C40 CITIES FINANCE FACILITY

CITIES CLIMATE FINANCE LEADERSHIP ALLIANCE

Beyond Climate

Integrating Benefits in Sustainable Infrastructure

About the C40 Cities Finance Facility:

The C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) is a collaboration of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The CFF supports cities in developing and emerging economies to develop finance-ready projects to reduce emissions to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C and strengthen resilience against the impacts of a warming climate. The CFF is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ), the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the Government of the United Kingdom (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

About the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance:

The Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (the Alliance) is a multi-level and multi-stakeholder coalition aimed at closing the investment gap for urban subnational climate projects and infrastructure. The Alliance provides a platform to convene and exchange knowledge among all relevant actors dedicated to urban development, climate action, and/or financing. Alliance members include public and private finance institutions, governments, international organizations, NGOs, research groups, and networks that represent most of the world's largest cities. As such, its members also represent the main market players in city-level climate finance.

Acknowledgements

This report was produced by Matt Nohn (Rapid Urbanism) and Tommaso Bassetti, with guidance from Valerie Brown (CFF), Laura Jungman (formerly CFF), and Malte Lellmann (CFF). We appreciate further inputs from Honorine van den Broek d'Obrenan (C40), Luc Aldon (FMDV), Itzel Alcerreca (FELICITY), Justine Audrain (FMDV), Margot Eichinger (FELICITY), Neuni Farhad (C40), Arne Georg Janssen (Cities Alliance), Robert Kirchner (Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa), Francisco M. Juarez Lopez (Cities Alliance), Arminel Lovell (CDP), Eszter Mogyorosy (ICLEI), Hanna Maxine Mueller (CFF), Priscilla Negreiros (CCFLA), and Nidhi Upadhyaya (Atlantic Council/Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center)

Key Words

Project Preparation Facility, Inclusive Climate Action, Climate Change, Benefits, COVID-19 recovery, C40 Cities Finance Facility, Multi-stakeholder Planning, Project Preparation, Low-Carbon Infrastructure, Urban Infrastructure Finance.

Published by:

C40 Cities Finance Facility
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices:

Bonn and Eschborn, Germany Potsdamer Platz 10, 10785 Berlin, Germany

E contact@c40cff.org

W c40cff.org

Background photo from the Community Upgrading Fund (CUF) (2016-ongoing) - More information on page 18

Contents

4 Executive Summary

6 Section 1. Introduction

7 Section 2. The Concept of Benefits as Key for a Green and Just Urban Transition

10 Section 3. The PPFs Role in Broadaning Benefits

13 Section 4. Benefits as a Driver for Green Economy

14 Section 5. Potential Next Steps in Ambition for PPFs

15 Section 6. Conclusion and Key Take-Aways

16 Section 7. Annex 1

23 Bibliography and Footnotes

Executive Summary

This report aims to show that project preparation facilities (PPFs) can and should aid in integrating climate action with other, highly synergetic development and cooperation objectives.

When planning and investing in infrastructure projects, innovative cities bundle together, and synergistically achieve, a larger set of overarching objectives in the social, economic, environmental, health and governance realms. These objectives include economic development, job creation, reduced inequality, adaptation to climate change, air quality improvement, community empowerment, gender equity, or food security.

Integrating multiple benefits in climate infrastructure projects tends to enhance their political and financial/ fiscal viability, scalability, and replicability. PPFs support the production of evidence about the wider impacts of climate projects. Identifying and planning for benefits during early project development stages increase the project's success, both in delivering positive environment and human-centred impacts, as well as in mobilising political buy-in and connecting with finance.

Some project examples include:

- **eThekwini (Durban), South Africa,** with support from C40 CFF, leveraged community engagement, local economic development, and public health improvements, through its Transformative Riverine Management Programme.
- **Naucalpan, Mexico,** with support from FELICITY, is achieving local economic development, gender equity, and public health improvements, as well as enhancing the project's long-term financial stability, with the closure of a landfill site and construction of an organic-waste-to-energy management system.
- **Garoua, Cameroon,** with support from the Global Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa, is planning to achieve energy use reduction, public sector cost-savings/revenue creation, and local economic development of a sustainable public lighting project through the use of solar power and LEDs.[1]
- **Monrovia, Liberia,** with support from Cities Alliance, leveraged community participation and gender equity in small infrastructure projects such as water kiosks, kindergartens, community halls, and, further, plans using solar-powered fish storage systems.[2]
- **Chennai, India,** with support from Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center and Chennai Resilience Centre, is building resilience to climate challenges and achieving additional benefits, such as improving food and water security, worsened by COVID-19, increasing women's economic participation, and providing skills development opportunities for vulnerable communities.
- **Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area, Uganda,** with support from FMDV, is planning to unlock green and inclusive jobs and generate renewable energy through a comprehensive programme to improve the city's financial framework.
- **Topaga, Colombia,** with support from ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP), is planning to reduce carbon emissions, deforestation, and indoor pollution in order to mitigate climate change, enhance public health, and restore natural ecosystems through a cross-regional project promoting access to efficient eco-stoves. promoting access to efficient eco-stoves.

Based upon the case studies, additional interviews and literature review, this report distils the following key take-aways:

1. City leaders do not need to choose between climate action and additional benefits. Instead, they can and should integrate these objectives synergistically, by planning for and implementing climate infrastructure projects that achieve larger social, (other) environmental, economic, health, and governance objectives.

2. PPFs can and should serve as a critical enabler for integrating benefits, bridging the gap between project concept and implementation, supporting cities to integrate wider benefits, and linking cities with suitable financial institutions and other investors.

3. Integrated planning tends to be more successful in delivering positive environment and human-centred projects, for instance by increasing project viability and political buy-in, reducing risks, and improving compatibility with infrastructure actors across sectors.

4. PPFs that support early project stages are particularly effective in integrating benefits. Additional benefits are best identified, conceptualised, and considered at early project stages, and if assessed to be suitable, they are incorporated on the way forward.

Finally, looking forward, PPFs are urged to increase their ambition and potential by mainstreaming a benefits approach into project planning. As cities start their long-term post-COVID-19 recovery strategies, the opportunity for promoting wider benefits is particularly significant: already 20.5 trillion dollars have been pledged towards COVID-19 recovery assistance by public and private entities (CCFLA, 2020). However, PPFs and their partners need to be harnessed to realise this potential and mainstream it more widely. In particular, the mapping, classification, and measurement of benefits should be aligned between actors, for example to nudge with downstream development finance institutions. The international community has given the actors a clear mandate for such collaborative harmonisation, inter alia through SDG 17 (partnerships for the goal) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Towards this end, the PPF community and their partners are collaborating in creating a standardised approach for integrating and unlocking benefits, as proposed by the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance.

1 Introduction

This report aims to present how project preparation facilities (PPFs) can aid cities in synergistically integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation with additional benefits.

PPFs are formal platforms that help city agencies unlock finance for infrastructure projects and are usually set up as multi-stakeholder global/regional partnerships. Towards this objective, the report elaborates multiple case studies on how cities, together with PPFs can produce projects with multiple benefits.

In this context, benefits include:

- **Equity and inclusion (E&I)** such as the promotion of social inclusivity, gender equity, access to basic services, ensuring affordability, and adherence to the 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) principle.
- **Economic mobility & prosperity**, such as job creation, market building, and local economic development.
- **Environmental improvements**, other than climate mitigation and adaptation (typically considered the core objectives of climate projects), such as the protection of biodiversity, resource efficiency, and reduction of urban land consumption.
- **Health and wellbeing**, such as improved nutrition associated with food security, reduction of respiratory diseases associated with air quality improvements, and reduction of mosquito-borne diseases after reduced waterlogging.
- **Governance**, such as capacity development, institutional strengthening, and mobilising and organising civic society and community participation.

Through multiple case studies, this report provides evidence on how PPFs can empower cities to enhance local climate action, as well as the local implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a synergistic and integrated approach to benefits, stakeholders do not have to choose between two rivalling goals, such as environmental sustainability versus inclusive economic growth. Instead, when PPFs support climate infrastructure projects, they can strengthen the benefits in order to maximise the overall positive impact of transformative projects. The generation of benefits – typically accrued locally – enhances the (inter alia, political) viability of projects and, thus, may serve as an enabling mechanism for the protection of the global commons. Annex 1 displays the summaries of all cases. For example, Topaga in the Boyaca Region, Colombia, with support from ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP), is planning to reduce carbon emissions, deforestation, and indoor pollution in order to mitigate climate change, enhance public health, and restore natural ecosystems through a cross-regional project promoting access to efficient eco-stoves.

The findings of this report are targeted towards cities and the larger infrastructure, investment, sustainability, and climate communities. Here, PPFs are a powerful vehicle for transformative change that goes beyond greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and can therefore promote long-lasting social and economic impacts. In this context, PPFs can be a strong asset in supporting cities to produce benefits for the economic recovery from COVID-19, while also tackling the climate crisis.

Figure 1. Reference: C40 Cities Finance Facility

2 The Concept of Benefits

Benefits constitute additional impact, beyond the original main objectives of a project.

In the sphere of climate infrastructure project development, selection criteria are usually based on their potential to mitigate climate change by reducing GHG emissions or expected contribution to climate change adaptation (e.g. disaster risk reduction). Additionally, as cities have multiple competing priorities, climate action has often been perceived to come at the cost of other goals such as economic growth and social equity.[3] However, understanding and harnessing these benefits allows cities to not only maximise the impact of climate actions to meet other pressing needs, but also to bolster support from key stakeholders, and to mobilise scarce resources across city departments, local stakeholders, and external actors (CDP, 2020).

Equity and Inclusion in Climate Action

Climate projects planned in accordance with equity and inclusion (E&I) principles increase equitable access to infrastructure for many different societal groups and ensure that projects' impacts are distributed equitably across communities. **By including local communities in governance and service provision, equitable infrastructure projects increase the liveability of a city.** Moreover, social benefits/objectives are critical and widely acknowledged in multiple SDGs – such as Goal 4 on quality education, Goal 5 on gender equality, and Goal 10 on reducing inequalities. Specific examples of social benefits in climate action projects include: reduced disruptive relocation during projects; community empowerment and/or enhanced community trust; and improved access to services and amenities.

For example, Naucalpan, Mexico, intends to enhance the viability of a waste separation, recycling, and biogas production project. Here, project stakeholders aim to improve social job opportunities and environmental waste treatment simultaneously, by hiring local (informal) waste pickers for the operation and maintenance of the new plant. In this context, local informal workers benefit from improved enhanced (formal) labour conditions, health coverage, and overall employment prospects.

Finally, LNOB (Leave No One Behind) is a key component of E&I benefits in climate action projects.[4] In this context, specific measures for empowering and enhancing the quality of life and safety of women and other potentially disadvantaged groups should be considered. In Monrovia, Liberia, for example, the city has been engaging with and empowering women towards the co-creation and implementation of small infrastructure projects, such as water kiosks, classrooms, and community participation halls.

Economic Mobility and Prosperity

Economic benefits relate to the wealth and growth of an economy, reaching project stakeholders in the form of increased income/profit or reduced costs and/or risks. **Climate resilient infrastructure projects have a positive long-term effect on economic prosperity and continuity by lowering the negative effects of climate change on economic productivity of the society**. Investments in sustainable, low-carbon infrastructure also pay-off financially in the mid- and long term (cost–benefit rational), since carbon-intensive investments lose their economic viability. A more healthy environment (for example with less air pollution) is also an asset to attract businesses and external investments. Economic benefits are widely acknowledged in the SDGs, such as Goal 1 on no poverty, Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, and Goal 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure. Examples of economic benefits include improved quality or stability of employment, poverty reduction, and economic resilience from climate risks (e.g. heat or floods).

For instance, eThekwini's 300km Transformative Riverine Management Programme creates and mobilises community cooperatives to remove litter and extraneous vegetation from rivers and streams. The approach spurred local economic development, supporting 55 enterprises and adding 400 decent jobs, mainly among Durban's low-income population. Longer term economic benefits are expected through the reduction in flood and heat risks (thus increasing property values), as well as increased health/wellbeing (thus reducing public sector health costs). In Lima, as part of the local government's efforts to ensure the affordability of clean energy technologies, the city is exploring more sustainable and efficient stoves for restaurants, which, in addition to reducing GHG emissions and air pollution, also bring economic benefits for business owners (e.g. a more attractive environment with no coal used) (C40, 2015).

Economic benefits are the easiest to monetise and are thus synergistically intertwined with enhancing the financial feasibility of projects. As such, they tend to have significant importance for the development of business cases for urban climate action. Moreover, economic benefits can translate into, for instance, the strengthening of resource mobilisation (SDG 17.1) – not just in cash but also in land – as well as into reduced inequalities (SDG 10), by focusing resources at the bottom while allocating costs to higher incomes. In this context, economic gains can be shared and redistributed among stakeholders to recover project costs, for example through moderate (fair) fare increases set below the economic benefit, at least for poor and low-income households, or through land value capture mechanisms[5], as shown by Smolka (2013). For this purpose, opportunities to create economic benefits can be strategically sought out and integrated in projects. In Garoua, Cameroon, a project aims to enhance the financial viability of a solar-powered public-lighting project by utilising physical space on pylons for advertisement purposes, and leveraging nominal tax increases for bars, restaurants, and shops that would benefit from longer business hours.

Environmental Benefits

Environmental benefits strengthen the health, diversity, and quality of the urban environment, beyond SDG 13 on climate action. The need for more comprehensive environmental sustainability is critically acknowledged in SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land. This group of benefits can be exemplified by biodiversity improvements (species and ecosystems), reduced air, noise, soil, light, water and temperature pollution, and increased environmental resilience.

For instance, the closure of the landfill in Naucalpan, Mexico allows for the reforestation of the surrounding area, which is in turn projected to aid biodiversity and repopulation with local species. Additionally, the urban environment will benefit from positive changes in the quality of the soil and a reduction in pests and harmful fauna. Furthermore, actions such as urban greening (e.g. planting and maintaining trees, parks, urban forests, green roofs, and landscaped green areas) increase flood and heat resilience, which increase population health and wellbeing, neighbourhood attractiveness, and biodiversity.

Health and Wellbeing Benefits

Health benefits are linked to reduced risks and enhanced gains for human physical and mental health. Health benefits are a fundamental component of climate action. Recent evidence showed that 1 in 5 deaths worldwide – or 8.7 million people per year – can be attributed to fossil fuel linked pollution (Vohra et al., 2021). Moreover, health benefits are widely acknowledged in the SDGs – such as goal 2 on zero hunger (cf. nutrition), goal 3 on health and wellbeing, or goal 6 on clean water and sanitation. Specific examples of health benefits in climate action projects include: reduced diabetes and cardiovascular diseases through increased physical activity (e.g. active mobility such as walking and cycling); decreased water-borne diseases associated with hygiene, water and sanitation; decline in mosquito-borne infections for improved stormwater management and reduced waterlogging; and improved nutrition from access to quality food. For example, London's low emission mobility zone has contributed to a dramatic improvement in air quality since 2016.

Finally, climate-relevant projects can also help contain disease outbreaks. In the context of COVID-19, examples include decreased transmission rates through lower local air pollution and physical distancing, as well as lower public transport congestion through active mobility policies. The Cities Alliance project in Liberia is another interesting case: the platform of community-based enterprises delivering solid waste management services in informal settlements was strategically leveraged to win the fight against degraded sanitation infrastructure, for instance by using waster pickers from local communities as trusted messengers to deliver health information in culturally appropriate forms (Nohn and Vosper, 2017).

Institutional and Governance Benefits

Institutional and governance benefits are linked to enhancing the quality, viability, replicability, and scalability of projects, programmes, and partnerships of all types and scale. Institutional and governance benefits are critical, given that they are linked to the achievement of all other benefits. Governance benefits, for instance, strengthen the cross-sectorial preparation of projects by improved collaboration between city departments (e.g. the collaboration between city planning and finance departments). Projects designed transversally (across sectors) have much wider considerations and tend to result in higher viability of projects.

The benefits of governance are widely acknowledged in the SDGs, such as goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions and goal 17 on partnerships (including resource mobilisation). Specific examples of institutional and governance benefits are multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration, negotiation, and mediation to improve political viability, knowledge exchange to verify replicability, and scalability of good practices.

For example, in Kampala, Uganda, the improvement of the institutional and regulatory environment is seen as a key step to unlocking benefits such as better and more sustainable urban infrastructure and services provision, ultimately helping mobilise the required financing. In this context, project stakeholders are implementing an integrated programme to improve municipal creditworthiness, issue green bonds, and explore pooled-financing and land value capture mechanisms. In Monrovia, Liberia, to enhance the political viability, replicability, and scalability of small infrastructure projects, the alignment of institutional and community players/stakeholders was key to project success, namely community leaders (who submit applications and are the first to identify infrastructure needs), the local government, and the national government. Furthermore, this governance structure targeted the pro-active involvement of members of the community, especially women and youth, as the project's co-creators and implementers.

3 PPFs' Role In Broadening Benefits

PPFs should (and in many instances already do) function as hubs for mainstreaming benefits. By their nature, PPFs strive to serve as enablers of improved project preparation and development for city authorities. They support cities in bridging the gap between project concept, design, finance, and implementation.

Here, PPFs play a key role in helping identify, quantify, plan for, and deliver benefits, through the commissioning of technical and financial advisory documents, developing pipelines of projects, matchmaking with public and private financiers, documenting lessons for effective transfer, structuring peer-learning and exchanges between stakeholders from different geographies, and providing design support, when needed[6]. The following are detailed examples of the PPF's role in enabling wider benefits; they are distilled from the larger list of case studies in Annex 1:

1

First, to enhance the political and financial viability, scalability, and replicability of the solar-powered public lighting project in Garoua, Cameroon, the Global Covenant of Mayors of Sub-Saharan Africa is helping to identify and quantify the wider social and economic benefits of the project, beyond climate mitigation – focusing on improved public safety resulting from streetlights installation.

Towards this end, project stakeholders conducted public consultations to better understand where public lights are needed most (e.g. close to schools and markets) and commissioned several technical and financial advisory documents, such as pre-feasibility studies. These documents aim to identify the right technological solutions and business models to maximise economic and social benefits. In this context, the installation of 1,000 off-grid solar-power public lights using LED bulbs will reduce energy use by 75%, lower municipal expenses for operation and maintenance by 50%, and significantly reduce pressure on the grid. Additional economic benefits, in the form of revenue, can be leveraged by project stakeholders (e.g. the municipality) through the utilisation of physical space on public lights for advertising purposes, as well as through marginal/inclusive tax increases for bars, restaurants and shops that will benefit from longer business hours.

2

Second, to enhance the political and financial viability, scalability, and replicability of the Transformative Riverine Management Programme in eThekwini, South Africa, the C40 Cities Finance Facility is helping to identify and quantify the wider social, economic, environmental and health benefits of the project, beyond climate adaptation.

To ensure systemic change, project stakeholders shared lessons learned from across four different riverine programmes implemented across the metropolitan area, which boasts 7,400km of rivers and streams. Stemming from this process, aspects such as job creation for low-income communities, cost efficiency improvements in city service delivery, and health and quality of life enhancement for the local communities were identified as playing a key role for obtaining political buy-in (e.g. waste removal by local cooperatives and design of improved blue and green space). Here, the development of complex technical and financial studies is a key enabler to producing wider benefits as it allows, forecasting public savings (e.g. from reducing damage and public health costs) that feed into and sustain a dedicated line item of the public budget to cover costs/repay debt. Additionally, it was identified that the overall production of benefits would be significantly enhanced through clear project leadership. In this context, appointing an experienced project manager to deal with project planning, funding, procurement, inter-departmental collaboration, and political and technical challenges is seen as critical for the long-term sustainability of the project and thus for the successful production of wider benefits.

3

Furthermore, PPFs should consider mainstreaming institutional approaches that are geared towards not only enabling benefits but also ensuring that these reach a wider population (including LNOB).

To ensure that actual local needs are considered in the production of benefits, PPFs should promote multi-stakeholder participation, for example by working through dedicated non-governmental organisations (NGOs) experienced both in including vulnerable groups and in engaging with cities. Decision-making and project implementation may also involve young people, women, or communities directly.

For example, the Cities Alliance's Community Upgrading Fund leveraged social benefits through the pro-active involvement of women and young people in the identification, co-creation, and implementation of the infrastructure projects themselves. Taking up leading roles in the delivery of key services such as water access, education, and public participation, not only enables women to improve their and other disadvantaged groups' access to those services, but also, and equally importantly, leads to empowerment. As such, they have the chance to have their work widely acknowledged within their local communities. Additionally, the experience gained in co-creating these projects can serve as a useful experience to further improve their professional prospects. Moreover, the Community Upgrading Fund used community participation strategically for improving gender equity, political viability, and replicability of small infrastructure projects, such as kindergartens, classrooms, and community halls – while strengthening the overall governance framework.

Photos from the Community Upgrading Fund (CUF) (2016-ongoing) - More information on page 18

Table 1: PPFs' role in enabling and maximizing wider benefits

Source: The Authors. (Process stages taken from Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance website).

Project stage	PPF activities to broaden benefits
Strengthen enabling institutions	Technical support and capacity building to improve the institutional and regulatory framework of the whole infrastructure development process. • Access and structure municipal debt and equity financing. • Develop integrated urban plans and legislation. • Capacity building of local teams. • Hire technical staff that work inside the city government. • Improve inter-departmental cooperation through institutionalised structures.
Project identification	Identification of priority areas and cross-sectoral benefits to generate and maximise long-term policy and financial support. • Technical advisory (e.g. identification and conceptualisation of wider benefits, linkages to SDGs, LNOB approach). • Public consultations. • Documenting best-practices. • Business case development. • Development of project-pipelines.
Project concept definition	Definition of the main risks and goals of the infrastructure project. Measurement of governance, economic, social, environmental and health benefits. • Technical advisory (e.g., market, cost-benefit analysis). • Financial modelling/structuring (e.g., pre-feasibility studies)
Project feasibility	Assessment of economic, social, environmental, and health costs & benefits. • Technical advisory (e.g. environmental/social impact assessment, climate benefits assessment). • Financial modelling/structuring (e.g. feasibility studies).
Project delivery planning	Definition of how the project will be implemented. • Support on definition of ownership, management, and financing arrangements. • Support on definition of strategies to successfully engage with other players (e.g. matchmaking).
Processing and approval	Support in making sure that the project has a solid legal, governance, and financial basis before capital is committed to project design and construction. • Due diligence. • Pitch finalised project concept to public and private financiers.

4 Benefits as a Driver for Green Recovery

Benefits also underline the value preposition of sustainable infrastructure for Green Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Cities are major economic and multicultural centres contributing to national and local economies. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy have affected everyone and put many people at risk of falling into poverty. The pandemic has both reinforced and deepened many existing inequalities. As cities look to 'build back better' within a green and just framework, improving access to jobs, education, health, transport, cultural facilities, and leisure will be a crucial element of the recovery.

As described above, all mentioned benefits work as drivers for long-term sustainable transformation and for just and resilient development, and should receive equal attention in investment decisions. Large-scale investments in sustainable urban infrastructure offer a unique opportunity to combine economic stimulus packages with needed, climate-resilient transformative structural reforms, creating a double dividend for both cities and the climate. The emphasis and mainstreaming of benefits in sustainable infrastructure preparation therefore help cities make the case to attract external investments – especially during the pandemic. This understanding is in line with the newly-launched C40 Mayors Agenda for a Green and Just Recovery, which outlines bold steps to deliver an equitable and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The CFF is adhering to the principles of the C40 Mayors Agenda on Green and Just Recovery, which calls for a global effort to rebuild our cities and economies in a way that improves public health, reduces inequality, and addresses the climate crisis. Therefore, through its activities, CFF's 'Green and Just Recovery Programme' aims to not only address climate change, but also to also ensure that cities are enabled to build a better, more sustainable, more resilient and fairer society out of the recovery from this crisis.

Photos from the Chennai Urban Horticulture Initiative (2020–2030) - More information on page 21

5 Potential next steps in ambition for PPFs

Cities should consider a benefits approach, contextualised within the SDGs and other international agendas, in order to enhance resource mobilisation.

Here, PPFs advance cities' capabilities to report benefits against such agreements (e.g. the Financing for Development Framework or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction), which are widely used by multi- and bilateral development and cooperation agencies. For instance, in Naucalpan, Mexico, project stakeholders based the identification of benefits on the Attributes and Framework for Sustainable Infrastructure, developed by the Inter-American Development Bank. Yet, the interviews conducted for this report showed that development partners' lack of a standardised approach to defining benefits is a key challenge for cities. Strengthening this aspect in the work of PPFs may improve the access to finance for institutions following these frameworks.

Towards this end, PPFs may consider collaborating towards standardising and measuring a benefits approach across project cycle management and directly linking to the SDGs, which were designed to be integrating. To do so, PPFs may consider standardising project cycle management (e.g. eligibility, vetting, and monitoring and evaluation criteria) with an integrated benefits approach. Mapping and harmonising the classification of benefits within the climate infrastructure and PPF community can help PPFs and cities alike to better plan for climate projects that mainstream benefits. For example, the taxonomy developed by C40 and Ramboll (C40 and Ramboll, 2020) may serve as a starting point. In this context, benefits – informed by the SDGs to facilitate local implementation of the goals in cities – should be incorporated into the harmonised frameworks. If so, they may prove a useful tool for project design, vetting, and prioritisation.

Financial institutions and investors should broaden their criteria for vetting and financing climate projects. In particular, development banks and impact investors should ensure to not only develop viable mitigation and adaptation projects but also generate benefits during their design, vetting, and implementation in order to yield the best possible return on investment. Doing so, their needs and procedures should be anticipated by PPFs and integrated into the improved taxonomy.

Last but not least, all stakeholders should communicate and raise awareness on the fact that innovative projects maximise benefits across all sectors. While climate change mitigation and adaptation should not be slowed down, the local production of benefits can not only produce synergistically better outcomes but enhance the political viability of climate action (with benefits accruing at a global level), thereby linking the global and local spheres. For example, the generation of decent employment in the case of eThekwini, South Africa, Naucalpan, Mexico, and Garoua, Cameroon, are critical enablers of project viability. Ultimately, such integrated approaches aid overcoming the false assumption of a dichotomy – that local stakeholders need to choose between global climate mitigation and direct local impact across the multiple benefit categories discussed in this report.

6 Conclusion and Key Take-Aways

1

City leaders do not need to choose between climate action and benefits. Seventy-nine per cent of cities in official development assistance (ODA) countries reported at least one additional benefit from climate mitigation actions. Here, PPFs provide a way to integrate these objectives synergistically, by planning for and implementing climate infrastructure projects that achieve dedicated larger social, (other) environmental, economic, health, and governance objectives, such as the organic waste to energy system project in Naucalpan, Mexico and the urban horticulture initiative in Chennai, India described in this report.

2

PPFs can and should serve as a critical enabler of a benefits approach. PPFs are especially important to support cities in bridging the gap between concept and implementation, by linking cities with financial institutions and other investors, but also in widening the focus and structuring opportunities in regard to additional benefits, such as the off-grid solar public lighting project in Garoua, Cameroon and the water kiosks, classrooms, and community participation halls in Monrovia, Liberia.

3

Climate infrastructure projects that have aimed, identified and planned for benefits tend to be more successful in creating positive environment and human-centred impacts. Findings from case studies, such as eThekwini's Transformative Riverine Management Programme, suggest that the production of evidence about the wider impacts of climate actions can increase their viability, by enhancing political buy-in from across different city departments and national ministries, thereby reducing risks and stimulating appetite from infrastructure actors from different sectors.

4

PPFs that support early project development stages are proving particularly effective. For example, during project concept definition and project feasibility phases, additional benefits of climate projects can be identified, conceptualised and considered and, if assessed to be suitable, incorporated in the way forward – such as in the case of the Transformative Riverine Management Programme in eThekwini, South Africa, and the integrated programme on local financing in Kampala, Uganda.

7 Annex 1: Case Studies

Durban, South Africa — C40 Cities Finance Facility

eThekwini, South Africa, with support from the CFF, leveraged benefits, such as community engagement, local economic development and public health improvements, enhancing the political and fiscal viability, scalability and replicability of the Transformative Riverine Management Programme. Beyond increasing resilience to flooding, the 300km pilot project mobilised community cooperatives to remove litter and extraneous vegetation from rivers and streams, supporting 55 enterprises and adding 400 decent jobs, mainly among Durban's low-income population. Moreover, a healthier and cleaner environment contributed to improving communities' mental and physical health and reductions in crime rates.

Project	**Transformative Riverine Management Progamme (300km pilot completed in 2020) 7,400km scale-up 2020 2030)**
City	e-Thekwini Metropolitan Municipality, Durban, South Africa
PPF	C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF), jointly implemented by C40 and GIZ
Challenge	Deteriorating river water quality and increasing floods cause escalating costs to the city, businesses and citizens. The flood risk in vulnerable communities is exacerbated by increasing solid waste and impeded waste management.
Larger aim	Building a business case for adapting streams and rivers to counter floods, droughts, and heat and to increase resilience to climate change.
Main objectives	Flood reduction through improved water flow, after removal of litter and extraneous vegetation along 300km of the river course. Hard infrastructures (e.g., drainage, bridges, riverbank reinforcements).
Benefits	Community engagement: hundreds of local cooperatives mobilised. Local economic development: through cooperatives, 55 enterprises, and 400 city-funded jobs (focused on low-income households) are supported; creation of up to 4,000 jobs envisaged over 10 years. Economic resilience: improved forecasting reduces economic losses associated with floods. Public health: physical and mental health improvements contribute to overall improvements in the quality of life. Social: crime rates reduced.
Finance	The project is financed through debt by development banks and grants. Forecasted public savings (damage reduction) feed into and sustain a dedicated line item of the public budget to cover costs/repay debt. Value capture of private gains (cost savings) of residents and local businesses in form of river management fees complement these funds while the wider benefits produced enhance the political viability of these fees.
Achievement	The project's larger aim of developing a scalable business model is achieved: the 300km pilot can be upscaled to 3,000km – with potential for further extension of up to 7,400km.

Naucalpan, Mexico — FELICITY

Naucalpan, Mexico, with support from FELICITY, is leveraging benefits such as the project's long-term financial stability, local economic development, gender equity, and public health improvements to enhance the political and fiscal viability, scalability, and replicability of an Organic Waste to Energy Management System. Beyond targeting an emission reduction of 77MtCO2eq per year through municipal solid waste separation and treatment, the project seeks to produce and sell electricity through the construction of a 5.7 MW bio-gas plant powered by organic waste. Furthermore, the project plans to hire local waste-pickers to operate the new plant, with at least 50% women workers. The project is also expected to deliver air quality improvements for the local population and reduce pests and harmful fauna through reforestation.

Project	**An Organic Waste to Energy Management System (2018–2021 FELICITY support)**
City	Municipality of Naucalpan de Juarez, State of Mexico, Mexico
PPF	Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment-Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY)
Challenge	For the planned closure of a local landfill, Naucalpan needs to reduce the waste landfilled. In Mexico, nearly 80% of waste is landfilled and less than 10% is recycled. Further, the waste sector contributes to nearly 5% of national GHG emissions. For comparison, the country needs to reduce emissions by 28% to meet the Paris NDCs (Nationally determined contributions).
Larger aim	Development of integrated multi-stakeholder waste-management systems that are appealing for climate investment in future social-environmental projects.
Main objectives	Closure of the current landfill and support for sanitary landfills. Reduction of waste landfilled through extraction of recyclables and segregation of bio waste (with bins) for anaerobic digestion. Biodigester with an estimated GHG mitigation of 77MtCO2eq per year. Assistance to operating organisations.
Benefits	Decent employment generation for former waste scavengers. Additional green jobs generated in the site preparation, build, and operation. Access to public health services for waste pickers through formal labour contracts. Low-cost energy production in the long term and strengthening of local recycling companies. Fostering of gender equality, with at least 50% women workers. Health improvement in air quality for nearby residents. Reforestation of surrounding areas previously negatively impacted. Capacity development of a project management committee and strengthening of a waste management network with sustained collaboration.
Finance	Profitable electricity production through the construction of a 5.7 MW biogas plant. Municipal revenue from trade of refuse derived fuels, compost, and recoverable waste. Funding via public private partnership (PPP) envisaged.
Achievement (thus far)	Initial steps towards a circular waste management system that integrates energy from biogas, which would be the first of its kind in the state of Mexico. Completed feasibility study for an exemplary multi-stakeholder PPP model. Secured 30% of projected implementation costs through a public grant (BANOBRAS). International tender is envisaged for Q2/2021 adhering to transparency and integrity standards. The federal government signed an economic reactivation agreement as a result of COVID-19. This included the Naucalpan project, which escalated the relevance to the national level.

Monrovia, Liberia – Cities Alliance

Monrovia, Liberia, with support from Cities Alliance leveraged benefits such as community participation and gender equity to enhance the political viability and governance framework replicability of small infrastructure projects such as water kiosks, kindergartens, community halls and, further, plans using solar powered fish storage systems. Beyond the core goal of reducing poverty through improved access to physical and social infrastructure, the empowerment of communities, especially women, in co-designing and delivering infrastructure projects, proved key to align the identified key political players (national government, local government, and local communities.).

Project	**Community Upgrading Fund (CUF) (2016-ongoing)**
City	Monrovia, Liberia
PPF	Cities Alliance – Liberia Country Programme (LCP)
Challenge	The Greater Monrovia area suffers from an enormous backlog of basic and social infrastructure. Only 4% of households are connected to the main sewer system; 35% have access to piped (non-potable) water and only 8% live in areas with public lighting. Overall, 80% of social infrastructure, including schools, is substandard.
Larger aim	Provision of capital funding for small scale infrastructure and set-up of community centred institutional arrangements to help local and national governments deliver urgently needed basic and social infrastructure. Projects include toilet and shower facilities, water kiosks, kindergartens, community meeting halls, and small-scale solar energy projects.
Main objectives	Improved hygiene and sanitation with access to basic physical infrastructure such as potable water. Enhanced social and economic opportunities/wellbeing with access to adequate education and public spaces for community participation. Effective empowerment of communities, especially women and young people, in co-designing and delivering the infrastructure projects (community leaders submit proposals to the CUF based on local needs).
Benefits	Clean, safe and healthy environments enhance social cohesion and productivity: e.g. water kiosks reduce time needed for water collection, especially for women. Improved livelihoods and economic resilience from climate change impacts (e.g. coastline fishermen villages will be provided with renewable energy solutions to dry and cool fish). Locally replicable people-centred governance frameworks based on the alignment of three key players: local communities, local government, and national government.
Finance	Fully funded by the Community Upgrading Fund. Revenues from community-based enterprises' operations, such as water charges.
Achievement (thus far)	Sixty-five projects completed to date. Sixty further projects are currently being implemented: A kindergarten school block in West Point community (NV Massaquoi School) – completed. Three water kiosks and toilet and shower facility in the King Peter community – completed. Three water kiosks in the Popo Beach community – completed. Five community toilet and shower facilities in five communities – ongoing. Sixty water kiosks in about 30 communities – ongoing. Through the CUF process, further infrastructure projects such as bio-gas digesting toilets; solar drying systems and solar-energy-powered fishing storage systems for coastal fishermen communities impacted by erosion and sea-level rise have been pre-identified for implementation.

Kampala, Uganda – FMDV

The Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), with support from FMDV, is planning to unlock benefits such as green/ inclusive job creation and renewable energy generation to enhance the political and fiscal viability, scalability, and replicability of a comprehensive programme to improve the metropolitan financial framework. Beyond the core goal of improving the institutional and regulatory environment of GKMA through technical advisory and capacity-building, the project seeks to generate quality jobs, specifically targeting youth and women, through two pilot investments in renewable energy. First, promoting energy efficient electric moto-taxis. Second, with decentralised solar-powered mini grids to improve the livelihoods and economic opportunities of vulnerable communities such as fishermen.

Project	**Programme on Integrated Local Finances for Sustainable Urban Development in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (2019–2023)**
City	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and five intermediary cities in the metropolitan area
PPF	Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV) (Partners: UNCDF and Cities Alliance)
Challenge	GKMA is characterised by scarce and inequitable urban infrastructure and services and lacks a long-term, integrated urban development framework. Specific challenges are the inability to design and implement a sound municipal debt strategy, challenges in entering public–-private partnerships, slow progress on an automated revenue management system, and challenges in the annual budgeting/planning cycles.
Larger aim	Improving the institutional and regulatory environment to ensure better financing of urban infrastructure and services provision; ultimately planning capital investment in the middle and long term and by preparing projects to attract public and private financing from national and international sources.
Main objectives	• Capacity building of city officials on municipal financing sources (e.g. green bonds, pooled financing, land-based finance etc.) and on accessing PPFs. • Fast-tracking the deployment of a locally developed revenue administration automated system and sharing accounting practices linked to this new integrated tool to improve GKMA's credit worthiness. • Piloting a pipeline of projects ('Living Labs') and connecting/matchmaking them with national and international financing facilities. • Development of a long-term capital investment plan.
Benefits	Through experimenting with the 'Living Labs' methodology, FMDV expects to unlock wider benefits such as: • Improved livelihoods for vulnerable communities such as fishermen, through energy efficient, renewable powered mini grids. • Renewable energy power generation mini grids for public schools with weak cash flow, enabling them to increase their savings and ultimately devest from firewood and charcoal. • Job creation for youth and women through investment in energy efficient electric motorbikes (taxis) through a gender sensitive labour market strategy. • GHG emissions reduction through strategic focus on solar energy.
Finance	As an NGO, FMDV provides technical advisory support and matchmaking to relevant financing sources, both nationally and internationally.
Achievement (thus far)	The PIFUD successfully partnered with other development institutions and achieved government approval of 10 actionable commitments on improved financing strategies of local development plans. It fast-tracked the roll-out of the Integrated Revenue Administration System and started capacity building activities to improve collection and management of revenues. The PIFUD has also promoted peer-to-peer dynamic learning, both nationally and internationally.

Garoua, Cameroon - Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa

Garoua, Cameroon, with support from the Global Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa, is planning to unlock wider benefits such as energy use reduction, public sector cost-savings/revenue creation and local economic development to enhance the fiscal viability, scalability, and replicability of a solar-powered public lighting project. While the main project goal is to enhance safety for women and youth, off-grid solar power proved the most financially and feasible option, showing how climate action and other wider benefits are inherently intertwined. Beyond targeting the improvement of safety for women and youth with the installation of 1000 public lights, the project will reduce energy use by 75% thanks to using LED rather than fluorescent light bulbs, thus also lowering operation and maintenance costs by 50%. Additionally, advertisement on pylons can be used as a source of revenue for the municipality, which is also exploring tax rate increases for businesses who will improve their profits from extended market hours.

Project	**Public Lighting Project Garoua, Cameroon (2020 – ongoing)**
City	Ville de Garoua (Communaute Urbaine de Garoua, Communes d´arrondissements de Garoua I, II, III)
PPF	Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa Component III, implemented by GIZ (Partners: Expertise France, AECID, AFD) and identified through ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP).
Challenge	Increasing safety within the city, especially for women and young people. CoM SSA support the city to comprehensively map lighting needs throughout the city, to identify the right technological solutions and link the project to the right business models to maximise economic and social benefits.
Larger aim	Developing a bankable infrastructure project that allows for the renovation and extension of LED public lighting (1000 pylons) in Garoua via a low-carbon approach (solar energy). The local administration conducted consultations with the local communities to identify high security risk areas or those with a social priority (schools, hospitals, markets, crossroads etc.).
Main objectives	Safety, especially for youth and women. Economic development.
Benefits	GHG emissions reduction through solar energy. 75% reduction in energy use thanks to LED technology compared to fluorescent light bulbs. Cost-savings for operation and maintenance of 50%. Evidence-based mapping of public lighting need for future expansion. Avoided additional pressure on the energy grid. Community involvement in the location of public lighting pylons. Improved municipal revenues through advertisement on public lighting.
Finance	Envisaged finance cooperation between local administration and national ministries (project cost is between 4 and 6 million EUR). Domestic resource mobilisation through fair cost participation of businesses (e.g. bars, restaurants and shops) in areas where public lighting allows for extended business hours, enhancing replicability and scalability.
Achievement **(thus far)**	Pre-feasibility study completed. The current plan is to install about 1000 new public lights. The local administration is furthermore looking into the replacement of about 2000 existing grid-connected, low-efficiency lamps with LED to increase the energy efficiency of the existing system.

Chennai, India – Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center with Chennai Resilience Centre

Chennai, India, in partnership with the Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center and the Chennai Resilience Centre is building resilience to climate challenges and leveraging benefits, such as improving food and water security worsened by COVID-19, increasing women's economic participation, and providing skills development opportunities for vulnerable communities to enhance the social, economic, and political viability as well as the scalability of the Centre's Urban Horticulture Initiative. Beyond the core goal of reducing heat stress and improving food security for low-income communities, the hundreds of mobile vegetable garden kits delivered to date have given at-risk women and youth an opportunity to learn about heat risks and a nature-based solution through urban horticulture; at the same time these vulnerable groups are acquiring life-long skills that can benefit their families and communities with local, organic food production. Additionally, this endeavour can introduce new livelihood opportunities in the food production supply chain culminating in income from sales at local markets.

Project	**Chennai Urban Horticulture Initiative (2020–2030)**
City	Chennai, India
PPF	Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center with Chennai Resilience Centre and Care Earth Trust
Challenge	Over the past 10 years, Chennai has seen temperatures rise by 0.6 °C. In this context, the heat island effect can elevate local temperatures by 2.7–4 °C. Chennai is thus heavily dependent on its natural ecosystems to cool the tropical climate of the city. However, largely due to climate change and unplanned urbanisation, Chennai's natural ecosystems have experienced severe depletion and degradation that hamper their ability to cool the city.
Larger aim	To reduce vulnerable communities' exposure to the effects of extreme heat through community-led gardening. Simultaneously, the project addresses related and pressing needs such as food insecurity and loss of livelihoods among some of the most at-risk communities among Chennai's 8.5 million residents.
Main objectives	Improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups (especially women and youth) through food, income, and a focus on shared enterprise. Natural ecosystem protection through urban greening/gardening. Improved access to fresh, nutritious, organic produce, and increase in urban poor's access to food.
Benefits	Women and youth empowerment through proactive civic engagement. Waste reduction through utilisation of own, package-free produce. Improved physical and mental health from a greener and healthier environment. Reduction of health hazards through a cleaner environment.
Finance	Fully funded by Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center
Achievement **(thus far)**	By the end of 2020, 125 mobile kits have been distributed to 60 families in vulnerable communities and 7 homeless shelters. In 2021, 250 kits have already been distributed to day-care centres and kits will continue to be distributed to schools, homeless shelters, childcare shelters, slum resettlement colonies, and families in low-income neighbourhoods. Further plans include training women and youth in setting up and managing the mobile garden kits and providing opportunities for them to develop skills in urban gardening.

Topaga in the Boyaca Region, Colombia – ICLEI-TAP

Local Governments for Sustainability

Topaga, Colombia, with support from ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP), is aiming to unlock benefits such as ecosystem restoration and public health improvements to enhance the social, economic, and political viability as well as the scalability of a cross-regional project on efficient eco-stoves. Beyond the core goal of reducing GHG emissions associated with burning of firewood by 60,000 CO2eq over 10 years and increased resilience to climate change associated with deforestation, the planned installation of 1,600 stoves will also reduce residents' exposure to harmful indoor pollution, thereby improving their health and wellbeing.

Project	**Eco-Stoves**
City	Topaga and other cities in the RFTCC, with participation of eight local governments (Beteitiva, Busbanzá, Corrales, Gámeza, Floresta, Mongua, Monguí and Topaga) of the Department of Boyaca, Colombia
PPF	ICLEI's Transformation Actions Program (TAP)
Challenge	The lack of solutions to mitigate the adverse effects on the environment and people's health caused by the use of firewood – while the municipalities in the RTFCC face significant resource constraints.
Larger aim	To provide a more efficient way of cooking to reduce GHG emissions while improving health and wellbeing through improved indoor air quality
Main objectives	Preserve strategic ecosystems and the environmental services provided by the forests. Generate exchange of experiences that allow diagnosing problems and solutions. Promote low-carbon commerce, research, and cooperation amongst administrations and private entities. Obtain resources to finance environmental measures among others. Contribute to the achievement of the objectives within the framework of the Paris Agreement. Reduce CO2 emissions. Promote reforestation. Create an environment of climate culture. Establish public policies towards a green economy.
Benefits	1,600 efficient stoves are projected to reduce 60.000 ton of CO2eq and deforestation of native forests. Affordable and Clean Energy = increase energy efficiency in cooking methods for families. Improve equitable access to energy in isolated areas. Sustainable cities and communities through community empowerment and territorial resilience.
Finance	The project aims to provide 1,600 eco-stoves at a total cost of 613,486 euros. After the successful development of technical studies and the development of proof-of-concept prototypes, the RFTCC is seeking to mobilise the required resources through dialogues with regional private sector actors and banks.
Achievement (thus far)	Secured the leadership and cooperation of eight municipalities through a memorandum of understanding, establishing the Territorial Functional Region for Climate Change to respond to transversal development challenges, with climate change mitigation and adaptation as central axes. Technical documents produced that describe the issues (e.g. deforestation, health problems) and potential solutions (e.g. GHG reduction, health and environmental benefits via efficient stoves). Design of efficient stoves based on different sources of energy, such as firewood, charcoal, and others, according to the needs of each household and region. Costs of project implementation. However, in the short–medium term, the planned achievements to be met are: Financial institution interest in the project, international cooperation funding the initiative, replicate the eco-stoves to other families and municipalities, GHG emissions reduction.

Bibliography

C40, 2020. C40 Mayors' Agenda for a Green and Just Recovery. London: C40 Cities.

C40 and Ramboll, 2020. Urban Climate Action Impacts Framework: A Framework for Describing and Measuring the Wider Impacts of Urban Climate Action, London: C40.

C40, 2015. Benefits of Urban Climate Action, Lima Technical Assistance Report: Efficiency Incentives for Restaurants and Rotisseries, London: C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group.

CCFLA, 2020. Urban Climate Finance in the Wake of COVID-19, London: Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance.

CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System, 2019. Unified Reporting System. [Online] Available at: https://data.cdp.net/ [Accessed 31 March 2021].

CDP, 2020. The Co-Benefits of Climate Action: Accelerating City Level Ambition, London: CDP.

GIB, 2020. Unleashing Private Capital Investments for Sustainable Infrastructure Greenfield Projects Scoping Study regarding the Early Stage Project Preparation Phase, Basel: Global Infrastructure Basel.

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2020. Value Capture and the Property Tax. [Online] Available at: https://www.lincolninst.edu/key-issues/value-capture-property-tax [Accessed 31 March 2021].

New Climate, 2015. Commentary: The $90 trillion question. [Online] Available at: https://newclimateeconomy.net/content/commentary-90-trillion-question [Accessed March 31 2021].

New Climate, 2016. The Sustainable Infrastructure Imperative: Financing for Better Growth and Development, Bonn: New Climate.

Nohn and Vosper, 2017. The Transformative Role of City-Community Partnerships in the Fight Against Ebola and Beyond in Greater Monrovia, Liberia, Brussels: Cities Alliance.

Smolka, M., 2013. Implementing Value Capture in Latin America Policies and Tools for Urban Development, Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

Footnotes

[1]While the core, stated goal of the project is to enhance safety for women and the youth, it was found that off-grid solar power is the most financially and feasible option. This further shows that the climate action and other benefits are inherently intertwined, even when climate action is not the main objective.

[2]Here, too, the core goal of the project was not primarily climate action.

[3]Based on city responses to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System in 2019, 79% of cities (184) in ODA countries reported at least one additional benefit from taking action to reduce GHG emissions (CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System, 2019). This data was collected in partnership by CDP and ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. All publicly reported datasets through the platform can be accessed from the CDP Open Data Portal (https://data.cdp.net/).

[4]Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the SDGs. LNOB means ending extreme poverty in all its forms and reducing inequalities among both individuals (vertically) and groups (horizontal). A key aspect to LNOB is understanding what marginalised people want, need and prioritise, and ensuring these preferences are reflected in policy and projects on the ground. Ultimately, it seeks to include a broad number of communities such as those that are financially or socially disadvantaged, (both men and women on low incomes), children, the elderly, other vulnerable groups, the less abled, LGBTQ persons, ethnic and racial minorities. Women are by far the largest group within the LNOB concept.

[5]Land value capture is a policy approach (including a variety of instruments such as land readjustment, land value taxes etc.) that enables communities to recover and reinvest land value increases that result from public investment and government actions (e.g. extension of a public transport line producing housing price increases). Land value capture is rooted in the notion that public action should generate public benefit (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2020).

[6]Moreover, the technical assistance delivered by PPFs represents valuable project support, with project preparation accounting for up to 10% of total project cost (GIB, 2020).

C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
3 Queen Victoria Street, City
London EC4N 4TQ
United Kingdom

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Potsdamer Platz 10
10785 Berlin
Germany

E contact@c40cff.org
W c40cff.org

Funding partners:

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

UK Government

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Implementing agencies:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

C40 CITIES