due diligence, and investment decision making process.
	Additional technical support	Not defined
	Eligibility criteria	Not defined
Flagship project	Not defined	
Website and other references	http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 23		
100 Resilient Cities*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Pioneered and financially supported by The Rockefeller Foundation
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 100+ million No separate amount dedicated to adaptation to climate change
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO URBAN PROJECTS</u>
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	100RC is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges.
	Scope of «adaptation »	<p>Adaptation is seen as a global resilience to all shocks and stresses: 100 RC defines resilience as the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow, no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. Shocks are typically considered single event disasters, such as fires, earthquakes, and floods. Stresses are factors that pressure a city on a daily or reoccurring basis, such as chronic food and water shortages, an overtaxed transportation system, endemic violence or high unemployment that weaken the city.</p> <p>100RC supports the adoption and incorporation of a view of resilience that includes shocks and stresses. A city is so supposed to be more able to respond to adverse events, and is overall better able to deliver basic functions in both good times and bad, to all populations. The objective is to understand the complexity of cities and the drivers that contribute to their resilience through The City Resilience Framework. The CRF is built on four essential dimensions of urban resilience: Health & Wellbeing, Economy & Society, Infrastructure & Environment, and Leadership & Strategy. Each dimension contains three “drivers,” which reflect the actions cities can take to improve their resilience. These 12 drivers form the core of the City Resilience Framework (CRF), and when taken together they represent a city's resilience to a wide range of shocks and stresses.</p>
	Type of activities supported	<u>BOTH (SOFT AND HARD)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial and logistical guidance for establishing an innovative new position in city government, a Chief Resilience Officer, who will lead the city's resilience efforts; – Expert support for development of a robust resilience strategy; – Access to solutions, service providers, and partners from the private, public and NGO sectors – Membership of a global network of member cities
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u>
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>TECHNICAL SUPPORT</u>
	Additional technical support	NA
	Eligibility criteria	Among other things: innovative mayors, a recent catalyst for change
Flagship project		Not defined
Website and other references		http://www.100resilientcities.org/pages/about-us
Contact		Information not available
Additional information/ Comments		32 cities were selected for the first round after the first round of applications in December 2013. 35 cities were selected after round 2. The last 100 Resilient Cities Challenge will open to applicants late in 2015.

Datasheet number 24		
Cities Alliance*		
General information	Host Organisation	UN Office for Projects Services (since 2012), World Bank (2000-2012) Partnership between public financial institutions, private institutional investors, development agencies, NGOs, and others.
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	As of 2013: USD 155 million
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>FOCUSED ON URBAN AREAS</u> Local authorities, national governments, non-governmental organisations, multi-lateral organisations, and Associate Members
	Geographical scope	<u>WORLDWIDE</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The Alliance aims to catalyse and accelerate additional capital flows to cities, maximise investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, and close the investment gap in urban areas by both public and private investment. As such, the Cities Alliance seeks to realise this goal by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing and/or enhancing national policy frameworks to address urban development needs – Developing and implementing local inclusive strategies and plans – Strengthening the capacity of cities to provide improved services to the urban poor
	Scope of «adaptation »	Not specifically defined
	Type of activities supported	<u>MAINLY SOFT</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Country Programmes: longer-term, programmatic approach to addressing the specific urban development needs of a selected country, in the context of rapid urbanisation and the growth of urban poverty. It also promotes the development of inclusive cities. – The Catalytic Fund (CATF) is a Cities Alliance funding instrument which provides grant support for innovative projects that strengthen and promote the role of cities in poverty reduction and in sustainable urban development – Communications and Advocacy activities – Cities Alliance knowledge and learning activities that aim to share the experiences derived from our portfolio and provide hands-on information to urban practitioners and decision-makers to facilitate pro-poor policies in cities.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Urban development
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance)</u> :
	Eligibility criteria	General eligibility criteria of urban adaptation projects depend on the Cities Alliance business line. Projects have to be a part of Cities Alliance's country programmes, or of the Catalytic Fund call. These programmes may change on a regular basis. Specific eligibility criteria for catalytic fund, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limit grant size requests to between US \$50,000 – US \$200,000. – Provide co-financing. Cities Alliance will cover up to 80 per cent of the total cash requirements for the project. The remaining balance must be contributed in cash by the recipient organisation, the sponsoring organisation and/or other partners and sources. If a concept note is approved for further processing, applicants must provide proof of co-financing. – Be sponsored by at least one Cities Alliance member. However, multiple sponsors are strongly encouraged.
Flagship project	Country programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – On going; Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, Ethiopia 	
Website and other references	http://www.citiesalliance.org/node/22	
Contact	Omar Siddique, osiddique@citiesalliance.org	

Datasheet number 25		
Cities Development Initiative in Asia (CDIA)*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Germany, with additional funding support from the governments of Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and the Shanghai Municipal Government.
	Type of Initiative	<u>MULTILATERAL</u>
	Amount allocated	USD 65.2 million expected for period 2013-2017 (or USD 92.0 committed for 2007-2017) USD 5 million of these commitments are earmarked for CDIA projects on Urban Climate Change Resilience from the Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF). Out of all funds, about USD 9 million have been allocated to Pre-Feasibility Studies dealing with climate change adaptation to date.
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</u> Municipal governments from ADB Developing Member Countries
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The Initiative provides assistance to medium-sized Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments. CDIA provides technical assistance in structuring priority infrastructure projects to a stage where they can be financed. It <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Helps cities structure their projects to attract market-based international private investment. – Strengthens local institutional prerequisites for development of capital investment infrastructure projects and urban services. – Promotes regional dialogue and cooperation on urban management in Asia to enhance cross-learning from good local practices.
	Scope of «adaptation»	CDIA promotes urban infrastructure investments to prepare for local impacts of climate change. Adaptation is considered wherever relevant; e.g. 21% of all CDIA projects to date are related to flood and drainage management where climate change adaptation aspects are key. In other sectors climate change aspects are considered where possible but not compulsory. CDIA has no specific climate-related guidelines but cooperates with partner organizations like ACCCRN, ICLEI and UN-Habitat to build upon their respective upstream planning work.
	Type of activities supported	<u>MAINLY SOFT:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advisory support to urban infrastructure investment programming and prioritization, and local institutional capacity strengthening. Prioritization of urban infrastructure investments is based on economic, social and environmental aspects as part of the CDIA City Infrastructure Investment Programming and Prioritization (CIIPP) toolkit. Adaptation is integrated in the environmental dimension. The toolkit is currently being revised and more prominence will be given to CC mitigation and adaptation. – Consultancy support for the preparation of pre-feasibility studies for infrastructure projects. – Identification of potential private sector involvement and structuring projects – Advisory support to market local investment proposals to potential financiers.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL:</u> urban infrastructure investment projects related to 9 sectors (social Infrastructure, urban Transport, Flood & Drainage Management, Urban Renewal, Waste Water Management, Solid Waste Management, Water Supply, Energy Efficiency, Slum Upgrading)
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS with 20% in-kind contribution from each city</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical Assistance):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparation of pre-feasibility studies – Medium-term infrastructure investment programming – Linking cities to finance for infrastructure investments.
	Eligibility criteria	<u>General eligibility criteria:</u> Medium-sized Asian cities. Projects that consider climate change aspects are given higher priority than those that don't. To qualify for CDIA support, cities will: i) Have prepared and adopted an urban development strategy and/or integrated urban development plan, ii) Have a demonstrable intent to address social and environmental issues in infrastructure provision, iii) Have demonstrated commitment of local government through pledging their own contributions to both preparatory studies and financing infrastructure projects, iv) Have demonstrable state level support for the development of an urban infrastructure projects portfolio and its financing, v) Have endorsement for the request from one of the CDIA funding members
Flagship project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Valenzuela, Philippines: Flood protection, drainage and storm water system. – Khulna, Bangladesh: 1) Drainage. Linked to USD 11.06 million of ADB financing in 2011. 2) Climate-proof urban transport. Under implementation. 	
Website	http://cdia.asia/	
Contact	Joris van Etten, CDIA Program Coordinator	

Datasheet number 26		
Tamil Urban development Fund (TNUDF)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	India (supported by WB, KfW, JICA...)
	Type of Initiative	<u>LOCAL</u>
	Amount allocated	No information available
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Urban Local bodies (Corporations, Municipalities & Town Panchayats) Any Private Institutions who creates urban infrastructures.
	Geographical scope	<u>INDIA (Tamil Nadu)</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fund Urban Infrastructure projects, which improve the living standards of the urban population - Facilitate private sector participation in infrastructure through joint venture and public-private partnership - Operate a complementary window, the Grant Fund, to assist in addressing the problems of the urban poor - Improve the financial management of urban local bodies enabling them to access debt finance from markets
	Scope of «adaptation »	No specific definition available
	Type of activities supported (soft/hard)	<u>BOTH:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure financing - Capacity Building of Municipal Staff through continued training programs enhancing demand responsive managerial and technical capabilities - Information and communication technology, expanding e-governance and networking of municipal functions;
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL:</u> Water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, roads, transportation, sites and services, area development, and other remunerative and non-remunerative urban infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the living standard of the urban populations, excluding power and telecommunications.
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>GRANTS, LOANS:</u> Rate of Interest to ULBs: 7 year (including the moratorium period up to 2 years) = 8.50%; 12 year (including the moratorium period up to 3 years) = 8.75%; 20 year (including the moratorium period up to 5 years) = 9.00%.
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Technical assistance) mainly:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project preparation and development (e.g. Feasibility Study, etc); - Project and financial structuring, appraisals and project management; - Procurement and Contract Management (for works and consultancy); - Loan Management and Fund Management; - Project and Policy Advisory Services; - Transaction Advisory Services (including PPPs); Management and other consultancy services
	Eligibility criteria	<u>The project is eligible if:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate statutory and environmental clearances haven been obtained and these are documented in the project evaluation report. - It comply with the environmental resettlement and social standards - It adopts the appropriate proven and most cost effective technology and technical norms and specifications. - Its economic rate of return is at-least 12%, if applicable. - It generates a financial rate of return of at-least 2%, above the interest rate
Flagship project	No example available	
Website	http://tनुifsl.com/tनुdf.asp	
Contact	NA	
Additional information	The initiative supported by KfW is most relevant for adaptation.	

Datasheet number 27		
ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF)		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Asian Development Bank
	Type of Initiative	<u>REGIONAL</u> : (ASEAN to ASEAN)
	Amount allocated	USD 485 million in initial equity contribution. AIF aims at providing loans up to USD 300 million a year
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>NOT SPECIFIC TO LOCAL GOVERNEMENTS</u> Lending initially will occur only on sovereign and sovereign-guaranteed projects and public portion of PPP projects. Later the Fund could also make loans to private sponsors after formal determination by the AIF managers.
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA</u> : Developing Country Members of ASEAN: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The objective of the AIF is to finance projects that promote infrastructures of development within ASEAN developing country members. More specifically, AIF finances projects contributing to poverty reduction, inclusive growth, environmental sustainability and regional integration. Projects should ensure that the local population can have improved access to energy services, clean water and sanitation as well as better transportation systems.
	Scope of «adaptation»	c.f. definitions of ADB:
	Type of activities supported	<u>HARD</u> : Infrastructures
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : transport, energy, and water such as: renewable energy plants, communication infrastructures (roads, highways, etc.), transmission projects and power grid projects
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>LOANS</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES</u>
	Eligibility criteria	ADB's choice is based on sound economic and financial rates of return and a positive impact on poverty reduction. The AIF board has approved the following criteria for the selection of projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects must promote regional cooperation to the extent possible - Projects that promote private sector participation, and especially PPP - Projects with credit rating diversification (ADB recommence a maximum limit of 30% exposure per country, 40% limit for each sector and a single project limit of USD 75 million per project).
Flagship project	No information available	
Website and other references	http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/asean-infrastructure-fund-rrp	
Contact	NA	

Datasheet number 28		
Rockefeller Foundation (Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN))*		
General information	Pilot Organisation	Pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation Led by Mercy Corps, with the support of 22 local, regional and international partners
	Type of Initiative	<u>PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY</u>
	Amount allocated	Total amount allocated: 54 million USD Investment in projects amounted to approx. 18 million USD
Project eligibility	Type of beneficiary	<u>URBAN PROJECTS</u> Carried out through the creation of a multiple stakeholder group which includes local governments, civil society and in some cases the private sector
	Geographical scope	<u>ASIA</u>
Objectives of the initiative	General objective(s) of the initiative	The ACCCRN network supports practitioners and institutions to create and share knowledge, access resources, and influence agendas to build inclusive urban climate change resilience through a web platform. The network links together practitioners from across Asia working on similar thematic areas of urban climate change resilience. This builds upon the phase of the initiative, which was aimed at building capacities, catalysing attention, and leveraging funding to build climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people by creating robust models and methodologies for assessing and addressing risk through active engagement and analysis of various cities.
	Scope of «adaptation»	Building capacities, catalysing attention, and leveraging funding to build climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people by creating robust models and methodologies for assessing and addressing risk through active engagement and analysis of various cities.
	Type of activities supported	<u>SOFT</u> The ACCCRN network supports practitioners and institutions to create and share knowledge, access resources, and influence agendas to build inclusive urban climate change resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide a base for practitioners and institutions to generate and share knowledge about building urban climate change resilience – Promote the UCCR-based interests of the Network and its members, including efforts to build new programming, to grow ACCCRN membership, and to share knowledge beyond the region. – The network links together practitioners from across Asia working on similar thematic areas of urban climate change resilience. – It provides a platform for practitioners and institutions to profile their knowledge and experiences.
	Type of sectors supported	<u>TRANSVERSAL</u> : Multiple thematic sectors with most projects addressing more than one sector in a single intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Land use and urban planning – Drainage, flood & solid waste management – Water demand & conservation systems – Emergency management & early warning systems – Responsive health systems – Resilient housing & transport systems – Ecosystem service strengthening – Diversification & protection of climate affected livelihoods – Education & capacity building of citizens – Institutional coordination mechanisms & capacity support
Description of the support provided	Nature of the support	<u>CAPACITY BUILDING</u>
	Additional technical support	<u>YES (Basic support instrument)</u>
	Eligibility criteria	No information available
Flagship project	Viet Nam: Can Tho, Da Nang, Quy Nhon: Climate Change Resilience Coordination Offices – as an example intervention project	
Website and other references	www.acccrn.net http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/topics/climate-change/	
Contact	info@acccrn.net	
Additional information/Comments	7-year initiative (2008-2014). The programme is still alive although Rockefeller is no longer accepting proposals related to ACCCRN	

