Compilation of GEF-7 Sustainable Cities Impact Programme Child Project Concepts

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Sustainable Cities Impact Program Global Platform (SCIP-GP)
Country:	Global
Lead Agency	UNEP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNEP
Executing Agency(ies):	- World Resources Institute (WRI), - ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability - C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group - UNEP

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
CCM-2-5 IP SC	GEFTF	16,213,761	24,320,642
Total Project Cost		16,213,761	24,320,642

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: to support cities pursue integrated urban planning and implementation and increase their ambitions, to deliver impactful sustainable development outcomes with global environmental benefits (GEBs)						
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1 - Support to sustainable integrated urban planning, policy reform, investments; and innovative financing and scaling-up	Technical Assista	Key urban actors demonstrate improved capacity to undertake sustainable integrated planning and investments	**1.1** Support is provided to child project designs **1.2** Regional city academies group training are delivered around identified topics, regions and languages **1.3** Technical assistance is provided on integrated urban solutions **1.4** Peer exchanges are organized, matching cities by interest, with knowledge providers from City-Based Organizations (CBO's) network opportunities and extended partners **1.5** Cities are supported to access finance opportunities through existing project preparation facilities, Regional Development Banks (RDB) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) cities initiatives, and SCIP Global	GEFTF	7,652,346	11,478,519

			Platform sponsored matchmaking opportunities **1.6** National governments and cities are supported to take policy and political leadership to unlock action on sustainable and integrated urban planning.			
Component 2 - Global Platform for knowledge management, exchange and program coordination	Technical Assistance	Key urban actors are using cutting edge knowledge and best practices on sustainable integrated urban planning and investments from a global sustainable cities platform	**2.1** Existing knowledge is curated, and a menu of sustainable urban development and integrated planning solutions is available **2.2** New knowledge is created responding to local demands and identified gaps, including case studies, training materials, reports, training modules **2.3** Global convening space with interactive website is created for cities to exchange knowledge **2.4.** Program monitoring framework is completed, and annual reporting and monitoring are undertaken	GEFTF	4,025,422	6,038,133
Component 3 - Advocacy, Awareness Raising and Partnerships	Technical Assistance	Policy makers and key urban actors promote sustainable integrated urban planning and investments	**3.1** Climate action plans and targets agreed by mayors in participating and new cities **3.2** Awareness is raised, and action is promoted at a global level on the importance of cities in the achievement of MEA goals **3.3** Strategic partnerships are established with key actors including private sector, regional development banks, think-tanks and city initiatives to strengthen the platform **3.4** The SCIP Global Platform partnership vision on integrated sustainable urban planning is communicated to urban practitioners and decision makers	GEFTF	3,763,909	5,645,864
			Subtotal	GEFTF	15,441,677	23,162,516
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	772,084	1,158,126
			Total Project Cost		16,213,761	24,320,642

Global

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Civil Society Organization	WRI	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,087,590
Civil Society Organization	ICLEI	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,866,526
Civil Society Organization	C40	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,866,526
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	1,500,000
Total Co-financing				24,320,642

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.   By consulting with other teams in cities programs that implement projects that can present synergies for the SCIP Global Platform

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Global	Climate Change	IF SC	16,213,761	1,459,239	17,673,000
Total GEF Resources					16,213,761	1,459,239	17,673,000

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☒   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEF TF	Global	Multifocal Area	(select as applicable)	300,000	27,000	327,000
Total PPG Amount					300,000	27,000	327,000

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	4,000
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	4,400,000 (indirect)
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	1,308,000 of which half is female.

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

The Global Project will influence additional cities through capacity building, knowledge sharing and advocacy. This will lead to Global Environmental Benefits both related to the Biodiversity focal area (hectares of improved management for conservation and sustainable use in protected areas) and the Climate Change focal area (GHG emission reductions). The same methodology has been used to estimate the number of direct beneficiaries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1)

a) Country Context (maximum 500 words) [global context]
Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Challenges and environmental degradation
In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that to keep global temperatures from rising by more than 1.5°C, cities have to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century (C40, 2018). Just three years earlier, 196 signatories of the Paris Agreement had pledged to hold global average temperatures to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to reduce temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels to reduce climate impacts. In recent years, the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda have laid the groundwork for sustainable and equitable development, while 2020 marks the end of the UN decade on biodiversity.

Yet countries continue to face challenges on a daunting scale. Within their boundaries, countries of the Global South are experiencing population growth accompanied by large scale rural to urban migration that has led to unplanned development; pressures on natural resources; loss of valuable habitat and biodiversity; degraded landscapes; insufficient jobs, housing and services; and widespread poverty. The climate crisis is exacerbating conditions for millions of people, particularly already vulnerable populations, causing unpredictable weather patterns, stronger and more intense extreme weather events resulting in greater damages and loss of life, higher prevalence of wildfires, more frequent and sustained heatwaves and droughts, and flooding and sea level rise placing large segments of the population in harm's way.

Despite attempts to address such challenges, cities face institutional, political and financial constraints, ineffective policies, inefficient uncoordinated processes, failures to engage proper stakeholders, and general lack of capacity to break from business as usual and transition to more innovative, efficient, integrated and sustainable solutions.

Urban systems transformation
To respond to some of these challenges, the GEF's Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) brings together global, national and local champions that want to work together towards a common vision of sustainable and integrated development, with the support of significant financial and technical resources. The SCIP is structured with a two-pronged approach, that brings together investments for more integrated sustainable cities, with a knowledge sharing and learning platform, to build momentum, raise ambitions, secure commitments and implement integrated solutions on the ground. These changes require new behavior by all actors. The SCIP Global Platform will create opportunities for cities to see and be inspired by peer cities advancing the sustainability agenda, share stories and work through challenges, build relationships and mobilize, and build capacity to implement sustainable, integrated approaches at the local level. Through these two tracks, a virtuous and reinforcing circle emerges, where capacity development informs the implementation of more innovative, sustainable and integrated projects, which in turn set an example for replication within the city, country and beyond, serving as an inspiration for others, an outlet for knowledge and further building capacity in its wake.

Drawing on the power of networks, the SCIP bridges the incoming cohort of countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone) with the existing SC-IAP countries (Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Vietnam) and cities, and the broader network of a group of city-based organizations, allowing for faster and wider spread and adoption of ideas and information. Each of the nine new SCIP countries have demonstrated a commitment to the Paris agreement through the submission of a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

b) City Context (maximum 1200 words)
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

Systemic environmental degradation challenges

The proportion of the global population living in cities and towns is expected to rise from 54 percent in 2015 to 68 percent by 2050 (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018). Many cities lack the financial, political, and/or technical resources to adequately address the challenge. Cities in the global south are challenged to provide basic services to their urban poor but are at the same time tasked to meet the demands of a growing middle class. Unchecked and unplanned expansion often manifests in urban sprawl, prevalence of informal settlements, insufficient provision of services and resources. In parallel, consumption patterns in the global north remain an issue. In 2017, North America recorded 30 tonnes of

material per capita for final demand, Europe 20.6 tonnes/capita, Asia Pacific 11.4 tonnes/capita; and all other regions under 10 tonnes/ capita (IRP[1], 2017). Extraction of raw materials to support this demand push land use (and sea use) change, which are the main drivers threatening the extinction of over one million species in the coming decades (United Nations, 2019). This loss will have far reaching implications on human health including risks associated with nutrition and world food production, spread of infectious diseases, loss of natural medicinal plants, and deterioration of life-depending ecosystem services (World Health Organization, n.d). It is estimated that material consumption will outpace urban population growth growing from 40 billion tonnes in 2010 to 90 billion tonnes by 2050 (IRP, 2018).

Air pollution from traffic congestion, industry, burning of fossil fuels for energy and even wildfires is choking cities and shortening the lives of millions. As cities and their residents grow and wealth increases, consumption habits change exacerbating waste management and pollution concerns, congestion, natural resource depletion and habitat loss (IRP, 2018).

Cities are increasingly susceptible to risks including extreme flooding and drought. With changing weather patterns cities are experiencing shifting precipitation levels which can be unpredictable and severe, causing extreme drought and excessive flooding[2]. 100-300 million people are at increased risk of floods and hurricanes because of loss of coastal habitats, protection and sea level rise (United Nations, 2019).

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

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

Cities make investment decisions every day that trap them in a high-energy, high-carbon development trajectory very difficult to reverse. Though many city leaders understand the benefits of pursuing more resource-efficient investments, too often decisions reflect political pressures, lack of understanding of financial mechanisms and short-term interests. The $90 trillion investments needed over the next 15 years to deliver low carbon and sustainable infrastructure (NCE, 2016) presents an opportunity and will determine whether cities have defined the right path for their own sustainability, resilience and adaptation.

Yet many cities will not be able to raise the finance required to meet the demand for sustainable low carbon infrastructure. Major governance and market barriers exist that currently prevent access to a wide range of private and public finance. According to the Coalition for Urban Transition analysis, the deficit in investment for global infrastructure is growing by more than US$1 trillion annually. This investment gap

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[1] International resource Panel

[2] By 2050, some cities are projected to experience mean annual precipitation of -9 to 15% (Rosenzweig, C., et al. 2018).

is particularly acute in developing countries and emerging economies due to their fiscal constraints (Floater, G. et al. 2017).

Opportunity

The transition towards low-carbon, resource-efficient and equitable cities will play a significant role in achieving the Sustainability Development Goals, the Paris Agreement targets and the New Urban Agenda. Cities are part of the problem and of the solution. Currently, cities generate 70% of global waste, 70% of greenhouse gas emissions, and consume 60% of global energy despite occupying only 2% of land, but generate 70% of GDP (NUA, 2017). Yet few NDCs harness the power of cities in their contributions. New research suggests "technically feasible low-carbon measures could cut emission from urban areas by almost 90% by 2050 (CUT, 2019)." This is more than a missed opportunity; it underscores a lack of vertical coordination between national and subnational actors, and horizontal integration across geographies and sectors. Placing cities at the center of such national strategies has tremendous potential to reach net-zero emissions in a manner that is economically viable and delivers shared prosperity (CUT, 2019).

To make this transition to a sustainable and integrated path, cities need to be ambitious, committed and action oriented. They need to work vertically and horizontally and engage a broader spectrum of actors including financial institutions, vulnerable communities, the private sector to arrive at truly innovative and context specific solutions. Through networks, global events and peer to peer exchanges, city-based organizations are helping cities create and sustain political will to transform and innovate. The challenge has been how to catalyze the rapid dissemination, adoption, and re-contextualization of innovations to other cities. It is a missed opportunity for transformational commitments, policies or plans to sit idle, for innovative projects to go unnoticed, for cutting-edge solutions to only be transferred to a selective audience; or the discoordination of stakeholders to continue.

2) Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)

Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).
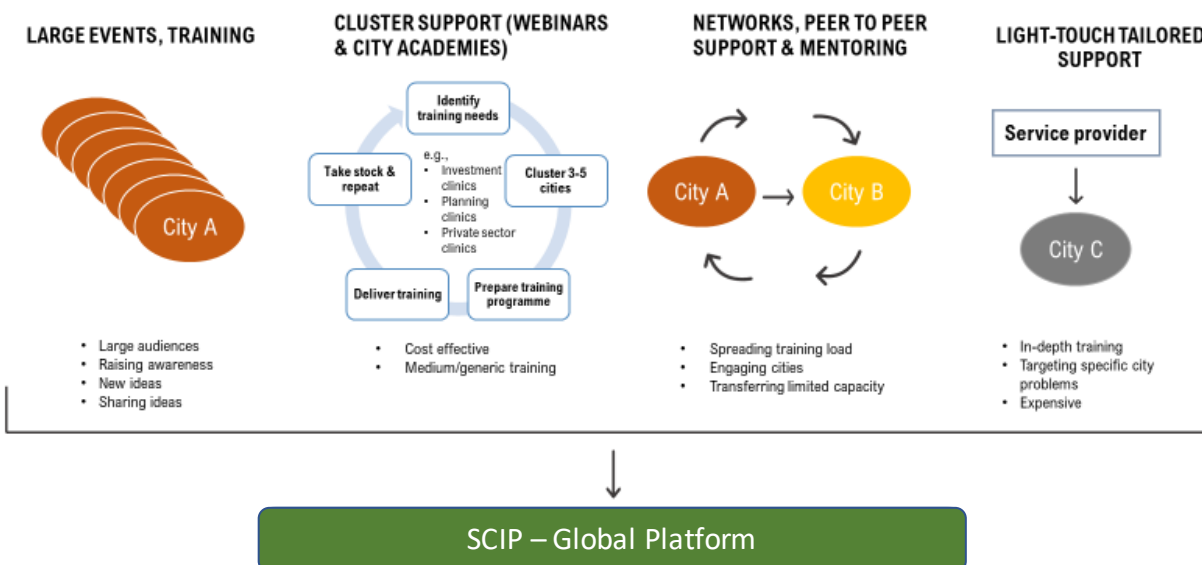
The SCIP Global Platform's work will be organized through the following components [see results framework on table B]:

Component 1 - Support to sustainable integrated urban planning, policy reform, investments; and innovative financing and scaling-up

Component 1, includes **support during child project design**, and all activities related to **trainings, technical assistance and capacity development** for participating[3] cities. Activities in this component will include: city academies focused on topics prioritized by the city clusters or other strategic urban topics; study tours and peer exchanges, and targeted technical assistance. A detailed strategy of the more targeted technical assistance to cities will be elaborated during development.

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

Capacity Building models

| LARGE EVENTS, TRAINING | CLUSTER SUPPORT (WEBINARS & CITY ACADEMIES) | NETWORKS, PEER TO PEER SUPPORT & MENTORING | LIGHT-TOUCH TAILORED SUPPORT |

- Large audiences
- Raising awareness
- New ideas
- Sharing ideas

- Cost effective
- Medium/generic training

- Spreading training load
- Engaging cities
- Transferring limited capacity

- In-depth training
- Targeting specific city problems
- Expensive

SCIP – Global Platform

Component 1 also includes a **finance sub-component** to support cities to develop sustainable bankable projects and connect them with potential funders. This subcomponent will focus on capacity building on finance, matchmaking, scaling up innovative business models, knowledge sharing, financial mechanisms and funding sources that may apply to investment projects identified as city priorities. SCIP cities will be connected to either Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs), or to relevant potential urban investors through matchmaking, such as regional development banks, the World Bank, and the private sector. The SCIP will also support cities with business accelerators to promote business start-ups and public private partnerships. Finance trainings will be designed to identify city needs and appropriate pre-investment actions in cities, to scale up successful integrated and system-based projects, plans and policies. In addition, the Global Platform will work with the private sector to promote best sustainable practices by partnering with initiatives such as the City-Business Climate Alliance to promote dialogue and target setting between private sector and city partners. Finally, Component 1 will also include the organization of **global, regional and national dialogues** with Ministers and thought leaders, to discuss and drive the implementation of policies, vertical integration frameworks and financing conducive to creating sustainable cities.

The outcome of this component will result in key urban actors demonstrating improved capacity to undertake sustainable integrated planning and investments

Component 2 - Global Platform for knowledge management, exchange and program coordination

Component 2, will build a state-of-the-art library of knowledge for the program. Component activities will include: the design, construction and maintenance of a website with a library of best practices, solutions and tools on key topics related to sustainable cities; the mapping of existing knowledge and creation of new knowledge where there are gaps; the development of applied knowledge 'toolkits' (modules of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical exercises) in key integrated planning topics such as: land use, climate action and infrastructure planning, innovative mobility, housing and energy, natural infrastructure/resilience/biodiversity, finance, air quality. It will also include translations of key knowledge packages. Component 2 also includes the internal and external communication and coordination for the project, and the development of projects reports utilizing program M&E frameworks plus the organization of advisory committee meetings.

Global

The outcome of the component will result in key urban actors using cutting edge knowledge and best practices on sustainable integrated urban planning and investments from a global sustainable cities platform.

Component 3 - Advocacy, Awareness Raising and Partnerships

Component 3 activities will include engaging in actions to **build a global movement around sustainable cities and integrated planning**. In order to do that, the Platform will organize events or different types of convenings, and participate in high level meetings, including UN Secretary-General's summits, Conferences of the Parties of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the UNEP Assembly and city network Conferences as well as the High Level Political Forum, and the periodic reviews of progress towards the SDGs, to elevate the role of subnational governments to the sustainable development discourse and generate partnerships. Finally, an important element of this component will be the effort to increase climate commitments from cities.

The outcome of the component will result in policy makers and key city actors promoting sustainable integrated urban planning and investments.

3) **Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;**

The SCIP Global Platform is designed to provide cities access to innovative approaches for urban transformation and to maximize the impact and scale up child project investment in the following ways:

Utilization of integrated planning approaches. When cities utilize integrated approaches for planning the impact of the sectoral actions is higher than the sum of the parts. A study by the International Resource Panel (IRP) shows how parallel actions in urban spatial restructuring, human-scale sustainable design, resource-efficient urban components, urban infrastructure planning for cross-sector efficiency and the promotion of sustainable behaviors, leads to improvements in well-being for all, while reducing resource consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. According to the "Weight of Cities" by the IRP, cities can achieve some 30-55% reduction of GHG emissions, water and metal consumption and land-use compared to baseline projections by leveraging connections and resource sharing across urban systems such as green buildings, district energy systems, bus rapid transport, the transition to renewables combined with strategic densification. (IRP, 2018) Utilizing integrated urban planning approaches provides multiple benefits to cities. They allow cities to formulate cross-sectoral goals and to develop monitoring systems for cross-cutting policy fields. They enable cities to develop strategies and projects that involve the knowledge and perspectives of different disciplines and actors from civil and private sector. Finally, they help cities with limited budgets and capacities to implement their goals more efficiently by joining capacities and funds, and by reducing trade-offs between sectors and neighboring municipalities (Eisenbeiß, 2016). Integrated sectoral approaches include multiple benefits generated by looking at the connections between sectors. Examples include low-carbon transit-oriented development; circular economy and resource flow driven planning. With the same thinking, area-based investments must test out approaches to capture multiple environmental and livability benefits, such as combining green spaces with low emission zones to regulate temperature, air quality, noise for healthier living and a more sustainable environment.

City centered and demand driven project. Local governments will be the drivers of the global platform. To place cities and their leaders at the center of the program, the SCIP Global Platform will maintain a

sustained engagement with key decision makers, build on existing city priorities and conduct needs assessment to support cities in areas important to them. This will be achieved by: (a) creating a focal point in the participating cities to liaise directly with the global project; (b) creating a cohort of local technical leaders that will learn from one another and provide continuity on project implementation; (c) identifying cities' priorities based on evidence and sustainability plans, and a needs assessment; (d) formalizing Cities' commitments to participate in activities organized by the platform.

4) **Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and**

The baseline situation and current institutional framework

The GEF 6 SC-IAP: The GEF introduced the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SC-IAP) program for GEF-6. The SC-IAP supports 28 cities across 11 countries through a USD 140 million grant, leveraging USD 2.4 billion in co-financing and contributing more than 100 million tons of CO2eq in GHG mitigation benefits. Those cities are also supported and provide content to the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) which is managed by the World Bank.

UNEP experience in the urban space: UNEP has a global mandate on environmental issues, all of which are relevant in cities and for sustainable urban development. UNEP has a dedicated cities unit, focusing on decoupling, detoxifying and decarbonizing of cities. Among other things the work includes resource flows, urban metabolism and morphology as well as urban integrated systems approaches. UNEP leads and participates in many of the Sustainable Energy for All accelerators and through them is supporting the Secretary General's summit and delivery of SDG 11 on cities. The cities unit also hosts the platform on the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC), as well as the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) and the District Energy for Cities Initiative, and is a conduit to make other sector expertise in UNEP relevant to the local level, such as urban ecosystem-based adaptation, waste management and transport.

City-based- organizations resources: There are a range of city-based organizations (CBOs) who work with and in networks of cities, to accompany and help guide transformational change at the municipal level. Three such groups comprised the Resource Team (RT) for the GEF 6 SC-IAP. The group will continue to work as a consortium for this new round of the platform. Each of the CBOs works with cities directly in some type of network structure, building on peer-to-peer learning. The C40, with 94 affiliated cities, has networks of megacities set up around specific topics where member cities share good practices to achieve carbon emissions reduction; ICLEI network reaches 1750 cities, towns, and regions around the world that use its tools and expertise to promote sustainable development; and WRI works with around 120 cities on ongoing engagements and another 200 through lighter touches through its international offices to promote innovative work on the ground through demonstration projects and scale up solutions. Each group commands large amounts of city-based experience, process and content knowledge, and deep relationships with cities. Each organizes events, produces knowledge and tools to share more broadly. In addition, they often work together on the global stage or to develop tools for cities. The CBOs will take advantage of their accumulated resources to work on the SCIP Global Platform.

Financing gap for urban infrastructure and need for vertical coordination: In a survey of around 100 cities worldwide, LSE Cities found that 55% of municipalities identified lack of public funding as a major barrier to sustainable urban growth, while 50% cited insufficient national support (Floater et al, 2017). According to a UNEP study, achieving a low-carbon scenario would require adding only 5 percent to infrastructure spending (UNEP, 2018). It is possible to cut 90% of emissions from cities using proven technologies and practices, while also making an attractive economic return. Doing so would require an

investment of US$1.8 trillion (approximately 2% of global GDP) a year, which would generate annual returns worth US$2.8 trillion in 2030, and $7.0 trillion in 2050 based on energy cost savings alone (CUT, 2019). Given this scenario, the project will include a finance subcomponent that will introduce some specific strategies to bridge financing sources with cities.

Private sector engagement: The SCIP Global Platform will help develop the capacity of cities to understand different business models for high impact investment projects as well as funding and financing sources that may be applicable. Cities will take part in capacity development programs such as WRI's CityFix Labs or the C40 Financing Sustainable Cities Initiative, which provides dedicated finance capacity building support along thematic areas such as renewable energy and clean buses. Cities will also be connected to initiatives that potentially can provide further support to develop projects and connect with investors, such as the ICLEI-managed Transformative Actions Program (TAP) and the C40 City Finance Facility (CFF), or to relevant potential investors, such as the consortium of private sector partners of UNEP, regional development banks, and the World Bank, to accelerate implementation.

The SCIP's finance capacity development subcomponent will be designed around key finance barriers and challenges cities face, including: fundamental project economics, understanding different technical solutions that may affect commercial viability, business models and institutional arrangements with private operators, policy and regulatory constraints, funding sources, financing structures and landscape, procurement options, steps in project preparation and key pre-investment actions cities need to take, with the view to prepare the city to scale up successful integrated and system-based demonstrations, plans and projects. Engagement with public (national) and private sector actors can help cities understand the investor perspective and help them shape more bankable proposals to access competitive sources of capital for scale-up.

The global platform will document and actively disseminate public/private partnership initiatives of the SCIP cities (living labs, incubators of innovative solutions for cities and engagement of private sector (i.e. Engie, Danfoss, etc) in business models for cities), especially in the offer of cities services ranging from utilities (water, electricity, etc) to sharing infrastructure and products (vehicles, working spaces, community gardens, etc). The platform will also engage directly with private sector developers that are active in urban planning and investment through a dedicated working group to engage them in tool development, market development and business model design, and ultimately forge greater confidence in innovative integrated technology solutions and preparing the enabling conditions for private sector's own investments.

Stakeholder engagement: Project implementation will include participatory practices of stakeholder engagement in, at least, the following instances: (i) when working directly with cities and (ii)) by integrating stakeholder engagement processes and best practice examples in knowledge products. For example, depending on the specific context and preferences of the involved cities, stakeholder engagement and consultations may occur. Including civil society organizations in integrated sustainable planning processes is good practice, and thus such groups would be expected to be involved. The team will conduct a mapping of civil society organizations, main environmental actors working on the urban spaces, including key government negotiators, leaders, mayors, practitioners in urban areas, potential private sector partners, regional development banks, and create a plan to reach out and build an extended partnership. The development of a web platform will also allow for a variety of groups to access information.

Gender integration: Women and men experience cities differently. "Under-representation or exclusion of women in urban decision-making processes across all levels of government has profound implications for women in cities in terms of mobility, safety and access to education and employment" (Cahil, UN Global Compact Cities Programme). Gender, and conscious inclusion of all vulnerable populations, will be incorporated in the SCIP through a gender strategy for the program and gender disaggregated targets for the global child project. Gender-sensitive deliverables might include trainings, knowledge projects,

communication campaigns and appropriate participatory planning approaches. For any capacity building or technical assistance undertaken in the SCIP, gender disaggregated data will be collected. The gender strategy will also include filling knowledge gaps related to gender in cities based on the global project's thematic knowledge areas. The gender strategy will also identify, document, and promote good examples from child projects and beyond on integration of gender and minorities needs in urban development. It will highlight these aspects in the global urban agenda and share best practices.

5) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives.

The SCIP Global Platform, including the global partnerships, knowledge platform, and capacity building efforts, will create additional benefits to advance substantially beyond child projects, facilitating a higher level of integration of what otherwise may stay sectoral projects, and thereby create global environmental benefits that are more than the sum of the parts. The SCIP Global Platform will add value in several strategic ways. First it will help identify best practices and solutions coming from the child project cities and others, for documentation and replication. Second, by working closely with local governments and mayors, it will strive to increase climate ambition at the local level and connect city efforts with national ones (vertical coordination around NDCs). Third, by engaging with national governments and ministerial level discussions in regional dialogues, it will create the conditions for replication of the best solutions, policies and programs both nationally and globally. Fourth, the SCIP Global Platform will bring together coalitions and partner organizations selected based on their expertise and value added to the program, specially trying to connect the program with financing institutions that can help bridge the infrastructure funding gap at the local level.

6) Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

While there are other networks and platforms for sustainable cities exist, the SCIP Global Platform presents a unique approach to support integrated planning and urban sustainability, and scale up GEF investments, because of the following features:

It multiplies its impact by working at the global level: The SCIP will play an important role in advancing the cause of urban sustainability in the current global policy discourse. The Platform will help position cities as major hubs for global environmental and development benefits and increase opportunities for financial leverage to support the sustainability and resilience agendas for cities. Furthermore, inclusion of urban sustainability in the SDGs presents a timely opportunity for advancing the integrated approach. Finally, the IAP will build bridges to other initiatives focused on other aspects of urban sustainability, such as the Cities Biodiversity initiative at ICLEI, and different clean air and clean water initiatives that have been launched on several continents.

It is a global convening space for peer to peer exchange and knowledge transfer by and for cities. The SCIP Global Platform will identify different types of technical resources and solutions that "leading sustainable cities" can provide to other cities trying to follow a similar path to become more sustainable. It will rely on existing networks of cities from which to draw on experiences, such as those provided by the CBOs, that will also share innovations and insights. It will organize study tours, peer exchanges and other capacity building exercises for knowledge sharing. Documentation of exchanges will populate the web platform for other cities to access.

It allows cities to benefit from participating in networks. Cities are part of a complex web of stakeholders, and one of the planning challenges all cities face is how to identify and foster relationships that can deliver important elements of a local sustainability plan. The SCIP Global Platform places a premium on the development or nurture of these relationships, and the reflection of this stakeholder environment in the design and implementation of a local sustainability strategy. These stakeholders may be local or national, but they can also be global in focus, and across the SCIP cities will be actively encouraged to participate in these initiatives. Such participation will allow cities to both draw on the expertise of others and share the insights they are gaining through the program. A wide range of city-based networks and other agencies have been involved in the design of the program and will continue to be leveraged for support during the program roll-out.

It provides a comprehensive suite of capacity building and technical assistance opportunities. Multi-city sustainability initiatives typically include some shared resources that are made available to all program participants. The SCIP program follows a similar path but diverges from traditional approaches in terms of the type and wide diversity of services, tools, and information to be made available and their overall orientation. Beyond the functional support provided by the services, the program will also emphasize a set of sustainability planning ideals, promoting broad topical coverage, engagement that reaches a wide set of stakeholders, and the formal integration of these ideas into local and national policy and institutional arrangements.

Annex A

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		4,000				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline	Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum	4,000			
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline	Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Global

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**						*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
			Expected		Expected		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided						
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**						*(Hectares)*
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Global

Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided				
			Metric Tons		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**				*(Metric tons of CO₂e)*
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		4,400,000			

Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector				
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					

Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU				
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		4,400,000			
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2025			
	Duration of accounting		20 years			

Indicator 6.3	Energy saved				
			MJ		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology				
			Capacity (MW)		
		Technology	Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				

Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**				*(Number)*

Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Global

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					*(Metric Tons)*
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					*(Metric Tons)*
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected			Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement

Global

Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	654,000			
		Male	654,000			
		Total	1,308,000			

Global

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Integrated low-carbon and conservation investments in Argentinian cities
Country:	Argentina
Lead Agency	UNEP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNEP
Executing Agency(ies):	Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEF TR	23,447,236	183,425,000
Total Project Cost		**23,447,236**	**183,425,000**

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: Foster climate-resilient urban development, mainstream biodiversity across sectors and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by strengthening national and local capacities, promoting low-carbon and conservation investments, and supporting integrated planning approaches.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1 Integrated Planning	Technical assistance	Outcome 1 (IP) Local and regional governments in Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Salta, and Ushuaia have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform	Output IP 1 Digital platforms are created to support integrated and evidence-based urban planning that mainstreams biodiversity and ecosystem values in Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Salta, and Ushuaia	GEF TF	3,725,000	30,000,000
			Output IP 2 Geo-referenced and integrated plans are completed, and a monitoring system is established in Mendoza, Salta, and Ushuaia			
			Output IP 3 Geo-referenced and integrated conservation plans are developed or strengthened to protect endangered species and enhance ecosystem services in Mar del Plata			

Argentina

			Output IP 4 A transit-oriented development plan is developed for Salta			
			Output IP 5 The San Martin new development in Ushuaia is redesigned to promote a sustainable and circular-economy neighbourhood			
Component 2 Integrated investment	Technical assistance / Investment	Outcome 2 (INV) Investments in Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Salta and Ushuaia demonstrate sustainable, low-carbon, and biodiversity-conservation centered urban development	Output INV 1 The circular economy and waste management programme of the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza is strengthened and expanded	GEF TF	9,131,616	70,000,000
			Output INV2 A pilot green belt in an area adjacent to the metropolitan area is designed and impact on reversing land degradation and urban sprawl is demonstrated in the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza			
			Output INV 3 Integration of PV systems, energy efficiency and building codes are made in a "Sustainable District" and its replication in the metropolitan area is planned and costed, and related investments are identified in the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza			
			Output INV 4 Pilot integrated investments are made in Salta on electric transport, solar PV systems, and on strengthening tourism certification to promote conservation tourism and eco-destinations connecting urban centers and protected areas			
			Output INV 5 Waste management, recycling at the landfill, and segregation at the source are piloted and			

			utilization at the source is promoted in Salta			
			Output INV 6 Pilot investments to connect green spaces and enhance sea-mountain connectivity through conservation tourism activities, electric mobility and non-motorized transport are made in Mar del Plata			
			Output INV 7 Pilots to promote distributed wind energy and zero-waste zero-carbon cloud-computing are made in Ushuaia.			
			Output INV 8 Sustainable tourism value-chains are developed and piloted in Ushuaia			
Component 3 Innovative financing and scale up	Technical assistance / Investment	Outcome 3 (FIN) The economic viability of business models and innovative financing solutions is demonstrated	Output FIN 1 Business models and innovative financial solutions are tested to scale-up the adoption of technologies supporting integrated investments in: • *Salta on the integration of electric public transport and solar PV systems;* • *Mar del Plata on energy efficiency and conservation activities in the tourism sector;* • *Buenos Aires on cooling programmes along transport corridors aligned with the city climate action plans on revitalization of neighbourhoods and transit-oriented development*	GEF TF	6,774,085	55,000,000
			Output FIN 2			

			A labelling scheme is created to recognize sustainability efforts – in accordance with the SDGs –, facilitate access to public finance, and promote sustainable development competition among Argentine cities			
			Output FIN 3 Sustainable considerations are built into IADB projects through pre-investment technical assistance			
			Output FIN 4 Piloting, replicating and scaling-up lessons learned from Component 1 and 2 low-carbon and conservation urban investment through IADB financing			
Component 4 Knowledge management & replication	Technical assistance	Outcome 4 (K&R) Local, regional and national governments in Argentina integrate approaches developed by the project in their urban planning processes	Output K&R 1 Lessons learned from institutional strengthening and integrated urban planning across local, provincial and federal levels are collected and shared	GEF TF	2,700,000	20,000,000
			Output K&R 2 The Sustainable Cities Online platform is created within the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development (Sustainable Cities Programme) to support Argentinian cities in undertaking integrated urban planning that considers biodiversity conservation and the addressing of land degradation			
			Output K&R 3 Lessons learned from the C40 integration process and climate mitigation actions undertaken in Buenos Aires are documented, systematized and shared with other Argentine cities through the Sustainable Cities			

Argentina

		Platform and the GEF Global Platform for Sustainable Cities			
		Output K&R 4 A city initiative to monitor energy efficiency results and raise awareness of the impacts of retrofitting of appliances is created in Buenos Aires			
Subtotal			GEF TF	22,330,701	175,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)			GEF TF	1,116,535	8,425,000
Total Project Cost				**23,447,236**	**183,425,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient country government	Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	20,000,000
Recipient country government	Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing (PROMEBA, PROCREAR, FONAVI & DAMII)	Public investment	Investment mobilized	67,712,500
Recipient country government	Secretary of Energy	Public investment	Investment mobilized	4,250,000
Donor agency	Green Climate Fund	Loan	Investment mobilized	925,000
Recipient country government	Province of Mendoza	Public investment	Investment mobilized	7,500,000
Recipient country government	Mendoza Municipality	Public investment	Investment mobilized	2,350,000
Recipient country government	Mendoza Municipality	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	2,170,000
Recipient country government	Province of Salta	Public investment	Investment mobilized	5,727,500
Recipient country government	Metropolitan Transport Authority of Salta	Public investment	Investment mobilized	1,250,000
Recipient country government	Salta Municipality	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	11,680,000
Recipient country government	Mar del Plata Municipality	Public investment	Investment mobilized	460,000
Recipient country government	Mar del Plata Municipality	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	32,500,000
Recipient country government	Ushuaia Municipality	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	21,000,000
Recipient country government	Buenos Aires City	Public investment	Recurrent expenditure	5,200,000

Recipient country government	Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing & Secretary of Environment (GEF project)	Public investment	Investment mobilized	700,000
Total Co-financing				**183,425,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

Estimated and preliminary co-financing was identified through several discussions and consultations with National, Provincial and Subnational governments. Such investment includes:

- Resources from national urban programs of the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing aiming at promoting urban renovation and housing development, such as PROCREAR, PROMEBA and DAMI;
- The National Distributed Renewable Energy Generation Fund of the Secretary of Energy aiming at encouraging solar PV installations among the country.
- Loan from the Green Climate Fund for the implementation of risk mitigation measures for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments
- Mendoza provincial and local investments on land use conservation and earnings from auction of hectares in the "Sustainable District". It includes also IADB projects on waste management.
- Salta provincial and local investments on sustainable and conservation tourism, waste management, zero-emissions transport and transit-oriented development.
- Mar del Plata local investments on LED public lightening, waste management and transport.
- Ushuaia local investments on urban renovation projects and urban planning measures.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total (c)=a+b**
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	8,103,906	729,351	8,833,257
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,987,886	538,910	6,526,796
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,800,869	162,078	1,962,947
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Multifocal Area	IP SC	7,554,575	679,912	8,234,487
Total GEF Resources					**23,447,236**	**2,110,251**	**25,557,487**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)
Is Project Preparation Grant requested?
    Yes ☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved
    No ☐ If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Argentina

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	152,975	13,768	166,743
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	113,031	10,173	123,204
UNEP	GEFTF	Argentina	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	33,994	3,059	37,053
Total PPG Amount					**300,000**	**27,000**	**327,000**

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

	Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	867,000
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	160
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	5,880
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	873,040
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	6,165,000
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Females: 419,000 Males: 377,000 Total: 796,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Considering that project activities in the target areas include integrated planning, investment pilots and testing of innovative financing, it is estimated that a percentage of the population of each target area can be considered project beneficiaries receiving direct targeted support (for instance, as related to electric public transport in Salta or cooling programmes in Buenos Aires). It is estimated that project activities have a 15% causality factor on the target populations. Direct project beneficiaries were thus calculated by applying the causality factor to the combined population of the target urban areas. Project beneficiaries by gender was calculated by applying the proportionate gender balance index to the number of total direct project beneficiaries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Argentina

1. a) Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Argentina is the second-largest country in South America and the third-largest economy[1] of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is the most urbanized country in the region, with 92% of the population living in urban areas. Its cities are experiencing rapid urbanization and an associated urban sprawl, which is resulting in environmental degradation. For instance, urbanization is compromising the provision of ecosystem services to its cities, such as those provided by wetlands, forests and biodiversity. It is also leading to degradation in the urban water and air quality. Most of Argentina's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the energy sector (52,5%), including transport and electricity.[2] To address these challenges, the country's urban systems need to be transformed into ones which can support increased urbanization and achieve a long-term sustainable urban development.

Argentina's strategic positioning of urban development to address such environmental degradation is initiated from the highest level. In 2016, the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) was established, headed by the Chief of Cabinet. It coordinates all climate change related actions of ministries and secretariats. It has developed a workplan and milestones to implement the Paris Agreement (figure 1). A similar approach is carried out by the *Federal Environment Council* involving the provinces. The Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development promotes sustainable urban development and implements the *Sustainable Cities Programme*.[3]

Through its revised NDC, Argentina pledges not to exceed net emissions of 483 million tons of CO2 eq by 2030. It focuses on the energy, agriculture, forests, transport, industry and waste sectors. It also has an adaptation component. Likewise, Argentina is developing a National Adaptation Plan.

On polices, Argentina adopted the New Urban Agenda and launched a *National Urban Policy* for enhancing vertical and horizontal coordination. Since 2015, the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development has implemented the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* and *National Observatory of Land Degradation and Desertification*. The Secretary of Energy has enacted *Law 27.424 for the Promotion of Distributed Renewable Energy Generation* to enable multi-donor investments. It has also established a trust fund to kick-start the distributed solar PV market.

On investment frameworks, the Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing launched programs for supporting sustainable city development. These include the *Neighbourhood Improvement Program*, *PROCREAR, National Housing Fund,* and *Development Program for Metropolitan Areas Outside the Capital (DAMI).*

There is a clear alignment between Argentina's efforts and the Sustainable Cities IP's approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits. This project will increase national and local capacities to undertake integrated urban planning which catalyzes sustainable investments. A strengthened Sustainable Cities Programme will support authorities to make decisions that reduce GHG emissions and mainstream biodiversity conservation, leading to significant global environmental benefits.

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[1] GDP in 2017 was US$ 637.59 billion; GDP per capita was US$ 14,401.98 (World Bank, 2018)
[2] Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development: https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/resultados
[3] Since 2016 it has engaged almost 400 cities. 70 cities have joined the programme.
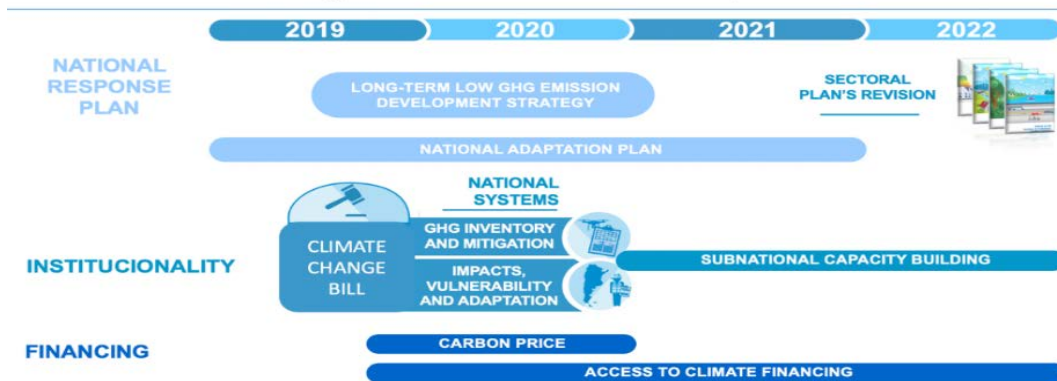
Figure 1

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

The project focuses on two metropolitan areas, Mendoza and Salta, and three cities, Mar del Plata, Ushuaia and Buenos Aires (figure 2). These have high demographic growth, cover the country's geographical and climatic regions and are representative of the country's small and medium-sized cities and metropolitan regions, due to size, climate or economic profile.
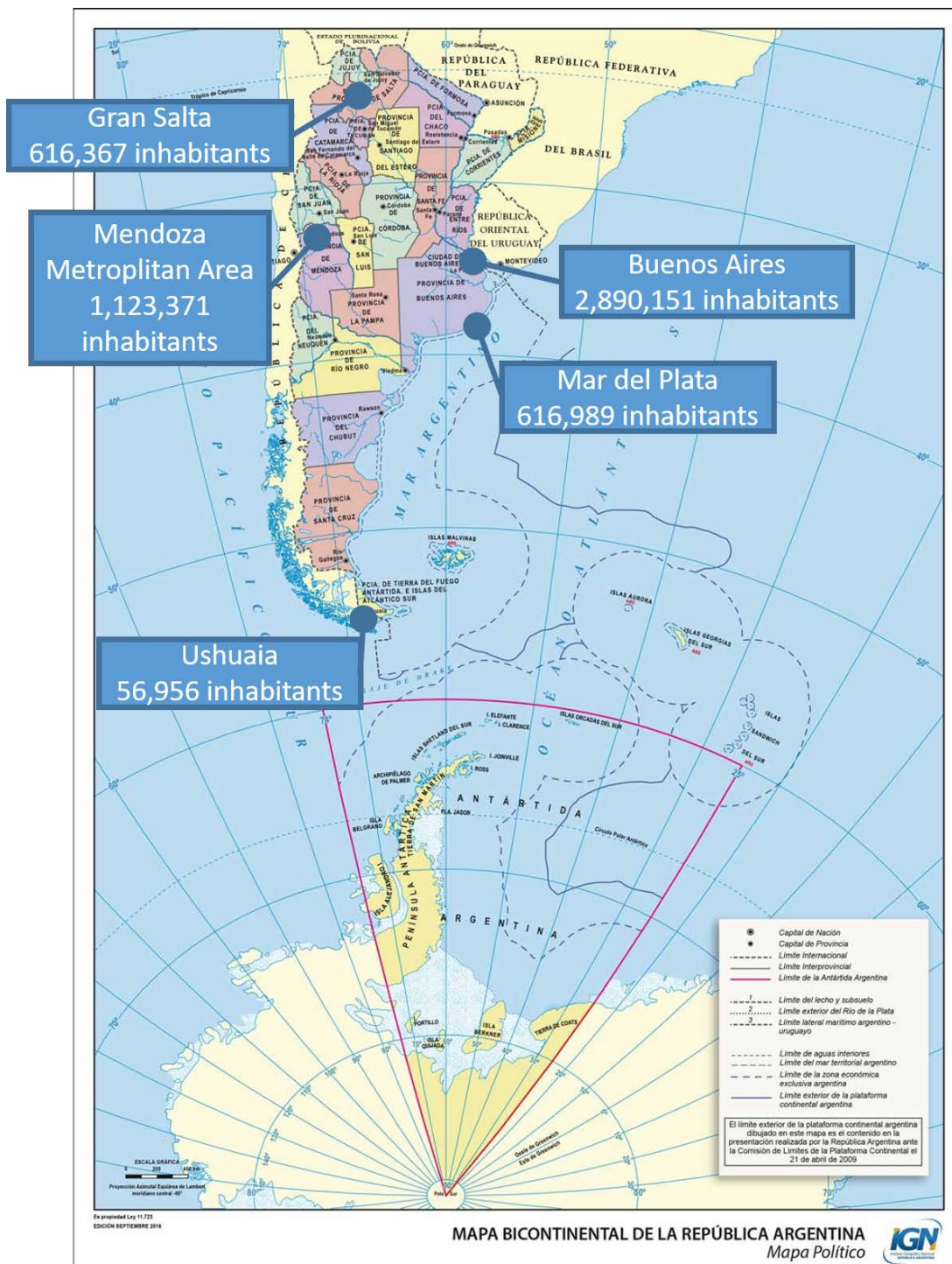
Figure 2

The key systemic environmental degradation that these areas face is rapid urbanization. This is leading to social inequalities and environmental threats. The main environmental threats caused by urbanization are: i) degradation of fragile ecosystems; ii) overexploitation of threatened species; iii) water scarcity, flash flooding and soil erosion; iv) air pollution and GHG emissions. The main driver of these environmental threats is the lack of information, tools and finance to coordinate urban growth. This is occurring even though the municipalities generally control infrastructure development.

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The Metropolitan Area of Mendoza (AMM) is the most urbanized area in the country's west, concentrating 65% of the provincial population and 71% of the urban population. It experienced a 60% urban footprint growth between 1990 and 2015, and its population is expected to increase by almost 20% between 2016 and 2030. Urban development is leading to a disperse city with low density and empty spaces in the city center. The urban sprawl is increasing land degradation and loss of biodiversity in the foothill and peri-urban areas comprised of a pre-cordillera ecosystem. It is also creating significant waste generation and associated pollution.

A systems transformation is needed to promote a long-term sustainable urban development in the AMM to address the aforementioned environmental degradation. Such a transformation can be achieved through existing coordination mechanisms, such as UNICIPIO, a metropolitan council established in 2016 to integrate and coordinate public policy and interventions in the AMM. However, strengthened capacities are needed for ensuring greater cooperation between municipalities, provinces and the national government and other stakeholders, for developing and implementing commitments and policies that facilitate sustainable integrated urban development. Investment frameworks are needed for supporting the achievement of these policies and commitments. They are also needed for promoting sustainable investments for infilling and slum upgrading, including as related to waste management, energy efficiency and nature-based solutions to reduce urban sprawl-led encroachment, support urban repopulation policies, and reverse land degradation trends.

The Metropolitan Area of Salta (AMS) has one of the highest population growth rates (44% during the last two decades) in Argentina. The population is expected to increase to 900,000 inhabitants in 2030. Urban sprawl has grown by 37% in recent decades, increasing pressure on city infrastructure, especially water supply and management, drainage and urban mobility. Such trends are also degrading the quality of the city's important ecosystems and urban biodiversity assets. The city is surrounded by a number of natural areas, including Las Yungas Biosphere Reserve that provides water regulation services to the city. In addition, traffic congestion is increasing, building on the approximately 260,000 vehicles transiting the city daily.

The AMS requires a systems transformation to address this environmental degradation and facilitate long-term sustainable urban development. Mechanisms are needed to facilitate coordination between the municipalities, supporting them to develop commitments and policies and catalyze investments for transitioning to transit-oriented development. Such transition also requires investment frameworks that attract public and private investment for implementing innovative solutions for low-emission transport, watershed management, PV systems and conservation initiatives. There frameworks must also support sustainable tourism value chains (which foster connectivity between urban destinations and surrounding natural areas), and social enterprises based on sustainable biodiversity use.

Mar del Plata is the largest tourist hub in Argentina. During summer its population increases from 650,000 to almost 1,200,000 inhabitants. This population swelling and its associated urban sprawl cause extreme pressures on the city's coastal ecosystems and infrastructure for public services such as water, waste, electricity, urban mobility, and sanitation services. This increases in importance because Mar del Plata lies within an important bird area (located between the southern breakwater of Mar del Plata port and Punta Cantera) and is close to the Mar Chiquita Provincial Nature Reserve (an important feeding site for migratory birds from the Northern Hemisphere and Patagonia). Growing congestion is also evident due to increasing motorization levels and low-quality public transport. Between 2007 and 2012, private motorization rates increased exponentially at an annual rate of 10%. In addition, the energy supply has deteriorated. The current setup is not sustainable, with demand peaks covered by expensive, inefficient and high-emission generation units.

A systems transformation is needed to address these environmental challenges and facilitate a long-term sustainable urban development in Mar del Plata. Effective coordination between planning, transport, public works areas of the municipality is needed for undertaking integrated sustainable urban planning. Such planning will lead to the development of policies, regulations and other instruments that facilitate the implementation of a transit-oriented development approach. Investment frameworks are needed to catalyze public and private investment for implementing sustainable solutions in urban mobility, energy efficiency, conservation tourism (that, e.g., promotes sea-mountain connectivity between Mar del Plata and Mar Chiquita) and sustainable waste management.

Ushuaia is at the southern tip of Argentina. The most urbanized area of the Tierra del Fuego Province, Ushuaia is one of the fastest growing tourist hubs in the country, resulting in significant consumption of resources and generation of waste. The city lies within an important bird area (Canal Beagle) and is surrounded by natural forests, peatlands and a Ramsar site. The Tierra del Fuego National Park is also in the vicinity. The city's isolation – it is a long way from the country's densified areas - results in significant challenges to effective urban management. For instance, Ushuaia is not connected to the national electricity grid. The energy matrix is fossil-fuel based, depending on gas and diesel fuel sources. Furthermore, urban sprawl and lack of municipal capacity is resulting in the development of neighborhoods with low-quality public services. These leads to significant environmental degradation, including due to waste management, which is resulting in environmental degradation to surrounding biodiversity.

A systems transformation is needed to address these environmental challenges and facilitate a long-term sustainable urban development in Ushuaia. Mechanisms are needed that support multi-stakeholder coordination for developing and implementing commitments and policy-frameworks for integrated and sustainable urban planning. Investments frameworks are needed for catalyzing public and private funds to facilitate the implementation of innovate solutions for neighborhood improvement, including waste management and distributed energy generation, as well as to promote sustainable tourism.

The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires is the country's largest city of the country. An additional 3,000,000 commuters enter the city every day, adding to its more than 2,800,000 residents. Buenos Aires promotes ambitious environmental and climate actions, specifically on energy efficiency, urban mobility and city-infilling, positioning it as an influencer for the rest of the country. Despite these efforts, the city faces challenges in creating behavioral change. These include challenges in convincing civil society and the private sector of the economic and social benefits of sustainable urban development.

A systems transformation is needed to address these challenges and facilitate the replication of lessons learned from Buenos Aires to other cities in the country. Such replication requires innovative investment frameworks and strengthened capacities for coordination.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)
a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

The project aims to foster climate-resilient urban development, mainstream biodiversity across sectors and reduce GHG emissions from urban areas through low-carbon and conservation investments and integrated urban planning. To achieve these goals, the project will support integrated metropolitan and city planning and pilot low carbon interventions in urban areas in Argentina. A multi-sector executive committee within the National Cabinet of Climate Change will be established to promote replication through institutional capacity building; sharing of best practices; coherence of activities with IADB investments; and public-private partnerships for sustainable solutions.

The project will support key stakeholders to:

1. <u>Have enhanced information, processes, and tools for undertaking evidence-based sustainable integrated planning</u>. The project aims to enhance the enabling environment for sustainable urban development in Argentine urban areas, by strengthening their urban governance, planning and capacity for policy-making. The project will work with metropolitan, provincial and municipal bodies to promote integrated sustainable metropolitan or regional planning. For example, UNICIPIO, the Council for Public Policy Coordination in the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza is a collaborative governance arrangement between municipal and provincial bodies. Mar del Plata and Ushuaia are not part of a metropolitan area, so integrated planning will be pursued with neighbouring municipalities and provinces for enhanced impact. The project will also strengthen urban governance by supporting Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Salta, and Ushuaia to develop digital platforms to foster coordination between the multiple actors involved in urban development across sectors. The digital platforms will have an integrated planning approach, facilitating planning through a visualization of the interconnectedness of urban issues and their impact across municipal boundaries.

   The project will also promote integrated sustainable metropolitan or regional planning through sectoral and geographical integration, helping to pool urban services and ecosystem resources cohesively for a sustainable management of water, transport and waste. It will further mainstream biodiversity in urban planning and replicate and scale up best practices at national scale in coordination with local, provincial and federal authorities. The project will support the target urban areas to strengthen integrated planning for urban development, through the development of geo-referenced integrated plans that build upon the data provided through the digital platforms and dedicated capacity-building efforts.

   These interventions aim to build the enabling environment and create opportunities for municipal policy-makers to review governance structures and incorporate good practices, align regulations and catalyze investment.

2. <u>Undertake investments to demonstrate sustainable, low-carbon, and biodiversity-conservation centered urban development</u>. Pilots aligned with an integrated planning approach and consistent with the activities of component 1 will demonstrate the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable urban interventions. These will include as related to circular economy, electric mobility, green belts, sustainable tourism promotion, PV systems, energy efficiency, building codes, distributed wind energy generation, and cloud-based computing economic activities.

3. <u>Demonstrate the economic viability of business models and innovative financing for supporting integrated investments</u>. Business models and innovative financing solutions will be tested to facilitate the scale up of technologies that are consistent with the integrated plans and draw upon a integrated planning approach. Activities will also build local capacity for enhancing access to funding and developing financing solutions. Business models and innovative financial solutions include as related to incorporating Salta into the Fund for Distributed Generation of Renewable Energy (FODIS) for promoting solar PV, promoting energy efficiency in Mar del Plata, and facilitating air-conditioners replacement programs in Buenos Aires (an activity which is aligned with the integrated planning currently being undertaken with the support of C40 and climate action

planning). Further information on the innovative financial solutions will be determined during the project development phase and may include public-private-partnerships, financial mechanisms, guarantees, equity and layered-risk funds, and insurance. Through this component, the project will also mainstream sustainable considerations into IADB projects through pre-investment technical assistance and scale-up of lessons learned from Component 1 and 2.

4. Promote knowledge management and replication. Interventions will include sharing of good practices, including experiences from Buenos Aires and lessons learned from integrated urban planning at the local, provincial and federal levels. This will include establishing a Sustainable Cities online platform to support Argentinian cities in undertaking integrated urban planning that considers biodiversity conservation and the addressing of land degradation.

b) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

The project fully responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach as its activities and interventions address key urbanization environmental challenges and foster a sustainable transformational change in urban economic systems. The project will facilitate integrated and sustainable urban development through the implementation of evidence-based spatial planning tools and build deep urban resilience with smart systems and low-carbon technologies in energy, buildings, transport and management of municipal solid waste. Nature-based solutions and measures will also be implemented to promote conservation and regeneration of green spaces and globally important biodiversity in urban landscapes. Good practices and lessons learned resulted from the project will be shared with the GPSC to strengthen knowledge exchanges around the globe.

c) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and

IADB will be a key project partner given its potential for promoting sustainability drivers throughout its urban portfolio in Argentina. Other planned investments include:

Municipal budgets. Municipalities have autonomy in managing economic and financial matters and incorporate both public and private investments.

Institution	Description	Budget (USD)
Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development	Sustainable Cities Programme budget (2019-2022)	20,000,000
Mendoza Municipality	Land use Plan and Waste Management Budget (2019-2022)	2,170,000
Salta Municipality	Land Use Plan and Waste Management Budget (2019-2022)	11,680,000
Mar del Plata Municipality	Waste management, public works and lighting project (2019-2022)	32,500,000
Ushuaia Municipality	Planning and Public Works Budget (2019-2022)	21,000,000

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Buenos Aires City	Projects on Efficient Appliance Purchasing, Efficient Public Buildings and LED change (2019-2020)	5,200,000

Investments

Institution	Description	Budget (USD)
Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing	Neighbourhood Improvement Program (PROMEBA IV), providing infrastructure for social inclusion in informal settlements.	200,000,000
Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing	PROCREAR Programme. Federal initiative that supports Argentine families to buy their own home through the provision of low-interest mortgage loans.	470,000,000
Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing	FONAVI National Housing Fund, addresses the housing deficit by providing affordable housing to the most vulnerable.	584,250,000
Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing	Development Program for Metropolitan Areas Outside the Capital II. Promotes urban investment for strengthening metropolitan management.	100,000,000
Secretary of Energy	Distributed Renewable Energy Generation Fund. Promotes incentives for adopting distributed renewable energy generation.	85,000,000
Green Climate Fund	Project FP064 - Promoting risk mitigation instruments and finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments.	18,500,000
Province of Mendoza	Integrated Urban Solid Waste Management Program. IADB AR-L1151.	150,000,000
Municipality of Mendoza	Earnings Auction Sustainable District Mendoza, facilitates auctions in a sustainable district to finance urban improvement projects.	47,000,000
Province of Salta	Sustainable Development Tourism Sector in Salta Province. IADB AR-L1140.	56,000,000
Province of Salta	Project Native Woods and Communities in Salta. Implemented with the World Bank.	58,000,000
Province of Salta	Provincial funding for Salta City Eco-Tourism	550,000
Metropolitan Transport Authority Salta	Public-private investment for fleet change	25,000,000
Mar del Plata Municipality	Transport tender, including low-emission public busses and transport planning	9,200,000
Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing; Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development	GEF Project 4861. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Social Housing	14,000,000

<u>Stakeholder engagement and project institutional arrangements</u>

Local partners in the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza, Metropolitan Area of Salta, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires and Ushuaia will facilitate the execution of city and metropolitan level project activities. Such activities will be undertaken in cooperation with civil society organizations, business incubators, academia, NGOs, and the private sector; entities which have local presence and a nuanced understanding of local urban challenges. The Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, through its Sustainable Cities Programme, will be the project's lead co-executing agency, providing direction to the project and being responsible for national activities, such as creating a labelling scheme to recognize sustainability efforts in accordance with the SDGs. It will manage the Sustainable Cities Online Platform which will collect and share good practices on integrated urban planning that considers biodiversity conservation and addresses land degradation. The project steering committee will be created within the National Climate Change Cabinet to coordinate activities with other relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Interior. The Cabinet will ensure high-level government support and provide overarching direction, ensuring coherence with national policies, priorities, activities and strategies. Detailed project institutional arrangements will be developed during the project development phase.

In addition, the IADB is a strategic technical partner of this project given IADB urban portfolio in Argentina and the fact that IADB is already working with the project target municipalities. Project activities will build on these efforts. As a key strategic technical partner, IADB will participate in the project steering committee, technical working groups and meetings. In addition, IADB will coordinate with UNEP the delivery of Outputs FIN 3 (Sustainable considerations are built into IADB projects through pre investment technical assistance) and FIN 4 (Piloting, replicating and scaling-up lessons learned from Component 1 and 2 low-carbon and conservation urban investment through IADB financing). The focus of collaboration will be on: pre-investment technical assistance to refine elements of integration and sustainability in IADB investments; activities or demonstrations as part of the IADB investments to broaden or test integration or sustainability dimensions; and collection and sharing of best experiences from investments with the IADB loans to allow scaling up through further IADB financing or other sources. The collaboration between UNEP and IADB in the delivery of these outputs will include: aligning the project workplan with IADB investments; together preparing terms of reference and selecting experts; and determining the local partners to manage project deliverables. Details of this collaboration will be elaborated during project development.

Stakeholders include:
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing
- Ministry of Finance
- Secretariat of Energy
- Secretariat of Tourism
- Argentinian Network of Municipalities against Climate Change
- Business incubators
- International Automobile Federation
- Private sector, including technology providers and finance/banking sector
- Academia
- Coordination Council of Public Policies for the Metropolitan Area of Mendoza
- City municipalities
- Civil society and NGOs

<u>Gender integration</u>

According to the World Economic Forum 2018 Gender Gap Report, Argentina has declining gender gaps. However, many challenges still remain, and there are important differences in the gaps of Buenos Aires and those of the provinces.

The project will conduct a gender analysis during project preparation and develop a gender responsive results framework, including gender-disaggregated indicators. It will also identify the gender implications of the targeted cities' integrated urban planning and develop training tools for integrating gender perspectives into project activities. These actions will be undertaken with the aim of enhancing the capacity of government officials and other stakeholders for planning, budgeting and implementing a gender-sensitive approach to integrated planning and sustainable city development. The project will also draw on the IDB gender integration actions promoted by its Gender and Diversity Division.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

National and sub-national authorities have made commitments and implemented policies and investment frameworks to promote integrated sustainable urban development. However, given the lack of technical information, tools and finance, they often make ill-informed decisions that do not consider an integrated planning approach. Such decision-making does not adequately consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of different development options.

The GEF financing will complement existing investments in the targeted areas. The incremental cost of the interventions would lead to transformational shifts as follows:

- From sectoral planning to integrated, evidence-based spatial planning for sustainable urban development;
- From environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity to an urban development approach that values natural assets, privileges nature-based solutions, promotes sustainable land management in peri-urban areas, ensures consistency between environmental regulations and urban development, and promotes the implementation of biodiversity policies and laws at sub-national and national levels;
- From a sprawling urban form to a compact, low-emission, resilient and resource-efficient urban environment; and
- From traditional finance to innovative financial solutions that mainstream sustainability and support municipalities to mobilize finance from public, private and innovative sources.

The matching incentives will be utilized to:

- Expand the project's geographical coverage to encompass five diverse target urban environments in Argentina. Through this expanded focus, an integrated planning approach will be demonstrated in distinct climatic and socio-economic regions which are representative of Argentine urban environments, thus highlighting the approach's viability throughout the country;
- Facilitate the introduction of innovative technological solutions adapted to the local context in the five target areas. For instance, as related to circular economy and a sustainable neighbourhood in Mendoza;
- Facilitate the introduction of innovative financial solutions for catalyzing the scaling-up of sustainable interventions in Argentine urban environments, for example on electric public transport in Salta;

- Create a National Sustainable Cities Platform to increase the project's replicability, sustainability and impact by sharing knowledge and experience on sustainable urban development;
- Enhance the engagement of local stakeholders in the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities, leading to increased cross-fertilization of solutions in Argentina and other participating countries.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)
Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Project participants will draw upon materials and capacity development provided by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) as they undertake activities related to integrated multi-sector urban planning and the catalyzing of investments in the targeted cities. In return, the project will provide feedback to the GPSC on experiences, good practices and lessons learned from implementing actions at the national and local levels. Key stakeholders benefiting from the project (as noted in section 2 above) will participate in trainings organized by the GPSC to share their knowledge with other countries and benefit from the know-how generated within the GPSC's work areas.

To date, the Secretary of Government of Environment and Sustainable Development has aligned its areas of intervention to the dimensions and focus areas of the USF and established a set of indicators, prioritizing the USF and environment-related SDGs indicators. In this way, not only pilot cities but all member cities of the Sustainable Cities Programme will soon report progress on urban sustainability under the same framework of indicators as the GPSC cities network. In this context, the project will support the creation of a *city sustainability label* which triggers healthy competition among Argentine cities with regards to advancing urban sustainability efforts.

Finally, efforts will be made to connect two initiatives under the Housing and Urban Development Division of the IADB and the GPSC to enhance coordination and information exchange between partners: (i) Cities Network, a platform for knowledge, relationships and solutions at the municipal level that aims to socialize knowledge, lessons learned and good practices in environmental, economic and social sustainability of more than 160 cities in Latin America and the Caribbean; and (ii) the Emergent and Sustainable Cities Program (ESC), a non-reimbursable technical assistance program providing direct support to local governments in the region for the development of action plans for achieving sustainable urban growth. The ESC Program has worked with several cities and metropolitan areas in Argentina and has mobilized over $147M in investment through the IADB portfolio and government resources.

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Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						*867,000 (Hectares)*
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
National Municipal Reserve Cerro San Bernardo (Salta)	555636320	Not reported	240				
Reserva Natural de Usos Múltiples Finca Las Costas (Salta)	555587074	VI PA with sustainable use of nat	10259				
3 Las Yungas National Biosphere Reserve core areas (Salta): (i) Baritú National Park, (ii) El Nogalar de Los Toldos National Reserve, (iii) Laguna Pintascayo Provincial Park	900725	Not applicable	87831				

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UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve Parque Atlántico Mar Chiquito (Mar del Plata)	145501	Not applicable	14570 (terrestrial portion of Biosphere Reserve)				
Mar Chiquita Multiple Use Natural Reserve (Mar del Plata)	61878	*Argentina* VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	9000				
Mar Chiquita Wildlife Refuge (Mar del Plata)	555587103	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	56000				
Tierra del Fuego National Park (Ushuaia)	*14*	II National Park	689100				
		Sum	867000				

Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						*160* *(Hectares)*
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			160				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Mendoza partial metropolitan green belt (portion of land restored)	*160*				
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		

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			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*5880 (Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			5880			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Mendoza partial metropolitan green belt	*180*			
		Ushuaia Municipal ecosystems biodiversity and ecosystem values integrated in urban planning (Nothofagus native forest, peatlands, Martial Glacier)	*5700*			
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					*6,165,000 tCO2e*
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	3,890,823			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	2,274,177			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	

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			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	3,890,823			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	2,274,177			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2025 (direct) / 2025 (indirect)*			
		Duration of accounting	20 years			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
			Capacity (MW)			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*796,000*
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	419,000			
		Male	377,000			
		Total	796,000			

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GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Promoting integrated metropolitan planning and innovative urban technology investments in Brazil
Country:	Brazil
Lead Agency	UNEP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNEP
Executing Agency(ies):	MCTIC (lead), and MMA, ICLEI, UNEP (co-executing partners)

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
SCIP incentive approved	GEFTF	12,552,440	120,000,000
Total Project Cost		12,552,440	120,000,000

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: Demonstrate how Brazilian metropolitan regions can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve biodiversity and achieve economic, social and environmental co-benefits through an integrated urban planning approach.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1 Integrated planning	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1 – Local and regional governments in Belem, Florianopolis and Teresina have enhanced information, processes and tools for undertaking evidence-based sustainable integrated planning	Output 1.1. Geo-referenced digital metropolitan plans, including urban green area policies, are completed for the Belem metropolitan region and uploaded to the State of Para's monitoring system	GEFTF	3,500,000	10,000,000
			Output 1.2. The State of Para's monitoring system is enhanced to facilitate integrated urban planning of the State of Para			
			Output 1.3. An integrated metropolitan digital platform for the Teresina metropolitan region is made available			
			Output 1.4. Geo-referenced digital metropolitan plans, including urban green area policies, and GHG inventories are completed for the Teresina metropolitan region and uploaded to the Teresina digital platform			

			Output 1.5. Plans and policies for city-infilling and a low emission zone in Teresina are developed and uploaded to the Teresina digital platform			
			Output 1.6. An integrated metropolitan digital platform for the Florianopolis metropolitan region is made available			
			Output 1.7. Geo-referenced digital metropolitan and biodiversity plans, including urban green area policies, and GHG inventories are completed for Florianopolis and uploaded to the Florianopolis digital platform			
			Output 1.8. A plan for the development of a BRT-connected Creative District Low-Emission Zone for the Florianopolis city centre is made available and uploaded to the Florianopolis digital platform			
Component 2 Integrated investment	Investment	Outcome 2 – Investments in Belem, Florianopolis and Teresina demonstrate sustainable, low-carbon, and biodiversity-conservation centered urban development	Output 2.1. Sustainable urban investments in water, biodiversity conservation and public transport are piloted in the Belem metropolitan region	GEFTF	5,200,000	57,000,000
			Output 2.2. Pilot investments are made in the Teresina low-emission zone and a replication strategy developed			
			Output 2.3. Investments are made to pilot an urban living lab and full low-emission street in the Florianopolis low-emission zone			
			Output 2.4. Investments based on the integrated plans are made to recover urban green areas with native species in Belém, Teresina and Florianópolis			
Component 3 Innovative financing	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3 – Innovative financing solutions and business models are initiated for scaling	Output 3.1. Financial mechanisms are made operational and recommendations made to attract sustainable urban	GEFTF	1,700,000	40,000,000

Brazil

			investments in the Belem metropolitan region			
		up sustainable urban development in Brazilian metropolitan regions	Output 3.2. Urban living labs and innovation centers are strengthened to generate innovative urban solutions, technologies, business models and investments			
			Output 3.3. A portfolio of projects to accelerate urban sustainability in Brazilian metropolitan regions is developed and submitted for funding through public and private financing entities			
			Output 3.4. Financial mechanisms for payment of environmental services in urban green areas and incentives for managing these areas are tested			
Component 4 Knowledge management and replication	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4 – Local, regional and national governments in Brazil use approaches developed by the project in their urban planning and development processes	Output 4.1. Good practices, lessons learned and policy recommendations on achieving integrated urban sustainable development in Brazilian metropolitan regions are showcased through a national network of living labs and a strengthened national knowledge platform	GEFTF	1,554,705	8,000,000
			Output 4.2. Training on sustainable urban planning and financing in metropolitan regions is conducted, including through the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities			
Subtotal				GEFTF	11,954,705	115,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	597,735	5,000,000
Total Project Cost					**12,552,440**	**120,000,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	State Government of Pará – Ecosystem of Funds	Loan	Investment mobilized	13,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Belem Municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	27,000,000

Brazil

Recipient Country Government	State Government of Piauí	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Teresina Municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Timon Municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
Recipient Country Government	State Government of Santa Catarina	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	16,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP)	Loan	Investment mobilized	40,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Private Sector	BYD Auto. Co., Ltd	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000
Civil Society Organization	Sustainable Cities Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Total Co-financing				120,000,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

Investments will be mobilized through new public financing (such as investments and loans) in the metropolitan regions that supports the implementation of sustainable integrated urban plans. Such investment includes:

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

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	5,806,374	522,574	6,328,948
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,679,864	241,188	2,921,052
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Multifocal Area	IP SC	4,066,202	365,958	4,432,160
Total GEF Resources					12,552,440	1,129,720	13,682,160

Brazil

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐ If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	156,929	14,123	171,052
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	72,429	6,519	78,948
UNEP	GEFTF	Brazil	Multifocal Area	IP SC	-	-	-
Total PPG Amount					229,358	20,642	250,000

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	12,942 hectares
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	23,342 hectares
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	36,284 hectares
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	4,978,653 direct 19,681,089 indirect
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	

11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	1,122,000 women 1,039,000 men Total: 2,161,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Considering that project activities in the target areas include integrated planning, investment pilots and testing of innovative financing, it is estimated that a percentage of the population of each target area can be considered project beneficiaries receiving direct targeted support. It is estimated that project activities have a 50% causality factor on the target populations. Direct project beneficiaries were thus calculated by applying the causality factor to the combined population of the target urban areas. Project beneficiaries by gender was calculated by applying the proportionate gender balance index to the number of total direct project beneficiaries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. a) Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)
Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Brazil has experienced rapid urbanization over the last 80 years, leading to significant environmental degradation. The urban population has increased from 30% of the total population in the 1940s to more than 80% in 2010. Brazil's 28 metropolitan regions[1] now concentrate nearly 50% of the population, equal to almost 100 million people. This rapid urban growth and the size of the urban population cause significant environmental degradation, including as related to: air, water and ground contamination; greenhouse gas emissions; deforestation; and biodiversity reduction. Most of Brazil's GHG emissions come from the land-use and energy sectors, with transport contributing the most within the energy sector. As a Federal Republic, these challenges are exacerbated by coordination challenges experienced between Brazil's three spheres of government (national, state and municipal). To mitigate such challenges, Brazil needs to transform its urban systems into ones which can support increased urbanization and develop sustainably and coherently, incorporating economic, social and environmental considerations.

Brazil's strategic positioning on urban development to address such environmental degradation is clear. Through its NDC, Brazil aims to reduce GHG emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025 and by 43% below 2005 levels in 2030. In the NDC, it "*recognizes the importance of the engagement of local governments and of their efforts in combating climate change.*" This priority of sustainable cities is emphasized by the Minister of Environment, H.E. Ricardo Salles, who in March 2019 noted that: "*… make(ing) cities environmentally sustainable and healthy is one of the biggest challenges we have ahead of us. Creative and innovative solutions are urgently needed, and this is my Ministry's first priority.*" Furthermore, in 2015 Brazil adopted the New Urban Agenda. It internalized the Aichi targets through a national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

On existing policies, Brazil has a national policy for urban development, a city statute and a metropolitan statute. Its Ministry of Regional Development (MDR) supports the implementation of these, which together aim to facilitate integrated sustainable urban development. The Ministry of Science, Technology,

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[1] In Brazil, a metropolitan region is established by state legislation and constitutes connected municipalities (IBGE).

Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) also promotes related efforts and implements t*echnologies for Sustainable Cities* programme, promoting technologies and research to address city challenges. In addition, MCTIC is executing the GEF-6 project *Promoting Sustainable Cities in Brazil through integrated urban planning and innovative technologies investment.* A USD 22 million project with almost USD 200 million in co-financing, it focuses on promoting sustainability in Brazilian cities through integrated urban planning and innovative technologies, with pilots in Brasilia and Recife. The GEF 6 Project will also deliver a Knowledge Platform for Sustainable Cities, a robust, state of the art, evidence-based digital portal for decision making support with multiple layers of information and tools. The Knowledge Platform, with its 280 signatory municipalities and an integrated Innovation Observatory for Sustainable Cities will be highly benefited with the GEF 7 Project, closely supporting its implementation, systematization and dissemination of findings in an integrated way.

On investment frameworks, in 2018 the MCTIC Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) launched a USD 250 million fund for supporting the development of sustainable cities. It facilitates the provision of low-interest loans to municipalities for addressing urban challenges through innovative solutions. Financial support for urban development is also facilitated through publicly-owned institutions such as *Caixa Econômica Federal*, the *Banco do Brasil* and the National Development Bank.

Brazil's efforts are aligned with an approach to foster outcomes with global environmental benefits. With the country rapidly urbanizing, cities will continue to be its greatest source of energy usage and a growing source of GHG emissions and environmental degradation. By focusing on developing sustainable cities, Brazil will achieve significant global environment benefits and showcase the viability of such efforts in Latin America.

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

The project's geographical targets are three different but representative Brazilian metropolitan regions: Belém, Teresina and Florianópolis. All three are experiencing accelerated urbanization and growth of the middle-class. They are monocentric, with the city-centres dominating economic activity. They also contain municipalities with low capacities, high public debt, weak credit ratings and cooperation challenges. Such challenges are representative of those that cities face through-out Brazil.

Belém. In Belém, fast urban growth is resulting in systemic environmental degradation of an area of rich and fragile biodiversity – the Amazon Rainforest. The metropolitan region experienced a 15% population increase between 2000 and 2010, and now has a population of more than 2 million. As a consequence, the

number of cars increased by almost 100% in this period. Furthermore, due to the monocentric nature of the city and this population increase, more than 200,000 people now commute to the city centre municipality each day. At the same time, new urban migrants seek affordable lodgings in the region's periphery, increasing urban sprawl and deforestation of the Amazon. Biodiversity and the quality of fresh water systems is also under threat. Just 6% of sewage in Belem is collected and treated, and river transport is dependent on diesel fuels. Issues related to coordination, capacity and financing affect the effectiveness of the region's municipalities in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating interventions to address these challenges. Brought together, the aforementioned factors are leading to increased deforestation and reduced air and water quality. Such degradation is threatening biodiversity and human health, increasing GHG emissions and reducing climate resilience.

In Belém, a systems transformation is needed to promote a polycentric and sustainable approach to economic, social and environmental development. While leadership and commitments exist (see response to question 2b), mechanisms are needed to enhance coordination between the region's municipalities and with the state government. Enhanced coordination is needed for undertaking integrated urban planning and policy-development to address issues that cut across municipal boundaries, such as those related to sewage, transport and urban sprawl. Investments frameworks are needed to attract public and private funds for the long-term implementation of the sustainable urban development policies.

Florianópolis. Fast urban growth is resulting in systemic environmental degradation of an area of rich biodiversity – the Atlantic Forest, of which an estimated 7% remains. The city is surrounded by a number of protected areas such as Carijós Strict Nature Reserve, Marine Extractive Reserve Pirajubaé, and Rio Vermelho State Park. Proximity to the Carijós Strict Nature Reserve is of relevance due to its global environmental significance and material threats associated with urbanization. The Carijós Strict Nature Reserve and associated buffer zone are part of the Atlantic Forest biome and comprise two large mangrove areas (Ratones and Saco Grande) that serve as reproduction and growth sites to numerous marine species, as well as salt marshes, sandbanks, and coastal vegetation. The Reserve was created to conserve a significant portion of remaining mangrove ecosystems in the Island of Santa Catarina. It is home to around 148 bird species, at least 42 fish species, and different types of mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Iconic species under threat include the broad-snouted caiman (*Caiman latirostris* – IUCN Red List Least Concerned - LC) and a number of bird species such as the black hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*), the mangrove rail (*Rallus longirostris*), the Brazilian tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*), and others. The Carijós Reserve is not only a hub for genetic diversity, it equally provides invaluable ecosystem services to the metropolitan area associated with geological stability, artisanal fish and shellfish production, and ecosystem conservation.

Between 1993 and 2013, the population grew 166% and the urban area 218%. Today the population is approximately 1.2 million. In addition, the monocentric nature of the metropolitan region means that jobs are heavily concentrated on the Florianopolis island, resulting in almost 200,000 vehicles crossing daily the single functioning bridge between the island and the continent. The traffic routes are saturated, resulting in heavy congestion and air pollution. The growing population further exacerbates this phenomena. With contrasting political alignments and economic interests, the metropolitan region's municipalities have historically found it difficult to collaborate in developing systemic solutions for addressing the problems of transport, urban sprawl and land-use. Consequently, the municipalities have not yet developed a common plan to address these issues and often act without coordination. Together, these factors result in significant pressure on the fragile ecosystem of the Florianopolis island, including systemic environmental degradation to biodiversity in the Atlantic Biome and increased GHG emissions.

Florianopolis requires a systems transformation to address this environmental degradation and facilitate long-term sustainable urban development. While commitments exist (see response to question 2(b)), mechanisms are needed to enhance coordination between the municipalities and with the state government

for undertaking effective integrated urban planning, policy development and implementation. Such integrated planning and policies are needed to facilitate transit-oriented development, redesigning public transport to support polycentric development, improve connectivity and promote multi-modal trips. Investment frameworks are needed for attracting public and private finance to facilitate the implementation of these actions. Such frameworks are also needed to attract financing for the development of low-emission innovation zones which identify and promote new solutions to sustainable urban development.

Teresina. In addition to being situated in one of Brazil's poorest and hottest regions, with temperatures regularly above 40°C, Teresina is experiencing significant urban sprawl. The flat topography favours a dispersed occupation, with low density housing sprawling outwards and extending the urban periphery. This expansion in the city fringes has led to poverty clusters deprived of infrastructure, public services and economic opportunities. Furthermore, the transportation system is heavily dependent on individual motorised transport. Since 2014, the public transport system has lost 17% of its passengers, while over the last 9 years the vehicle fleet has increased 216%. The road transport system is saturated. In addition, the city-centre, due to a heat-island effect, is hot and unpleasant to inhabit. It is also at the confluence of two rivers and thus prone to flooding. The centre is thus deserted, further exacerbating urban sprawl and contributing to social challenges (such as public safety). With over 1 million people, efforts to address these issues are further complicated by the fact that the metropolitan region encompasses two Brazilian states. Joint planning between municipalities is thus a challenge.

Brought together, the above phenomena are contributing to significant environmental degradation in an area of extreme climate and social conditions. Systemic environmental degradation resulting from the combination of these factors includes reduced air and water quality, increased GHG emissions and reduced climate resilience. Teresina's challenge is representative of those faced by cities in Brazil's north-east.

A systems transformation is needed to address these challenges and achieve the long-term sustainable development of Teresina. Mechanisms that facilitate inter-state and -municipal coordination and capacity-building are needed to promote effective urban development of the metropolitan region. Through such coordination, the states and municipalities need to undertake effective integrated urban planning which lead to commitments and the implementation of policies for sustainable urban development. In particular, together these actors need to develop strategies and implement policies which will achieve transit-oriented development, low-emission urban mobility and city-centre in-filling. Investment frameworks are needed to attract public and private finance for these actions and also for low-emission zones, which will support in-filling and sustainable urban development.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)
a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

Over a four-year period, this project aims to demonstrate how Brazilian metropolitan regions can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect biodiversity, and achieve economic, social and environmental co-benefits through an integrated urban planning approach. In the three target regions, the project will support key stakeholders to:

1. Have enhanced information, processes, and tools for undertaking evidence-based sustainable integrated planning. The project will support Belem, Florianopolis and Teresina to strengthen governance at the metropolitan region to facilitate policies and investments in sustainable urban development. While key legislation for such governance already exists (see 1.a), all three regions face governance challenges due to weak coordination between the regions' municipalities (see 1.b). The project aims to strengthen such coordination to facilitate the development and implementation of solutions that consider a broader geographical context and the interconnectedness of different urban problems. The project will support

the metropolitan regions to create digital planning platforms and integrated urban plans to address these coordination challenges. Through the planning platforms, municipalities will visualize the urban problems that go beyond municipal boundaries and identify the impact of implemented solutions. Through the integrated plans, municipalities will develop roadmaps and solutions that address shared urban issues through an integrated approach. These interventions aim to create good examples of more connected institutional governance and create opportunities for municipal politicians to take advantage of and build on in the future, and move towards incorporating good practices, aligning regulations and facilitating investments. For example, in Belem, investments that will be identified in their integrated plans will be financed by the ecosystems of funds and will be aligned with the state regional environmental plans. In the other cities, the integrated metropolitan plans will facilitate the enhancing of the state investment frameworks.

2. <u>Undertake investments to demonstrate sustainable, low-carbon, and biodiversity-conservation centered urban development</u>. Pilots will demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of sustainable urban interventions for replication and scale-up. These will be consistent with the integrated urban plans and will promote low-emission zones, transit-oriented development, biodiversity conservation and the recovery of urban green areas. They will also strengthen urban living-labs, supporting innovators to develop and implement solutions to local urban challenges;

3. <u>Initiate innovative financing solutions and business models for scaling up sustainable urban development in Brazilian metropolitan regions</u>. Interventions will include developing a portfolio of projects for funding through public and private financing entities. Financial mechanisms for payment of environmental services in urban green areas will also be tested;

It will also:

4. <u>Develop approaches, based on the experiences of the project, for local, regional and national governments in Brazil to use in their urban planning and development processes</u>. Interventions will include sharing good practices and facilitating capacity-building on integrated urban sustainable development. They will also strengthen a knowledge platform developed in the GEF-6 project for sharing good practices throughout Brazil and establish a policy lab for supporting the development of federal urban policies.

The project will directly leverage and build upon the experiences, good practices, lessons learned and outputs of the GEF-6 Brazil sustainable cities project mentioned in section 1. The GEF-6 Sustainable City Innovation Observatory[2] will include urban solutions and city typologies relevant for the three GEF 7 target urban areas, supporting them to use the materials generated for addressing key planning issues, such as related to low emission zones. Furthermore, the GEF 7 target metropolitan regions will be included in the GEF-6 knowledge platform[3] hosted by the Sustainable Cities Program to share good practices with Brazil cities and metropoles on integrated planning of metropolitan regions, and align mayor commitments with the integrated sustainable municipal agenda.

b) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

This project responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities Impact Program approach for transformational change in urban economic systems as its activities mirror the program in a way which is adjusted to the national context. It will facilitate integrated urban planning by municipalities to address key systemic drivers of urban sprawl, GHG emissions and biodiversity threats. It will pilot context-specific and

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[2] Beta version: https://oics.cgee.org.br/.
[3] Beta version: https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/pagina-inicial.

innovative sustainable urban solutions which demonstrate their economic, social and environmental viability in addressing urban challenges. Finally, it will develop financial and knowledge-sharing mechanisms for facilitating the sustainable replication of integrated urban planning and urban solutions in other Brazilian metropolitan regions and cities.

c) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and

National level arrangements and investments noted in the response to question 1.

Belém. For the Belém metropolitan region, the State of Pará shares differentiated responsibilities with the region's seven municipalities. The state has developed a strategic plan for its sustainable development. It also created the Integrated Center for Environmental Monitoring, which uses satellite images to manage and help conserve the state's protected areas, including those surrounding the city. At the city level, Belem municipality's masterplan holds sustainability as a key principle. On investments, the state established an Ecosystem of Funds, financed from environmental licensing fees, to coordinate public and private investments for achieving its socio-economic objectives. In Belém city, local and international investments by the Inter-American Development Bank, Banco do Brasil and Caixa Económico Federal will address primary and secondary treatment of the city's sewage.

Brazil

Florianopolis. The Superintendent of Development of the Metropolitan Region of Greater Florianopolis works closely with the region's 13 municipalities. It supports the State of Santa Catarina's efforts to achieve its 2030 development plan, including as related to environment and sustainability. The superintendent has developed a transit-oriented development plan and is promoting cooperation between municipalities to refine it. At the city level, the Florianopolis municipality, with IADB support, developed the 'Sustainable Florianopolis' plan, which identifies actions and investments needed for addressing sustainability challenges. The plan focuses on urban mobility and land-management, basic sanitation, modernizing of municipal management and clean energy. Planned state and international investments to achieve this plan include on a BRT system, electric buses and the main bus terminal.
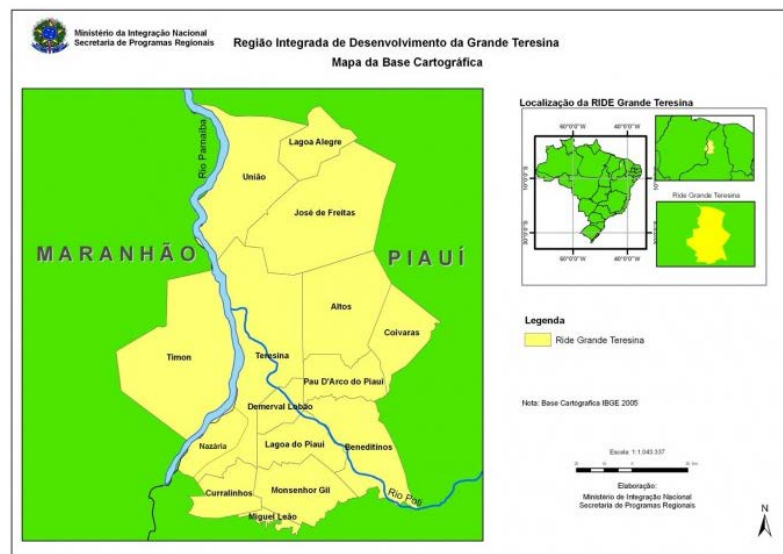
Brazil

Teresina. Grand Teresina comprises 14 municipalities in two Brazilian states. The Teresina municipality created the Teresina 2030 strategy to help accelerate the achievement of the sustainable development goals. The strategy's vision of Teresina in 2030 is of an innovation hub that pilots solutions which draw on government and smart city strategies. To support this, state and CAF projects are investing in renewable energy, BRT, and the rehabilitation of urban parks. Additional local and international investments are planned on LED public lighting, bike and pedestrian lanes, transport and reurbanization. In addition, municipalities are collaborating to modernize municipality management and strengthen capacity.

Stakeholder engagement and project institutional arrangements

Cities and local partners in the Belem, Florianopolis and Teresina metropolitan regions will be responsible for city level project activities. Metropolitan authorities will be responsible for inter-city actions, while the network of living labs, the collection and sharing of good practices between states from the ecosystem of funds and biodiversity planning integration will be the responsibility of the federal level. This will be achieved in cooperation with authorities in the states of Pará, Santa Catarina, Piaui and Maranhão. Such activities will be undertaken in cooperation with international organizations, national entities, NGOs, and the private sector which have local presence and a nuanced understanding of local urban challenges. MCTIC (lead) and MMA, ICLEI and UNEP will be the project's main co-executing partners. They will lead project execution and provide national coordination and overarching direction, ensuring coherence with national policies, priorities and strategies. Detailed project institutional arrangements will be developed during the project development phase. The following table identifies key project stakeholders.

Stakeholders	Process for engagement
MCTIC (lead), and MMA, ICLEI, UNEP (co-executing partners)	Project development and execution, will be engaged directly in all project aspects.
Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Economy	Will be engaged in project development and execution where relevant.
IADB	As a possible execution partner, will be engaged in project development and execution of actions related to investment and finance.
UN-HABITAT	Possible execution partner involved in project development and execution.
Governments of Maranhão, Pará, Piauí, and Santa Catarina; Municipalities of Belem, Florianopolis, Teresina and Timon	As primary project beneficiaries and interlocutors, involved in project execution within their jurisdictions.
Government entities such as National Centre for Monitoring and Alerts for Natural Disasters; FINEP	Involved in specific activities and technical committees, to ensure effective execution of interventions and subsequent replication and scale-up.
NGOs such as Sustainable Cities Programme, Biotec Amazônia, Instituto Dialog and National Mayor's Front	Involved in specific activities and technical committees, to ensure effective execution of interventions.
Private sector entities such as BYD and the Pará State Industry Association	Involved in specific activities and technical committees, to ensure effective execution of interventions.

Gender integration
Uncontrolled urban growth in Brazil has created urban sprawl, increasing the distance from homes on the city outskirts to the city centre. Women are exposed to risks such as harassment and sexual abuse where

public transport is not situated close to their homes. They also face reduced life quality.[4] This project will ensure that gender considerations are incorporated into project design and execution. Gender experts will be consulted to ensure that design processes draw on the representative voices of women, men and children. During project execution, a gender expert will support executors to incorporate gender considerations into project activities. The project will include gender-sensitive training and capacity-building for stakeholders.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

The municipalities addressing urban issues face budget restraints and have low capacity. Such municipalities undertake measures that they are aware of, understand, have the capacity to implement and are of lowest cost. Consequently, these measures may be based on incomplete information that does not take into account economic, social and environmental implications. The GEF financing will complement ongoing investments and mobilize investment in the three participating metropolitan regions. The incremental costs of the intervention would lead to transformational shifts as follows:

- From distinct sectoral planning to integrated, evidence-based spatial planning for sustainable urban development;
- From environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity to an urban development approach that values natural assets;
- From a sprawling urban form to a compact, low-emission, resilient and resource-efficient urban environment; and
- From local governments managing environmental and ecological challenges within their own jurisdictions to metropolitan collaboration.

Furthermore, the matching incentives will be utilized to:

1. Expand the project's focus from two target regions to three. This will allow the project to cover a greater proportion of the diverse challenges that Brazilian cities face, increasing its replicability potential and impact.
2. Expand the project's incorporation of innovative solutions. Including to support:
   a. The operationalization of the Ecosystem of Funds, an innovative financial mechanism funded through environmental licensing fees, which aims to fund green urban infrastructure investments;
   b. The piloting of urban living labs in the target metropolitan regions, as centres which incubate and accelerate the innovation of local solutions to urban challenges;
   c. The design and implementation of innovative integrated digital platforms for supporting integrated planning approaches.
3. Enhance the engagement of local stakeholders in the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities, leading to increased cross-fertilization of solutions in Brazil and other participating countries.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)
Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

As per the project's component 4, sharing experiences to facilitate replication is central to the project. This aligns will the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities (GPSC) approach to facilitate replication by maximizing efficiency and effectiveness through the sharing of good practices. In the project, an existing

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[4] http://citiesprogramme.org/focus-area/womens-empowerment-and-gender-equality/.

knowledge platform will be strengthened to capture experiences, good practices and lessons learned for sharing with other Brazilian cities. It is in this sense that the project scales up from local to national, by drawing on the experiences in the target metropolitan regions and sharing these nationally through the knowledge platform. To maximize efficiency, the project will also scale from global to national, as the knowledge platform will draw on the materials of the GPSC, providing local stakeholders with opportunities to learn from experiences both nationally and internationally. Drawing on the GPSC's training sessions will also foster learning for national counterparts and their interactions with key stakeholders from other child projects will facilitate cross-learning. The transfer of knowledge and best practices through South-to-South, North-to-South and peer-to-peer initiatives is a core component of the global programme and such know-how will be drawn on by national stakeholders as they implement their actions. As an example, Brazil's project will demonstrate innovative models for financing sustainable investments in urban areas (through the ecosystem of funds and FINEP). Experiences and lessons learned from developing and implementing these will be key information that the project will share through the GPSC to other cities nationally and internationally.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						*12,942 (Hectares)*
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
				Expected			Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				12,942 hectares			
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Carijós Ecological Station (Florianópolis)	10822	Ia Strict Nature Reserve	759.33				
Rio Vermelho State Park	555576324	Not Reported	1,540.05				

Brazil

(Florianópo lis)							
Marine Extractive Reserve Pirajubaé (Florianópo lis)	67715	VI PA with sustainable use of natural res	*1,68 6.87*				
Natural Heritage Private Reserve Santa Marian de Tapuã (Teresina)	N/A	N/A	241				
Palmares National Forest (Teresina)	351807	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	168. 21				
Combu Island Environmen tal Protection Area (Belém)	352212	V Protected Landscape/ Seascape	1,50 2.67				
Belém Metropolita n Area Environmen tal Protection Area	5556002 16	V Protected Landscape/ Seascape	5,64 6.60				
Utinga State Park (Belém)	478590	II National Park	1,39 7.67				
		Sum	*12,9 42.4*				

Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						*(Hectares)*
				Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorseme nt	MT R	TE
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorseme nt	MT R	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	

Brazil

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					**23,342 (Hectares)**
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Total (4.1)		23,342			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Belem	3,634			
		Florianopolis	7,751			
		Teresina	11,957			
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	

Brazil

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

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

Include documentation that justifies HCVF		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					24,659,742 tCO2e
			Expected metric tons of CO2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	4,978,653			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	19,681,089			

Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	4,978,653			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	19,681,089			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
		Duration of accounting	20 years			

Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Brazil

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology						
			Capacity (MW)				
		Technology	Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**						*(Number) 2,161,000*
			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Female	1,122,000				
		Male	1,039,000				
		Total	2,161,000				

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	China Sustainable City Impact Program
Country:	China
Lead Agency	WB
GEF Agency(ies)	WB
Executing Agency(ies):	Municipal governments of Chongqing, Chengdu and Ningbo, China Center for Urban Development of National Development and Reform Commission

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEFTF	26,909,050	396,000,000
Total Project Cost		26,909,050	396,000,000

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: Support Chinese cities to develop and implement green urban strategy by integrating climate change, urban biodiversity, urban natural resource management into the planning process, and promote global knowledge exchanges on urban practice.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: A comprehensive indicator system to support a sustainable "high quality" urban growth and integrated urban planning	Technical Assistance	Significant shift in approach, methodology, and planning system for green growth	(1) A comprehensive indicator system in select participating cities that supports the implementation of cities' 14th Five Year Plan and (2) Cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based planning and policy making	GEFTF	3,000,000	3,000,000
Component 2: Integrated approach to climate action,	Technical Assistance	Transition from GDP to Gross Environment Production	(1) Natural capital accounting established for	GEFTF	11,000,000	220,000,000

China

biodiversity and natural resources management to support participating cities and a cluster of cities in implementing green urban development.		(GEP); nature based solutions applied to investment	assessing the value of the ecoservices provided by cities' natural assets, including climate and biodiversity benefits (2) Urban biodiversity strategy developed for selected cities, including the establishment of city biodiversity index, and integration of biodiversity into land use planning. (3) Using nature-based solutions to investing in green urban infrastructure, such as urban flooding and water filtering (4) City-cluster level green strategy to support integrated solutions to low carbon, resilient development and conservation of natural assets			
Component 3: Piloting net zero emissions in select project sites and communities,	Technical Assistance	Scaling up net zero emissions	(1) Old communities /neighborhoods regenerated into sustainable, low-	GEFTF	8,500,000	150,000,000

China

including an integrated approach to urban "cooling".			carbon/zero emission communities, (2) Urban cooling strategy developed and applied to the select cities			
Component 4 Green financing		Innovative financing model applied	Piloting a business model such as PPP that mobilize investment from private sector in biodiversity, urban green infrastructure and climate action	GEFTF	1,000,000	21,000,000
Component 5. Supporting and engaging more cities through a city platform	Technical Assistance	Good practice and knowledge applied to many more cities.	Knowledge platform established, which has provided technical support and learning to at least 30 additional cities	GEFTF	2,127,667	1,500,000
Subtotal				GEFTF	25,627,667	395,500,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	1,281,383	500,000
Total Project Cost					26,909,050	396,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loan	Investment mobilized	44,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	1,000,000
Donor Agency	Asian Development Bank	Loan	Investment mobilized	150,000,000
Other	Chengdu Environment Group	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	200,000,000

China

Recipient Country Government	Government of China and its relevant agencies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditure	1,000,000
Total Co-financing				396,000,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

The co-financing comes from the following sources:
 – World Bank lending on sustainable urbanization project in Ningbo;
- Asian Development Bank's Chongqing Longxi River Basin integrated flood and environmental risk project and other related project in supporting green buildings.
- Chengdu Environmental Group's investment in Tuojiang river project; and

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country / Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total (c)=a+b**
WB	GEFT	country	Biodiversity	Biodiversity STAR Allocation	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
WB	GEFT	country	Climate Change	Climate Change STAR Allocation	14,678,899	1,321,101	16,000,000
WB	GEFT	country	Multifocal Area	IP SC	8,560,426	768,836	9,329,262
Total GEF Resources					26,909,050	2,420,212	29,329,262

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☐   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☒   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
(select)	(select)						
Total PPG Amount							

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved

targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

	Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	231222
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	Direct: 19,200,000 Indirect: 65,440,000
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Female: 10,658,420 Male: 12,441,580 Total: 23,100,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Result indicators are based on the totals only from the GEF financed components.

The area of landscapes under improved practices is estimated based on the total territory where the project components on biodiversity and natural resources management will be implemented, excluding protected areas which include "red line ecological zones" set by the government of China.

Direct GHG emission reductions are based on an estimate of the low carbon measures that will be undertaken in the project areas, including avoided emissions as a result from enhanced carbon stocks such as protection of city biodiversity, replanted vegetation and enhanced green spaces. Indirection emissions are estimated based on the implementation of green and low carbon strategies by the relevant local governments in the project areas targeted by the GEF financing, using the GHG reduction of per capita emissions over ten years.

The number of beneficiaries is estimated based on the population of the project improved areas, including the statistics on sex ratio of male and female.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. a) *Country Context (maximum 500 words)*

China

Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

China's impressive economic growth has been accompanied by rapid urbanization—the country's urbanization rate has tripled in forty years, increasing from 17.9% in 1978 up to 59.58% in 2018. By 2030, the country expects to become 70% urban with over 1 billion people living in cities. China's sheer size and the rapid urbanization process have brought systematic challenges with global implications:

Inefficient use of resources to drive GDP growth. Chinese cities tend to be overly reliant on capital accumulation and land conversion. Such a model of development has resulted in a sprawling and fragmented urban footprint, which uses much more energy and water resources, and require much more intensive investments in infrastructure, than if they had been built compactly.

Urban pollution and high carbon emissions. The existing model of urban development has led to deterioration of local environment and high greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. Air pollution, water pollution, and inadequate collection and treatment of waste are impacting Chinese cities. China is the largest GHG emitter in the world, with 85% CO_2 emission coming from its cities. Chinese cities will have an important role to play in achieving the GHG emission goal set in Paris Agreement.

Biodiversity loss. As one of 12 megadiverse countries, China is a hotspot of extremely rich biodiversity and endemism, harboring more relic lineages of plant taxa than any other country in the world. However, rapid land conversion for urban use has resulted in the loss of natural habitats and reduction of biodiversity, which threatens the country's fragile ecosystems.

In response to these challenges, since 2014 the Government of China (GoC) has issued a series of new urbanization strategies and policies, including the National Plan on New Urbanization, New Guidelines on Urban Development and Management, and Sustainable Planning Guidelines for Resource-Based Cities. Various ministries have also put in place sector-specific polices such as GHG Management Measures and the emissions trading scheme, and Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (2011-2030). The "green" development is identified as one of five pillars under China's highest-level planning document—the country's "13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016-2020)."

To ensure effective implementation, the GoC has established a new Ministry of Natural Resources, with the mandate of preparing National Territorial and Spatial Planning, with the objective of providing integrated solutions to promoting green development and ecological protection, and addressing cross-cutting issues that none of the sectoral plans alone could tackle, such as climate change, biodiversity, and water conservation.

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

China

The three project cities are carefully selected to represent a range of city population sizes, development stages, socio-economic conditions and geographic locations. The table below summaries the basic information of the cities.

	City	Geographic location	Population (millions)	Size (km$^{2)}$)
Project Cities				
1	**Chongqing**	Western China	33.92	82,400
2	**Chengdu**	Western China	13.98	14,335
3	**Ningbo**	Eastern China	8.20	9,816

Chongqing, located in the southwest of inland China and on the upstream of the Yangtze River, is strategically positioned as a gateway to China's less developed western region. Administratively, the Chongqing Municipality has the same status as Beijing and Shanghai, which reports directly to the Central Government. Hosting more than 33 million population, Chongqing's consumption of land is even faster than its population growth. The current model of urban growth has led to low population density, reduced economic agglomeration, and increased traffic congestion and high carbon emissions.

The municipality has been selected by GoC as a pioneer in demonstrating a new-type of urbanization and is part of both the National New Urbanization Plan and the National Low-carbon Pilot City Program. Chongqing's 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP) (2016-2020) sets the goals of pursuing "Five New Developments", defined as a development model that is "innovative", "coordinated", "open and connected", "green" and "inclusive." In particular, the city leadership has set the vision of recovering its image of being a "mountainous and river city", and has focused on quality growth that reflects the Five Developments.

Chengdu is the capital city of Sichuan Province located in the southwest of inland China. With less than 3 percent of Sichuan's land area, the city hosts 19 percent of the province's population of 87 million and contributes to 38 percent of its GDP. The city is an important ecological habitat in the headwaters of the Yangtze river, a hometown for pandas, a major water conservation area and a biodiversity rich region in China. However, the rapid urban population growth and urban expansion have posed extraordinary challenges to the fragile ecological systems in the region.

The leadership of the municipal government has set the vision for Chengdu to become a "city in the park." To increase the city's ecological and agricultural areas, the city has committed to formulating its garden-city approach supported by a green master plan and an evaluation index system. The city is strengthening its biodiversity conservation, conducting in-depth biodiversity surveys and research, and improving the wildlife monitoring and management system. The city has also committed to implementing the Chengdu Declaration on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that promotes SDG Goal 11.

Chongqing and Chengdu together form an integrated region in the southwestern part of China, with strong economic ties between the two. The Chongqing-Chengdu Corridor consists of 31 districts and counties and is selected by the GoC to pilot integrated city-cluster development. An integrated regional approach is needed to strengthen the coordination of policies and the implementation of the environmental standards for the Corridor. Such an approach is also relevant for city clusters in the rest of the country, such as in the Yangtze River Delta.

China

Ningbo is an important port city on the southeastern coast of China and part of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. Compared with other Chinese cities, it is relatively small in terms of population and land area but has a thriving economy and a very proactive and innovative local government. Like many other Chinese cities, the booming economic development in Ningbo has come at the price of social and environmental challenges, including urban sprawl, imbalanced land use, a shortage of affordable housing and public facilities.

To address these challenges, Ningbo has developed a 2030 Urban Development Strategy, with an emphasis on green and inclusive development. The city has also adopted a transit-oriented development model to promote public transportation and reduce the reliance on car use.

Ningbo has also participated in GEF 6 city program and is expected to play a key role of connecting cities in GEF 6 and GEF7.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)
a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

The **objectives of the project** are to support select cities in developing and implementing green urban strategy by integrating climate change, urban biodiversity, urban natural resource management into the planning and investment process, and to promote global knowledge exchanges on green and carbon-neutral urban development.

Project Components:

The project consists of the following four components:

Component 1: A comprehensive indicator system to support a sustainable "high quality" urban growth and integrated urban planning (GEF Project Financing: US$ 3,000,000 Co-financing: US$ 3,000,000)

(1) Developing and implementing a comprehensive indicator system in participating cities to facilitate the implementation of the cities' 14th Five-Year Plans (2021-2025) and the government's strategy of integrating land use planning with natural resource management; and (2) cross-sectoral data-sharing platforms to support evidence-based urban planning and policy making.

Component 2: Integrated approach to climate action, biodiversity and natural resources management to support participating cities and a cluster of cities in implementing green urban development.
(GEF Project Financing: US$ 11,000,000 Co-financing: US$ *220*,000,000)

(1) Establishing natural capital accounting for assessing the value of the ecosystem services provided by cities' natural assets, including climate and biodiversity benefits, with the objective of supporting participating cities to make a transformational shift from measuring the growth by GDP to "GEP" or the Gross Environment Production.

(2) Developing urban biodiversity strategies for selected cities, including the establishing city biodiversity index and contributing to national post-2020 biodiversity protection strategy, with the objective of integrating biodiversity and climate strategy into land use and spatial planning;

China

(3) Using nature-based solutions to support the investment in green urban infrastructure such as urban flooding, water filtering and urban redevelopment in select sites and cities; and

(5) Supporting the development and implementation of city-cluster level green strategy for integrated solutions to low carbon and resilient development, and conservation of natural assets.

Component 3: Piloting net zero emissions in select project sites and communities, including an integrated approach to urban "cooling", to identify options that can be scaled up (GEF Project Financing: US$ 8,500,000 Co-financing: US$ 150,000,000)

(1)   Regenerating old communities/neighborhoods into sustainable and carbon neutral areas and piloting net zero emissions;
(2)   Designating and developing walkable and cyclable areas and paths;
(3)   Planning and developing transit-oriented development sites for the neighborhood; and
(4)   Developing urban cooling strategy for the select sites and cities

Component 4: Green financing (GEF Project Financing: US$1,000,000 Co-financing: 21,000,000)

Piloting a business model such as PPP that mobilizes private sector investment in biodiversity, urban green infrastructure, climate change and circular economy.

Component 5: Supporting and Engaging more cities through China Urban Knowledge Platform (CUKP) (GEF Project Financing: US$ 2,127,667 Co-financing: US$ 1,500,000)

The CUKP will be established to serve as a platform that engages many more cities, including providing technical support to at least 30 cities. It will also serve as major learning and knowledge sharing platform to:
 (i) conduct regular trainings on good urban practices, including on topics that support the implementation of this project; and
(ii) promote exchanges among Chinese cities as well as with cities around the world.

The CUKP will be managed in close collaboration with the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities.

Results Framework

The achievement of the project objective will be measured through the following Key Performance Indicators: (i) green-growth indicators identified through the project which support 14th Five Year Plan for select cities and integrated into planning process; (ii) GHG emissions reduced or avoided; (iii) natural capital accounts established for the project areas, and the demonstration of the improved land management and planning; (iv) biodiversity strategy and index established in the project areas and improved land restoration; and (v) knowledge platform established and learning activities conducted, with the engagement of hundreds of cities.

b)   Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

China

The proposed project activities aim to support the objectives of the national and municipal governments in making a transition from pursuing high GDP growth to "high quality, efficient and green growth". The program is designed to help the local governments identify integrated solutions and demonstrate that urban growth and environmental and ecological protection are not necessarily tradeoffs. Mitigating climate change and avoiding biodiversity loss can at the same time create opportunities for cities to deliver growth that is green, carbon-neutral and competitive; and can build cities that are resilient and livable.

The interventions will include supporting cities to adopt measures such as strategic land use planning to prevent urban sprawl; and creating green corridors to connect nature to cities and enhance biodiversity; developing urban "cooling" strategies to address climate change; and managing a city's "green urban infrastructure" as part of urban asset management, andconducting city natural capital accounting to understand the value of cities' green assets.

The proposed program will generate multiple benefits and make contributions to GEBs mainly in climate change and biodiversity with links to land degradation based upon the following initiatives:
- The support to cities' spatial planning, which addresses urban sprawl and promotes compact urban development, will contribute to all of the three GEBs
- The support to cities to adopt climate-smart urban strategies, including "cooling" measures and efficient urban form, will address GHG emissions.
- The work on City Biodiversity and Natural capital accounting and Nature-based solutions (CBNN) to green infrastructure investments, aims to develop integrated response to conservation of biodiversity and climate change.

C) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

In all three participating cities, there are ongoing investments funded by various international and governmental entities. For example, the World Bank has ongoing projects in Ningbo to improve the use of urban public space, urban mobility and reduce flood risk in selected counties in Ningbo Municipality. Asian Development Bank targets Longxi river re-habitation in Chongqing that supports waterfront space development and nature based solutions. Chengdu Environment Group, a state-owned enterprise, has an ongoing project on protecting biodiversity along the Tuo River, to enhance integrated river waste management and ecological landscape upgrading.

The stakeholder engagement will include a multi-level collaboration and consultations among:

- *National and local authorities;*
- *Leaders and representatives of local communities and neighborhoods;*
- *Civil society, think tanks and city networks; and*
- *Private sector.*

In addition, international cities (such as Singapore, London, Paris, and Helsinki) will also be invited to participate in the process to draw their experiences and facilitate the design of the program. Gender issue will be integrated into the program activities, which is part of the Word Bank requirements for operations.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

China

The GEF financing will complement the ongoing investments and mobilize the investment in the three participating cities. The incremental costs of intervention would lead to transformational shifts:

- *From separate, sectoral planning systems to integrated, evidence-based spatial planning for sustainable urban development;*

- *From environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity to a development mode that values natural asset through thorough stocktaking, monitoring and evaluation;*

- *From a sprawling urban form to a compact, low-carbon, resource-efficient, and nature-based urban development approach; and*

- *From local governments managing environmental and ecological challenges within their own jurisdictions to regional collaboration.*

Lastly, the knowledge platform financed by the project will ensure good practices and lessons are shared among Chinese cities and with international counterparts.

The matching incentives will largely be utilized to support the proposed **China Urban Knowledge Platform (CUKP).** The CUKP aims to provide technical support to at least 30 cities and engage hundreds of Chinese cities for learning and sharing, including exchanging China's urban experience with many cities around the world. It will be linked to the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities and many other global networks to join the effort of city-pairing and learning.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)

Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The program will fully leverage the expertise, network, and resources of the GPSC. As indicted under section (c) above, **China Urban Knowledge Platform (CUKP)** will be directly linked to the GPSC to ensure two-way knowledge sharing: bringing global knowledge to Chinese cities and sharing China's experience with the rest of the world.

The participating cities are already part of global networks. For example, Chengdu and UN-Habitat have revived their Greener Cities Partnership—a joint UNEP and UN-Habitat initiative, and the Urban Planning and Design LAB. Chengdu is part of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. Chongqing has paired up with Manheim, Germany in a city-to-city pairing event hosted by the International Urban Cooperation in EU. Ningbo has paired up with Constanta, Romania, one of the five labs in the city vitality and sustainability (CIVITAS) initiatives by the EU. Constanta is one of the front-runner cities for productive Green Infrastructure for post-industrial urban regeneration. Participating in this project will help these cities further distill the good lessons learned and share their experiences. Through CUKP, a few leading Chinese cities, such as Shanghai and Guangzhou will become CUKP's Knowledge Partner Cities to lead and promote national and global knowledge exchange.

China

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet   Annex A

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					(Hectares)
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

China

			Area of natural grass and shrublands restored				
Indicator 3.3							
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.4			Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored				
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 4			**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**				***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
			Expected		Expected		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			231222				
Indicator 4.1			Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity				
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			231222				
Indicator 4.2			Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.3			Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems				
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.4			Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided				
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 5			**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**				***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1			Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.2			Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				
			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

China

			Metric Tons			
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
				Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Million Metric tons of CO₂e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*19.20*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*65.44*			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*15.17*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*49.32*			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2021*			
		Duration of accounting	*20 Years*			
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*4.03*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*16.12*			
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting	*20 Years*			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
			Capacity (MW)			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
			Rating (scale 1-4)			

China

		Shared water ecosystem	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
			Number			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected			Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement

China

Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources				(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air				
			Number of Countries		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented				
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				(Number)
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	10,658,420			
		Male	12,441,580			
		Total	23,100,000			

China

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Transitioning to an urban green economy and delivering global environmental benefits
Country:	Costa Rica
Lead Agency	UNEP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNDP
Executing Agency(ies):	Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Conservation International (CI)

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEFTF	10,317,970	92,190,309
Total Project Cost		**10,317,970**	**92,190,309**

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To achieve decarbonization in the Great Metropolitan Area (GAM) through fiscal and policy reform and sustainable integrated urban planning.

Project Components	Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
1. Evidence-based policy reform for a green economy and sustainable integrated urban planning	TA	*Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based policy reform and for sustainable integrated planning in the GAM measured by:* 1. Three (3) multi-sectoral and inter-institutional agreements for transitioning to a green economy and sustainable and integrated urban planning, including decarbonization. 2. Legislative reform to reduce emissions and loss of biodiversity in urban landscapes, measured by:	1.1 Technical and political dialogue platform operationalized defines the stages, milestones, and decision-making mechanisms for the transition to an inclusive green economy and sustainable and integrated urban planning, including decarbonization. 1.2 Roadmap for transitioning to an inclusive green economy and sustainable and integrated urban planning, including decarbonization, defined based on an analysis of political, institutional, technical, and financial barriers, and approved by the government. 1.3 Sustainable and integrated urban plan for the GAM includes: a. Development of 15 Municipal Urban	GEFTF	2,000,000 BD: 1,202,950 CC: 151,550 IP C: 645,500	17,870,000

Costa Rica

		a. Taxes on plastics to reduce pollution b. Elimination of exemptions for contaminating with chemical inputs c. Elimination of sources of fiscal revenue from hydrocarbon use d. Development of a "polluter pays" principle in Solid Waste Management Law No. 8839 and Discharge and Reuse Wastewater Law No. 33601. 3. 10% increase in institutional capacity to implement structural environmental and financial policy reforms, sustainable integrated urban planning, and the delivery of GEBs (measured through the score of UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard). (*Baselines and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase*)	Renovation Plans designed to consolidate spatial planning green public spaces, green urban areas, interurban biological corridors (IUBCs), and sustainable mobility in the municipalities of the GAM connected by the electric train. b. Strategy developed to integrate green public spaces, green urban areas, IUBCs, and the delivery of ecosystem services in. the GAM considering citizen security and inclusion. 1.4 National sensitization and communication campaign implemented builds awareness about the objectives and the desired effects of an urban-oriented green legislation reform with a gender and social inclusion perspective. 1.5 Proposals for legislation reform (i.e., bills) drafted and presented to the legislative assembly. 1.6 Municipal training program with a gender perspective implemented assist the following efforts: a. Strengthening municipal tariffs-fees and incentives for the maintenance, conservation, and restoration of urban critical ecosystem services for the GAM, and the restoration of ecologically sensitive areas including aquifer recharge areas, IUBCs, and riverbanks. b. Stimulating a circular economy business models for solid waste management, fecal sludge management, and			

Costa Rica

			wastewater management and reuse. c. Assisting in the design and implementation of Municipal Urban Renovation Plans. d. Promoting gender equity through procurement and institutional purchasing policies. e. Improving monitoring and enforcement of regulations ordering sound solid waste and wastewater disposal.			
2. Sustainable integrated low-carbon, resilient, conservation, and land restoration investments	TA	*Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low-carbon, resilient, conservation, and land restoration investments as evidenced by the following:* 1. Increase of urban biodiversity and forest cover, including: a. 2,000 hectares (ha) of forest restored as green urban spaces, urban riverbanks, and IUBCs in the GAM (Torres River, Tiribí River, Macho River, Tibás River, and Pará River), including areas for improving connectivity between two key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and areas of sustainable mobility along the electric train line. b. Stable presence of two migratory bird species that use IUBCs to move and migrate attitudinally: summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*) and Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*). c. Improved water quality in tributaries of the Tárcoles River enhances downstream habitat for reptiles (the threatened American	2.1 Restoration of critical urban areas carried out following a vulnerability analysis, identification of intervention zones (ROOT & INVEST), and prioritization of areas to be reforested, consolidates green public spaces, green urban areas, and IUBCs; improves water quality; and builds resilience of vulnerable urban populations. 2.2 Sustainable mobility (transport) plans implemented for 15 municipalities of the GAM include actions to reduce GHG emissions and achieve decarbonization.	GEFTF	4,000,000 BD: 2,405,900 CC: 303,100 IP SC: 1,291,000	35,740,000

		crocodile [*Crocodylus acutus*] and the spectacled caiman [*Caiman crocodilus*]) and inland and coastal birds (e.g., kingfishers and the endangered endemic Mangrove Hummingbird [*Amazilia boucardi*]). 2 Reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the public transport sector, waste, and industrial processes in the GAM over 20 years: 845,970 tCO2-eq. (*Baselines and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase*)				
3. Innovative financing and scaling-up	TA	*Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions measured by the following:* 1. Reduced financial gap to implement the National Decarbonization Plan for urban landscape restoration, electric vehicle mobility, solid waste management, and wastewater management in the GAM, measured by: a. $10 million in annual revenue from the operationalization of three legal instruments developed under Component 1.	3.1 Economic analyses performed to inform the implementation of innovative financing and business models to achieve decarbonization and the delivery of GEBs in the GAM include the following: a. Cost-benefit analysis of the proposed legal reforms under Component 1, including an economic scenario analysis and economic valuation study of the environmental quality improvements generated. b. Business-as-Usual Scenario versus Reformed Scenario analysis for solid waste management to inform a circular economy and ways to increase women's employment rates in the sector.	GEFTF	3,000,000 BD: 1,804,430 CC: 227,325 IP SC: 968,245	26,800,000

Costa Rica

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b. 10% increase in finance from fees, taxes, and municipal tariffs that are supportive of the greening of industry, manufacturing, and service sectors, and to stimulate the solid waste and wastewater management sectors.

c. X% of incremental financing for sustainable transport projects, solid waste and wastewater management, and green industry, manufacturing comes from the private sector.

2. 500 new green jobs with gender equality (50% women; 50% men) in the GAM result from innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions.

(Baseline and target will be confirmed during the PPG phase).

</td><td>

c. Scenario analysis for evaluating the economic efficiency of gains resulting from the removal of existing subsidies supporting high-GHG-emission economic sectors and/or activities threatening biodiversity.

d. GAM's ecosystem hot spots for investment identified through ecosystem asset mapping and economic valuation in line with the System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA).

3.2 Fifteen (15) new inclusive municipal financial instruments (i.e., betterment levies, beautification taxes, frontage taxes, wastewater charge, solid waste management charge, congestion charge on vehicles, tax on plastics and impact investment for up-cycling start-ups) implemented, which encourage the following:

a. Maintenance and restoration of urban ecosystem services (e.g., groundwater recharge, restoration of connectivity in IUBCs, reduced heat island effect, food provision and pollination, and reduced water runoff);

b. Circular economy business models and / or industrial symbiosis with a gender focus for sound solid waste management, fecal sludge management and wastewater, management and reuse, and achieving decarbonization.

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Costa Rica

			3.3 Three (3) public-private partnerships (PPPs) with a gender focus established in GAM municipalities to support inclusive investments to support the maintenance of urban ecosystem services and restoration of IUBCs, sound solid waste and water waste management, and emissions reduction.			
4. Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships	TA	Solutions and best practices shared with the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) and other global events and communities of practice (e.g., Natural Neighbors, URBES project, ICLEI initiatives) and initiatives from Latin America (e.g., Integrated Management of biodiversity and ecosystem services action Plan of Medellin, and its "biodiversity roundtable" and others) measured by the following: 1. At least four knowledge products (e.g., publications, in-city knowledge exchanges) about the green economy and urban sustainability with a gender and social inclusion perspective made available locally, nationally, and regionally, including the GPSC web platform, for the replication and scaling-up of successful experiences in other urban landscapes. 2. 500 urban practitioners in Costa Rica who use the knowledge acquired from the training or materials from the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) GP (gender disaggregated).	4.1 Information and knowledge exchange platform established at the national level increases awareness about sustainable integrated urban planning, transitioning to an urban green economy, and gender aspects, among other topics. 4.2 A South-South learning and communication strategy implemented through the SCIP GP and other existing global networks, to disseminate international methods and lessons learned regarding sustainable cities. 4.3 Project gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan implemented.	GEFTF	826,638 BD: 497,224 CC: 62,634 IP SC: 266,780	7,390,294

Costa Rica

		(Baselines and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase)				
			Subtotal	GEFTF	9,826,638	87,800,294
		Project Management Cost (PMC) (BD: 295,525; CC: 37,230; IP SC: 158,577)		GEFTF	491,332	4,390,015
			Total Project Cost		**10,317,970**	**92,190,309**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	SETENA-MINAE	Grant	Investment mobilized	914,157
GEF Agency	UNDP-BIOFIN	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,250,000
GEF Agency	UNDP-CRUSA	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
Recipient Government	AyA	Grant	Investment mobilized	28,000,000
Recipient Government	INCOFER	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
Recipient Government	Municipality San Jose	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
Recipient Government	Municipality Curridabat	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000
Recipient Government	Federation Municipalities Heredia	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000
Others	GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,051,652
GEF Agency	UNDP-NDC Support	Grant	Investment mobilized	374,500
Private Sector	Cuestamoras Partners	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
Total Co-financing				**92,190,309**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

- The SETENA-MINAE investment corresponds to a government cost-sharing agreement between UNDP and the MINAE for government funds invested in the reform of SETENA. New funding for the period 2018-2020 was transferred to UNDP in 2018 to develop a new digital platform and expand discussion of policy reform.
- UNDP-BIOFIN investment corresponds to the second phase of BIOFIN Project (2018-2022) with German Government funding to generate financial instruments to cover the biodiversity deficit.
- AyA investment corresponds to a Japan Cooperation Agency loan managed by AyA for improving water sanitation facilities in the GAM.
- Municipality of San Jose investments are related to the consolidation of urban biological corridors in the year 2019 that match project outcomes.
- Federation of Municipalities of Heredia investments are related to the consolidation of urban biological corridors in the year 2019 that match project outcomes.

Costa Rica

- Municipality of Curridabat investments are related to the consolidation of urban biological corridors in the year 2019 that match project outcomes.
- Cuestamoras Partners held a meeting with UNDP PIF formulation team and agreed on joint investments related to forest cover growth and connectivity starting in Central Heredia District.
- UNDP-NDC investment mobilized relates to the budget from the years 2018 onwards by this project in Costa Rica to supporting the development of a climate change metric system.
- INCOFER investment mobilized was identified reviewing the investments planned by INCOFER and presidency to develop an electric train. The co-financing associated with this project was calculated by selecting key investments related to greenways and riverside investments and restoration activities.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,206,029	558,543	6,764,572
UNDP	GEFTF	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	781,839	70,365	852,204
UNDP	GEFTF	Costa Rica	Multifocal Area	IP SC	3,330,102	299,709	3,629,811
Total GEF Resources					**10,317,970**	**928,617**	**11,246,587**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☐ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐ If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,000	109,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	54,500
Total PPG Amount					**150,000**	**13,500**	**163,500**

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	2,000*

Costa Rica

4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	18,541**
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	18,541
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	1,325,970***
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Total: 1,789,000 (907,000 women, and 882,000 men)****

* Restored lands (2,000 ha) within the GAM, including riverbanks without urban rooftop areas in the fifteen prioritized municipalities. Area will be confirmed during the PPG.

** Green public areas and interurban biological corridors within the GAM. Area will be confirmed during the PPG.

*** Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (direct): 300,000 tCO2e estimated for the transportation sector and 312,640 tCO2 estimated for the waste management sector over 20 years, and 480,000 tCO2e estimated for carbon sequestration through the restoration of 2,000 ha in five IUBC over 20 years (targets will be confirmed during the PPG).

Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (indirect): 150,000 tCO2e for the industrial processing sector and 83,330 tCO2e fostered by regulation, capacity development in operating systems, and policy measures from the transport sector over 20 years (targets will be confirmed during the PPG).

**** Direct beneficiaries are estimated as the population of the 15 cantons that will enjoy infrastructure investments of the electric train and direct project investments. The monetary beneficiaries are estimated as 5,000. This target is estimated considering the target number of municipal staff from the 15 cantons that will be directly trained by the project (3,300); the employees and stakeholders of companies benefiting from Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) (700); the members of grassroots organizations and Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) benefiting from investments of the project (1,000). The non- monetary beneficiaries are estimated as 1,784,139 (total population of 15 cantons excluding 5,000 monetary beneficiaries)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

a) Country Context (maximum 500 words)

> *Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?*

1. Costa Rica is a global leader in environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. Twenty-five percent of its territory is protected, deforestation has been reversed, and forests currently cover 52% of its land area; this has been achieved while maintaining economic growth and keeping an energy matrix that is over 90% renewable. These advances are supported by a fiscal policy that relies on hydrocarbon use and that taxes most urban dwellers and the transport sector. Currently, 21% of all government income is derived from taxing hydrocarbons, which means that if Costa Rica is to maintain its environmental achievements and become decarbonized by 2050, it must transition to a green economy. This transition must be aligned with an urban transformation of the GAM where 40% of its emissions are generated mostly from urban transport.

2. Costa Rica has gone from being a predominantly rural to an urban society. The country's success in promoting natural forest and biodiversity is in direct contrast to the rapid urban expansion, which has seen inadequate planning and a negative impact on residents' quality of life and the environment. Urban areas now constitute the second-most significant threat to Costa Rica's natural capital, as forests and agroecological areas are eliminated to make way for urban development. Between 1987 and 2013 the urban footprint in Costa Rica expanded by 112%, resulting in a loss of

forested riparian buffer zones, ecosystem connectivity, poor water quality, and soil and air pollution.

3. An urban systems transformation is envisioned to mitigate the abovementioned challenges through mainstreaming natural capital values into national and municipal economic policy in alignment with national decarbonization goals, while contributing to the transition to an urban green economy. The development of favorable policy, finance, and institutional conditions and improved green finance will reduce pressures on the environment in urban landscapes from transportation, industrial, manufacturing, services, and solid waste and wastewater management sectors. In addition, urban restoration through nature-based solutions will address climate change effects and improve urban environments for citizens.

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

5. The envisioned urban systems transformation is aligned with the GEF7 SCIP. With GEF's support, policy and fiscal reforms, capacity development, conservation, low-carbon and restoration investments, and a favorable financing environment that will promote sustainable cities, with emphasis on the GAM, will be facilitated and global environment benefits will be delivered. It will also allow the participation in the GPSC to exchange best practices and knowledge regarding urban sustainability.

b) City Context (maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)

Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

6. Costa Rica has a total population of 5,003,401, 78% of whom is urban. The capital city of San José is the largest city of Costa Rica and is part of the Greater Metropolitan Area (referred to as GAM), which also includes the cities of Alajuela, Cartago, and Heredia. The GAM has a total area of 196,700 hectares (ha) covering 31 municipalities and is home to 60% of the country's population. Recently, the four cities that form the GAM have grown together, resulting in a large-scale low-density suburban sprawl, which is continuously encroaching on the agricultural landscape and natural areas that used to characterize Costa Rica's central valley and its surrounding mountain ranges.

The GAM faces multiple environmental challenges:

7. **Loss of habitat (forest ecosystems, and wetlands) and agro landscapes due to uncontrolled urban growth**: An increased urban footprint between 2003 and 2015 in the GAM (22.3%) contributed significantly to the loss and fragmentation of forest and loss of habitat for biodiversity. In that period, approximately 8 of every 10-ha deforested in the GAM were converted to urban settlements, infrastructure, or crops. Illegal encroachment by urban developers and households has limited conservation efforts and has resulted in landscape fragmentation, affecting nearby Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

8. **Contamination by urban wastewater and improper disposal of solid waste.** Rivers, streams, and aquifers are being impacted by the lack of treatment of urban wastewater in the GAM; untreated wastewater and fecal sludge is commonly discharged directly into rivers and streams contaminating them with nutrients, pathogens, organic matter, and solids. According to the National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA), in 2019 the coverage of the wastewater treatment network was only 15%, while 70% of country`s total population owns a septic tank, which generally presents construction problems, poor maintenance, and deficient sludge management. In addition, approximately 60% of the solid waste generated in cities is disposed of into open-air dumps and landfills without control or appropriate management, polluting the environment and affecting the quality of surface and groundwater sources, and impacting the health of the population. The municipality of San José extracts between 3,000 and 4,000 kg of waste per day from the sewers; in 2015 1,102 metric tons of solid waste were removed from the rainwater system. Ten percent of the total solid waste is comprised of plastics that can remain and accumulate in landfills and other disposal sites for long periods generating fragments and toxins that contaminate soil and water resources. In 2017, plastic waste from construction activities in the GAM amounted to 5,089,647 square meters (m^2). The improper management of solid waste also results in untreated leachate contributing to the contamination of the surrounding water bodies.

9. **Sedimentation, erosion, and chemical contamination**. Soil degradation associated with urban activities in Costa Roca has been traditionally neglected, even though when land is under construction, soil erosion can be significant, often many times greater than on other land uses. The resulting sediment damages surface water resources, obstructs roads, and degrades habitat for biodiversity. Erosion and sedimentation are particularly problematic in the undulating or sloped lands of the GAM, and where the boom of residential, commercial, and public infrastructure projects have led to construction along riverbanks and forested buffer zones. In addition, impervious surfaces (e.g., roofs, roads, parking lots, and compacted turf) from residential, commercial, and public infrastructure areas increase runoff, which impairs water quality by delivering nutrients, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and other pollutants impacting freshwater biodiversity.

10. **CO_2 GHG emissions by the transportation and energy sectors**. According to the national 2012 GHG Inventory, emissions in Costa Rica are distributed as: energy, 66%; industrial processes, 8%; AFOLU, 10%; and waste sector, 16%. If Costa Rica's decarbonization goals are to be met, the GAM needs to be transformed, as most of the transport, waste and industrial emissions take place in this urban area. The transportation sector is responsible for 54% of the country's CO_2 emissions and 66% of hydrocarbon consumption. Over 43% of total emissions are generated by transport system of a congested city of oil consuming vehicles, mostly servicing the GAM. The energy sector shows an increase of 3.1% year-on-year in the emissions attributable to hydrocarbons. In 2012, the energy sector released 7.214 Gg of CO_2 to the atmosphere, 4.956 Gg of CO_2 of which were attributed to the transportation sector, and 2,203.7 Gg of CO_2 of which correspond to passenger cars. It is estimated that in 2014 the transportation sector in the GAM generated 2.5 megatons (Mt) of CO_2-eq (1 tCO_2-eq per inhabitant per year), and that by 2030 the GAM's contribution will amount to 3.9 Mt of CO_2-eq. Costs associated with traffic congestion in the GAM amount to 3.8% of the country's GDP. Half of the national GHG emissions associated to the waste sector may be

attributable to the GAM, and most of emissions from industrial processes and product use take place in GAM.

11. The drivers of environmental degradation in the GAM are facilitated by the following: i) unsound and ineffective urban planning; ii) limited capacities to enforce environmental impact assessments of economic activity; iii) insufficient enforcement of environmental law compliance in urban areas; iv) poor solid waste and wastewater management; and v) limited alternatives to fossil fuel transformation options.

12. Accordingly, it is urgent that Costa Rica aligns both environmental and economic policies and transforms the GAM from a city that generates the largest amount of GHG emissions in the country and threatens urban biodiversity and nearby KBAs, into an innovative urban center that harbors inclusive growth and generates global environmental benefits (GEBs). The project strategy with a nationwide impact will be implemented to allow Costa Rica to achieve decarbonization in the GAM through fiscal and policy reform and sustainable integrated urban planning. This will be achieved by developing policy, economic, and institutional structural reforms that will allow mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and the adoption of low-carbon alternative pathways, including the implementation of financial mechanisms that will support the transition to an urban green economy and fund the national decarbonization plan. Structural environment and finance policy reforms will be tested in the GAM where the greening of the transportation, urban renovation, and improvements in solid waste and wastewater management will be conducive to the delivering GEBs. Habitat for biodiversity, including migratory bird and endangered species, will be improved by consolidating IUBCs that serve as zones of connectivity between KBAs and as conservation buffers for streams and rivers flowing from the uplands through the GAM into these areas of high biodiversity value. The revitalization of green public spaces and green urban areas will restore ecosystem services (water and habitat for biodiversity) and improve the quality of life for city residents. Sustainable mobility (transport) plans will significantly contribute to reducing GHG emissions. The implementation of innovative municipal financial instruments and the establishment of long-lasting PPPs in the GAM will provide the resources needed to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes. A knowledge management strategy will systematize and disseminate best practices and lessons learned, allowing for replication and scaling-up in Costa Rica and internationally through the participation in the GPSC. Central to the project's strategy will be the active participation of relevant public and private stakeholders and civil society organizations in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through project activities.

Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)

a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

13. The project will achieve decarbonization in the GAM through fiscal and policy reform and sustainable integrated urban planning. This will be accomplished through four interrelated components as follows.

14. Component 1: Evidence-based policy reform for a green economy and sustainable integrated urban planning. Local and national governments will have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based policy reform for sustainable integrated planning in the GAM. More specifically, a technical and political dialogue platform will be operationalized that defines the stages, milestones, and decision-making mechanisms for the transition to an inclusive

green economy and sustainable and integrated urban planning, and in line with municipal policies. A roadmap for this, will be defined and approved by government, based on an analysis of political, institutional, technical, and financial barriers. A sustainable and integrated urban plan for the GAM will be achieved through 15 Municipal Urban Renovation Plans and strategy to consolidate through spatial planning green public spaces, green urban areas, IUBCs, and sustainable mobility in the municipalities of the GAM connected by the electric train, and the delivery of ecosystem services considering citizen security and inclusion. Proposals for legislative reform will be drafted and presented to the legislative assembly and a municipal training program with a gender perspective will be implemented to assist the implementation of sustainable and integrated urban planning and the delivery of GEBs.

15. Component 2: Sustainable integrated low-carbon, resilient, conservation, or land restoration investments. Policy, planning, and institutional reforms will be tested in the GAM. Sustainable integrated low-carbon, conservation, and land restoration investments will be undertaken delivering GEBs. Restoration of critical urban areas will be conducted consolidating green public spaces, green urban areas, and IUBCs, and improving water quality, enhancing habitat for biodiversity, and building the resilient urban populations. The implementation of sustainable mobility plans for 15 municipalities of the GAM will result in the reduction of GHG emissions from the public transport sector.

16. Component 3: Innovative financing and scaling-up. Local governments in the GAM and the national government will initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions, and the financial gap for the National Decarbonization Plan will be reduced. Economic analyses will inform the implementation of innovative financing and business models to achieve decarbonization and the delivery of GEBs. Fifteen new inclusive municipal financial instruments and three PPPs in the municipalities of the GAM will support investments that ensure sustainable urban ecosystem services and incentivize the development of circular economy business models with a gender focus for sound solid waste management and wastewater management and reuse, and achieving decarbonization. New green jobs with gender equality will result from innovative financing and business models.

17. Component 4: Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships. Solutions and best practices will be shared with the GPSC and other global events and communities of practice, and regional and local initiatives through: a) an information and knowledge exchange platform at the national level to raise awareness about sustainable integrated urban planning, transitioning to an urban green economy, and related aspects; and b) a South-South learning and communication strategy to disseminate methods and lessons learned regarding sustainable cities. Adaptive management will be supported so that lessons learned that result from the implementation of activities may be integrated into the project's annual programming. The project's gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan will be developed, following UNDP and GEF guidelines.

b) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits.

18. The project is aligned with the SCIP and follows its Theory of Change and Program Level Results Framework. The project will deliver GEBs by reducing GHG emissions, avoiding land degradation and biodiversity loss, and improving resiliency to climate change through targeted investments in the GAM. Expected GEBs have been properly quantified and included as part of the program

indicators and are aligned with GEF Core Indicators. The project includes four components that respond to program guidelines, including sharing best practices and lessons learned with the SCIP GP.

    c) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration.

19. The baseline projects totaled $97,235,109 USD as follows:

− Environmental Impact Assessment Reform: $914,157 investment by MINAE (2017-2020).

− UNDP, with funding from the German Federal Government, implements the BIOFIN, which will invest $2,250,000 (2018-2022) to mobilize new resources to support the implementation of the NBSAP.

− National Strategy to Substitute Single Use Plastics with Renewable and Compostable Alternatives. $500,000 initiative (2017-2021) led by the Ministry of Health, the MINAE, UNDP, and the Costa Rica-USA Foundation to stimulate a circular economy in compostable packaging alternatives to single-use plastics.

− Metropolitan Area Environmental Improvement Project. $307 million loan from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, $28 million of which is relevant to the Project, will allow addressing urban sanitation problems in the GAM (2007-2021).

− Reduce GHG emissions from public transport sector. The electric train will service Paraíso-Cojol, Alajuela through a $1.61 billion investment (2018-2022), $20 million of which is relevant to the Project.

− Increase in total number of hectares of forest cover in public spaces. The Municipality of San José will invest over $20,000,000 (2018-2022) to increase forest cover in the municipality and restore river ecosystems and support IUBCs.

− Federation de Municipalities of Heredia will invest $15,000,000 (2018-2020) in IUBCs, greening of urban spaces, reforestation, restoration of riverine ecosystems, and monitoring.

− Mitigation of Emissions from the Transport Sector project. A $6,945,652 investment from the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GIZ) will support the central government to adopt new standards for GHG emission reductions by the transportation sector.

− Establishment of a Working Group. With a contribution of $1,000,000 from the CR-USA Foundation, will systematize lessons to catalyze processes associated with the electrification of public transportation including the IETP-Taxi or IETP-Train.

− Biodiver_CITY project. $2,250,800 investment (2018-2021) from the GIZ to support the establishment of IUBCs.

− NDC Support Programme. $374,500 investment (2017-2019) with support form UNDP to assist the government in achieving transformational change by scaling-up investments in climate change actions including zero-carbon and climate-resilient development.

− The project will support meaningful participation and the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in the GAM, including the private sector. The private sector engagement strategy will focus on liaising with companies currently investing or willing to invest in businesses to reduce solid waste, wastewater, and transport sector-related environmental problems in the GAM. The project will help broker private sector investment in these areas by supporting the establishment of public private partnerships (PPP). The first PPP to be established will be for upcycling and

processing plastic waste, building on experiences from companies like **"Pedregal",** and sustainable business brokers like **"Aliarse"**, which are already building "eco-blocks" with a 5% content of plastic waste and that are produced in collaboration with local governments and organizations that collect plastic residues from the GAM. The project will also foster PPP that use industrial wastewaters with high organic content to produce and commercialize compost. UNDP has started conversations with the **"Dos Pinos"** cooperative to develop business plans for companies willing to process the wastewater from a milk-processing factory in the GAM. The private sector strategy will also support the establishment or expansion of businesses that promote low carbon transport options, such as **"Omnibicis"**, a company that has recently established a service to rent electric bikes using a digital application. Finally, the private sector engagement strategy will entail the sharing and dissemination of economic studies and technical documents to be produced as part of the activities under project Component 4 as these inputs would contribute to reducing the costs for start-ups and stimulate new investments to address environmental problems of the GAM.

- The project is consistent with the National Development and Public Investment Plan (PNDIP) 2018-2022, which focuses on reduction of fossil fuels use. The plan pledges for the transformation of the GAM from a highly congested city within a deforested landscape and waste and waste water management challenges that pushes green investment out of the city, to a landscape of people connected through a functional network of electric and low carbon public transport, with increased urban forest cover, and with waste management opportunities for local economic development through industrial symbiosis and circular economy approaches. The project is also aligned with the National Urban Development Policy 2018-2030 (PNDU) and its Action Plan 2018-2022, which emphasizes sustainable urban development. The PNDU has five strategic lines, all of which will be supported by the project: 1. Effective and efficient urban planning; 2. Mobility, transport, and urban structure; 3. Universal access to public and recreational services; 4. Governance in the administration of cities; and 5. Education and participation for well-being in cities. In addition, both the Costa Rican National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC-2010) and the NDC (2016), include actions aimed at reducing emissions and mitigating climate change in urban settings. The ENCC and its Action Plan, has as its main objective to achieve carbon neutrality by 2021. This means prioritizing transportation, energy, industrial, and solid waste sectors for implementing mitigation measures. Both the ENCC in the NDC include emission reduction recommendations centered on urban transport and energy sectors, which the project will be addressing. The National Adaptation Policy prioritizes work in cities including the development of urban forest paths in the GAM as part of adaptation measures based on ecosystems and communities.

- **Institutional Framework**

- The project will liaise with the Minister of Housing and Human Settlements (MIVAH), which is implementing the National Plan for Land Ordinance 2012-2040, and the National Plan for Human Settlements 2013-2030 (PVAH) both of which are key inputs for the development of Municipal Urban Renovation Plans under project Component 1. In addition, effective coordination across institutional mandates and across national state and city levels will be achieved through the leadership of the Presidential Council for the Environment. The Council plays a key role to advance sustainable urban development agenda contained in the National Development Plan (2019-2022) and will lead the coordination of land use, environment, infrastructure, telecommunications, and waste management institutional mandates, working closely with the Institute for Municipal Development and Advisory Institute (IFAM) in order to coordinate with municipal governments. The participation of MIVAH in the Presidential Council for the Environment will be key for articulating sustainable integrated urban planning

with the wider land use ordinance in the GAM. Effort was made to identify stakeholders concerned with the project.

− The following table summarizes the key institutional stakeholders of the project and their respective roles:

Stakeholder	Role
Office of the President of the Republic (Presidential Council for the Environmental)	The president launched in 2019 the National decarbonization Plan 2050. This is the main policy framework the project is responding too. The Presidential Council for the Environment plays a key role to advance sustainable urban development agenda contained in the National Development Plan (2019-2022). The Council will aim for a smooth coordination across institutional mandates and across national State and city levels. It will lead coordination of land use, environment, infrastructure, tele-communications, waste management institutional mandates.
Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)	The Ministry is in charge of the Costa Rican National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC-2010) and National Determined Contributions (2016), which include actions aimed at reducing emissions and mitigating climate change in urban settings. The National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC) and its Action Plan, has as its main objective to achieve carbon neutrality by 2021.
Ministry of Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN)	The Ministry's mandate include implementation of the National Development and Public Investment Plan (PNDIP) 2018-2022 which focuses on the abolition of fossil fuels. The plan is an ambitious pledge for transformation of the Great Metropolitan Area
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry will form part of the steering committee of the policy dialogue platform established under Component 1 and lead the definition of milestones for fiscal policy reforms.
Institute for Municipal Development and Advisory Institute (IFAM)	This is the central government entity responsible for improving skills, knowledge, capacity and resources of municipal governments. The IFAM will play a leading role in the promoting of upcycling and composting of domestic solid waste in coordination with the project team.
The Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements (MIVAH)	The Ministry is the state rector for urban development. The MINAH leads implementation of the National Urban Development Policy 2018-2030, (PNDU, for its Spanish acronym), and its Action Plan 2018-2022 best summarize the political vision on sustainable urban development.
National Institute for Housing and Urbanism (INVU)	This is the entity responsible for developing and Urban Renovation Plans. The project will develop 15 of these plans.

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15 Municipal Governments	The project will have direct interaction with the 15 municipalities of the GAM: Paraíso, Oreamuno, Cartago, La Unión, Curridabat, Montes de Oca, Goicoechea, San José, Tibás, Belén, Flores, Santo Domingo, San Pablo, Heredia y Alajuela

− Additional stakeholders will be identified during the PPG phase and a stakeholder analysis will assess their level of influence, and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed.

− Women will actively participate during project development, and gender equality and women's empowerment will be targeted during implementation. To ensure that gender considerations are incorporated into the final project design, during the PPG phase, a gender expert will be hired. A gender baseline analysis will be conducted, including women's participation in urban planning and biodiversity conservation within the GAM, and considering gender-differentiated needs and impacts of environmental degradation to women. A project-specific Gender Action Plan will be developed, including gender-based indicators.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification of the matching incentives.

Baseline	Project Alternative and Justification of the Matching Incentive	GEBs
Urban growth relying on a policy framework and urban planning that does not consider urban areas as part of the larger landscape, generating pollution and negatively impacting KBAs	Strengthened national policy framework and sustainable integrated urban planning for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and reducing GHG emissions in urban landscapes	1. Improved ecosystems connectivity between green urban areas, three IUBC, and two KBAs. 2. 2,000 ha of forest cover, green urban spaces, and IUBC restored.
Traditional market-oriented economy in the GAM with no incentives to protect the environment	Greening of private sectors in the GAM through incentives	3. Improved habitat for biodiversity, including two migratory bird species with stable populations, and the
Solid waste and wastewater management within the GAM includes discharges into rivers with limited treatment	Incentives for the solid waste and wastewater sectors to improve management	American crocodile and the spectacled caiman through improved water quality of the Tárcoles River.
Degradation of riverbanks and poor water quality of streams and rivers	Enhanced capacity of GAM authorities to implement sustainable and integrated urban planning, and monitor and control urban development on riverbanks improves water quality of rivers flowing into KBAs	4. 1,325,970 tCO2e of reduced GHG direct and indirect emissions over 20 years (845,970 tCO2e of reduced GHG emissions from the public transport sector, waste, and industrial processes in the GAM; 480,000 tCO2e for carbon sequestration through the
Limited planning for mobility, lack of energy-efficient modes of transportation, and high GHG emissions in the GAM	Sustainable mobility plans support alternative modes of urban transportation with low GHG emissions	

Environmental conservation is financed from taxing hydrocarbons, mostly from the transport sector in the GAM	New fiscal policy instruments incorporate polluter pays principles and align with the 2050 decarbonization target	restoration of 2,000 ha).
Solutions and sustainable urban practices not shared	Participation in the GPSC to exchange best practices and knowledge regarding sustainable and integrated urban planning	

Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)
Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

20. The project will link the knowledge management component with the GPSC and appoint staff to systematize lessons, generate products, and foster exchanges through the Global Platform. The GPSC will be involved during the PPG phase to identify best practices from other projects implemented in cities around the world whose knowledge and expertise in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable urban planning may be useful for the Costa Rican project. Project lessons will be shared with the global networks of UNDP, Conservation International, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. The project will also facilitate South-South learning missions hosted for international delegations visiting Costa Rica to disseminate lessons learned for cities to transition to a green economy and for sustainable and integrated urban planning.

21. The project was designed following the guidance from the IP SC, including alignment with the Program Level Results Framework and will contribute the following Program indicators: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12.

Vulnerability assessment to climate change/GEBs estimates. Baseline as well.

22. Costa Rica is considered as one of the hotspots where weather conditions will change the country's current landscape in the next 50 years. According to National Meteorological Institute projections, temperatures by 2070 will increase 3-6 °C compared to average temperatures recorded between 1961-1990. Costa Rica has made an international commitment to become carbon neutral. However, current efforts for the public and private sectors are not sufficient to achieve a variation in the trend of CO_2 emissions, especially those from the energy and transportation sectors. The energy sector shows an increase of 3.1% year-on-year in the emissions attributable to hydrocarbons. In 2012, the energy sector released 7.214 Gg of CO_2 to the atmosphere, 4.956 Gg of CO_2 of which were attributed to the transportation sector. In the GAM, in 2014 the transportation sector generated 2.5 megatons (Mt) of CO_2-eq and by 2030 the GAM's contribution will amount to 3.9 Mt of CO_2-eq.

Risk assessment

23. The identification of potential project risks is based on UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) for project concepts (pre-screening). The project is considered High risk; the main risks are: 1) municipalities may not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully; 2) Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive

urban habitats; 3) Project outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change; 4) Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed; 5) there could be adverse impacts to gender equality and limited access to opportunities and benefits by women; 6) the Project may potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local impacts. In addition, the financial incentives that will be made available by the project may not be enough to promote the transition to a green economy and private sector investments may be limited. During the PPG, the SESP will be revised based on further assessments and on information gathered in the course of project development.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				Expected		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				Expected		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		2,000				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
		Hectares				

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			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,000			
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			18,541			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			18,541			
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					*(Hectares)*
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (see description below regarding the methodology used to assess carbon estimates)**					*(Tons)*
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*1,092,640*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*233,330*			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*480,000*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*n/a*			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2020*			
		Duration of accounting	*20 years*			
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*612,640*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*233,330*			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2020*			
		Duration of accounting	*20 years*			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
			Capacity (MW)			
	Technology		Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					*(Number)*
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
	Shared water ecosystem		Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
	Shared water ecosystem		Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
	Shared water ecosystem		Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
	Shared water ecosystem		Rating (scale 1-4)			

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			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					*(Tons)*
			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					*(Tons)*
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
	Technology		Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					*(Grams)*
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			

Costa Rica

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*(Number)*
			Expected		Number Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	907,000			
		Male	882,000			
		Total	*1,789,000*			

Methodology used to assess project carbon benefits:

a. Direct Emission Avoided Target: 612,640 tCO2 over 20 years.

Emissions reductions related to the electric train: estimated to be of 300,000 tCO2 over 20 years, derived from reduction of fossil fuel options. These were estimated as follows:

The preliminary estimate of the Directorate for Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment of emissions reductions from the electric train for the period 2020-2070 (50 years) is 1,388,826 tCO2e, or 27,776 tCO2e per year of emissions reductions. Thus, to claim emission for 20 years as a result of project investments, the total emissions reductions for 2020-2040 are 555,530 tCO2e. It is estimating that 54% of these reductions or 300,0000 tCO2e would be directly attributable to the project.

Emissions reductions related to waste management: estimated to be of 312,640 tCO2 over 20 years. The 2012 National GHG Inventory estimates 1,864,260 tCO2e of emissions from the waste sector (domestic solid waste: 1,250,560 tCO2e; wastewater management: 613,710 tCO2e). The project is expected to impact heavily on the domestic solid waste management sector, expecting to reduce at least 50% of organic waste currently being disposed into waste management sites, by stimulating composting business opportunities and upcycling. A 25% reduction in emissions from solid waste by 2040, would translate into a 625,280 tCO2e emissions reduced. The project would contribute with at least half of these reductions, or approximately 312,640 tCO2e over 20 years.

Carbon sequestration: 480,000 tCO2 over 20 years. Estimated for carbon sequestration through the restoration of 2,000 ha in five IUBC. Typically, Costa Rican reforestation conditions allow for 12 tCO2 sequestered per hectare per year; reforestation with over 1,000 trees per ha. Thus, 2,000 ha times 12 tCO2 per year equal 24,000 tCO2 per year of direct sequestration, or 480,000 tCO2 over 20 years.

b. Indirect Emission Avoided target: 233,330 tCO2 over 20 years.

This is calculated considering the expected emissions reductions from the industrial processing sector. These are the emissions produced by industrial processes and uses of GHG in products such as the minerals industry (e.g., cement production, lime and glass), the use of sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) in electric equipment, and the use of substitutes to products that deplete the ozone layer for refrigeration and air conditioning. The incorporation of "polluter pays principle" into policies developed through project Component 1 will have an emissions reduction impact. The total emissions for this sector in 2012 were 980,680 tCO2e. The expected indirect emissions reductions resulting from the project are 150,000 tCO2 over 20 years., particularly as air conditioning systems in GAM are improved and the use of non-ozone depleting substances with high GHG potential is avoided.

In addition, Transit Oriented Development measures in city systems connected to the electric train can also generate a range of opportunities to reduce emissions in the GAM by defining transit routing, infrastructure

design, land use planning and zoning, and allowing walking and cycling as primary modes of transport. These policy and regulations measures aligned with the intended support of the project to build a private sector strategy that contributes to the expansion of businesses that promote low carbon transport options will be considered as indirect contribution to emissions reductions.

Considering that in the 2012 National Inventory, passenger cars emissions correspond to almost 50% of total transport emissions in the country (2,203.7 Gg of CO2) and that 555,530 tCO2e are expected to be reduced with the electric train in 20-year time. It is estimated that 15% of the total emissions reductions associated to the electric train (i.e., 555,530 tCO2e) could be indirectly fostered by regulation, capacity development in operating systems, and policy measures generating 83,330 tCO2e additional indirect emissions reductions from the transport sector.

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches
Country:	India
Lead Agency	UNEP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNEP, ADB
Executing Agency(ies):	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEFTF	17,215,652	303,250,000
Total Project Cost		**17,215,652**	**303,250,000**

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To demonstrate low carbon, resilient, nature-based inclusive sustainable urban development in selected cities and support scale-up nationally						
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: **Evidence-based sustainable and integrated planning**	TA	The Urban local bodies in four selected Urban agglomerations initiate development based on evidence-based sustainable and integrated city development plans	1. Technical support and tools provided to enhance mechanisms for inter-agency and stakeholder coordination 2. Comprehensive, integrated spatially-diverse and digitized maps prepared / improved for natural and human-made assets, and submitted to the authorities for approval 3. Tools and training provided to integrate natural ecosystems, climate risk exposure, spatial dimensions, city services and other livable city indicators	GEFTF	6,556,295	10,000,000

				6in developing master urban development plans			
Component 2: **Investments in low carbon, resilient and nature-based solutions**	TA/INV	City capacities enhanced to develop and leverage finance for low-carbon and nature-based solutions	1. Technical support provided for Investment preparation, including development of integrated area-based plans, for at least 3 sub-projects	GEFTF	1,500,000	7,250,000
			2. Technical support and access to funding facilitated for Investments in sustainable, nature-based solutions for infrastructure initiated:	Inv	5,500,000	275,000,000
			a. Integrated, low carbon, resource efficient, resilient as well as nature-based infrastructure in identified mixed use areas (e.g. last mile connectivity, zero carbon, efficient and resilient buildings, city services etc)			
			b. Smart resource efficiency and circular economy for industrial development zones			
			c. Rehabilitation / restoration / protection of biodiversity and ecosystems services in selected natural water bodies			
zzComponent 3: **Innovative financing solutions for cities**	TA	Cities use innovative financing solutions and business models to scale up green urban solutions	1. Technical support provided for Smart, sustainable, nature-based urban infrastructure and other investment opportunities identified for replication and scaling up (e.g. Agra,	GEFTF	1,600,000	5,000,000

India

				Dibrugarh, Coimbatore, Imphal)			
			2.	Technical support provided for developing Innovative financial instruments for city government sustainable, nature-based infrastructure and services (e.g. public private partnerships, land value capture, green bonds, etc.)			
			3.	Technical support provided for identifying diversified sources of financing for urban local bodies (ULBs) to develop sustainable, nature-based infrastructure financing			
Component 4: **Knowledge exchange and capacity development**	TA	City practitioners and stake-holders across India adapt/localize knowledge and experience provided through national sustainable cities platform	1.	Capacity development through trainings and peer to peer learning provided to ULBs	GEFTF	1,239,564	5,000,000
			2.	Key partnerships and networks for sustainable cities created and linked to Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)			
			3.	Technical support provided to enable audience-segmented behavior change programs and campaigns in collaboration with GPSC and four core city governments			
	(select)				(select)		
				Subtotal	GEFTF	16,395,859	302,250,000
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	819,793	1,000,000
				Total Project Cost	GEFTF	17,215,652	303,250,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

India

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Loan	Investment mobilized	300,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditure	250,000
Recipient Government [1] (City level)	Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditure	2,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, others	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditure	1,000,000
Total Co-financing				303,250,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.   Asian Development Bank (ADB) Country Partnership Strategy and Country Operations Business Plan for India.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	6,449,029	580,413	7,029,442
UNEP	GEFTF	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	541,797	48,761	590,558
UNEP	GEFTF	India	Multi-Focal Area	IP SC	3,338,566	300,471	3,639,037
ADB	GEFTF	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,299,352	386,941	4,686,293
ADB	GEFTF	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	361,198	32,509	393,707
ADB	GEFTF	India	Multi-Focal Area	IP SC	2,225,710	200,314	2,426,024
Total GEF Resources					17,215,652	1,549,409	18,765,061

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☒   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b

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[1] The investments for other cities are being finalized and will be updated in the full project preparation stage.

UNEP	GEFT F	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	156,476	14,082	170,558
UNEP	GEFT F	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,662	780	9,442
ADB	GEFT F	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	104,318	9,389	113,707
ADB	GEFT F	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,774	519	6,293
Total PPG Amount					275,230	24,770	300,000

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	700 ha
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	700 ha
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	29,679,379 tCO2e
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Women: 6,407,000 Men: 7,038,000 Total: 13,445,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

> *Considering that project activities in the target areas include integrated planning, investment pilots and testing of innovative financing, it is estimated that a percentage of the population of each target area can be considered project beneficiaries receiving direct targeted support. It is estimated that project activities*

have a 50% causality factor on the target populations. Direct project beneficiaries were thus calculated by applying the causality factor to the combined population of the target urban areas. Project beneficiaries by gender was calculated by applying the proportionate gender balance index to the number of total direct project beneficiaries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Country Context (*maximum 500 words***)**

Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

India's urban population will grow from 410 million in 2014 to 814 million by 2050. Thirty one percent of the population lives in urban areas (2011) and by 2025, 46% will live in cities of more than one million people. By 2030, the number of cities with more than 1 million will grow from 42 to 68. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, and Hyderabad are projected to become megacities, bringing the national total to seven. **Large urban centres with population above 100,000 contribute to 59.7% of the GHG emissions** mainly from land-use and energy sectors, with transport contributing the most emissions within the energy sector**.**

Rapid urban growth, population pressures and land conversion, drive significant environmental degradation – contributing to air, water and soil pollution, GHG emissions, biodiversity losses, climate risk exposure etc. Waste management is one of the major challenges. Around 62 million tons of waste is generated per year, of which 60% or less is collected, and only 15% of urban waste processed scientifically. Transport sector contributes to severe air pollution. Over one hundred cities have air quality indices above acceptable levels. Water security will be a major challenge for the future. Twenty-one cities will run out ground water by 2020.

These challenges are exacerbated by weak governance systems in cities. The Annual Survey of India Cities Systems (ASICS) evaluated the quality of governance in cities, and identified concerns related to: i) Absence of a modern, framework for spatial planning and design standards for public utilities, ii) Limited financial capacity, related to sustainability and accountability; iii) Inadequate human resource management; iv) Fragmentation of governance; and, v) Weak systems for citizen participation and transparency.

For Indian cities, integrated city planning is urgently needed, especially to consider the spatial, physical, social, economic and environmental dimensions within a holistic framework. This will require integration of planning layers related to: land use, transportation and mobility, water and sanitation, housing, energy use and public service delivery into a comprehensive, strategic road map. This should enable economies of scale, transparency and accountability, operational efficiencies in city functions, increased public participation, and application of information and communication technology.

A number of polices address issues relating to sustainable urban development, including National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy, National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, and the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. A panel was set up to draft a National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF) to focus on: cooperative federalism, agglomeration economies, harnessing rural-urban continuum, inclusive growth, sustainability, empowering

local-level institutions, sound housing and urban infrastructure finance system, social justice and gender equity, and robust urban information system

The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) provides core infrastructure and aspires to improve quality of life, clean and sustainable environment, and application of 'smart' solutions. The SCM, covers 100 cities, and supports actions toward replicable models of area-based development (ABD) which will inspire other cities. India adopted the Habitat III New Urban Agenda in 2016. Other programs include: i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), ii) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), iii) Solar Cities Programme, iv) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), v) Indian Cooling Action Plan (ICAP), and vi) Enhanced Energy Efficiency Mission (EEEM).

City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*

Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

Geographical targets are representative: Chennai, Guwahati, Pune, and Surat – and are experiencing accelerated urbanization and growth of the middle-class. The challenges are common: governance, financial viability, climate resilience, environmental and social issues.

Chennai City metropolitan population is just under 11 million. The metropolitan area includes the city of Chennai, 8 municipalities, 11 town Panchayats and 179 village Panchayats in 10 Panchayat Unions and covers an area of 1,189 km². It is one of the 20 awarded Indian Smart Cities, has adopted a non-motorized transport (NMT) policy it and road map for electric buses. City priorities include transport, energy management, water supply and resilience to both floods and droughts. Planning and management is complex due to two governing bodies, the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CDMA). Chennai has a Master Plan for 2026 which embraces sustainability but is not fully integrated across sectors. Key sustainable development challenges include: i) Mobility and air quality: city growth has led to traffic congestion, increased car use and decline in the use of public transport or NMT; ii) Water – the city has the lowest per capita availability of water among India's largest cities. Water supply is unreliable and non-revenue water (NRW) is high, most natural and built up water bodies are polluted; iii) Energy: deficits are evident at city and state levels. Fifty-two percent of the state's generating capacity is renewable, and iv) Housing and Resilience: Chennai has 23% of its population living in informal settlements, leading to a housing deficit and land use, land property rights, and low FSI remain systemic challenges. The city is exposed to climate risks including floods, storm surges, drought and tsunami – the impacts of which are exacerbated by the nature of its physical infrastructure. Chennai has just completed its resilience strategy which identifies priority actions, some of which will be addressed in this GEF project

Guwahati: Guwahati is the largest (area 328 km²) and fastest growing city in the North East., with population of 2.2 million (2018). The Guwahati Urban Area is managed by Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA),Guwahti Municipal Corporation area, North Guwahati Town Committee 6 Village level bodies It is situated on the Brahmaputra River, with large wetland ecosystems and plateau surrounded by hills. Given the current India policy of "Look East" the area will grow rapidly. The increased service and industrial activity in absence of planned sustainable development could result in significant negative impacts. The Pandu port is an important terminal transit point for goods and cargo as well as passenger and tourist vessels. Manufacturing petroleum and tea processing are key industries. Guwahati can be a model of development for other cities in NE India. Key challenges include: i) Planning – suffers from data limitations which hamper digitization, ii) Urban growth rate leads to increasing demand for public services – water, sanitation, transport, energy, housing, waste collection, schooling, medical, etc. iii)

Biodiversity loss and resilience: unauthorized expansion of the city is impacting land use in the hill areas. Water bodies, river ecosystems and altered drainage system leads to regular floods. Natural wetlands and forests are shrinking due to land conversion, iv) Mobility and air pollution: increased transport needs lead to more private vehicles (an increase of 240% from 1990 to 2003) resulting in congestions and air pollution; v) Waste management: high volumes, limited infrastructure and improper disposal of municipal solid waste give rise to air and water pollution, health concerns and ecosystems damage.

Pune: The metropolitan area has a population of 7.5 million (2017) and covers an area of 6,700 km^2, and ranked the most 'livable' city in India despite urban development challenges. Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA) includes 2 Municipal Corporations, 3 Cantonment Boards, and 7 Municipal councils. Key challenges include: i) Urban sprawl and biodiversity loss: Spontaneous urban development on the fringes of Pune is resource intensive, unsustainable, poorly governed and has little consideration of sustainability of the ecosystem services. Retrofitting of slum areas on the city's periphery is reducing biodiversity and green spaces dramatically; ii) Energy: Electricity demand growth in Pune is 8% per year and the city is almost entirely reliant on a centralized power grid. In 2016, electricity represented 60% of the city's GHG emissions. Further, power costs are high in Pune and the demand growth is impacting rural/peri-urban areas which can have daily outages and high pollution levels from coal plants. Demand for cooling is compounding this problem as will e-mobility. Air pollution levels in Pune have increased by 37.5% over 6 years; iii) Transport: public transport infrastructure is inadequate with traffic congestion a key concern. The average bus per 100,000 people is 37 as against benchmark of 55, and only 18% of transport is by public against the benchmark of 50%. Pune is a leading example for other cities in Maharashtra with respect to governance, environmental reporting, green buildings, waste management, citizen engagement, and sustainable planning incentives. It could serve as a lab for sustainable development and retrofitting of periphery developments, IT hubs, townships, low emission zones and education campuses for all of India.

Surat: Has a population of 6.6 million (2018) and between 2019 and 2035 will be among the fastest growing cities in the world. Surat Urban Development Authority (SUDA) is responsible for overall planning of Surat Urban areas and includes Surat Municipal Corporation and 195 villages. Surat is an industrial city, the largest producer of textiles and diamonds in India, and also has silver, chemical and petrochemical industries. In 2008, Surat's GHG emissions were 3.4 Million tCO2 of which 50% was from industry. The city's GDP has increased by 250% since this GHG inventory. Surat's industry drives the local economy but also gives rise to significant emissions as well as land contamination and water and air pollution. Key challenges: i) Urban growth – rate of population growth and industrial expansion generate GHG emissions, domestic and industrial water pollution and land contamination. Other challenges include air pollution from traffic, high flooding risks and associated diseases, urban sprawl, slums and informal developments, sanitation, heatwaves, blackouts and non-industrial energy demand; ii) Energy use - Energy demand growth is 10% per year and 30% of energy comes from direct use of coal (boilers in industry) and 34% indirectly from a centralized coal-based electricity system. Industrial energy use accounts for 70% of GHG emissions in the city (2010). Significant opportunities exist in industrial sector to transition energy supply to CHP, solar thermal, waste-to-energy and reuse of excess heat. Establishment of a city-level micro-grid to complement the centralised grid can decarbonise electricity in the city and increase resilience; iii) Urban resilience: The World Bank has listed it as one of the most at risk cities from climate change globally. In 2006, three-quarters of its surface area was flooded, resulting in losses of hundreds of millions of dollars. It has developed an urban resilience strategy, with measures including improved sanitation, local electricity micro-grid and improvement of housing.

Surat is a strategically important city in India to demonstrate how an industrial city can deliver sustainable and modern municipal services and in parallel decouple industrial development from environmental degradation and build resilience. Surat was select as one of the first 20 fast track cities under SCM. Based

on a competitive evaluation of its Smart City proposal, Surat was ranked 4th in the initial list of 20 cities to be taken up for funding in the first round of the Mission.

Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

Over a four-year period, the project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect biodiversity and ecosystems services, improve climate resilience and achieve economic, social and environmental co-benefits through an integrated urban planning approach.

Outcome 1: **The Urban local bodies in four selected Urban agglomerations initiate development based on evidence-based   sustainable and integrated city development plans**: Activities will focus on: i) Enhancing mechanisms for inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination for cities, both horizontal (across city or state departments and special purpose vehicles) and vertical (local, city, state and central), ii) Preparing / improving comprehensive, spatially diverse and digitized maps for natural and human-made assets, building on the emerging Integrated Command and Control centre operations in each city, iii) Integrating natural ecosystems, climate risk, spatial planning dimensions, city services (e.g. transport corridors, water management, health care, energy, etc.) and other livable city indicators into master urban development plans. Importantly, the 30 indicators from the new Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework, will be integrated into the master plan development process. The framework will serve as a tool to assist cities in benchmarking against international and national best practice, setting goals and targets, and supporting resource mobilization efforts (linked to Outcome 2).

Outcome 2**:   Pilot Cities capacities enhanced to develop and leverage finance for integrated low-carbon and nature-based solutions:** Activities will aim to:

- Support due diligence and preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs) for at least 3 sub-projects, with emphasis on integrated approaches to addressing drivers of environmental degradation.

- Initiate investments in sub-projects which could include:

  o Integrated, low carbon, resource efficient, resilient as well as nature-based infrastructure in identified mixed use areas (e.g. last mile connectivity, zero carbon, efficient and resilient buildings, city services etc.). This would support sustainable and integrated design of mixed use (residential/commercial) area plans based on integrated city plans. The integrated plan will identify related investments for optimal infrastructure development integrating resource efficiency, nature based and low carbon solutions for enhancing livability of an identified neighborhood. This will include use ´last mile´ connectivity through green non-motorized transport (NMT) infrastructure, optimization of land use, integrating low carbon energy infrastructure with waste management and other services (e.g. Surat). Work will aim to leverage additional co-financing and investments.

    Climate smart indicator for mobility and air quality # 1: Low carbon mobility, # 4: Percentage of coverage of Non-Motorized Transport network (pedestrian and bicycle) in the city

  o Implementing smart water management, resource efficiency and circular economy for industrial development zones (e.g. Guwahati and Pune). The activity will support investment in smart design of industrial zones infrastructure to increase their sustainability and reduce the impacts on resources use and contribution to global/local environmental challenges (GHG

emissions, air pollution, water use, waste related contamination of land and water bodies) from industrial operations. This would address water and waste management, transport and energy efficiency concerns. Work will aim to leverage additional co-financing and investments.

Climate smart indicator for water resources management # 5: Energy-efficient wastewater management system in the city

o Rehabilitation / restoration / protection of biodiversity and ecosystems services in selected natural water bodies, particularly strategic wetland areas around Chennai (and Guwahati if possible) This would address water demand and supply management, integrating biodiversity and ecosystems services (filtration, recreation ⁄ cultural, provisioning, etc) into urban master planning, protecting species and areas of global significance, removal of invasive alien species, assessing natural capital values of water bodies, waste management, livelihoods and climate resilience concerns (ie promoting ˝*sponge cities*˝ approach to flood mitigation), and also consider smart water quality monitoring and management systems. Site selection will be guided by a number of criteria, which include among others, linkages with the baseline investments, prioritization by the governments and related stakeholders and potential to deliver multiple environmental, social and economic benefits.

Climate smart indicator for urban planning green cover biodiversity #3: Rejuvenation and Conservation of Urban Environment (water bodies, open spaces and built-up area)

Outcome 3: **Cities use innovative financing solutions and business models to scale up green urban solutions.** Activities will include: i) Identification and due diligence to support replication and scaling of green urban infrastructure and other investment opportunities within the four core cities as well as other target cities (e.g. Agra, Dibrugarh, Coimbatore, Imphal), ii) Designing innovative financial instruments for city government green infrastructure and services (e.g. public private partnerships, land value capture, green bonds, etc), and iii) Diversified sources of green infrastructure financing for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) identified, based on proven business models. This would include, but not be limited to bilateral donors (e.g. DFID, AfD), multilateral development banks (MDBs), domestic financial institutions, private foundations or corporations, private equity funds, and specialized financing facilities (e.g. Green Climate Fund, etc). Part of this work will be to glean lessons learned from the Smart Cities Mission financing provided by the GOI, the proposed Smart Cities Infrastructure Investment Program (cancelled) and others, including the SDG One in Indonesia, in order to identify key elements of innovative financing structures and modalities that are suitable for the Indian urban context.

Outcome 4: **City practitioners and stakeholders across India adapt/localize knowledge and experience made available through national sustainable cities platform.** Activities will include: i) Theme-based capacity development and training for key city government officials, ii) Implementing peer to peer knowledge sharing using social and other media, iii) Developing and strengthening strategic partnerships and network linked to the GPSC to provide similar suite of services at national level, and iv) Designing and rolling out audience-segmented behavior change programs and campaigns to increase awareness and understanding of issues, and facilitate adoption and internalization of new knowledge. This will require co-financing from city governments and other partners.

Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

This project responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities Impact Program approach for transformational change in urban area as its activities mirror the program in a way which is adjusted to the national context.

It will facilitate integrated urban planning by city governments, in collaboration with state governments, to address key systemic drivers of urban sprawl, GHG emissions and biodiversity threats. It will pilot context-specific and innovative sustainable urban solutions which demonstrate their economic, social and environmental viability in addressing urban challenges. Finally, it will develop mechanisms for facilitating the sustainable replication of integrated urban planning and urban solutions in other Indian cities.

Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and

Baseline investments:

The current GEF project will work with UNIDO and its executing partners to draw lessons from their experience under the GEF -6 IAP. Among others, this will include review of the investment origination and preparation processes as well as the nature of facilitation that was supported under the UNIDO initiative, and the linkages to the capacity and role of ULBs in resource mobilization efforts.

Government of India Smart Cities Mission (SCM), which is an urban renewal and retrofitting program to develop 100 smart cities across the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable. The four project cities are included in the SCM and will benefit from current and future investments under this mission.

Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) has allocated around US $ 2 million for public investments in targeted water body restoration around the city.

ADB loan: "Providing Integrated Storm Water Drain in the extended areas of Greater Chennai Corporation in Kosasthalaiyar Basin ($ 300 mil);

Other investments: ADB loan "Assam Infrastructure Investment Program" ($ 75 mil); Regional TA on Promoting Smart Systems in ADBs Future Cities Program ($ 2 mil); ADB Regional TA on Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific ($ 1.5 mil). DFID "Smart Urban Development Initiative", "Prosperity Fund" and "Development Capital" portfolio; Others to be identified (e.g. World Bank, KfW, JICA etc).

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders	Engagement
MoHUA /National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)	Lead executing partner, and reference agency for application of Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework
MOEFCC	Technical guidance and GEF oversight
City and State Governments	Implementing partners to support project activities and to shape investments
World Resources Institute (WRI), C40, ICLEI	All three organizations have a presence in India, and will be tapped to coordinate with the GPSC counterparts in customizing the India Sustainable Cities Platform (ISCP) to local context
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Build on knowledge generated through TA on Smart Cities; Collaborate on ongoing "Smart Urban Development Initiative" (TA) for Pune (and share knowledge on 4 other cities); Coordinate on "Prosperity Fund" actions in Chennai and Surat – and explore broader collaboration on green

	infrastructure investments with ADB; Align with "Development Capital" portfolio (ie private sector)
Other International Finance Institutions (World Bank, KfW, EU etc)	Alignment and coordination of investments. Possible sharing and transfer of knowledge and good practice. Support for procurement processes including PPPs.
International Technical Agencies and NGOs (e.g. UN-HABITAT, IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, UN Environment Cities Unit)	Possible technical delivery and support partners
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Forged linkages with the GEF-supported Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Programme (Chennai and Guwahati) implemented by FAO and ADB
Rockefeller Foundation	Technical advisory in view of India's participation in the 100 Resilient Cities program (Chennai and Surat)
Civil society organizations	Participation in local governance, project development processes; on-ground delivery of activities
Research institutions and academe (including IIT system)	Knowledge development partners
Private sector: i) Business support organizations such as chambers of commerce and industry associations, ii) Corporations through CSR programs (e.g. WIPRO, Tata etc) amendment to the *Companies Act, 2013* in April 2014	Participation in public dialogues. Leverage corporate social responsibility participation and investments based on specific proposals prepared by, and for, cities. Technical delivery and support.

Gender integration

Project execution will be guided by a gender action plan (GAP). The GAP will align with GEF guidance as well as UN Environment and ADB corporate gender equality policy and practice. The project will place emphasis on gender-sensitive training and capacity-building, increasing women's access to finance, strengthening participation in governance processes, and targeting women as influencers in behavior change communications. Further, uncontrolled urban growth in India has accelerated urban sprawl, increasing the distance from homes on the city outskirts to the city centre. Women are exposed to risks such as harassment and sexual abuse where public transport is not situated close to their homes. They also face increased commuting time, reducing life quality. This project will ensure that gender considerations are incorporated into both project design and execution. In design, gender experts will be consulted to ensure that the design processes draw on the representative voices of women, children and vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

The rapidly growing urban populations in the target cities, resulting in increased urban sprawl, traffic congestion and environmental degradation, present a myriad of issues for the cities to address. The cities that need to address these issues (quickly) face significant budget restraints and low-levels of capacity. In the business as usual, cities are likely to only implement measures which they understand and are most comfortable with, have the capacity to implement and are of lowest cost. Such measures may thus be based on decisions that do not sufficiently account for their economic, social and environmental implications.

Such decisions can lock-in, over the medium- to long-term, interventions that are ineffective and high in GHG emissions.

The GEF financing of cities will support build their capacity and help them to make informed decisions on urban development, which will be guided by the Climate Smart Assessment Framework for Cities. Such efforts will result in the implementation of actions that facilitate sustainable urban development, locking-in effective, low-emission interventions that protect and strengthen biodiversity and ecosystems services. Further, the lessons learned, demonstration investments and exposure to global best practice, access to standardized tools, financing innovations, increased creditworthiness and decision support systems informed by multi-stakeholder inputs, promises to generate multiple benefits. Importantly, there will also be a 'resilience dividend' in the sense that cities will be more "climate ready", and reduce losses from climate related damages.

Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

As per Components 3 and 4, sharing experiences to facilitate replication is a key element of the project. This aligns will the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities (GPSC) approach to facilitate replication by maximizing efficiency and effectiveness through the sharing of good practices. In the project, an existing knowledge platform will be strengthened to capture experiences, good practices and lessons learned for sharing with other Indian cities. It is in this sense that the project scales up from local to national, by drawing on the experiences in the target cities and sharing these nationally through the knowledge platform.

To maximize efficiency, the project will also scale from global to national, as the India knowledge platform will draw on the materials of the GPSC, providing local stakeholders with opportunities to learn from experiences both nationally and internationally. Drawing on the GPSC's training sessions will also foster learning for national counterparts and their interactions with key stakeholders from other child projects will facilitate cross-learning. The transfer of knowledge and best practices through South-to-South, North-to-South and peer-to-peer initiatives is a core component of the global programme and such know-how will be drawn on by national stakeholders as they implement their actions. The four project cities will be requested to join the GPSC and share with the GPSC any public-domain results, lessons learned, assessments, data and indicators. The project will link with the structures developed and operational from the GEF 6 cities project and will support GPSC to disseminate best practice principles for integrated approach to urban design that are applicable for India.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

- 700 hectares of land restored: Estimated area of wetland restoration in Chennai and possibly Guwahati. Target area in Chennai is around Puzhal Lake and Sil Sako Beel in Guwahti (to be confirmed during project preparation)

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline	Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline	Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			700			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Estimated area of wetland restoration in Chennai and possibly Guwahati. Target area in Chennai is around Puzhal Lake and Sil Sako Beel in Guwahti (to be confirmed during project preparation)	*700*			
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*5,427,225*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*24,252,154*			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*5,427,225*			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*24,252,154*			
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2025*			
		Duration of accounting	*20 years*			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

India

Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste				
			Number of Countries		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities				
			Number		
		Technology	Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided				
			Metric Tons		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**				*(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)*
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air				
			Number of Countries		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented				
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**				*(Number)*
			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	6,407,000			
		Male	7,038,000			
		Total	13,445,000			

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program
Country:	Indonesia
Lead Agency	WB
GEF Agency(ies)	WB
Executing Agency(ies):	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ National Land Office (ATR/ BPN), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEFTF	15,870,200	425,468,400
Total Project Cost		**15,870,200**	**425,468,400**

Important Notes:
Listed co-financing sources are overall for the entire existing projects (e.g. RIDF, NUWSP, NUDP), and specific geographical overlap with GEF cities will be identified during project preparation and the ratio of co-financing will be determined for respective projects.

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To advance the global agenda of fostering transformational change and greater environmental sustainability in cities through evidence-based spatial planning linked to prioritized capital investments.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
C1: Integrated spatial planning and urban management 30% of GEF TF NUDP co-financing [Global RF C1 - Planning]	Technical Assistance	Increase the number of participating cities to carry-out integrated planning Increase the number of participating cities to prioritize their capital investments	Key planning datasets available in cities (focus on solid waste management, water, etc.) Integrated land use and transport plans developed for cities Spatial Development Framework (SDF) synthesis documents reflecting integrated planning approach	GEF TF	4,534,343	42,868,400

			City-level spatially-informed capital investment plans developed for select cities			
C2: Catalyzing integrated investment in priority areas 40% of GEF TF RIDF and NUWSP co-financing [Global RF C2 - Investments]	Technical Assistance	Local governments enabled to undertake resilient and low-carbon investments with attention to biodiversity in select priority areas	Feasibility Studies (FS) and Detailed Engineering Designs (DED) aligned with the project objectives completed	GEF TF	6,045,790	373,000,000
C3: Piloting innovative financing approaches and instruments 20% of GEF TF NUDP co-financing [Global RF C3 – Financing]	Technical Assistance	Initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions in cities	Land-based financing mechanisms and innovative marine based financing mechanisms (e.g. blue bonds) piloted Land licensing schemes piloted	GEF TF	3,022,895	5,000,000
C4: Policy dialogue and knowledge management 10% of GEF TF NUDP co-financing [Global RF C4 – Knowledge Management]	Technical Assistance	Influence policy making and action at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda	Knowledge exchange workshop Joint Inter-ministerial award for cities as champions of sustainable development Knowledge sharing platform capturing learning from the project on sustainable cities	GEF TF	1,511,448	600,000
Subtotal				GEF TF	15,114,476	421,468,400
C5: Project Management				GEF TF	755,724	4,000,000
			Total Project Cost		15,870,200	425,468,400

Important Notes:
US$ 373 million (Regional Infrastructure Development Fund): total undisbursed figure as of October 25, 2019.
Original financing was total US$ 406: US$ 203 counterpart funding, US$ 100 million from WB, US$ 100 million from AIIB, US$ 3 from Trust Funds.
US$ 100 million (National Urban Water Supply Project)
US$ 49.6 million (National Urban Development Program)
IDR 32.4 billion, or US$ 2.3 million (National Urban Development Program from Indonesia State Budget: APBN)
IDR 8.0 billion, or US$ 0.6 million (Low Carbon Development from Indonesia State Budget: APBN)

Includes IBRD funding, GOI counterpart funding, and funding from other MDBs such as AIIB. <u>Listed co-financing sources are overall for the entire existing projects (e.g. RIDF, NUWSP, NUDP), and specific geographical overlap with GEF cities will be identified during project preparation and the ratio of co-financing will be determined for respective projects.</u>

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Indonesia (APBN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,868,400
Recipient Country Government	Government of Indonesia	Loan	Investment mobilized	136,000,000
Donor Agency	World Bank and AIIB	Loan	Investment mobilized	286,600,000
Total Co-financing				425,468,400

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Financing ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[b]	Total ($) c=a+b
WB	GEFTF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR allocation	7,155,963	644,037	7,800,000
WB	GEFTF	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR allocation	3,577,982	322,018	3,900,000
WB	GEFTF	Indonesia	Multi-focal Area	IP SC	5,136,255	462,263	5,598,518

			Total		15,870,200	1,428,318	17,298,518

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☒   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FU BNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
WB	GEF TF	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	183,486	16,514	200,000
WB	GEF TF	Indonesia	Climate change	CC Star Allocation	91,743	8,257	100,000
WB	GEF TF	Indonesia	Multi-Focal Area	IP SC	0	0	0
Total PPG Amount					275,229	24,771	300,000

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	21,429
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	1,646
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	38,248
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	61,322
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	18,192,622
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	

9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	13,350,000 of which female: 6,674,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Important notes: The child project is for 5 cities. Although we cannot confirm which of the 5 out of the 7 proposed cities will be selected (under discussion and subject to change), for all indicators, we have taken an average for 7 cities, multiplied by 5 cities. Especially for DKI Jakarta, influence and achievement of targets will be limited given the size of the city and limited activities funded under the child project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. **a) Country Context (***maximum 500 words***)**

   Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

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

   By linking spatial planning and urban design to sustainable urban development and investment planning for a circular economy approach, these challenges can be mitigated by arresting sprawl, then transforming target cities into livable, sustainable metropolitan areas. The proposed SCIP project focuses on enhancing biodiversity and low-carbon development in coastal and riverine cities, in which five (5) will be selected from the short list. Overall, it leverages the WB technical assistance loan, the National Urban Development Project (NUDP) platform, through which the GOI intends to scale-up local government capacity-building interventions beyond the project as a national program.

   Indonesia is committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level. Under SDG 11, Indonesia has a national policy and vision for sustainable urban development, outlined in the National Urban Policy Section for the forthcoming RPJMN 2020-2024 (5-Year Mid-Term Plan). Environmental quality and climate change have become national priorities. Since the 2011, Indonesia is actively reducing carbon emissions through the implementation of the National Action Plan on GHG Emissions Reduction and the 2020 Low-Carbon Development Framework.

   Moreover, the government has a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 and has also established Presidential Regulation 83/2018 regarding Marine Waste Management, showing its commitment to combating marine pollution. Indonesia is also a part of numerous MEAs including Paris Agreement, Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea etc.

In terms of the linkage to Global Environmental Benefits, the child project contributes to the following targets outlined in the GEF-7 Programming Results Framework:

For GHG emissions, mitigation is due to investments in waste management, green infrastructure, protection of vulnerable high-carbon areas within and near city boundaries, better regulation of industry, and reduced transportation emissions.

For avoided urban expansion, benefits arise from prevented destruction of habitat to protect biodiversity, greening of spaces to promote biodiversity, greater reliance on public transport, and greater efficiency of city-level investments in waste-management and sanitation due to better planned density leading to a circular economy approach. This is aligned with Indonesia's commitment on reducing marine plastic waste by 70% by 2030 through city focused interventions to reduce plastic waste.

The child project will also target gender-inclusive urban designs at the priority area development planning (neighborhood planning) level.

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

Cities are a critical players in addressing systematic environmental degradation challenges. From 2000 to 2010, our target cities added over 300 km^2 of new built-up urban land, much of it in the form of unplanned sprawl along transport corridors, which fragments wildlife habitat; contributes to congestion, increasing fuel consumption and air pollution; lowers efficiency of energy usage, exacerbates flooding problems and hinders local governments in setting aside land for future infrastructure development, leading to high downstream costs for municipalities. It also increases the resources required to meet the needs of the citizens, often resulting in an exclusion of urban poor.

Indonesia's 514 districts, over 130 of which are highly urbanized, bear a large part of the responsibility for planning, infrastructure investment, and service delivery. Lack of cross-sectoral integration between line departments and within overall land-use planning hinders the efficiency of infrastructure planning and investments. Environmental carrying capacity is overlooked. Indonesia has a well-developed planning system, but key city-level statutory plans (RPJMD and RTRW) lack a strategic spatial direction for prioritizing urban development and do not include operationalizable capital investment plans that pinpoint infrastructure needs in priority locations.

The listed potential project cities (under discussion: DKI Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Balikpapan, Medan, Tarakan, Bitung, of which 5 will be selected[1]) have a combined coastal and riparian land area of over 64,000 hectares in one of the World's most biodiverse regions, much of which is severely polluted by waste. These cities border high-conservation value forests home to thousands of species. Through this project, cities have potential to incorporate biodiversity and climate mitigation priorities in their planning and investment cycles, but also to leverage influence on local industry, commerce, and citizens to create more sustainable urban environments. These aspects are particularly important as project cities have significant land and water biodiversity.

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[1] The new Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) is being finalized and its outcome may require slight modification to the city list within the set of proposed five.

Urbanization-related environmental sustainability remains a challenge in Indonesia. The child project aims to deliver GEBs through an integrated approach for systemic change by linking spatial planning and urban design to sustainable urban development and investment facilitation. Key areas highlighted in the child project to advance this agenda are: a) suite of integrated evidence-based city spatial plans to promote climate-resilient development and mainstream biodiversity and environmental carrying capacity aspects, realized by development control of urban space closely linked with environmental management (including, broad environment zoning to define land suitable for development, input studies to identify the carrying capacity of a city while staying away from anti-migration paradigms, situating cities within a territorial development perspective) b) spatially-informed climate-resilient capital investment plans which allow linking spatial planning to development planning, c) pilots on addressing biodiversity challenges in coastal and riverine landscape including management of solid waste, riparian and marine plastic debris through circular economy approach, coastal and riparian sustainable ecosystem management and improving urban green space d) pilots of targeted interventions to promote low carbon urban development including energy efficiency activities and transport interventions e) pilot on innovative financing mechanisms for promoting and facilitate investment in green infrastructure, and f) building capacity of LGs in institutional and policy making to promote implementation of biodiversity and low carbon activities.

Transformational change at city level can only be achieved if alternative financing will be available to the cities that enables climate smart infrastructure implementation. The child project does not only integrate various aspects of planning, but it also enables cities to access alternative financing. This done through better spatial and socio-economic planning and integration, cities are also enabled to identify priority green projects and are assisted in strengthening their capacity to access alternative financing. Evidence from other WB projects has shown that the cities readiness to access alternative financing (municipal bonds, land value capture, private capital mobilization, etc.) is very low.

Given the challenges stated above, the first focus of the child project will be to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning. Key activities included in the child project that will contribute to this target are: land suitability analysis to identify land that can be developed and land that needs to be protected, or not suitable for development (natural habitats and protected areas and areas of high disaster risk). This will help manage the spatial carrying capacity of a city by controlling urban sprawl and development encroachment. This is in line with the GEF programming directions which point out the significant loss of biodiversity from expansions. Moreover, given that 90% of urban centers in Indonesia are in coastal areas, the integration of water management and land development controls will be critical to protect habitats and marine life.

The second focus of the child project will be to address urban-related GHG emissions through low carbon development. Key activities included in the child project that will contribute to this target are: densification and optimization of urban space through mixed land use and public transport which would require a sound estimation of the socio-economic carrying capacity of a city. This will be realized through a suite of integrated evidence-based plans with a link to climate-resilient capital investment planning. This is in line with the GEF programming directions which point to a 70% GHG emissions from cities that need to be reduced significantly. The child project also looks at innovations to introduce green infrastructure solutions in cities particularly in riverfront areas and promoting greenery in cities through design guidelines for green infrastructure and improved landscapes.

2. **Project Overview and Approach** (*maximum 1250 words*)

   a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components**,** to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

The proposed project aims to mainstream two environmental considerations into urban planning and infrastructure investments, biodiversity and climate change, in which five cities will be selected from the short list.

Component 1: Integrated spatial planning and urban management

This will be focused on assisting cities in the development of integrated evidence-based spatial planning to promote low carbon and climate-resilient development while ensuring biodiversity aspects and environment carrying capacity. Based on the integrated spatial plan, a capital investment document will be developed that demonstrate linkage between spatial plan to development planning.

- o Sub-component 1.1: Integrated evidence-based spatial planning to promote low carbon climate-resilient development and mainstreaming biodiversity aspects, integrating solutions at scale with robust development control mechanisms.

- o Sub-component 1.2: Integrating solid waste management solutions in spatial planning and urban management

- o Sub-component 1.3: Spatially informed, resilient capital investment planning which allows linking spatial planning to development planning.

Component 2: Catalyzing integrated investment in priority areas

This will focus on enhancing investment in cities through Feasibility Studies (FS), Detailed Engineering Designs (DED) and investments aligned with the contribution to GEBs supported. The selected projects shall have catalytic nature for integrated investments in select priority urban areas. Key focus of this component will include the following:

- o Addressing solid waste and marine debris to enhance a circular economy approach (sustainable management of coastal/ riparian ecosystems, restoration of coastal and riverfront areas as corridors of habitats, etc.)

- o Enhancing environment-informed urban design (green infrastructure solutions, water sensitive urban design, addressing land subsidence in coastal cities, integration of water management in development control)

One example of such integrated investments is water-sensitive urban regeneration projects to encourage living-with-water approach in cities. Inadequate waste management and behavioral aspects of waste disposal are leading to clogging channels, canals and rivers, increasing flood risks and environmental concerns. Therefore, restoration of coastal and riverfront areas as corridors of habitats, spatial zoning considering biodiversity and disaster resilience is much needed. This may include, among others, solid waste management and housing/ slum upgrading solutions, green infrastructure solutions. Once restored, waterfront areas coupled with green and open public space with better urban design can become activation points for crowding in investment from in strategic areas, including directing private sector more effectively. Improvement of waterfront zones will unlock investments and increase land value. This may be piloted in RPJMN priority cities with riverine characteristics, such as Palembang and Banjarmasin.

Component 3: Piloting innovative financing approaches and instruments

This will focus on piloting land-based financing mechanisms and innovative marine based financing mechanisms (e.g. blue bonds), along with increasing access of environmentally robust investments within RIDF. Land licensing schemes will also be piloted. Blue bond as one of innovative financing schemes will benefit, particularly coastal cities, to access financing re-financing or financing of underlying projects that are eligible under blue bond framework. Example of eligible projects are mangrove protection, coastal management, sustainable fish processing, etc. The identification and development of the eligible projects for blue bond will be facilitated under Component 3.

Component 4: Policy dialogue and knowledge management for relevant stakeholders, to support the promotion towards environment-friendly behavioral changes of the public

This will focus on engagement of relevant stakeholders in series of policy dialogue and knowledge exchange events. It is expected that elaborative process with stakeholders will be able to stimulate formulation of recommendations and actions at local, national and regional levels to advance urban sustainability agenda.

Component 5: Project management

This will support overall project management, including technical, fiduciary, procurement and safeguards issues, among others.

b) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

Following policy drivers for sustainable cities such as SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda, the project approach aims for transformational change to achieve multiple global environmental benefits through integration at scale:

- o Integrated urban planning is at the heart of the proposed interventions with a focus on aligning spatial development goals with socio-economic development outcomes.

- o The project aims to enable local governments to develop spatially enabled capital investment plans linked with budgets approved by the national government.

- o The project aims to promote global environmental benefits through targeted cross-sectoral interventions in green infrastructure, waste management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem revitalization.

- o By leveraging the NUDP platform, the child the project ensures buy-in from multiple national ministries to create enabling regulatory modifications to ensure that the integrated planning approaches introduced at city-level will be sustainable.

- o Interventions linked to capital budgeting are supported with capacity building for fiscal and project management and investment facilitation.

c) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and

Available co-financing investments total to US$ 425.5 million, of which a proportion will be applicable based on the final city selection. These include: US$ 273 million (Regional Infrastructure Development Fund: RIDF[2]), US$ 100 million (National Urban Water Supply Project: NUWSP) and US$ 49.6 million (National Urban Development Program: NUDP), US$ 2.9 in Indonesia State Budget: APBN. This includes IBRD funding, GOI counterpart funding, and funding from other MDBs such as AIIB.

New investments expected to be mobilized from the child project total to US$ 1,690 million, which includes: US$ 1.09 billion (National Program for Improving Solid Waste Management), US$ 400 million (Phase 2 of the Regional Infrastructure Development Fund 2) and US$ 200 million (Local Government and Decentralization Project). There will be potentially co-financing

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[2] RIDF is a framework project, that can be accessed by any city and there is no upper limit. The cities can use FS and DEDs developed through this project to apply to RIDF for investments, after which the selection of investments financed by RIDF will follow RIDF approval processes.

from Water as Leverage for Resilient Cities Asia, as well as potentially a second phase for NUDP with significant financing.

The child project will leverage the institutional arrangements established under the NUDP Platform to maximize the transformational impact of the interventions that promote global environmental benefits within integrated urban development. The inter-ministerial institutional arrangements established under the NUDP platform have been formally endorsed by national agencies that are key collaborators within the urban development and management context, and serve as the core Executing Agencies: BAPPENAS, MPWH and MOHA. ATR/ BPN will play an important role as a coordinating ministry in working closely with the PIUs on review and institutionalization of the results of the project interventions. The GEF Child Project, provides the opportunity to include additional partners to this platform, particularly the MOEF, who will be critical in strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity and climate change perspectives within urban planning, management and infrastructure financing.

The platform established under NUDP is not only allows for technical inter-sectoral coordination, but has clear financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation arrangements, including agreed upon mechanisms for the flow of funds to the core executing agencies. These arrangements will be utilized to streamline the operationalization of the activities under the GEF child project, hence reducing fiduciary risk as well as ensuring easier implementation and disbursement of GEF funds. In addition, there will be coordination with Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Central Bureau of Geospatial Information (BIG), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MoCI), Ministry of Transport (MOT).

For the latter, the inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (TKPPN) under BAPPENAS will be leveraged for high level coordination during implementation. At the city level, a Coordination Team will be established and operationalized through a Mayoral Decree. Under NUDP, City Coordination Committee will function under the overall leadership of the City Secretary (Sekda), with BAPPEDA (city planning agency) in the lead and key members drawn from relevant agencies. International organizations such as UNDP and UNHABITAT will be involved in the stakeholder integration process as key implementing partners, along with alignment with the activities of relevant bilaterally financed programs such as Dutch RVO's Water as Leverage (WaL) initiative and GIZ's FELICITY program.

Gender considerations will be made in at least two ways through the priority area development plans under Component 1 of this child project: 1) crime prevention through environmental design that encourages passive surveillance of public spaces and streets, creating more "eyes on the street" and can be incorporated in local-level urban design guidelines and the plans, and 2) adoption of "placemaking" approach, through which cities design public places collaboratively with communities with an emphasis on including perspectives of women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

The value-added for GEF financing is that the child project will impact the way cities are planned and managed at a fundamental level in order to maximize GEBs through low-carbon urbanization and improving biodiversity in cities. These approaches currently do not exist in Indonesian planning system. In addition, by linking the child project to the NUDP platform, we will be able to mainstream the learning from piloted GEF interventions within a national government urban platform, thus increasing the potential for transformational change. DD and FS financed under GEF will also support the cities to directly access RIDF for innovative projects aligned with GEBs, hence increasing the pipeline of transformative operations resulting from the child project downstream.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words***)**

Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The Global Platform for Engagement model is relevant for this project's participating Indonesian cities, which welcome global knowledge exchange with other participating cities to derive lessons learned and promote peer-to-peer exchange on shared challenges in achieving global environment benefits. Such a knowledge platform will also allow Indonesian cities to share their innovative approaches beyond Indonesia. Even in the previous years, learning and innovation on municipal spatial data infrastructure (MSDI) from Indonesian cities has been shared in the meetings of the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) through the World Bank collaboration under the City Planning Labs (CPL) technical assistance initiative.

In order to ensure smooth coordination across different hierarchies (national-state-city levels) and sectors, BAPPENAS will coordinate all line ministries involved for planning. The National Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (TKPPN) established and supported by NUDP will enhance inter-ministerial coordination at the national level beyond sectoral silos. MOHA will play an important role in the coordination development planning at sub-national level. As mentioned before, Indonesia has a highly-decentralized, well-established planning system but is: (a) missing an integrated approach that links cross-sectoral planning to investment both from a technical and institutional perspective and (b) does not sufficiently mainstream biodiversity and climate change approaches within the urban planning and management. Hence, the proposed project aims to provide direct assistance to bridge this existing gap.

Moreover, the child project will convene and coordinate key implementing partners such as UNDP, UNHABITAT, Dutch RVO (Water as Leverage), DFAT, etc. for cooperation and leverage.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Estimate: 10% of 300,000 Hectares national priority #1 (PN 1) for forest,	21,429				

			Hectares			
	mangrove & degraded land rehabilitation during 2020-2024					
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		This figure will be revisited during preparation	21,429			
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,646			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Bitung	1,646			
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					

			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
	Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Bitung					38,248
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO₂e)
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct+indirect)				
	Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Bitung		18,192,622			
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indonesia

	Expected CO2e (direct+indirect)		18,192,622			
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2020			
	Duration of accounting		5 years			

Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
			Capacity (MW)			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				

Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					*(Number)*
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					*(Metric Tons)*
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					*(Metric Tons)*
		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage		PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
	Technology		Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
				Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					*(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)*
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					

Indonesia

			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*(Number)*
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	6,674,000			
		Male	6,676,000			
		Total	13,350,000			

Important notes: The child project is for 5 cities. Although we cannot confirm which of the 5 out of the 7 proposed cities will be selected (under discussion and subject to change), for all indicators, we have taken an average for 7 cities, multiplied by 5 cities. Especially for DKI Jakarta, influence and achievement of targets will be limited given the size of the city and limited activities funded under the child project.

Indicator 3 "Area of land restored"
This is an estimate by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) based on the national priority #1 for forest, mangrove & degraded land rehabilitation during 2020-2024, and the 10% is a conservative figure suggested by MOEF for the targeted cities.

Indicator 4.1. "Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity"
Total slum area in the targeted cities - better managed cities will improve the conditions in slum areas, hence improvement in management to benefit biodiversity.

Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity
Includes 1) coastal areas in targeted cities and 2) areas within 30 meters from river side.

Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated
GHG emissions per capita from WRI in 2010 for the targeted cities. Mitigated CO_2 emissions is the difference between total GHG emissions BAU and total GHG emissions with project. The per capita emissions is assumed constant under BAU scenario, and with project, reduction of 2% in the first year, and increases linearly to 10% reduction in 2025.

Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment
Data obtained from the cities' statistical bureau publications in 2018 for the targeted cities.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	**Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing**
Country:	Morocco
Lead Agency	UNDP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNDP
Executing Agency(ies):	Secretariat of State in charge of Sustainable Development (SSSD) Marrakech City Council

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC. Sustainable Cities Impact Program	GEFTF	9,416,167	50,500,000
Total Project Cost		**9,416,167**	**50,500,000**

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To foster integration and innovative urban planning and financing for Marrakech's sustainable development

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1 Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform	TA	1.1 Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform	1.1.1 Enabling framing conditions to support vertical integration are improved at the national level. This will be in line with the tools developed by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) 1.1.2 Evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and processes are improved and implemented at the City of Marrakech	GEFTF	400,000 CCM: 100,000 LD: 100,000 BD: 100,000 IP: 100,000	2,000,000
Component 2 Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments	TA	2.1 Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land	2.1.1 Business plans of low carbon, resilient and integrated investments are available for the City of Marrakech.	GEFTF	400,000 CCM: 100,000 LD: 100,000 BD: 100,000 IP: 100,000	2,500,000
	INV		2.1.2 Low carbon investments are performed	GEFTF	6,300,000	30,000,000

		restoration investments	in urban mobility. This includes BRT system, electrical motorcycles and bicycles 2.1.3 Energy efficiency and renewable energy investments are performed in public and residential buildings. This includes street lighting, buildings and hotels, 2.1.4 New investments are leveraged to improve resource efficiency in urban and peri-urban areas. This includes energy efficiency and water efficiency 2.1.5 Resilient investments are performed at the Palm grove and urban and peri-urban gardens to ensure biodiversity restoration, conservation and sustainable land management. This will include a vulnerability analysis and a restoration of critical areas.		CCM: 2,000,000 LD: 1,500,000 BD: 700,000 IP: 2,100,000	
Component 3 Innovative financing and scaling-up	TA	3.1 Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions	3.1.1 Support to the City of Marrakech to improve its creditworthiness for scaling-up sustainable investments, including reviews of existing legal frameworks, revenue-collection and management, and capital planning. 3.1.1 Innovative and new business, revenue and procurement models to engage private sector are specified and designed for the City of Marrakech. 3.1.3 Innovative financial mechanisms are designed and tested at the City of	GEFTF	1,589,045 CCM: 660,092 LD: 246,789 BD: 166,055 IP: 516,109	15,000,000

			Marrakech. This may include but not limited to green bonds, infrastructure asset-recycling, and value capture investments.			
Component 4 Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships	TA	4.1 Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda	4.1.1 Specified and differentiated outreach and awareness campaigns targeting Urban practitioners, general public are conducted. 4.1.2. In close partnership with GPSC, key experiences and lessons learned are compiled and widely disseminated for replication through a range of communication tools including the project website, project stories, issue papers, and scaling up of project results supported. 4.1.3. Project gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan implemented.	GEFT F	305,766 CCM: 100,000 LD: 50,000 BD: 50,000 IP: 105,766	500,000
			Subtotal	GEFT F	**8,994,811**	**50,000,000**
		Project Management Cost (PMC) CCM: 100,000 / LD: 100,000 / BD: 100,000 / IP: 121,356		GEFT F	421,356	500,000
			Total Project Cost		**9,416,167**	**50,500,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

Morocco

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	Several ministries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000
Recipient Government	Urban Development Master Plan	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000
Private Sector	All On	Equity Inv	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Donor Agency	Bilateral and multilateral Donors	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
Total Co-financing				**50,500,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

At least **$40,200,000** of new investment from the Government, Private Sector and other donors is expected to be mobilized through the GEF project. Co-financier Ministries will be (1) Ministry of National Land Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and City Policy; (2) Ministry of Interior - Directorate General of Territorial Communities; (3) Ministry of Tourism and Co-financier Donor agencies will be World Bank and GIZ.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
					(in $)		
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Climate change	CC STAR Allocation	3,060,092	275,408	3,335,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,096,789	188,711	2,285,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,216,055	109,445	1,325,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Multifocal Area	IP SC	3,043,231	273,891	3,317,122
Total GEF Resources					**9,416,167**	**847,455**	**10,263,622**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Morocco

Yes ☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved
No ☐ If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Climate change	CC STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	54,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	54,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	54,500
Total GEF Resources					**150,000**	**13,500**	**163,500**

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	15,500
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	450
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	Direct: 4,661,484 Indirect: 6,373,470
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	505,000 Female 495,000 Male Total: 1,000,000*

*The investments catalyzed by the present GEF funded project will have positive impacts on the whole city inhabitants of Marrakech (e.g. 1 million people). Specifically, the low carbon investments in urban mobility through sustainable transport will benefit to almost all the city via better mobility and less air pollutions (1,000,000 beneficiaries). Energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in public and residential buildings, including street lighting, are estimated to reach out 60% of the city population (600,000 beneficiaries). Finally, resilient investments at the Palm grove and urban and peri-urban gardens to ensure water efficiency, biodiversity restoration, conservation and sustainable land management will impact directly 30% of the city population (300,000 beneficiaries).
These figures are preliminary, and will be further updated at the PPG phase.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- **a) Country Context** (*maximum 500 words*)

  Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

In Morocco urbanization rate reached 62% in 2017 and projections predict continued urbanization to reach 73% by 2050. The city has become a central issue for the economic and social development of the country: it is the engine of the country's economic growth, with 80% of productive activity (industry and services) and offers ¾ of job opportunities. On the other side, such sustained socioeconomic development generates various urban challenges. The main systemic urban challenges that the country is facing are:

- Low articulation of urban planning: Low articulation between territorial planning tools and sectoral strategies. Urban planning is often outpaced by the accelerated pace of urbanization, with a continual incremental upgrading urban planning instead of a strategic and prospective urban planning. The urbanism practiced in Morocco is more of a technical urban planning and not a systemic urbanism;

- Housing deficit: the cumulative housing deficit estimated at 800,000 units. About 30% of the annual production of "housing" is via the illegal sector, slums and various forms of precarious housing. This deficit generates additional economic costs related to ex post facto adjustments. The government has set two key social housing programs since 2010 to tackle such deficit;

- Deficiency in proper waste management: Moroccan cities discharge about 550 million m^3 per year of wastewater, of which only 45% is treated by 117 wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). Only 20% of the volume of these waters is reused via 24 WWTP. In 2015 close to 6 million tons of household solid waste were generated from cities, 14 million tons of construction and demolition waste and close to 6 million tons of industrial waste. If the household waste collection rate has reached a rate close to 82% in 2018 (45% in 2008) thanks to the involvement of the private sector, the "sorting-recycling-recovery" still do not exceed a rate of 6% far from the national objective of 20% set by 2023;

- Unsustainable urban transport: urban expansions has put immense pressure on urban transport systems. This development has become one of the most pressing urban issues, as public transport provides access to jobs, education and social services for large segments of the population. The problems of public transport reside in poorly performing services, insufficient supply, financing problems, declining share of public transport, an increase in the number of private vehicles, difficulties of coordination between the different actors, etc.;

- Deficits in land "ready for urbanization": the land mobilized scarcely exceeds 1,200 ha /year through urban planning documents, which remain below the assessed needs. The annual urban land requirement is estimated to 3,000 Ha to meet the needs for housing, equipment and economic activity areas;

- Limited financial standing and flexibility: local financial resources do not make it possible to ensure the financing of the construction of community facilities and off-site urban extensions. Territorial communities are also facing difficulties in the management of their expenditures. Over the past 10 years, 88% of the tax resources of the territorial communities are from the fiscal revenue transferred or managed by the central state.

Morocco's high population growth and sustained socio-economic development over the last decades has put pressure on natural resources and caused deterioration of several components of the environment. The main problems concern in particular the deterioration of water resources, waste management, biodiversity and land degradation, air pollution, people and infrastructure vulnerabilities to climate change. Consequently, there is an increasing need for a transformational change at multiple scales to mitigate these urban challenges and environmental issues in order to bring cities on the sustainability development track.

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

The Sustainable Cities IP approach will pave the way for transformational changes at one of the key cities of Morocco. Marrakech, an international touristic destination and leader in sustainable development as showcased during COP22, offers a unique opportunity to deliver important key results with global environmental benefits through innovative planning and financing.

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

The City of Marrakech spread over an area of 230 km² is characterized by significant urban and demographic growth. The city has undergone a significant urban growth as the built area has expanded from 2,000 ha in 1970 to 4,500 ha in 1990 and reached 15,000 ha in 2010. The city is facing various environmental challenges, mainly in terms of biodiversity loss, land degradation, air pollution, water scarcity, among others.

In terms of biodiversity, the city is known for its diversity associated with its geographical position at the foothills of the Atlas Mountains and its semi-arid climate. Green areas that once occupied two-thirds of Marrakech, recognized in the past as "the city of a thousand gardens" have now dwindled as a result of urbanization. Presently the city has only 67 green areas covering 284 hectares (i.e., 1.23% of the city's total surface area). These urban green areas are known for their rich biodiversity, and some of which are historic as created between the eleventh and eighteen centuries.

Moreover, the palm grove of Marrakech located on the north side of the city is considered a unique ecosystem. Considered as a Moroccan natural heritage, this ecosystem was spontaneously created around the 11th century following the arrival of the Almoravids from the South. The 14,000 ha on which it was spread a few decades ago, do not exceed today the 7000 ha. However, despite the protection efforts deployed, this site is now subject to continuous degradation due to the combined effects of drought, pressure from human activities, lack of maintenance and the aging of palms. This ecosystem is also facing increasing land pressure. Changes in land use and land cover are among the main determinants of palm plantation changes. Climate change is an additional stressor exacerbating impacts on the global carbon cycle, climate, biodiversity and landscape ecology as well as socio-economic and demographic development that strongly determine the level of exposure of the palm grove.

The western part of the palm grove, classified in 1995 as a site of biological and ecological interest, known especially for its flora and ecological physical characteristics is an original ecosystem and a unique heritage in the City of Marrakech. Unique environment, particularly "wild" on a very small "continental island" with original marsh vegetation: four endemic species, three very rare species, three others rare and one suspected rare. The faunal procession is also very remarkable: reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates. Today this site is under the effects of several stressors. It is at the limit of

the irreversible effects threshold and evolves rapidly towards a reversal of regime: passage of a wet zone towards an arid and dry zone.

The City of Marrakech is one of the most air polluted cities of Morocco. Given the fact that it is not a highly industrial city, pollution is particularly due to air emissions from transportation including bus system and motorcycles that affects vulnerable social groups, particularly the elderly and children. The city of Marrakech has one of the densest city traffic in the country and one of the highest motorization rates, with 120 cars for 1,000 people. The city's diesel bus fleet is characterized by a high consumption of fuels (40 L/100 km to 60 L/100 km). Moreover, presently all the diesel buses connect at a hub station located near "Jamma Lafna" which generates significant air pollution at this high density tourist area due to emissions of air pollutants such as Particulate Matter (PM) and Nitrogen Dioxide ($NO2$). The city is also known for its high traffic of two wheels motorcycles with a fleet estimated to about 150,000 units. This fleet tend to use polluting engines that generate air pollution and noise.

Water resources in the prefecture of Marrakech are severely affected by climate change due to an increase of the frequency of periods of low rainfall, high temperatures and intense periods of heat waves. Other pressures on water resources come from major sectoral users of water such as agriculture, households, touristic establishments and industry. The seasonal demand of tourism is also an important pressure.

Although The City of Marrakech is engaged in various sustainable development initiatives through planning (e.g., master waste management plan, climate change plan, urban mobility plan, Urban development master Plan, etc.) and pilot green investments in efficient public lighting, green spaces, electric buses, waste management, etc., however, some of these efforts lack coordination and leadership.

The management of cities is still dominantly considered as a "problem" that is solved through recovery programs with weak crosscutting effects of sectoral public policies and where local management focus mostly on everyday life without anticipation or true long-term vision. A strong local leadership is needed, warranted through coordinated and efficient policies, strong commitments, good governance and innovative investment frameworks to spur a sustainable development where all stakeholders can put together their efforts towards the same objectives.

- **Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)**

a) *Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).*

The project will support the scaling up on the ground of planned and initiated activities to deliver biodiversity conservation, land restoration, GHG reductions, climate resilience, living environment improvement of a large segment of beneficiaries (inhabitants, national and international tourists), reduction of social inclusion amongst other GEBs. To achieve these objectives, the project will implement the following four components:

- **Component 1 "*Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable and integrated urban planning*"**: according to the new model of advanced regionalization launched in 2011, the Marrakech-Safi subregion where the city of Marrakech is located, developed its prospective development plan, which is expected to serve as development strategy for territorial development and provides a reference framework for the development of all urban planning documents and local strategies. However, this new generation of territorial planning still require strengthening to ensure that sustainable development issues are mainstreamed in line with the national sustainable

Morocco

development strategy. Based on all available national policies and prospective urban planning documents (e.g., master waste management plan, climate change plan, urban mobility plan, urban development master plan, subregion prospective development plan, etc.), the city will be advised and assisted in the set-up of a clear and coordinated vision of its sustainable development by using sophisticated instruments, among others planning and financing tools developed by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC). The capacities of stakeholders from all levels (local, subnational and national) will be strengthened to ensure evidence-based sustainable integrated planning of key services and assets;

- **Component 2 "*Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments*"**: the City of Marrakech through support from central government and international donors have already initiated various sustainable investments. Through this component, the project will prepare the ground for scaling up initiated actions and mobilize national and international investments, mainly in low carbon transport (BRT system, electrical motorcycles and bicycles), resource efficiency (energy efficiency and water efficiency), sustainable land management and biodiversity protection and conservation (Palm Grove, urban and peri-urban gardens). Disaster risk management will be explored as a co-environment benefit. The project will work towards the integration of low-carbon investments and climate resilient, as well as biodiversity conservation considerations and land restoration investments. This integration in investments will be at all relevant city-level strategies, planning documents and regulations. The project will emplace agreements whereby relevant authorities (municipality, etc.) and investors (private sector) engage to monitor, track, and report at regular intervals and on a harmonized set of performance indicators regarding progress towards the sustainability and integration. These transactions will be used to extract information on underlying barriers and lessons learnt and will promote financial and business models that can be replicated, so that these investments can then subsequently be scaled-up.

- **Component 3 "*Innovative financing and scaling-up schemes mainstreamed through sustainable urban investments*"**: In Morocco, financial resources of local authorities remain limited and dependent on the central state. As current support from national government and the city's own financial sources are usually not sufficient, there is a need to search for alternative financial sources to finance green projects. Some of the possible ways to do so include new business models (revenue-collection, procurements) and financial models (including green bonds/capital markets, asset-recycling, alternative investment vehicles). A key element in shaping the decision of potential investors to lend or partner with cities is creditworthiness, which strongly relies on sound financial planning by cities. In this perspective, this component will support the city of Marrakech in assessing and designing possible alternatives that can lead to the financing of activities and projects through innovative financial schemes.

- **Component 4 "*Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships*"**: through this component, the project will implement a capacity building and awareness programme to ensure the commitment of policy makers in advancing urban sustainability agenda in all levels. An outreach and awareness programme will target the engagement of other stakeholders in the implementation of the agenda on the ground (e.g., city employees, civil society, citizens, tourism sector, academia, etc.). This component will also document all lessons learned related to the delivery of multiple GEBs through sound urban planning, financing and governance to share with other cities and in a South-South cooperation. All this will then be fed back into the GPSC.

b) *Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;*

Although the City of Marrakech has gone through substantial urban transformation during the last two decades, which improved drastically its touristic attractiveness on the national, regional and international levels, fostering its sustainable development and transformational change is warranted. Accordingly, the project will build necessary institutional capacities at all levels to foster the integration of innovative approaches and instruments that can improve the design, planning and decision making of green projects. Highly sophisticated instruments are needed to enable better decision-making, mitigate risks, generate returns and optimize value for money across the lifecycle of urban assets. For instance, current and future critical infrastructure (transport, buildings, energy, water, communication, etc.) will need to become resilient to the impacts of a changing climate, whilst energy and water demands also change. The City of Marrakech will be supported to develop its own capacities to better assess the interdependency of different sectors (e.g., water resiliency, energy, transport, biodiversity, etc.), where knock-on effects of vulnerabilities may lead to cascade failures elsewhere. Moreover, as current support from national government and the city's own financial sources are usually not sufficient, there is a need to search for alternative financial sources to finance sustainable urban projects in large scale to ensure transformational change, spur inclusive socioeconomic development and deliver various GEBs (e.g., biodiversity conservation, GHG mitigation, climate resilience improvement, land restoration, air quality improvement, etc.).

c) *Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and*

Key existing and planned baseline projects are as follow:

- Public bus network: so far the city of Marrakech prepared only the infrastructure of two BRT lines and operates 10 electric buses in one of this two lines, whereas the Urban Mobility Plan foresees 4 BRT lines to ensure an effective and good quality public transport network. A tender is underway to renew the delegated management contract of public buses. This contract foresees the introduction of additional electric buses. The necessary electrical fleet by 2030 is 48 electrical buses (total capital investment for electric buses and infrastructure is estimated to USD 60 million with a yearly energy cost saving estimated to USD 1.5 million);

- Public lighting: the city council created in 2017 with a private company (Enertika Magreb) a dedicated Local Development Company (Hadirate Al Anwar) to achieve energy savings of at least 40% according to international standards. The objective is to replace 61,000 light points by low-consumption streetlights (LEDs) managed remotely. The first phase of the project began in 2016 with the replacement of 10,000 light points before COP22. The second phase is planned between 2018 and 2026 (total capital investment estimated to USD 30 million with a yearly energy cost saving estimated to USD 4.5 million);

- Electricity production from renewable sources: a 0.75 MW solar plant supported by GEF-UNDP project "Renewable energy for the city of Marrakech's bus rapid transit system" is operational and connected to the city's electrical grid. Additional capacity is estimated to 5.6 MW to cover the energy need of the extend electrical BRT network (total capital investment estimated to USD 7.2 million);

- Electric motorcycles (Emob): a MoU was signed between the City Council, the Council of Marrakech-Safi sub-region and a Joint Venture of different private companies. A first deployment of 20,000 imported units is foreseen in self-service stations and fleets of professionals and public administrations. The opening of a showroom dedicated to the general public is also planned for the marketing of electric motorcycles. From 2021, a world leader of electric motorcycles member of the Joint-Venture is expected to build a manufacturing facility in Marrakech to serve the country-market needs and exports;

- Energy efficiency in buildings: different energy efficiency measures are perused some on legal basis (e.g., building envelope regulation for new constructions) and on a voluntary basis (e.g., solar water heaters, efficient air conditioning, led lighting, etc.). These efforts still need to be assessed;

- Waste to energy: a former landfill (Harbil) has been rehabilitated and a biogas extraction system installed. A thermoelectric power plant with a capacity of 1 MW will be responsible for the recovery of biogas energy over a 15-20 years period, which will generate an average of 4 to 5 GWh of electricity per year to be injected in the city grid (total capital investment of USD 2.2 million supported by the State Secretariat of Sustainable Development with a yearly energy cost saving estimated to USD 0.82 million);

- Solid waste recycling and treatment: built at the new sanitary landfill operational since 2015, the solid waste recycling and treatment facility is now operational since January 2019. The recycling objective is set at 280,000 tones/year in 2015 (i.e., 38% of the received waste stream), which will be upgraded to 561,000 tones/year by 2029 (total capital investment of USD 21 million supported by the State Secretariat of Sustainable Development by 65% and the City of Marrakech by 35%);

- Resilient public gardens: From the 67 green spaces covering 284 ha only 4 gardens covering 11.51 ha where rehabilitated and 2 of them (4 ha) equipped with optimized irrigation systems with water saving potential of 192,000 m3/year through support from the GEF-UNIDO project "Greening COP22". The City of Marrakech is considering the scale up of this experience to the reaming green spaces and also to bring the surface area of green spaces to at least 450 ha (including multifunctional gardens, green corridors, urban and peri-urban agriculture);

- Palm grove: The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, a public utility foundation, has been working since 2007 with different stakeholders under the programme "Safeguarding of the Palm Grove" to assess the vulnerabilities of this fragile ecosystem and develop a sustainable management plan. Key actions have been initiated, such as set-up of a nursery with a production capacity of 80,000 plants per year, planting of 580,000 palm trees, installation of solar irrigation systems, reuse of treated municipal wastewater for irrigation, development of an agro-ecology programme and capacity building of farmers. A 500 ha extension of the Palm grove is planned.

There are specific institutional frameworks and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration at different levels. For investments funded totally by the city, the elected city council is responsible for the decision-making and control while the city's departments ensure implementation and follow-up. When actions and investments involve other stakeholders (e.g.; a central government ministry or agency, international donors, NGOs, academia, etc.), dedicated committees are set-up under formalized MoUs.

The City of Marrakech is already engaging the private sector in developing and implementing its key sustainable urban activities. For instance, the public bus transport and waste management are developed through delegated management contracts with private operators, the public lighting is operated by a Local Development Company (Hadirate Al Anwar) owned by the City of Marrakech (51%) and a private company Enertika Magreb (49%), the electric motorcycles are promoted through a joint venture of national and international private companies. The project will be built on the existing private networks and serve as a platform to engage other private sector entities, mainly from the finance sector. Component 3 of the project on Innovative financing and scaling-up will support the private sector through various financial mechanisms.

d) *Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives*

The GEF financial resources are particularly important for the project implementation. In the absence of the GEF support, the strengthening of the City of Marrakech's sustainable urban development will be sub-optimal and not at scale to deliver transformational changes. It should be mentioned that without these resources, the City of Marrakech would not be able to carry out some components of the project on its own, namely the integrated urban planning and set-up of innovative financing and scaling-up schemes.

This GEF financing is geared to build on and leverage various sources of public and private financing. This project will prepare the ground for scaling up actions and mobilize national and international investments. Whereas lessons learned will serve the design of new urban development policies to upscale capacities and investments in other cities.

As the Implementing Partner of the project, the SSSD ensures the coordination and implementation of the national sustainable development strategy in the country, through funding from the national budget and international donors. Since the SSSD will play a leading role in the management of the project, its implementation will be conducted in a cost efficient and effective manner. All project activities will be designed and implemented by exploiting all synergies with other on-going and future activities.

On institutional arrangements, support services maybe requested during project implementation. The Government of Morocco may request support services for specific projects, according to its policies and convenience. Based on a preliminary analysis this may include, but not be limited to, costs related to financial transaction management, recruitment of project staff, procurement of goods, and VAT refund tracking. These supports will be provided only upon Government request.

At PPG stage, further analyses will be performed, for example including HACT assessments, to determine which entity is the best actor to provide these support services and what are the exact associated cost.

- Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The project is aligned with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities by following its Urban Sustainability Framework (USF). Component 1 by providing the necessary means to ensure 1) good governance and integrated urban planning processes, while component 3 by fostering 2) sound management of city finances to ensure financial sustainability, demonstrate that the project design is geared to set the key enabling dimensions called upon by the USF of the GPSC. In overall, the four project components will provide the foundations to ensure that an integrated approach is followed to enable the City of Marrakech understand its urban sustainability status, define its vision, and formulate and implement a set of sustainable actions through an inclusive process ensuring citizen engagement and stakeholders consultations. This will ensure that the designed and planed urban projects are sustainable and deliver the expected results in terms of poverty alleviation, improvement of access to basic services, creation of employment and businesses, improvement of living conditions and preservation of the environment.

Project component 4 dedicated to knowledge management will be linked to the GPSC to exchange on best practices, experiences and lessons learned to ensure an inclusive global partnership. This

component will strive to disseminate and capitalize on project results to ensure a replication in other Moroccan cities and southern developing countries. Accordingly, results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through the GPSC and any existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same region and globally.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		15500				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Palm Grove			(select)	*15500*			
			(select)				
			Sum	*15,500*			
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				

			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**						*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
			Expected		Expected		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			450				
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Resilient public gardens			*450*				
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided						
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**						*(Hectares)*
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):			Number				

Morocco

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					*(Metric tons of CO₂e)*
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		4,661,484			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		6,373,470			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Palm Grove	Expected CO2e (direct)		TBD			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		TBD			
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2021			
	Duration of accounting		TBD			
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		4,661,484			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		6,373,470			
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2021			
	Duration of accounting		20			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Public lighting			398,485,600			
Solar PV in Buildings			3,717,774,000			
Energy efficiency of new buildings			6,633,000,000			
SWH in residential & tertiary buildings			761,478,000			
Substitution of diesel buses by electric BRT			281,366,315			
Promotion of electric motorcycles			1,355,309,010			

Morocco

Renewal of taxi fleet			*807,239,730*			
Waste to energy			*72,000,000*			

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Energy for electric buses		Solar Photovoltaic	*5.6*			
Residential & tertiary buildings		Solar Photovoltaic	*154*			

Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					*(Number)*
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					*(Metric Tons)*
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					*(Metric Tons)*
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			

Morocco

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
			Number			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected			Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					*(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)*
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*(Number)*
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*505,000*			
		Male	*495,000*			
		Total	*1,000,000*			

Project's target contributions to GEF7 Core indicators were determined using the City carbon footprint results. The Marrakech city carbon footprint (territorial plan) was developed in 2018 and used a territorial approach to map out the potential impacts of all interventions linked to the Sustainable city program implementation.

Morocco

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

Child Project Title:	Rwanda Urban Development Project II
Country:	Rwanda
Lead Agency	World Bank
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IP SC	GEFTF	8,072,715	41,600,000
Total Project Cost		8,072,715	41,600,000

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To improve access to sustainable infrastructure and services, and strengthen urban management and resilience in the City of Kigali

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning in Kigali	Technical Assistance (TA)	Evidence-based, integrated spatial planning to address major systemic challenges

Improved capacities and enabling conditions to identify, design and implement integrated low-carbon solutions for solid waste management

Strengthened urban management institutions and capacity in the City of Kigali, including restructured CoK. | (a) Creation of a high-resolution LiDAR dataset for the City of Kigali that will support the integrated planning and implementation of low-carbon, resilient infrastructure.

(b) Development of a stormwater masterplan, including hydrological and economic modelling of Kigali's catchment and wetland system.

(c) National Integrated Waste Management Strategy (IWMS), to include, inter alia:
i. Development of waste management principles and policies, including on environmental (primarily wetland) protection
ii. Assessment of the financial sustainability of Rwanda's solid waste management operations and infrastructure
iii. Development of a Community Awareness | GEFTF | 1,700,000 | 2,200,000 |

Rwanda

			Campaign and Separation-at-Source Pilot Initiative. (d) A new medium-term institutional and capacity development (ICD) plan along with the establishment of an urban upgrading unit. (e) Support to a low-carbon urban mobility strategy, including public and non-motorized transportation.			
2. Low carbon, resilient and integrated infrastructure investments	Investment	Wetland restoration investments for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban development, and enhancement of ecosystem services Enhanced liveable and resilient urban settlements.	(a) Kigali wetland management and restoration for a priority wetland safegaurding carbon stocks and increased sequestration. Comprises of rehabilitation, maintenance, monitoring, and the implementation of nature-based interventions. Works to include integrated non-motorized transport pathways and recreation components. (b) Wetland health monitoring: Wetland Monitoring Strategy and Periodic Wetland Monitoring Reports. Modelling to include environmental quality, hydrology, and biodiversity. (c) Urban upgrading in priority unplanned settlements, with a focus on access streets, footpaths, side drains and street lighting, and improved sanitation. Low-carbon approaches will be adopted, including energy-efficient lighting, and low-carbon materials (e.g low impact development for urban drainage) (d) Flood risk management infrastructure investments incorporating green and grey infrastructure.	GEFTF	5,650,000	38,400,000

3. Innovative financing for sustainable urbanization	TA	Support financial innovation to accelerate the implmentation of urban planning solutions that centre biodiversity, ecosystem services, and climate adaptation and mitigation.	(a) Identification, design and operationalization of a financial instrument with a focus on supporting ecosystem and biodiversity values, climate mitigation and climate resilience. A Technical Assistance will support the CoK to develop impact-driven financing and investment instrument for urban regeneration. The instrument may consider multiple approaches such as: • Property tax revisions covering private properties that directly benefit from urban regeneration. • Public-private partnerships for investment in urban regeneration. • Concessions of wetland space for tourism development and recrational purposes	GEFTF	100,000	0
4. Advocacy, knowledge exchange and partnerships	TA	Sharing and uptake of knowledge across Rwanda and regionally	(a) Knowledge products on best practice to be shared nationally and internationally (b) Baseline and updated sustainability assessments (c) Participation in GEF-7 Sustainable Cities events	GEFTF	250,000	0
			Subtotal	GEFTF	7,700,000	40,600,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	372,715	1,000,000
			Total Project Cost		8,072,715	41,600,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	IDA	Loan	Investment mobilized	35,000,000
Donor Agency	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,200,000

Donor Agency	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	Loan	Investment mobilized	4,400,000
Total Co-financing				41,600,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.   The largest amount of co-financing is provided by IDA (World Bank). Of $ 90 million in financing, $36 million is directed towards the City of Kigali. $ 1 million is for project management. $6.6 million in financing from the NDF is derived from €6.0 million (of which €2.0 million is in the form of a grant, and €4.0 million in the form of a concessional loan).

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country / Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
WB	GEFTF	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocatio	2,752,293	247,707	3,000,000
WB	GEFTF	Rwanda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocatio	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000
WB	GEFTF	Rwanda	Land Degradatio	LD STAR Allocatio	1,376,147	123,853	1,500,000
WB	GEFTF	Rwanda	Multifocal Area	IP SC	2,568,128	231,131	2,799,259
Total GEF Resources					8,072,715	726,544	8,799,259

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)
Is Project Preparation Grant requested?
Yes ☐   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved
No ☒   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
Total PPG Amount							

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS
Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	

3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	149
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	1,200,000 (direct during investment lifetime) 2,200,000 (indirect)
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	250,000 Women: 125,000 Men: 125,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Government of Rwanda mapping has identified all the wetlands in Kigali, including priority wetland areas. The target value for area of land restored is based on the priority wetland site that will be directly restored through this project.

Direct GHG emission reductions are based on an estimate of carbon stocks in the wetlands that will be protected over a 20-year period across all target wetlands. Urban upgrading will also contribute to climate mitigation through energy-efficient lighting and materials in construction. This figure is estimated at 1,200,000 tonnes. In addition, *indirect* GHG emission reductions are based upon the implementation of an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, over a period of 20 years. These calculations are based on the generation of energy from waste, with an emphasis on the separation and treatment of recycling materials, and the digestion of organic waste for biogas production. This figure is estimated at 2,200,000 tonnes. These numbers will be revised during detailed project design.

The number of beneficiaries is estimated from an analysis of the population living in or near the wetland sites, in addition to those who will directly benefit from new investments in ecosystem-based urban planning, and the number benefiting from urban upgrades.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- **Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)**
  Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments,

and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Rwanda is the most densely populated country on the African continent. Renown as the land of a thousand hills, its steep slopes limit the land available for development. Despite this, with an annual national population growth rate of around 2.5 %[1], its urban population has grown from 1.49 million to 3.46 million between 2002 and 2015[2]. This is in line with Government Strategy which is actively pursuing an accelerated rate of urbanization to achieve its national Vision 2050 of becoming a middle-income country by 2035, and a high-income country by 2050. Medium-term targets for urbanization have been set in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST) (its current 7-year plan for the implementation of Vision 2050).

Rapid urbanization has brought, and will continue to pose, environmental challenges. Infrastructure and services have failed to keep pace. Cities are producing greater volumes of solid waste, and creating more pollution, while natural habitats have been lost. Many settlements are unplanned, with houses built in high-risk zones using poor quality materials, and with limited access to services. Continued unsustainable urbanization could make Rwanda's economy more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and susceptible to accelerated environmental degradation. Rapid urbanization will drive a projected increase in greenhouse gas emissons (particularly from rising energy demand) if the current pattern of urban development is not set on a trajectory of low-carbon development.

The driving force behind the package of interventions presented in this proposal is the Government's recognition that business-as-usual will not suffice, and that a transformative approach is necessary. Acknowledging that cities are integrated systems, and that environmental processes are deeply interconnected, the City of Kigali has been selected to spearhead a national effort to create an integrated model for urban growth. This model responds to the connectivity between land, water, and waste in cities, and aims to demonstrate the complementarity of physical (or gray) and nature-based (green) infrastructure solutions, that can be replicated across the country and beyond.

This approach is well-aligned with national policies, frameworks, and investment plans. In 2011, Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) identified 14 programs of action, including one on low carbon urban systems. The GGCRS informed the 2017 Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), which includes Climate Resilient Human Settlements as one of four key programs. The implementation of the aforementioned Vision 2050 strategy has stimulated a Green City Pilot in Kigali, the Secondary City Development Plan, and the National Land Use and Development Masterplan, all of which are underpinned by a commitment to sustainability. Rwanda's National Urbanization Policy (2015) is focusing sustainable urbanization in Kigali and six secondary cities that have been identified as poles of economic growth. The country's major investment plans also embed a commitment to multi-sectoral, integrated solutions.

Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

(a) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The geographic target is Kigali, the capital of Rwanda and its largest city, and increasingly a cultural, business, and political center in East Africa. Kigali is home to half of Rwanda's urban population and it

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[1] World Bank Data. data.worldbank.org
[2] Rwanda Economic Update • Edition No. 11, Rethinking Urbanization in Rwanda: from Demographic Transition to Economic Transformation; World Bank, December 2017

generates around half of the national GDP. Its population was recorded as 1.13 million in 2012. It is projected to reach 2 million by 2028, and 3.5 million by 2050.

Economic opportunity that spurs inward migration is a key driver of unregulated urban growth, which brings environmental problems. Demand for land has resulted in unplanned settlements (in which over 70% of Kigali's residents live), many of which are exposed to climate hazards such as flooding. Kigali is surrounded and dissected by an extensive yet reduced network of wetlands. Wetlands cover 72 km^2 in the city, compared to around 100km^2 in 2013. This has led to loss of carbon stocks, reduced biodiversity, the ability to act as a flood buffer, and diminished water quality. The wetlands have a rich biodiversity, and several species are protected. Kigali has seen an increase in motorized transport and a commensurate reduction in air quality. Solid waste is a significant and growing challenge. Around 2,000 tons is produced daily, of which only 400 tons is collected, and 2% recycled. The lack of basic waste management and disposal systems has resulted in the release of contaminants into the natural environment.

As Kigali grows and develops, GHG emissions are projected to rise; a recent report suggests that under business-as-usual by 2032, emissions will be 285% higher than in 2015. There is a pressing need for resilient low-carbon infrastructure in tandem with nature-based solutions that can reduce flood risk, natural drainage, and provide an improved environment for Kigali's residents.

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The principal strategy for urban development is the Kigali Master Plan (created in 2013, and revised in 2018/2019) and the associated District Master Plans. Kigali's vision is to become the center of urban excellence in Africa, characterized by green transport, affordable housing, the safeguarding of biodiversity, and sustainable resource management. As the emphasis shifts to its practical implementation, integrated investments are needed to realize these ambitions. The city has already made early investments in land-use planning, flood risk management, stormwater drainage, wetland protection, and solid waste management. The City is leading a program of car-free days and zones, in addition to an extensive network of footpaths. $10 million was invested into the upgrading of unplanned settlements in Kigali, along with $90 million in provision of basic infrastructure in six secondary cities, as part of the first phase of the Bank-supported Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP). There are other planned and ongoing investments in wetland and biodiversity protection, which include the Nyandungu Urban Wetland Eco-Tourism Park (approximately $ 2.5 million).

Nationally, stakeholder engagement on development issues is directed through the Joint Action Development Forum, which has the mandate to engage citizens, the private sector, development partners and civil society. In urban development, participatory planning is embedded in the National Urbanization Policy, and the revised Kigali Master Plan is the result of an extensive consultation process. Stakeholder consultations signaled that waste management, wetlands management, flood management and drainage, and improved hydro-meteorological forecasting are high priorities. Continued engagement is facilitated by the City Advisory Committee, which meets periodically to host participatory discussions. Gender integration is high on the agenda in Rwanda. The National Women's Council was established by law and enshrined in the Constitution as forum for discussions on social matters. The Urbanization Policy states the need to promote women's empowerment and the participation of women and girls in urban planning. Women's groups such as the Rwanda Women's Network and the Nyamirambo Women's Center were expressly consulted during the revision of Kigali's masterplan. The City of Kigali's Social Development Unit provides support to the National Women's Council and provides advisory services on women empowerment activities. A practical example of the integration of gender in planning has been the launch

of the Kigali Safe City Program, as part of the UN Women's Safe Cities Global Initiative, which recognizes the different ways in which men and women experience public space.

c) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits;

The Child Project's theory of change reflects the need for: (i) improved processes to integrate ecosystem values into urban planning; strengthened technical capacity, and an enhanced knowledge base; (ii) physical investments in integrated 'gray' and 'green' infrastructure; (iii) innovative approaches to financing and scaling investments; and (iv) the national (and international) urban agenda to be shaped by sustainable approaches. The project takes an integrated approach to addressing three focal areas - biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and landscape degradation. The project components reflect catalytic investments that will yield multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs), and serve as pilot models that can replicated at scale.

The institutions responsible for urban management will develop stronger technical capacities and enhanced processes to implement sustainable urbanization. The project will further strengthen vertical and horizontal integration of the planning process. Its design and implementation will foster coordination between the City of Kigali and REMA, with strong collaboration with MININFRA, MINALOC, RWFA, FONERWA, and financial institutions such as the BRD. [3]

Integrated strategic planning will underpin long-term investments in solid waste management and wetlands with detailed analyses. These plans will incorporate multi-sectoral concerns (e.g. transportation, service delivery, and water resources management). The project will finance 'gray' and 'green' infrastructure in the form of upgraded settlements and the restoration and rehabilitation of a targeted urban wetland, resulting in reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The investments will offer green space and facilities to connect people with Kigali's abundant natural environment. Innovative financial instruments will be developed and tested, which will demonstrate the feasibility of new business models and attract additional financing. The demonstrated benefits of integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services, climate resilience (through reduced flood risk), and improved land management will provide case studies that inform the national urbanization agenda. Through the global program, these results will contribute to supporting other cities to replicate integrated and sustainable planning approaches.

In parallel, the Bank is supporting low-carbon urban mobility in Kigali. The main objective is to define strategies to enhance urban mobility. This should increase access to public transport, affordable mobility options, and increase urban transport system efficiency. This is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions and air pollution in the long term.

As a result of these investments, Kigali's shift towards a sustainable development pathway will be strengthened, leading to: (i) reduced GHG emissions; (ii) avoided land degradation and biodiversity loss; and (iii) enhanced resilience to climate change.

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[3] The primary ministries and agencies are the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), City of Kigali (CoK), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA), the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA), and the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD).

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

LDCs such as Rwanda have found it difficult to borrow financing and attract private sector financing in order to achieve Global Environmental Benefits. Without grant financing through GEF, Kigali will find it challenging to reverse the pathway from further wetland encroachment and unsustainable solid waste management practices. GEF financing is needed to stimulate innovative investments that address the aforementioned environmental threats and sustainable urbanization simultaneously. GEF financing will enable: (i) the integration of the value of natural capital conservation into a multi-sectoral planning process, and to sensitize stakeholders about its value; (ii) the strengthened integration of planning processes across key ministries and sectors; and (iii) the uptake of innovative approaches in solid waste management, including developing new business models.

Component 1*: Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning in Kigali***:** This component will support a detailed city-wide topographic survey (using LiDAR technology), which will be an invaluable dataset for urban redevelopment, integrated urban planning, wetland protection, and flood management. This component supports the development of a stormwater masterplan, including hydrological and economic modelling of Kigali's catchment and wetland system. A national integrated solid waste management strategy will be developed, based on a detailed analysis of technical, environmental, legal and financial concerns. Parallel financing is supporting low-carbon urban mobility, including the design and feasibility of a Bus Rapid Transit system and pedestrian areas. This plan is expected to create the foundations for significant GHG emission reductions. Support will be provided to the restructuring of the CoK and capacity building, resulting in the establishment of a dedicated urban upgrading unit.

Component 2*: Low carbon, resilient and integrated infrastructure investments* addresses inclusive and resilient infrastructure delivery through physical investments. These are focused on (1) Low-carbon urban upgrading in priority unplanned settlements, with a focus on access streets, footpaths, drains, and improved sanitation. Low-impact investments such as energy-efficient street lighting and minimizing material use will be prioritized; (2) the rehabilitation and restoration of a priority wetland, and the creation of green space and recreational facilities, and (3) wetland health monitoring, including factors such as biodiversity and water quality. Urban upgrading will emphasize the use of low-carbon and nature-based solutions, such as the planting of trees, and Sustainable Drainage systems such as swales, filter strips and ponds. Co-financing supports wider wetland rehabilitation and flood mitigation activities. Nature-based solutions will contribute to climate mitigation, through the prevention of carbon stocks degradation and enhanced sequestration. Investments in the wetland will support biodiversity through the creation of parks and the re-introduction of vegetation. The adoption of sustainable practices in the wetland, and techniques such as erosion control, bank protection and creation of buffer zones will reduce land degradation.

Component 3: *Innovative financing for sustainable urbanization.* A Technical Assistance will support innovative financing to enhance public-private sector engagement in promoting ecosystem values in urban planning. This TA will support the CoK to develop an impact-driven financing instrument that promotes ecosystem vaues in urban regeneration and planning. The instrument may consider multiple approaches such as tax revisions addressed at investors who benefit from urban regeneration, public-private partnerships that promote private sector investment in nature-based solutions, and the purchase of concessions. The instrument should support capital investment and the maintence of green infrastructure. The instrument will be targeted towards investors in sectors such as residential development, hospitality and ecotourism. The private sector will be targeted through engagement with the Private Sector Foundation and the Rwanda Development Bank and partners such as FONERWA (Rwanda's Green Fund).

Component 4: *Advocacy, knowledge exchange and partnerships,* will work with the Sustainable Cities Program and other established fora to support knowledge exchange and the building of regional and international networks as part of the Global Child Project.

Four overall component level indicators will be selected:

(i) Number of new integrated plans or tools developed that promote sustainable urban planning.
(ii) t/GHG emissions reduced.
(iii) Number of innovative financial mechanisms developed.
(iv) Number of urban policy makers and practitioners that participated in SCIP GP knowledge exchange and capacity building activities, disaggregated by gender

Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework *(maximum 500 words)*
Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The opportunities for transformational change in African Cities are enormous. Africa has the fastest growing urban population in the World, and across the continent, by 2050, almost 1 billion additional people are projected to live in urban areas. The Government of Rwanda, spearheaded by the Ministry of the Environment, is taking the lead on sustainable development in Africa, which it demonstrated when it hosted the inaugural Africa Green Growth Forum in 2018. The Government of Rwanda is very active on the international stage, and is committed to actively engaging with the full range of global and regional frameworks with which the Sustainable Cities Impact Program is aligned. Kigali is already a member of several global networks such as the 100 Resilient Cities, ICLEI (also known as Local Governments for Sustainability), and the World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization. These platforms will enable Rwanda to scale-up engagement from its secondary cities and national scale, to regional and global scales.

The Government, together with the City of Kigali, is also committted to using this project to promote its sustainable urbanization agenda across Rwanda, just as it is already doing with the National Roadmap for Secondary City Development, and its flagship Green City Pilot. Thus, Rwanda's increasingly visible and influential leadership role in Africa and amongst LDCs will ensure the experiences and lessons from this project are shared globally to enhance the likelihood of replication and scaling up.

The Impact Program aims to strengthen opportunities for cutting-edge support, learning and knowledge sharing, and the synthesizing of city experiences to inform regional and global systemic shifts in sustainable urban development. Given Kigali's growing prominence amongst African cities, and Rwanda's highly cooperative and collaborative approach to international engagement, Kigali is a natural laboratory and role model for integrated solutions that generate multiple GEBs. Kigali will both learn from the Impact Program and create knowledge that will be shared through the platform internationally. In the project design and implementation, Kigali will benefit from GPSC knowledge resources which will be tailored to Rwanda's situation. Kigali aims to adopt and apply the GPSC Sustainability Framework and use this to monitor and evaluate progress through the project lifecycle and beyond.

Project resources will be specifically allocated to allow urban policy experts to participate in global activities and forums. Using its experience in hosting the inaugural Africa Green Growth Forum and other pertinent initiatives including the vision to establish the Rwanda Center of Excellence for Green Urbanization, Kigali would seek to host international meetings for Sustainable Cities to demonstrate best practices and to promote knowledge exchange.

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GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		149				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				

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			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			149			
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					*(Hectares)*
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					*(Metric tons of CO₂e)*
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*1,200,000*			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*2,200,000*			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*1,200,000*			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		*2020*			
	Duration of accounting		*20 years*			
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*2,200,000*			
	Anticipated start year of accounting		*2020*			
	Duration of accounting		*20 years*			
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
			Capacity (MW)			
		Technology	Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					*(Number)*
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

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Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products				
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**				*(Metric Tons)*
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**				*(Metric Tons)*
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)				
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced				
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out				
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste				
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities				
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

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Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					*(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)*
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					*(Number)*
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*125,000*			
		Male	*125,000*			
		Total	*250,000*			

Rwanda

GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT
CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: IP SC

PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSL_P)
Country:	Sierra Leone
Lead Agency	World Bank
GEF Agency(ies)	World Bank
Executing Agency(ies):	Ministry of Finance, Freetown City Council (FCC), Western Area Rural District (WARDC) Council & Environment Protection Agency (EAP)

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IP SC	GEFTF	6,727,262	53,000,000
Total Project Cost		6,727,262	53,000,000

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To: (i) improve urban management1 in select cities, (ii) increase access to services and resilient infrastructure in Greater Freetown, and (iii) enhance local and national capacity for emergency preparedness and response.						
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Strengthening sustainable planning in Greater Freetown Subcomponent 1a: Sustainable and Integrated Urban and Disaster Risk Management in Greater Freetown	Technical Assistance	(i) Strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning.	(i) integrated urban plan for Western Area (ii) municipal finance and own-source revenue management tools (iii) economic development plan for Freetown	GEFTF	772,262	1,950,000
Subcomponent 1b: Investments in Municipal Services and Resilient Infrastructure in Greater Freetown:	Investment	(ii) Strengthened flood, landslide and coastal resilience, and environmental protection.	(i) Forest protection, (ii) reforestation (iii) ecosystem-based approaches to strengthening flood,	GEFTF	5,184,654	33,500,000

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[1] Improved urban management will focus on the council's capacity to fulflill their urban management functions to be able to (a) tackle urban growth, and (b) meet growing environmental and climate change challenges. Improved municipal performance in these areas will positively impact services for the population. It will also improve the efficiency of public spending and the sustainability of public investments at the local level.

			landslide and coastal resilience			
Subcomponent 1c: Solid Waste Management:		(iii) Reduced environmental and health impacts from innovative waste management, financing and disposal in Freetown	(iv) The construction of a new waste park that will service the residents of Western Area

(v) Community centric waste management planning and citizen engagement targeting park adjacent neighborhoods | | | |
| Component 2: Scaling Impact through Support to Select Secondary Cities | Technical Assistance | (i) Improved learning and engagement opportunities at the national level to advance the urban sustainability agenda

(ii) Strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning in selected secondary cities in Sierra Leone. | (i) Engagement of Free Town and secondary cities in national and global knowledge platforms

(ii) Integrated sustainable urban plans, financing plans, DRM plans for secondary cities

(iii) upstream solid waste management plans in secondary cities | GEFTF | 250,000 | 5,750,000 |
| Component 3: Strengthening Disaster Data Collection and Emergency Preparedness and Response

Subcomponent 3a: Disaster Resilience Data Lab | Technical Assistance | Established regulatory framework and protocols for spatial data infrastructure and sharing that employs innovative multi-sectoral | (i) provide integrated solutions for data collection and management for resilient urban planning and disaster | GEFTF | 200,000 | 5,800,000 |

		community centric approaches	risk management (ii) Developed capacity of the national and local government in emergency preparedness and response.			
Subcomponent 3b: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems:						
			Subtotal	GEFTF	6,406,916	47,000,000
			C4: Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	320,346	6,000,000
			Total Project Cost		6,727,262	53,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Donor Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Government of Sierra Leone	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
Total Co-financing				53,000,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified. A World Bank IDA $50 million Grant is being mobilized as co-financing to the GEF Grant. Details of any additional co-financing to be included is being finalized and will be updated during project preparation.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
WB	GEFTF	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	Biodiversity STAR Allocation	2,752,294	247,706	3,000,000
WB	GEFTF	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	Climate Change STAR Allocation	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
WB	GEFTF	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	Land Degradation STAR Allocation	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
WB	GEFTF	Sierra Leone	Multifocal Area	IP SC	2,140,106	192,610	2,332,716
Total GEF Resources					6,727,262	605,454	7,332,716

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☐   If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☒   If no, skip this item.

F. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)	0	0	
Total PPG Amount							

G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

	Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	1800
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored** (Hectares)	500
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	2300
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	Indirect: 1,000,000
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	——
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	——
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	Female: 500,000 Male: 500,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided. The above targets remain preliminary and require further validation. The area of land to be restored or improved is not yet known as the feasibility study for the intervention is yet to be developed, so the area of land is also tentative, as is the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The current GHG estimate is a conservative rough estimate of the expected

Sierra Leone

reduction from the sustainable waste management component based on extensive World Bank sector experience in urban resilience and climate mitigation work.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. a) Country Context (***maximum 500 words***)

Describe the country's systemic urban challenges and the environmental degradation they cause; and the urban systems transformation needed to mitigate those challenges. Describe the country strategic positioning of urban development including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed Sustainable Cities IP approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Sierra Leone's urban population has been rapidly growing in the last five decades, with over 40 percent of the population now living in urban areas. Sierra Leone's National Development Plan (NDP) (2019–2023)[2] recognizes the trend of rural-to-urban migration, which will characterize the economic development of Sierra Leone in years to come.

Environmental degradation and climate change is undermining its growth prospects and poverty reduction efforts. Sierra Leone has a tropical monsoon climate and has an extended rainy season from May to November, which brings torrential downpours with over 4m annual precipitation. The most prevalent climate disasters include floods, wind storms, landslides, and coastal erosion. In the last 15 years, four major floods have affected over 220,000 people and caused severe economic damage. High dependence on agriculture and natural resources, combined with high poverty levels, unemployment and environmental degradation, makes Sierra Leone vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Rapid urbanization combined with weak urban planning and the risk posed by climate change and natural disasters presents a major challenge to sustainable and resilient development. The NDP prioritizes environmental issues by stating that disasters "are exacerbated by climate change and human-induced activities, including… massive deforestation from logging and charcoal burning, and indiscriminate construction of unplanned and uncoordinated settlements". In the absence of a coherent planning approach, urban development has resulted in deforestation of hills and informal settlement on floodplains and large areas of the cities are subject to regular flooding and natural disasters.

City governance in Sierra Leone needs strengthening for efficient and sustainable planning, delivery of basic infrastructure and services, and fiscal sustainability. To date, urban development in Sierra Leone has taken place largely in the absence of a comprehensive and up-to-date urban planning framework and strategy. With respect to municipal finance, while the institutional capacity varies, all seven city councils have weak financial management systems and limited capacity to raise own-source revenue. The tax bases are limited, and levels of collection are among the worst in West Africa. Sierra Leone has a strong national vision for sustainable urban development through existing policy and MEA linked actions .[3] The Local Government Act 2004 provides that urban planning, expressly including the issues of land use and building permits, as well as waste management, is devolved to the local councils. HE President Bio issued a formal press release in March 2019, confirming that the urban planning powers were held and should be exercised by local councils. The responsibility and power for managing urban systems is therefore now appropriately held at city level.

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[2] Sierra Leone (2019). National Development Plan 2019-2023. Education for Development: A New Direction for Improving People's Lives, through Education, Inclusive Growth, and Building a Resilient Economy.

[3] The Habitat III National Report is a synthesis of the Government of Sierra Leone achievement in implementation of its commitment to the Habitat Agenda since 1996: http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Sierra-Leone-Final-Draft-GOSL-Habitat-III-Report-11Nov2015.pdf

b) City Context *(maximum 1200 words- summarize for all cities)*
Describe the systemic environmental degradation challenges facing the city(-ies) and systems transformation needed, including leadership through policies, commitments, governance and investment frameworks for sustainable development.

Population growth through internal economic migration and rapid urbanization during periods of civil war has put immense pressure on the Western Area Peninsula around Freetown. The sheer number of people living in the city, particularly slums, all of them using diesel transport, presents a major challenge to sustainable urban development. Freetown dominates the urban landscape which hosts 15% of the population in only 0.02% of the total area of the country but makes up 30% of national GDP. Uncontrolled urban expansion and the lack of affordable housing has also led to an inefficient allocation of land within the city, characterized by the proliferation of slums near the city center;[4] currently 36 percent of settlements in the capital are informal slums.[5] Many of these informal settlements are in low lying coastal areas, in and around river beds and flood plains, or up steep hillsides. Coastal slums use netted garbage to informally reclaim additional land to extend living areas into the sea, and in the process cause extensive destruction of mangrove swamps and riverine environments, and in addition cause significant marine pollution and create new climate and disaster risks. Community systems need to be put in place and provide incentive structures to prevent illegal construction in high-risk areas and protect the city's remaining natural forests.

Uncontrolled urbanization continues to exacerbate environmental risks and threaten biodiversity in Freetown. The capital's coastal position located on a peninsula and surrounded by mountains means there is limited space for the city to expand (Figure 1). An accelerating ribbon of development along the coast and into the more elevated, steeper and forested central mountain belt are resulting in increasing exposure of people and assets to landslides, floods and sea-level rise. The Freetown peninsula is and will continue to be affected by landslides and floods given its geographic location but also because of its urban form. In 2017, there was a catastrophic landslide which killed over 1,000 people and displaced 3,000 people. Compared to other African capital cities, a significant share of the built-up area in Freetown is located on either steep slopes or exposed to sea-level rise: approximately 38 percent of the built-up expansion has taken place in either medium or high-risk areas.

The Western Area Peninsula Forest (WAP Forest)[6] encompasses rich biodiversity and serves as home to various endangered species including 5 threatened species of chimpanzee. Despite its protected status, uncontrolled urban sprawl continues to cause extensive deforestation and lead to faster water surface run-off combined with higher levels of soil erosion, blocking drains and causing increased flooding and landslides. As a result of changing ecological conditions including deforestation, sedimentation, mangrove clearing, and unbridled development, the number and abundance of water bird species have declined significantly.[7] Sustainable urban planning for Freetown therefore presents an opportunity to reduce land degradation and protect biodiversity.

The solid waste management sector, in particular, has not kept pace with the city's rapid expansion with devastating environmental, health, social and economic consequences. Presently, only 46 percent of Freetown's households are serviced by waste collection providers, and only 25 percent of the

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[4] Presently, there are 68 slums in Freetown, the population per house is 4.7 people while average households per house is estimated to be 2.

[5] World Bank (2018). Freetown Urbanization Review

[6] The WAP Forest was declared as a National Park through Sierra Leone Parliament legislation and listed under the UNESCO World Heritage sites, which increased international attention to the forest and therefore its protection.

[7] Sierra Leone's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2026: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sl/sl-nbsap-v2-en.pdf

waste is transported to dumpsites, while the remaining (in excess of 300 tons per day) is being burnt or dumped in waterways or drainage channels and clogging the already insufficient storm water drainage system, exacerbating flood risks and the prevalence of vector-borne diseases, and contributing to marine pollution. During every heavy rainfall, thousands of plastic containers get washed out to sea. Under the Transform Freetown agenda[8], FCC has developed an integrated solid and liquid waste management strategy which addresses the whole of the relevant value chains and is already producing results. However, currently there is no safe and sustainable means of disposing of chemicals and waste, with the majority of the waste that is collected, being channelled to three dumpsites: Kingtom and Kissy in Freetown, and Waterloo in Western Area Rural. These dumpsites are currently uncontrolled, producing methane and leachate directly into the surrounding environment. A key to transforming the city's current solid waste management challenges is to identify, design and construct a sanitary landfill or waste park, that allows for waste to be efficiently and sustainably disposed of, and then closing the unsafe and unsustainable dumpsites.

Systems transformation with strong leadership is needed across the urban planning, environmental management, and waste management sectors to address these issues. Freetown is undoubtedly the prime economic hub of Sierra Leone and has the potential to provide most of the gains from faster urbanization. With the world's third largest natural harbour, plentiful rainfall, a three-dimensional site, and proximity to beautiful beaches, Freetown is an excellent natural location for a major city. The city is led by an elected Mayor, Mrs Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr OBE, who took office in May 2018. The Mayor's priority sectors are Urban Planning and Housing, Environmental Management, Sanitation and Revenue Mobilization and these priorities recognize the interrelationship between sectors and support the achievement of sustainable development in the key areas identified by the Sustainable Cities IP. The recently launched three-year "Transform Freetown" Strategy (2019-2022)[9], by the Freetown City Council, has the ambition to precisely transform the capital city into a productive, livable and resilient city. The child project aims to directly support the national and local-level priorities laid out in the framework of the NDP and the Transform Freetown Strategy. It is designed to support an integrated urban resilience intervention that takes a spatial approach to address, in a comprehensive manner, the multi-sectoral urban development challenges of the country. A key sector is Environmental Management, which prioritises increasing resilience in communities and establishing a comprehensive legal framework to support environmental protection. A specific Environmental Management sector initiative relates to re-greening the city, and the city council is awarded prizes to communities for specific achievements in that area. The Mayor has also set a target that 40% of Freetown's plastic waste will be recycled by 2022 and engagement with private recycling businesses is growing.

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[8] Sierra Leone (2019). Transform Freetown Strategy for 2019-2022. It is premised on four clusters (and eleven priority sectors), which are: 1) Resilience (focus on environmental management, urban planning and housing, revenue mobilization); 2) Human Development (focus on education, skills development, job creation focused on tourism, disabilities); 3) Healthy City (focus on health, water, sanitation); and 4) Urban mobility; with a set of well-defined baselines and ambitious achievement targets to measure progress in a transparent manner.
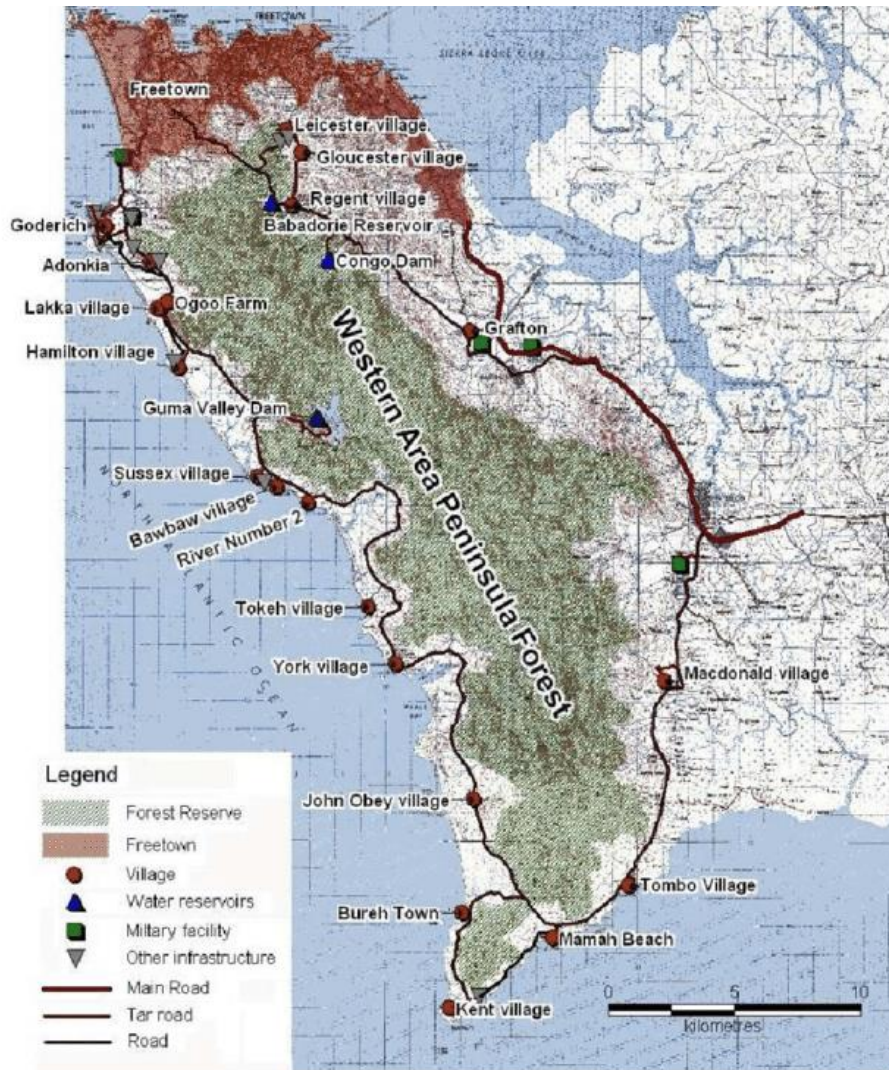[9]

Figure 1. Map of the Freetown Peninsula[10]

Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)
   a) Provide a brief description of the project, including the results framework and components, to tackle the systemic challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation in the target city(-ies).

The World Bank Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSL_P) aims to support an integrated urban planning that takes a spatial approach to address the multi-sectoral urban development challenges of the country in a comprehensive manner. The GEF project adds innovative natural capital conservation components as well as overall integrated planning elements to an urban resilience project which is centered primarily around the Transform Freetown Strategy. A successful project will be able to showcase how evidence based spatial planning, urban resilience investments and other target project elements can lead to sustainable outcomes in an urban setting that interacts heavily with areas holding globally valuable natural capital.

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[10] Source: Sesay, E. M.2005. Promoting conservation for the Western Area Peninsular Forest Reserve (WAPFR) in Sierra Leone. Final Report, The Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA).

Component 1: Strengthening sustainable planning in Greater Freetown
This component will focus on Freetown in the development of integrated planning to mitigate land degradation and promote low carbon and climate-resilient development while ensuring biodiversity and natural resources through the following subcomponents:

Subcomponent 1a: Sustainable and Integrated Urban and Disaster Risk Management in Greater Freetown: This subcomponent will employ integrated planning methodology to incorporate sustainability indicators and tools to support evidence-based spatial planning. GEF resources will be used in particular to support integrated urban planning and land-use that underpins and protects the reforestation initiatives, protects the urban adjacent protected area from urban stressors and promotes sustainable urban growth. This sub-component supports actions aimed at institutionalizing and strengthening capacity in areas related to: (i) enhanced municipal finance and own-source revenue management; (ii) planning and managing municipal investments; (iii) building capacity to integrate local economic development into municipal management; (iv) disaster and climate resilient planning and investments; (v) participatory planning; and (vi) integrated planning in Freetown and Western Area Rural District. Outcomes of this component will be strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning.

Subcomponent 1b: Investments in Municipal Services and Resilient Infrastructure in Greater Freetown: This subcomponent aims to strengthening flood, landslide and coastal resilience through integrating forest protection, reforestation and ecosystem-based approaches. The activity would include biodiversity mapping and catchment basin approach to flood risk management and development of green channels applying 'room for the river' principles (see Annex B for more details). GEF resources will be targeted on promoting catchment-basin and eco-systems based approaches for integrated flood risk reduction and watershed management, with an emphasis on forest protection and regeneration. Outcomes of this component will be strengthening flood, landslide and coastal resilience, and environmental protection.

Subcomponent 1c: Solid Waste Management: This subcomponent will implement recycling by supporting waste sorting facilities (including hazardous chemicals and waste), together with strong private sector involvement to incentivize innovative recycling. The Project will finance the construction of a new sanitary landfill that will service the residents of Freetown and its neighboring Western Area Rural district. Specific tools such as a Waste Information System (WIS) will be developed and implement as part of the subcomponent to further enhance planning and management of solid waste services in Freetown and Western Area rural District. Community centric waste management planning and citizen engagement targeting park adjacent neighborhoods will be explored. Also, professionalization of SWM activities through training will also be supported under this component to stimulate local businesses and jobs in relation with waste diversion to reduce waste leakage. GEF resources will be co-finance this intervention, with particular emphasis on (i) the development of a comprehensive waste park approach, including waste sorting and recycling facilities; (ii) engagement with the private sector to incentivize innovative recycling and support start-ups, (iii) safe closure of unsafe dumpsites, if resources allow and (iv) community centric approaches to reduce illegal dumping and littering in key terrestrial and marine habitats. Outcomes of this component will be reduced environmental and health impacts thanks to improved waste disposal and management in Freetown.

Component 2: Scaling Impact through Support to Select Secondary Cities
This component aims to support the secondary cities to catalyze their development potential by strengthen urban management capabilities that are critical for efficient delivery and sustainable urban development. This sub-component supports actions aimed at institutionalizing and strengthening spatial planning, own source revenue management, data management for an evidence-based decision making in the selected

councils. With GEF funding, engagement and experiences of both Free Town and secondary cities will be shared at global knowledge platforms so that these cities will have access to international best practice through exchanging ideas and experiences with other GPSC cities and making use of the analytical tools.

Component 3: Strengthening Disaster Data Collection and Emergency Preparedness and Response

Subcomponent 3a: Disaster Resilience Data Lab: This sub-component will support data collection, management and sharing through partnerships (between national and local government institutions, local universities, the private sector and communities) and capacity building programs to harness technology and foster innovation to strengthen integrated urban planning. Coordination and capacity development across relevant line ministries will ensure that environmental considerations are also adequately addressed in urban resilience and emergency preparedness planning as well as policy development. The subcomponent's aim will be to: i) provide integrated solutions for data collection and management for resilient urban planning and disaster risk management; ii) enhance government capacity to understand and integrate disaster risk management, particularly related to hazard and exposure mapping, risk modeling, climate impacts and emergency response planning; and iii) provide students and community members hands-on training and experience in data collection and management, which could enhance future job opportunities. This sub-component will inform the regulatory framework and protocols for spatial data infrastructure and sharing and capacity building activities with any relevant ministries including EPA will be planned. The main government counterpart for this sub-component will be the Directorate of Science Technology and Innovation (DSTI) in the Office of the President.

Subcomponent 3b: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems: This sub-component will build the capacity of the national and local government in emergency preparedness and response, to be better prepared for and recover from disasters and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of response through establishing regulatory framework and protocols evidenced by spatial data infrastructure and strengthening critical infrastructure and facilities. Preliminary discussions with the Government have led to the following priorities: (i) development of a National Integrated Emergency Response Plan; (ii) support to the establishment of the new DRM Agency, including procurement of equipment, training, contingency planning and budgeting, strategy formulation, etc. (iii) construction and operationalization of a National and/or provincial Emergency Operation Centers; and (iv) improving fire and rescue response capacity for the Freetown Fire and Emergency Services Department.

The project also includes an IDA supported Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) which, if activated, will enable rapid access to funds for response and recovery purposes under streamlined procedures for procuring goods, works, and services.
   b) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project appropriately responds to and reflects the Sustainable Cities IP approach for transformational change in urban economic systems for achieving multiple global environmental benefits;

The child project forms part of the integrated and mutually supportive overall strategy under the Transform Freetown program and national policy as set by the NDP. In this context, the project aims to be a platform for multiple stakeholders to create significant synergies in the space of sustainable urban planning. The project approach will achieve multiple global environmental benefits through integration at scale:

Evidence-based and integrated spatial planning, in conjunction with reforesting and recycling initiatives, will significantly reduce carbonization and improve management of biodiverse areas close to the urban setting. Climate change will be mitigated through reduction of methane production and resilience will be built by reducing the risk of flood, landslide and coastal erosion. Internal revenue mobilization and work with the private sector will improve FCC's fiscal capacity and sustainability of solutions.

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c) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; and

In Sierra Leone, the World Bank is the largest supporter of Urban Resilience activities. Following WB support immediately after the August 2017 landslide and flooding, two key reports have been completed: the Freetown Urban Sector Review presents the city's options for growth and resilience, which was informed by the Multi-City Hazard and Risk Assessment. The World Bank is committed to scaling up its support for a resilient Freetown and the proposed child project will directly support the priorities laid out in the Transform Freetown plan by fully utilizing outputs produced under the existing projects.

Institutionally, there has been no integrated urban planning at all in Freetown for a protracted period. Capacity at FCC has historically been weak and resource constraints are severe. While the baseline is limited, under the new leadership, there is significant momentum for action. The Mayor and FCC have developed an ambitious plan to #Transform Freetown, and have already made major strides in implementation of key projects.

In August 2018, FCC conducted a survey across the city to assess the state of service delivery across 11 sectors to produce a ward-by-ward heat map. FCC then created multi-stakeholder working groups comprising councilors, FCC staff members, representatives from the public and private sector, NGOs, development partners, and community representative for each of the 11 priority sectors in the diagram below:

Figure 2. Transform Freetown priority sectors

The working groups set targets and initiatives in each of the 11 sectors and FCC has successfully obtained funding and begun implementation of work to achieve those targets, including development and implementation of an Integrated Solid and Liquid Waste Management Strategy and profound reform of FCC's taxation systems to ensure sustainability, with support of c. GBP 1.5m from DFiD for data collection,

geo-mapping of properties and an IT system for property tax and business licensing. Of key relevance to this application is the investment already obtained in relation to the targets in the Urban Planning and Housing, Sanitation and Environmental Management. The Urban Planning targets are being supported by the World Bank's Urban Resilience programme. FCC's first Sanitation target of 60% of solid and liquid waste safely collected, managed and disposed of by 2022 is supported by (a) approximately GBP 6m covering technical studies and financial modelling of the existing and future waste management requirements of the City; establishment of a transfer station system for solid waste; implementation of Sierra Leone's first fecal sludge treatment using innovative technology to enable treatment to start in 2019; pilot projects in hard to reach areas to test methods of collecting and transporting both solid and liquid waste and funding for the design and construction work to turn Kingtom dumpsite into an engineered landfill; (b) EU and IOM/Japanese funding of in total c. US$450k to support the establishment of 80 small waste collection businesses and (c) AFDB funding of c.US$500k which has supported construction of fecal sludge treatment infrastructure (completed and to be used by the DFiD project) and installation of a weighbridge, gatehouse and security wall at Kingtom dumpsite (all complete in 2019). In Environmental Management, FCC has implemented significant flood mitigation work with support of c. US$300k from IrishAid and World Bank. FCC expects to receive further support in both Sanitation and Environmental Management under the AFDB's US$135m Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project and also expects to benefit substantially under the DFiD Cities and Infrastructure For Growth programme, which has funding of GBP 10m for West Africa.

Community-based organizations including Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cordaid, and the Federation of Urban and Rural Poor are active in urban resilience and sustainability challenges in Freetown and could potentially be partners during implementation. In addition, WWF, IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, and WRI are active in the region and opportunities could be explored.

Stakeholder engagement and gender integration: The Project will aim to address gender gaps in community-level decision-making to ensure that urban infrastructure investments respond to the specific needs and priorities of women, as well as men. Component 1 will aim to improve women's job opportunities and security through various interventions. Also, Component 1 will build on the efforts of the Freetown City Council to create an open platform in which citizens can interact and engage with authorities on all aspects related to the prioritization, implementation, maintenance and operation of the financed subprojects.

    d)   Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program and justification the matching incentives

Freetown's efforts to improve urban resilience is underpinned by the "Transform Freetown" agenda as explained in the preceding section. GEF's involvement additionally integrates planning and investment considerations that account for the valuable natural resources that are adjacent to the urban area. By effectively integrating natural capital considerations into planning, resilience and development frameworks in an urban area with unique environmental features, the city could have transformational impact on urban growth in Sierra Leone and beyond. In addition, a new dynamic leadership, committed to environmentally sustainable change, represents a unique opportunity.

Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)
Describe how the project will align with the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The project will set aside resource in order to learn, share and contribute to the Sustainable Cities Impact Program Global Platform. It will regularly report on progress and outcomes of the development of a sustainable urban plan, under the umbrella of the Transform Freetown agenda. The project will also share data and analysis, and participate in global discussions around urban sustainability, in particular by

linking in learning and discussion in the global networks in which Freetown already participates. Both FCC and WARD-C will continue to work closely with EPA and other institutions in central government on this.

Freetown will also be able to scale up these discussions and information sharing to a global level. Freetown is twinned with Hull, UK. The Mayor has joined the prestigious Bloomberg-Harvard City Leadership Initiative, including a 9-month project focusing on innovation in urban planning. Freetown belongs to a global network of C40 and non-C40 member cities focused on solid waste management. The Mayor is a member of the C40 Cities' Women 4 Climate initiative, the Global Parliament of Mayors and on the Leadership Board of the Mayor's Migration Council. Freetown will be able to disseminate lessons learned widely throughout relevant networks. Through knowledge sharing and a sustainable cities network approach GEF support will assist in achieving the plan's priorities and serve as a good practice for other cities in Sierra Leone and beyond.

Freetown will leverage private sector partnerships and attract private capitals through improving the living conditions of citizens and built environment. The project will take the World Bank's Maximizing Finance for Development approach, which aims to leverage the private sector to provide sustainable development funding. For instance, the project will explore opportunities for densification in low risk areas which may allow for land value capture and promote private sector investment in certain areas. To foster viable Public Private Partnership (PPP) transactions for private real estate investment on the developed sites, a detailed feasibility study will be conducted through the project. Freetown is already establishing relationships with potential urban development partners and is further exploring the possibility of (additional) twinning partnerships with other municipalities from developed countries to assure better access to capital markets.

For data driven planning and rigorous performance management, the project will support data collection, management and sharing through partnerships with the private sector to harness technology and foster innovation. FCC is already working with a local waste management company which has investment funding to install decentralized biowaste to energy units and has bought and installed recycled plastic tiles for its courtyard, and recycled wooden furniture for the Mayor's Office. Potential partnerships with urban planning and engineering firms including Sierra Leone Housing Corporation, Africell, and Orange will be further explored.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1800			
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
Western Area	*5179*	*II*	*1800*			
		(select)				
		Sum	*1800*			
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			500			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	

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			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			500			

Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					*(Hectares)*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					*(Hectares)*
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial						
			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided						
			Metric Tons				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**						*(Metric tons of CO₂e)*
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e (6.1+6.2)				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO2e (direct)						
	Expected CO2e (indirect)						
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector						
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO2e (direct)						
	Expected CO2e (indirect)						
	Anticipated start year of accounting						
	Duration of accounting						
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU						
			Expected metric tons of CO₂e				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO2e (direct)						
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*1,000,000*				
	Anticipated start year of accounting						
	Duration of accounting						
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved						
			MJ				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology						
			Capacity (MW)				
		Technology	Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**						*(Number)*
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation						
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation						

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		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					*(Metric Tons)*
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					*(Metric Tons)*
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			

				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**						***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air						
			Number of Countries				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented						
			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**						***(Number)***
			Number				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Female	*500,000*				
		Male	*500,000*				
		Total	*1,000,000*				

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Annex B

Freetown Indicative Areas for Catchment Reforestation and Floodplain Re-vegetation[11]

The natural vegetation of a river channel, embankment and floodplain, is critical for a variety of roles in a healthy functioning river system including, 1) embankment stabilization, 2) cleaning water, 3) biodiversity enhancement, 4) erosion control, 5) improvement of water quality, and 6) enhancement of aesthetics/recreation. In terms of flood hazard, a variety of vegetation helps to slow the flow of floodwaters within the channel, in addition to reducing the volume of floodwaters entering the channel as run-off from the immediate surroundings of the river channel. The project aims at increasing the vegetation through reforestation so that it can trap large volumes of sediment and reduce erosion that would otherwise result in the undercutting of embankments.
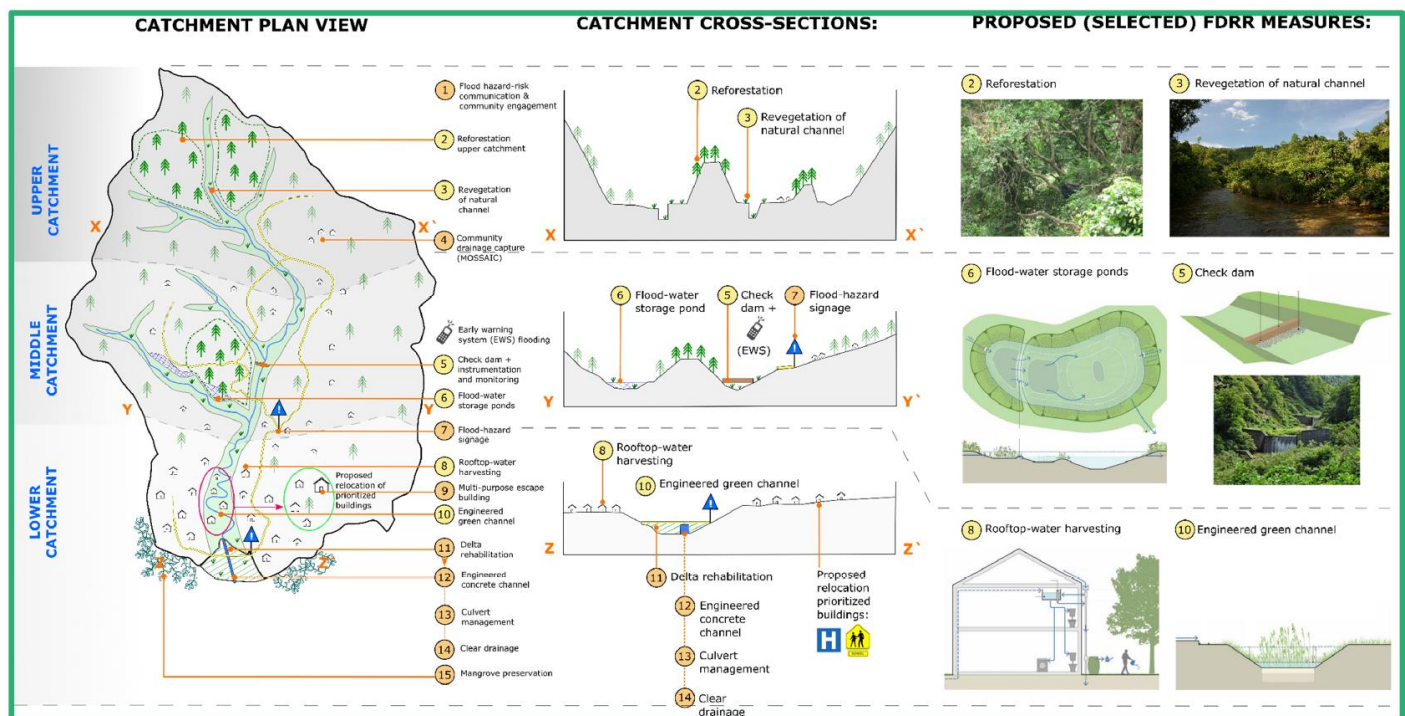

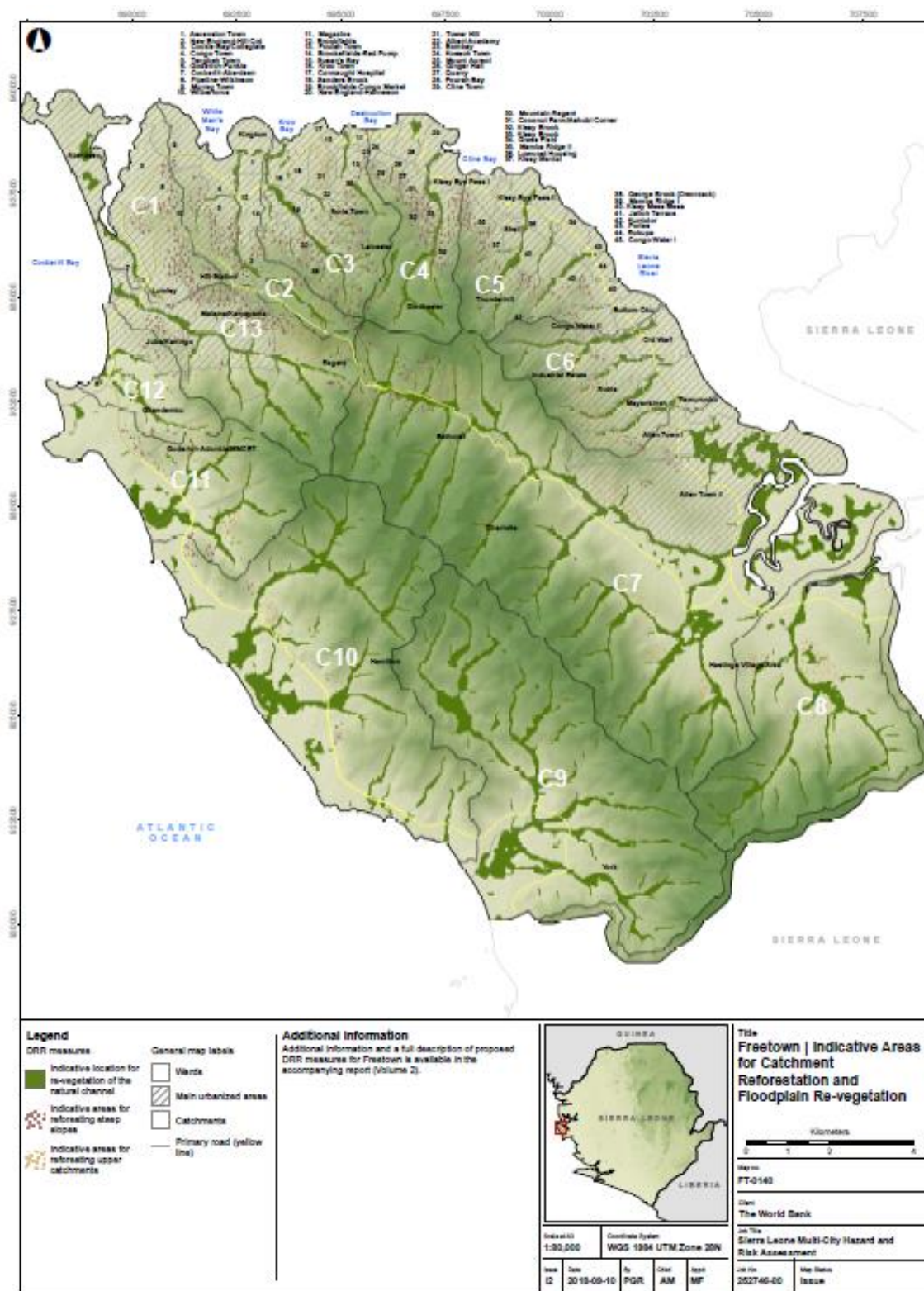Figure 3. Example of selected DRM measures for flooding at catchment scale

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Figure 4. Freetown indicative areas for catchment

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