

# Climate Finance Reports and Tools

## CHAPTER I: STUDIES AND REPORTS

*This chapter regroups studies and reports and other written pieces that provide useful insight for climate project preparation and funding.*

## CHAPTER II: GUIDANCE AND TOOLKITS

*This chapter is composed of guides and toolkits developed by recognized institutions and Project Preparation Facilities (PPF). This can help mapping funding sources and also give tips to create bankable and impactful projects.*

## CHAPTER III: KNOWLEDGE CENTERS AND LEARNING PLATFORMS

*This chapter focuses on other knowledge centers, learning platforms and other pedagogical products build around the theme of climate project preparation.*



## CHAPTER I STUDIES AND REPORTS

- **[Adelphi. July 2019. Steering international adaptation finance towards the local level](#)**

*The paper screens various financial instruments, funds, and financing tools, making a distinction between instruments that already exist in the adaptation finance world and those that are being used in other sectors.*

- **[CCAP. May 2013. An Emerging Architecture for NAMA Finance.](#)**

*This paper lays out the role of NAMAs in scaling up climate action in developing countries by attracting investments from the private sector and development banks.*

- **[CCAP. July 2012. Overview of NAMA Financial Mechanisms.](#)**

*This policy brief provides an overview of a number of financial mechanisms and design elements to consider in developing NAMAs that can effectively mobilize investments in mitigation projects.*

- **[CCFLA. February 2021. An Analysis of Urban Climate Adaptation Finance.](#)**

*This analysis aims to assess the state of urban climate adaptation finance and to prototype analysis methods to address current data and methodology limitations. The purpose of high-quality urban adaptation finance tracking is to identify gaps and barriers to financing resilience solutions in global urban areas and to drive action by investors, cities, national governments, and other stakeholders to increase urban adaptation finance*

- **[CCLFA. August 2020. Leveraging National Development Banks to Enhance Financing for Climate-Smart Urban Infrastructure.](#)**

*Developed under the framework initiative Leadership for Urban Climate investment (LUCI), This paper focuses specifically on enhancing the role that National Development Banks play in supporting the acceleration of climate-smart urban infrastructure investment. With more than USD 5 trillion in assets and several comparative advantages relative to other financiers, NDBs are well-positioned to lead this shift. However, maximizing their potential will require strengthening the enabling environments of urban institutions, as well as making some strategic adjustments at the NDB institutional and financing levels. A knowledge product related to this paper was developed in March 2021 and can be found [here](#).*

- **[CCFLA. December 2020. Urban Climate Finance in the Wake of COVID-19.](#)**



*In order to alleviate the economic and social consequences of COVID-19, several public and private entities have announced economic stimulus packages. These COVID-19 recovery packages under development are an opportunity, especially for cities, to relaunch their economies and promote a green transition to carbon neutrality. Yet, it is still unclear how cities might benefit from these recovery funds and how related to urban climate finance these funds will be. This policy brief aims to respond to this problem.*

- [\*\*CCFLA. February 2018. Summary of Good Practice of Successful Project Preparation Facilities.\*\*](#)

*An analysis of project preparation tools, approaches, main bottlenecks, and solutions, by presenting three case studies of subnational project preparation facilities (PPF) in Asia and Latin America. Explores solutions and suggests recommendations showing how risk mitigation instruments, project structuring and fair PPP models may be combined and tailor-made to specific project characteristics.*

- [\*\*CCFLA 2017. Localizing climate finance, mapping gaps and opportunities, designing solutions.\*\*](#)

*A reference report on the mapping of climate finance, with an updated global panorama of available sources.*

- [\*\*CDKN. October 2017. Working Paper - Leveraging private sector finance for climate compatible development: Lessons from CDKN.\*\*](#)

*This paper is based on private sector related lessons from projects that have been funded by CDKN, across Africa, Asia and Latin America.*

- [\*\*Cities fit for Climate Change. November 2017. Challenges and Opportunities for Urban Climate Finance – Lessons Learned from eThekweni, Santiago de Chile and Chennai.\*\*](#)

*A comprehensive assessment of the situation of urban climate finance in the three partner countries. Recommendations for improving municipal/city access to funding instruments for climate change related work and for better integrating climate change into planning mechanisms.*

- [\*\*Climate Funds Update. 2019. Climate Finance Thematic Briefing: Adaptation Finance.\*\*](#)

*Short summary on adaptation finance streams and architecture (updated).*



- [\*\*Climate Funds Update. February 2018. Climate Finance Thematic Briefing: Adaptation Finance.\*\*](#)

*Short summary on adaptation finance streams and architecture.*

- [\*\*Coalition for Urban Transitions. Coalition for Urban Transitions. April 2019. Scaling Up Investment for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure: A Guide to National and Subnational Reform.\*\*](#)

*This working paper argues that mobilising private financing at scale through the effective deployment of a range of new financing instruments requires a greater focus on a systemic approach to urban finance reform, including national and subnational domestic resource mobilisation, improved governance, and sustainable management of liabilities. It sets out a two-step framework to illustrate how national and subnational governments can systematically strengthen their urban finance systems.*

- [\*\*Coalition for Urban Transitions. February 2018. Background Paper: Global Review of Finance for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure.\*\*](#)

*A review focusing mainly on the role of national governments and the international community in unlocking, directing, and facilitating finance flows that can deliver sustainable urban infrastructure.*

- [\*\*Coalition for Urban Transitions. 2017. Financing The Urban Transition: Policymakers' summary\*\*](#)

*This study focuses on the role of national governments in mobilising and directing urban finance, with the aim of supporting policymakers and practitioners to think systematically about financing urban development.*

- [\*\*Coalition for Urban Transitions. December 2016. Financing the Urban Transition for Sustainable Development: Better Finance for Better Cities.\*\*](#)

*Provides an overview of financing challenges and opportunities for urban infrastructure. It sets out the landscape of urban infrastructure financing, identifies key barriers to delivering smarter, more sustainable urban infrastructure in cities, suggests policy levers and instruments that have been deployed successfully in various countries and cities, and concludes with some recommendations for decision-makers.*



- [\*\*Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy Europe. 2019. Innovative Financing Schemes. Lessons learnt from the Covenant of Mayors Community.\*\*](#)

*A booklet on innovative schemes to finance the city's Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) with lessons learnt by cities and regions all across Europe.*

- [\*\*CPI. November 2020. Scaling Innovative Climate Finance Instruments: Experience from the Lab.\*\*](#)

*While challenging, scaling up climate finance ideas is possible, and is greatly facilitated by four success factors that can be influenced by the entrepreneurs developing these initiatives and their stakeholders.*

- [\*\*CPI. September 2020. Sub-national Climate Finance Initiative.\*\*](#)

*SnCF is expected to be the first private equity fund to feature a Technical Assistance Facility that provides local government capacity building and certifies all projects for SDG impact prior to investment.*

- [\*\*CPI. November 2019. Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019.\*\*](#)

*Overview of global climate-related primary investment.*

- [\*\*CPI. December 2018. Understanding and Increasing Finance for Climate Adaptation in Developing Countries.\*\*](#)

*This report explores the current state of finance for climate adaptation and proposes practical, near term solutions to both fill in knowledge gaps and to increase investment. It highlights the role for developing country national governments and stakeholders (such as development finance institutions, local governments, etc.) in supporting increased knowledge and investment in adaptation.*

- [\*\*CPI. January 2018. Blended Finance in Clean Energy: Experiences and Opportunities\*\*](#)

*This report looks at what is needed to unlock clean energy investment opportunities in developing economies. Evaluated, by geography and clean energy sector, the most significant opportunities for impact on both climate change and energy access per dollar invested; the risks and barriers that prevent investment; and how blended finance could be deployed to address investor needs.*

- [\*\*CPI. January 2018. Global Landscape of Renewable Energy Finance 2018.\*\*](#)



*An updated panorama of finance in the renewable energy sector.*

- [\*\*CPI. September 2017. Financing clean power: a risk-based approach to choosing ownership models and policy & finance instruments.\*\*](#)

*A working paper setting out a framework for: determining how risks for power investments should be allocated so that costs are minimised; and how a blend of ownership models and policy/finance instruments can be used to achieve this allocation.*

- [\*\*CPI. April 2017. Lessons and Innovations to Spur Green Investment in Developing Countries.\*\*](#)

*A compilation of key lessons of how governments and public finance institutions can reduce risks and costs and thus attract green investment.*

- [\*\*E3G. October 2013. Financing Pathways for Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development – Working Paper on National Financing Pathways.\*\*](#)

*Based on discussions with representatives in Chile, Colombia, and Peru, this working paper identifies emerging issues that may influence a national financing pathway, and considers different frameworks and tools to develop such pathways.*

- [\*\*EcoFys. December 2017. Closing the gap between finance and climate mitigation actions. A financial mechanisms deep-dive.\*\*](#)

*The study identifies the lack of successful financial mechanisms attached to NAMAs and investigates which factors make a financial mechanism successful. The focus is on the energy sector. The resulting analysis highlights which conditions are a prerequisite to successful financial mechanisms and provides recommendations to stakeholders in the climate finance community.*

- [\*\*EEA. 2017. Financing urban adaptation to climate change.\*\*](#)

*A useful resource for adaptation financing providers and financing programme developers as it offers insights into lessons learned on the ground regarding the most successful approaches, the difficulties encountered and overcome and the key success factors in financing local adaptation action. Gives a broad range of examples of innovative ways of financing adaptation by municipalities across Europe like crowdfunding and green bonds.*



- [GIZ. 2011. Smart climate finance. Designing public finance strategies to boost private investment in developing countries.](#)

*This study recommends options and strategies for public finance engagement in seven countries. The recommendations also draw on in-depth analysis of the individual target country contexts; identification of existing risks and constraints on local low-carbon investment; interviews with local private investors; and a review of existing public finance instruments active in these countries.*

- [GPSC. 2019. Financing urban resiliency and low emission development in Asia: A summary of peer exchange discussions and panels from ICLEI's Resilient Cities Asia Pacific Conference - New Delhi, India - April 15-17, 2019.](#)

*This document addresses the challenges and opportunities with respect to financing low emission development and climate-related projects in the Asian region based on discussions from ICLEI's Resilient Cities Asia Pacific Conference 2019.*

- [IDB. January 2021. Analysis of External Climate Finance Access and Implementation: CIF, FCPF, GCF and GEF Projects and Programs by the Inter-American Development Bank.](#)

*This report collects a series of insights and lessons learned by the IDB in the preparation and implementation of projects with climate finance from four external sources: the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It includes a systematic revision of their design and their progress on delivery, an assessment of broader impacts (scale-up, replication, and contributions to transformational change/paradigm shift), and a set of recommendations to optimize the access and use of these funds in future rounds of climate investment.*

- [IDB. November 2014. Guarantees for Green Markets: Potential and Challenges.](#)

*This report from the IDB considers some of the challenges of investing in low carbon markets, explores how guarantees (principally credit guarantees) can respond to those challenges, and provides various examples of guarantees used in LAC.*

- [IDFC. December 2018. IDFC Green Finance Mapping Report 2018.](#)

*An annual report identifying and categorizing financial flows of IDFC Members to projects in the fields of green energy, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and the reduction of GHG emissions. The report includes 23 international, national and sub-regional development banks from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Central and South America.*



- **[IDFC. December 2018. IDFC Green Finance Mapping Report 2018.](#)**

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- **[IFC. 2018. Climate Investment Opportunities in Cities.](#)**

*A report about the investment potential in cities in emerging markets across six key sectors. The report addresses urban resilience and financing solutions.*

- **[IRENA. 2016. Unlocking renewable energy investment: the role of risk mitigation and structured finance.](#)**

*This study identifies the main risks and barriers limiting investment; it also supplies a toolkit for policy makers, public and private investors, and public finance institutions to scale up their investments in renewable energy. Accompanying case studies and survey material provide insights on the challenges, the opportunities and what has actually worked in different markets.*

- **[IRENA. December 2014. IRENA Handbook on Renewable Energy Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions \(NAMAs\).](#)**

*This handbook presents guidance on NAMA project development for renewable energy experts and policymakers, which can be used to support renewable energy deployment in developing countries. It discusses the NAMA concept and its relevance to renewable energy, considers typical barriers and how NAMAs can address them, explores financing options, and outlines the NAMA development process. The final chapter contains detailed case studies of renewable energy NAMAs in Chile, Mexico, and Tunisia.*

- **[LSE Cities. 2017. Global Review of Finance For Sustainable Infrastructure.](#)**

*This paper is a background review representing part of the initial phase of the Financing the Urban Transition work programme. The review builds on a growing body of research that highlights both the importance of national sustainable infrastructure and the need to develop more effective and efficient financing mechanisms for delivering compact, connected cities that meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.*

- **[McKinsey Center for Business and Environment. January 2016. Financing Change: How to Mobilize Private Sector Financing for Sustainable Infrastructure.](#)**





*This paper highlights the major barriers that must be overcome and the ways to encourage more private-sector capital investment in sustainable infrastructure.*

- [\*\*NewClimate Institute. December 2020. Subnational and non-state action in the EU.\*\*](#)

This study aims to obtain enhanced understanding of subnational (e.g. cities and subnational regions) and non-state (e.g. companies) actors' action on GHG emissions reductions in the European Union (EU). Specifically, it presents an overview of findings in the recent literature on (i) landscape of sub/non-state action, (ii) interactions between EU policy making and sub/non-state actors, (iii) potential GHG emissions reductions additional to the reductions expected under national policies, and (iv) progress towards their own short- to mid-term targets and long-term goals. This report focuses on the EU, where sub/non-state climate action is significant.

- [\*\*NewClimate Institute. November 2018. Allianz Climate and Energy Monitor 2018.\*\*](#)

*This is an annual publication whose focus is on power production from renewables in G20 countries as core solutions for the decarbonization of the power infrastructure. The Allianz Climate and Energy Monitor ranks G20 member states on their current attractiveness as potential destinations for investments in low-carbon electricity infrastructure.*

- [\*\*NewClimate Institute. July 2015. Connecting the dots – Results-based financing in climate policy.\*\*](#)

*This study clarifies the definition of results-based financing (RBF) and in particular its role in the context of climate policy. The publication is aimed at readers from the carbon markets and climate finance communities alike. It facilitates a common understanding of what RBF as a financing modality involves. An overview of results-based finance options and opportunities for linking market and non-market approaches is provided.*

- [\*\*NREL. February 2016. Financial Incentives to Enable Clean Energy Deployment: Policy Overview and Good Practices.\*\*](#)

*This policy brief provides a primer on key financial incentive design elements, lessons from different country experiences, and curated support resources for more detailed and country-specific information on financial incentive design.*

- [\*\*NRDC. March 2019. 10 Steps Cities Can Take for More and Better Infrastructure.\*\*](#)



*With a focus on the US, this handbook is designed to help stakeholders navigate the High Road predevelopment process, from conceptualization through design and procurement. Instead of reinventing the wheel, they re-examined existing approaches through a High Road lens and provide a 10-step road map to accelerating and improving projects that meet urgent community needs.*

- [\*\*NRDC. November 2016. Green & Resilience Banks: How the Green Investment Bank Model Can Play a Role in Scaling Up Climate Finance in Emerging Markets.\*\*](#)

*This paper shows how green investment banks are succeeding in countries such as Australia, Japan, Malaysia, UK, and the USA. Green investment banks are specialized public financing authorities set up to persuade private investors to increase and accelerate their investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The paper also explores the potential of the green investment bank model in emerging and developing economies.*

- [\*\*ODI. November 2016. Finding the pipeline. Project preparation for sustainable infrastructure.\*\*](#)

*This report considers the complexities that underpin efforts to attract investment into sustainable infrastructure with a focus on project preparation. It reflects on experiences with project preparation support for infrastructure and potential shifts in approach needed to deliver the scale of investment required in sustainable infrastructure to achieve the SDGs and fulfil the goals of the Paris Agreement.*

- [\*\*ODI. March 2016. Mobilising private finance for climate compatible development. A diagnostic tool for mapping incentives and investment.\*\*](#)

*A report on the methodological complexities of mapping private investment in climate projects. Includes case studies in Uganda and Zambia.*

- [\*\*ODI. December 2014. Getting it together: Institutional arrangements for coordination and stakeholder engagement in climate finance.\*\*](#)

*This paper analyzes the arrangements that have emerged in Colombia, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, and Zambia to draw lessons on the conditions that facilitate or impede coordination across institutions and actors.*

- [\*\*OECD. September 2019. Financing climate objectives in cities and regions to deliver sustainable and inclusive growth.\*\*](#)



*This paper focuses on how national and sub-national governments can align subnational financial flows to transition towards low-carbon, resilient and inclusive cities.*

- **[OECD. November 2018. Financing Climate Futures: Rethinking Infrastructure.](#)**

*This report focuses on how governments can move beyond the current incremental approach to climate action and more effectively align financial flows with climate and development priorities. The report explores six key transformative areas that will be critical to align financial flows with low-emission and resilient societies (planning, innovation, public budgeting, financial systems, development finance, and cities) and looks at how rapid socio-economic and technological developments, such as digitalisation, can open new pathways to low-emission, resilient futures.*

- **[OECD. May 2016. Green investment banks: Scaling up private investment in low-carbon, climate-resilient infrastructure.](#)**

*This report provides the first comprehensive study of publicly capitalized green investment banks, analyzing the rationales, mandates, and financing activities of this relatively new category of public financial institution. Based on the experience of over a dozen green investment banks and similar entities, the report provides a nonprescriptive stocktaking of the diverse ways in which these public institutions are catalyzing private investment in low carbon, climate resilient infrastructure and other green sectors, with a spotlight on energy efficiency projects. The report also provides practical information to policymakers on how green investment banks are being set up, capitalized, and staffed.*

- **[OECD. December 2015. Green Investment Banks: Leveraging innovative public finance to scale up low-carbon investment - Policy Perspectives.](#)**

*This paper aims to provide policy makers with the first comprehensive study of publicly capitalised green investment banks (GIBs), examining the rationales, mandates and financing activities of this relatively new category of public financial institution. It provides a stock-taking of the diverse ways in which these public institutions are helping to leverage and catalyse private investment in domestic green infrastructure, with a spotlight on energy efficiency projects. Highlighting the role of GIBs within a broader policy framework to mobilise investment, the report also provides practical information to policy makers on how green investment banks are being set up, capitalised and staffed.*

- **[OECD. 2015. Aligning policies for a low carbon economy.](#)**

*This very detailed and comprehensive report presents a broad diagnosis of the coherence between overall policy and regulatory frameworks, and climate goals. It identifies a number of opportunities for realigning policies to enable an efficient and cost effective shift to a low*



carbon economy, across four policy domains (investment, taxation, innovation and skills, and trade) and three specific areas that are important for the low carbon transition (electricity, urban mobility, and rural land use).

- **[OECD. October 2012. Financing Green Urban Infrastructure.](#)**

*This working paper presents an overview of practices and challenges related to financing green sustainable cities. It analyses several sources of urban finance, arguing for designing them in a green way, while building capacity to engage in real co-operative and flexible arrangements with the private sector.*

- **[OECD. November 2010. Environment Working Papers No. 29 - Cities and Carbon Market Finance: Taking Stock of Cities' Experience With Clean Development Mechanism \(CDM\) and Joint Implementation \(JI\).](#)**

*This paper reviews 10 in-depth case studies of urban projects proposed and operating within the realm of Joint Implementation (JI) and the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol. It explores the drivers of success for projects, examining in particular: types of projects that have been successful and their profitability; leadership and other roles of various actors in project initiation development and operation (i.e. local, regional and national governments as well as international, private sector or other non-governmental organisations); the role of local co-benefits; and project financial structure and risk management approaches. CDM case studies are presented on Colombia, Brazil, Vietnam, Mexico and South Africa; while JI case studies are presented for New Zealand, Romania, Germany and France.*

- **[SALGA. 2018. Municipal Innovative Infrastructure Financing.](#)**

*An overview of innovative ways to finance municipal infrastructure with a focus on South Africa.*

- **[SALGA. May 2017. Municipal Pooled Financing Mechanisms in South Africa.](#)**

*Technical discussion paper on the status and potential of cooperation between municipalities to jointly borrow money.*

- **[UNCDF. 2018. Financing local adaptation to climate change. Experiences with performance-based climate resilience grants.](#)**

*This publication builds on the outcomes of the first global UNCDF LoCAL lessons learned workshop, Strengthening Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change through Local Government Systems, convened in Cambodia in November 2015 as well as on more recent developments.*



- [\*\*UNDP. February 2018. A review of domestic data sources for climate finance flows in recipient countries.\*\*](#)

*A methodological report on the reporting of climate finance flows.*

- [\*\*UNDP. September 2013. Financing local responses to climate change: Implications of Decentralisation on Responses to Climate Change.\*\*](#)

*A report to better understand the significance of local governance and decentralization in the delivery of climate finance, and to strengthen its coherence, responsiveness, and effectiveness. It represents a regional picture, supported by specific examples from several countries across the Asia-Pacific region, of the most relevant trends, challenges and opportunities in relation to financing localized responses to climate change.*

- [\*\*UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance. 2018. 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows: Technical report.\*\*](#)

*An overview of climate finance flows in 2015 and 2016 from provider to beneficiary countries, available information on domestic climate finance and cooperation of non-Annex I Parties, and the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It explores the key features of climate finance flows, including composition and purposes. It also explores emerging insights into their effectiveness, finance access, and ownership and alignment of climate finance with beneficiary country needs and priorities related to climate change. It also provides information on recent developments in the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance flows at the international and domestic level, and insights into impact reporting practices.*

- [\*\*Urban LEADS. 2015. Financing the transition to a new infrastructure paradigm in fast-growing secondary cities in South Africa.\*\*](#)

*Case study of the Saldanha Bay Municipality. A useful example to have in mind when considering funding options for a municipality project.*

- [\*\*WB. June 2020. Transformative Climate Finance: A New Approach for Climate Finance to Achieve Low-Carbon Resilient Development in Developing Countries.\*\*](#)

*This report analyses options to make international public climate finance more transformative. The report identifies eight sets of levers to drive climate action: project-based investments, financial sector reform, fiscal policy, sectoral policies, trade policy, innovation and technology transfer, carbon markets, and climate intelligence. It then examines how*



*climate finance is deployed to address barriers to action for each lever and derives general principles for transformative climate finance based on this analysis relating to allocation of climate finance, use of different financial instruments and other improvements in modalities and processes.*

- **[WB. 2019. Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance 2018.](#)**

*Is an annual collaborative effort to make MDB climate finance commitments for developing and emerging economies in 2018 public, together with a clear explanation of the methodologies for tracking this finance. Divided into type of recipient, instrument and region.*

- **[WB. December 2018. Financing a Resilient Urban Future: A Policy Brief on World Bank and Global Experience on Financing Climate-Resilient Urban Infrastructure](#)**

*This policy brief draws on World Bank experience and datasets and a review of academic and grey literature on financing three core urban infrastructure systems –water, transport, and energy. It seeks to answer the question of what funding and financing instruments may be available to local governments and infrastructure system operators in different cities around the world, and how these links back to the climate challenges they may face.*

- **[WB. November 2010. Climate Finance in the Urban Context.](#)**

*This Issues Brief looks at potential financing opportunities and costs of mitigation and adaptation in the urban context. Wide-ranging potential sources for finance for climate action are described, and suggestions are made for more effective responses to climate investment challenges in cities.*

- **[WRI. March 2021. Improving Access to the Green Climate Fund: How the Fund Can Better Support Developing Country Institutions.](#)**

*The GCF has put in place policies and programs to help ensure that a diverse range of actors are able to access GCF funding. These include the Readiness Programme, the Project Preparation Facility, the Simplified Approval Process, and the Enhancing Direct Access Programme. This paper looks at how these four policies and programs are succeeding to date and provides recommendations for how to improve their effectiveness.*

- **[WRI. October 2019. Unpacking Green Targets: A Framework for Interpreting Private-Sector Banks' Sustainable Finance Commitments.](#)**

*This technical note presents a framework for interpreting sustainable finance commitments using information published by committing banks. The framework focuses on aspects of the*



*commitment design, accountability, and transparency, as well as the portfolio context of the banks. The outputs describe key characteristics of a commitment and enable comparison of commitments from different institutions.*

- **[WRI. 2018. TOWARDS A MORE EQUAL CITY Porto Alegre: Participatory Budgeting and the Challenge of Sustaining Transformative Change.](#)**

*This case study examines transformative urban change in Porto Alegre, Brazil, through the lens of participatory budgeting. The research focuses on whether and how transformative change has taken place in the city between 1990 and the present. It gives lessons by pointing out four conditions which determine the success of participatory budgeting as a tool of transformative urban change.*

- **[WWF. March 2015. Financing the Transition: Sustainable Infrastructure in Cities.](#)**

*This report addresses investment in sustainable urban infrastructure and provides an overview of financial instruments that are commonly used to finance infrastructure development. It analyses their potential to support the transition towards sustainable infrastructure, with a primary focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy at city level.*



## CHAPTER II GUIDANCE AND TOOLKITS

- [\*\*C40. November 2016. C40 Cities Good Practice Guide – City Climate Funds: Sustainable Infrastructure Finance Network.\*\*](#)

*Summarizes key strategies and recommendations highlighted by city representatives to share with other cities that may be planning to implement or that currently operate similar city climate funds.*

- [\*\*C40. How to Issue a Green Muni Bond: A Step-By-Step Guide.\*\*](#)

*An easy explanation on the steps of a municipal green bond issuance.*

- [\*\*C40 CFF. 2017. Explainer: How to Finance Urban Infrastructure.\*\*](#)

*A valuable resource with a comprehensive overview of funding options for urban infrastructure.*

- [\*\*CCFLA Green Finance Directory.\*\*](#)

*The Green City Finance Directory helps subnational governments and stakeholders identify [project preparation facilities](#) that can support them in developing green and resilient infrastructure, including implementing more efficient heating and cooling systems, building renewable energy, setting up sustainable transit, or climate-proofing resilient infrastructure.*

- [\*\*CDKN. August 2020. Guide. Green Climate Fund \(GCF\) Proposal Toolkit 2020.\*\*](#)

*Three years after producing the first guide of this kind with CDKN, Acclimatise has now released its latest [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\) Proposal Toolkit 2020](#). This guide integrates the latest GCF policy changes and funding proposal template v2.0 in order to provide the most recent guidance to project proponents, accredited entities and national designated authorities and help them to navigate the ever-changing GCF project requirements.*

- [\*\*CDKN. June 2017. Working Paper: Understanding ‘bankability’ and unlocking climate finance for climate compatible development.\*\*](#)

*A paper discussing 'bankable' projects, how these projects connect with NDC implementation, and how to finance them through funds such as the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and many more. It details the range of the different financing mechanisms available to countries, what their requirements are, and how they can potentially be combined to assist countries in implementing their NDCs.*





- **[CDKN. June 2017. Green Climate Fund proposal toolkit 2017: Toolkit to develop a project proposal for the GCF.](#)**

*This toolkit aims to help understand the key considerations and to fulfil the Fund's requirements when developing proposals for the Green Climate Fund. It was developed for Bangladesh, but nearly all of the content is also relevant to other countries. The guide covers the essential details of the Green Climate Fund, its project cycle, proposal template, and key project development requirements, and provides guidance on how to get started.*

- **[CDKN. December 2016. Planning for NDC implementation: Quick start guide and reference manual.](#)**

*This reference manual and its accompanying quick start guide were produced to support developing countries in implementing their NDCs. It is aimed at national and subnational policymakers, development partners, and practitioners. The reference manual sets out specific activities that countries can undertake in five key areas of NDC implementation, of which one is finance. The finance chapter outlines 10 key activities as a comprehensive basis for an approach to mobilize finance for NDC implementation, and includes several relevant case studies. The Quick start guide and reference manual is also available as an online tool, enabling users to link finance to mitigation; adaptation; governance; and measuring, reporting, and verification.*

- **[CDKN November 2013. CDKN Guide: Addressing the barriers to climate investment.](#)**

*This guide summarises the barriers to financing mitigation and adaptation activities, as well as discussing factors to consider then selecting and implementing financial instruments. The key financial instruments and modalities considered in this guide are discussed in relation to the Green Climate Fund, but the lessons are applicable to other channels for climate finance.*

- **[Climate Funds Update. February 2019. The Global Finance Architecture.](#)**

*A brief description of the wide range of climate finance mechanisms.*

- **[Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy Europe. 2020. Finance Your Sustainable and Climate Action: Experience from 195 Public Authorities in Hands for Learning and Replication.](#)**

*This report combines information from different sources produced during the H2020PROSPECT project. It summarised the incredible experience of 195 local and*



*regional authorities from 29 countries, who exchanged knowledge on innovative financing schemes through four learning cycles and 45 learning groups.*

- [\*\*CPI. December 2016. Green Bonds for Cities: A Strategic Guide for City-level Policymakers in Developing Countries.\*\*](#)

*A strategic guide for cities in developing countries to access green bond market flows.*

- [\*\*EcoFys. January 2017. Connecting Multilateral Climate Finance to Mitigation Projects: A Guide to the multilateral climate finance landscape of NAMAs.\*\*](#)

*Overview of the six largest multilateral development banks, the IFC and the Green Climate Fund as they relate to climate finance and NAMAs. It covers how to engage funding partners, their overall goals, their approach to financing, and their priority investment criteria.*

- [\*\*Global Green Bond Partnership-GGBP\*\*](#)

*Publications on*

- *green bonds*
- *Types of green bonds*
- *Framework, Labelling, Certification, Verification, Standards*
- *Implementation of a green bond.*

- [\*\*IIED. March 2015. TOPIC GUIDE: A Guide to National Governance of Climate Finance.\*\*](#)

*This guide is intended for advisors within the UK Department for International Development (DFID) working in country, but it also provides a useful general overview of climate finance sources and actions to access them.*

- [\*\*IUC Programme. 2019. Overview of International Financial Sources and Institutions.\*\*](#)

*This publication aims to give an overview on international financial institutions, including examples of relevant ongoing programs targeting sustainable urban development.*

- [\*\*IUC Programme. 2019. Overview of Financial Sources at National Level.\*\*](#)

*Aims to give an overview on financial sources at national level that are available for urban development, helping to understand the range of options accessible on the market, and inspire the exploration of innovative solutions. In addition to presenting traditional*



*approaches and forms of municipal finance, this study also seeks to outline innovative solutions for revenue mobilization for local and subnational governments, using case studies for illustration.*

- **[LEDS GP. November 2017. Resource Guide for NDC finance.](#)**

*This Resource guide for NDC finance presents a curated selection of resources on a range of topics around finance for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and low emission development strategies (LEDS). It is designed to help NDC and LEDS practitioners find high quality resources that meet their specific needs, avoiding time consuming web searching.*

- **[NDCP Climate explorer.](#)**

*The Climate Finance Explorer is a searchable database of international public climate financing options to help increase transparency and access. It brings together information on sources of financial support and presents them in a standardized and user-friendly way to help country practitioners and other stakeholders identify, understand, and access relevant funding opportunities. This tool aggregates in one place information on the main international sources of public climate finance including finance from the international climate funds, Multilateral Development Banks, bilateral government donors which are expected to play a key role in NDC implementation along with domestic resource mobilization, particularly in developing countries.*

- **[New Cities Foundation. April 2016. Handbook on Urban Infrastructure Finance.](#)**

*Gives an overview of various urban infrastructure financing instruments available to cities today, as well as effective ways of addressing the issues related to sustainable funding sources. It also discusses new and innovative financing models that are emerging.*

- **[OECD. 2015. Infrastructure Financing Instruments and Incentives.](#)**

*This taxonomy of instruments and incentives for infrastructure financing maps out the investment options available to private investors, and which instruments and incentives are available to attract private sector investment in infrastructure. Includes all forms of private infrastructure finance techniques with a focus to identify new and innovative financing instruments and risk mitigation techniques used to finance infrastructure assets.*

- **[PMR. 2017. Carbon Tax Guide: A Handbook for Policy Makers - Synthesis: Carbon Taxes in Brief.](#)**

*A practical tool to help policymakers determine whether a carbon tax is the right instrument to achieve their policy goals and to support them in designing and implementing a tax that is*



*best suited to their specific needs, circumstances and objectives. The guide provides both conceptual analysis and important practical lessons learned from implementing carbon taxes around the world.*

- [UN CC:Learn. 2016. Resource Guide for Advanced Learning on Climate Change and Cities.](#)

*The Guides are written from the perspective of a learner who perhaps understands the basics of a topic but is seeking to obtain a more advanced understanding by gaining quick access to the most relevant learning materials.*

- [UNDP. 2013. Gender and climate finance.](#)

*This training module provides basic information and learning tools needed to understand, advocate and influence the gender aspects of climate finance within the Asia-Pacific region. It focuses on different climate finance funds, mechanisms and sources as they pertain to gender. Major themes covered include the economic and human cost of climate change, gender aspects of climate finance, and strategies for guiding climate funds and mechanisms towards increased sensitivity to gender-based vulnerabilities and the gendered aspects of climate change responses. The module also presents case studies and other learning tools (e.g. handouts and group activities) to help facilitate the use of the module and think through issues to consider when designing and implementing gender-responsive climate finance mechanisms.*

- [UNEP Finance Initiative. 2017. G20 Energy Efficiency Investment Toolkit.](#)

*This Toolkit offers a new perspective on the challenge of scaling-up energy efficiency investments by defining and separating “core” energy efficiency investments (those standalone projects where the delivery of energy savings is the lead driver) and “integral” energy efficiency investments (where overall asset performance is the lead driver, yet multiple benefits -including improved energy performance- are delivered by an incremental “embedded” investment). The Toolkit also provides insights into national policy developments, showcasing good practices, as well as an insight into policy tracking databases. Finally, the Toolkit reveals how public and private sector financial institutions are tackling the energy efficiency investment challenge, through their commitments, approaches, tools and by sharing the areas that they identify for further joint development.*

- [UNEP. 2014. Climate Finance for Cities and Buildings – A Handbook for Local Governments.](#)

*This Handbook has been prepared to provide local governments and other interested parties with an overview of climate finance mechanisms, both existing and in development, and their*



*relevance to the built environment and the urban context. The objectives of this Handbook are to help raise awareness among local stakeholders regarding climate finance and its potential in the built environment, given the important role that this sector has to play in climate change mitigation. It also aims to help local governments to use climate finance mechanisms as an opportunity to increase the energy performance of their district whilst creating additional revenue, improve resource efficiency and support their wider climate strategies.*

- **[UNEP. November 2012. Assessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation – A Guidebook for Developing Countries.](#)**

*This guidebook is intended to assist developing countries in speeding up the transfer, deployment, and diffusion of mitigation technologies, enabling to contribute to climate change mitigation and reduce climate change impacts while pursuing national development goals. Over 100 public and private funding sources are analyzed and their main features and application requirements and procedures presented. A general section provides guidance on how to prepare high quality project and programme proposals.*

- **[UN Women. August 2017. Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects.](#)**

*The goal of this manual is to support the integration of gender equality in climate change interventions and climate finance to enhance the efficacy of climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions and ensure that gender co-benefits are obtained. It covers gender mainstreaming tools and methodological approaches which can be employed in designing a broad range projects, including gender analysis, gender assessment and action plans, gender-responsive results or logical frameworks, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The manual focuses on the minimum set of tools needed to meet the core requirements of the GCF project cycle.*

- **[UN Women. October 2016. Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development: Mainstreaming Gender Considerations in Climate Change Projects.](#)**

*The ambition of this guidebook is to help practitioners and stakeholders integrate gender equality considerations in climate projects and leverage co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development.*

- **[USAID. February 2019. Financing Climate Resilience in African Cities. A Reference Guide.](#)**

*This reference guide provides an overview of the wide range of finance mechanisms available to governments to fund climate resilience initiatives at both the national and local level. The*



*guide also outlines the opportunities and challenges for municipal governments in sub-Saharan Africa to use select finance mechanisms to provide for their citizens needs as cities grow and the climate changes, providing illustrative interventions to increase the change of each mechanism's success.*

- **[WB. November 2019. Guidance Note: Municipal Public-Private Partnership Framework.](#)**

*Focuses on the common and unique features of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for municipal authorities, which in turn need to be applied according to specific local frameworks and procedures. It provides a simple summary of the issues.*

- **[WRI. February 2013. Mobilizing Climate Investment: The Role of International Climate Finance in Creating Readiness for Scaled-Up, Low-Carbon Energy.](#)**

*This report provides guidelines to help countries develop an effective enabling environment for climate investment. Based on in-depth analysis of existing 'readiness' activities in six developing countries, it lays out an effective framework for stimulating investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.*

- **[WRI. August 2012. Working Paper - Moving the Fulcrum: A Primer on Public Climate Financing Instruments Used to Leverage Private Capital.](#)**

*This paper from WRI serves as a useful introduction to the use of financial instruments to promote climate action from the private sector. It demonstrates how the public sector can employ different types of public financing instruments—whether loans, equity, or derisking instruments—alongside policy and technical support to scale up private sector investment in low carbon markets.*



## CHAPTER III KNOWLEDGE CENTERS AND LEARNING PLATFORMS

- **[Adelphi. Climate Finance Readiness Training- CliFiT](#)**

*A training toolkit developed to assist technical staff and decision makers from developing countries and emerging economies navigate the complexity of climate finance. It helps getting an overview of financing options, access modalities and spending rules, understanding the diverse modes of access and funding priorities as well as addressing the difficulties of national public finance systems in absorbing the additional funding. It enables them to identify ways to enhance capacities in their countries towards climate finance readiness through eight training modules.*

- **[CCAP \(Center For Clean Air Policy\) Resource Library](#)**

*An online library offering a broad collection of reports, assessments, case studies and concept papers.*

- **[CDKN \(Climate & Development Knowledge Network\)](#)**

*CDKN's knowledge services focus on making information and learning on climate compatible development easier to access and use, in support of ambitious climate action.*

- **[CIFs Knowledge Center](#)**

*A collection of reports, tools, case studies, fact sheets, investment plans, learning events, and other policy guidelines to assist policymakers in NDC implementation. The database includes country-specific reports and resources, case studies, fact sheets, investment plans, guidelines, and reports, as well as information on the Clean Technology Fund, the Forest Investment Program, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, and resources on how to scale up renewable energy programs in low-income countries.*

- **[Climate Funds Update](#)**

*A website collecting publications on themes like adaptation, mitigation and REDD+.*

- **[Climate-KIC. City Learning Platform](#)**

*Free e-learning courses/training on*

- *The Green bond market for cities and how to access these bonds*



- *Using Results based finance and the Gold Standard Certification to access investments*
- *The sustainable infrastructure finance process*
- *Introduction to Cost Benefit Analysis for evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation measures*
- *Using the Cost Benefit Analysis for Climate Adaptation Tool*

- **[Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy Europe](#)**

*Offers a wide range of useful resources such as the Covenant core documents, technical materials, thematic leaflets, event reports, webinar recordings and many more.*

- **[C40 Knowledge Library](#)**

*A website collecting knowledge products, articles, guidance and toolkits covering a broad range of topics.*

- **[FMDV – Local Finance Knowledge Hub](#)**

*A knowledge-sharing platform on financing sustainable cities. Highlighting innovative solutions developed by local governments, national governments, public and private financial institutions and civil society through:*

- *Interviews with city practitioners and experts presenting their experiences and solutions*
- *Publications*
- *Live sessions (webinars and workshops)*
- *A pool of partners and experts to support the development of specific programs*

- **[FS-UNEP. Certified Expert in Climate & Renewable Energy Finance](#)**

*An interactive e-learning course designed to educate policymakers on climate finance with a particular focus on renewable energy.*

*It focuses on furthering understanding in regards to why markets alone may not always be the solution to investment in climate projects, as well as the specifics of financing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and how investors evaluate risk.*

- **[Green Growth Knowledge Platform \(GGKP\)](#)**

*Offers practitioners and policymakers the policy guidance, good practices, tools, and data necessary to support the transition to a green economy.*

- **[IRENA Project Navigator](#)**





*An online platform providing comprehensive, easily accessible, and practical information, tools and guidance to assist in the development of bankable renewable energy projects. introduces a project lifecycle process structured in several distinct phases designed to support the progressive development of renewable energy projects. The learning section features easy-to-access knowledge materials for each renewable energy technology featuring practical tools, real-life case studies and industry best practices.*

- [\*\*NAP Global Network\*\*](#)

*Reports and webinars related to financing, gender, bilateral support, M&E, NDC-NAP linkages, and adaptation.*

- [\*\*NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal\*\*](#)

*Provides quick and easy access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities.*

- [\*\*Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement\*\*](#)

*Publications, documents and tools on climate financing.*

- [\*\*UNFCCC. Education and Training: Resources\*\*](#)

*This page provides a series of resources to support the understanding of the science of climate change and climate change related topics. Online courses from institutions and partnerships such as the QB, UN CC: Learn, and IWRM are also highlighted to raise the capacity of individuals, governments and organizations through knowledge and learning.*

- [\*\*UN CC:e-Learn\*\*](#)

*Offers different e-learning courses related to climate change. On climate finance:*

- [Introduction to Sustainable Finance](#)
- [Climate Policy and Public Finance](#)
- [Climate Responsive Budgeting.](#)

- [\*\*USAID. Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience: A Training Manual.\*\*](#)

*This training module provides a guided course aimed at mid- to senior-level managers working in urban and infrastructure planning in order to improve the design of adaptation projects. Through seven modules, users have the opportunity to enhance their understanding of climate change and its local impacts, to learn techniques for scoping adaptation projects and vulnerability assessment, preparing project proposals for funding, as well as techniques for mainstreaming resilience.*



- **WB. City Creditworthiness Self-assessment & Planning toolkit**

*The World Bank's City Creditworthiness Initiative helps cities improve their financial performance and secure the private investment they need to fund climate-smart infrastructure and services.*

- **WB. Municipal Public-Private Partnership Framework.**

*This framework is specifically designed for municipal governments and staff seeking to implement public-private partnerships (PPPs) to help meet their infrastructure development need. An emphasis is placed on practical guidance that reflects the varied contexts and real-world challenges that city and other local governments face. This framework is modular, comprising:*

- *a [guidance note](#)*
- *20 topic [specific modules](#) that provide more information and guidance on key issues*
- *and a collection of [project summaries](#) that highlight innovative approaches to municipal PPP around the world.*

- **WB. Open Learning Campus: Accelerating through Learning.**

- *WBx Talks: provides knowledge through podcasts, videos, webinars, mobile apps, and games*
- *[WBa Academy](#): offers online courses*
- *and WBc Connect: enables connecting with experts and peers around the world to share knowledge and work together to find new development solutions.*



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