City Climate
Finance Gap Fund

2024

City Climate Finance Gap Fund

Consolidated Annual Report

January to December 2024

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Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms

BMWK	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
C40	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
CCFLA	Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance
EE	Energy Efficiency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EOI	Expression of Interest
GCOM	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSG	Sustainable City Infrastructure and Services Global Solutions Group
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IKI	International Climate Initiative
LMIC	Low- and Middle-Income Country
LUX	Luxembourg Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity
MDTF	Multidonor Trust Fund
NBS	Nature-based Solutions
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TA	Technical Assistance
TDLC	Tokyo Development Learning Center
TOD	Transit-oriented development
WUF	World Urban Forum
C40 CFF	C40 Cities Finance Facility

Voices of Gap Fund Partners

"The City Climate Finance Gap Fund remains a crucial instrument to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement and of the Global Stocktake at COP28 by offering technical assistance in the early phases of climate action planning and project preparation. We are proud of the large number of over 60 projects that have been supported over the past four years. What remains particularly special is the Fund's ability and flexibility to take higher risks and support project ideas with high-quality preparation in areas without a clear business case, e.g., nature-based solutions. This early support is essential for transitioning cities towards sustainability and resilience, ensuring that innovative ideas are effectively prepared for project pipelines." — ***Government of Germany***

"As cities continue to grow, driving economic progress across nations, this expansion also brings significant environmental challenges, evident in the record-breaking global temperatures observed in 2024. The Gap Fund is strategically positioned to guide urban development toward sustainable pathways, championing climate-resilient, environmentally friendly, and compact city projects that prioritize both climate change mitigation and adaptation. With nearly 21 assignments successfully completed to date, the Gap Fund offers partners a growing portfolio of practical, bankable projects that align with climate goals and are ready for implementation, accelerating the transition to sustainable urban development." — ***Luxembourg Ministry of the Environment, Climate, and Biodiversity***

"In 2024, despite record breaking global temperatures, the Gap Fund made significant strides in its climate action efforts by streamlining operations, building partnerships with major financial institutions, and delivering capacity-building initiatives for city officials. Its work remains vital to enabling cities and local authorities to prepare robust, low-carbon infrastructure projects in line with EIB's climate priorities. The achievements thus far reflect the success of collaboration between the EIB, World Bank, GIZ and other partners, and the Fund looks forward to continued donor and partner support to help cities realise their climate ambitions through concrete project." — ***European Investment Bank***

"Action is needed now to end poverty on a livable planet. Cities are key to boosting climate resilience while delivering steady economic growth and job creation. The Gap Fund will translate cities' climate ambitions into real investments, giving millions of people a chance to improve their lives." — ***The World Bank***

"In 2024, the Gap Fund steadily turned its technical support into impact. It was a record year for expressions of interest received from cities, leading to the approval of 46 new investment projects to the portfolio—the highest number ever. By the end of the year, a total of 105 investment projects had been approved for support, benefiting 125 cities worldwide. Additionally, the Gap Fund expanded its cooperation in 2024, including with C40 and the C40 Cities Finance Facility to provide joint capacity development for cities, and with multilateral development banks to develop project pipelines." — ***Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit***

"The Gap Fund is a critical resource for navigating the often-complex early stages of project definition and preparation, directly accelerating transformative local climate action where it is needed the most. As the largest alliance for city climate leadership, GCoM partners with the Gap Fund to achieve our shared, long-term vision: translating local ambition and voluntary climate commitments into concrete, investable projects for a resilient and low-emission society." – ***Global Covenant of Mayor for Climate and Energy***

"Developing strong project concepts and technical studies has long been a challenge for cities seeking finance for their climate projects—one that the Gap Fund has been instrumental in addressing. ICLEI is proud to be a Gap Fund partner and remains committed to our shared mission of helping cities advance sustainable infrastructure projects from vision to implementation. Through the Transformative Actions Program (TAP) and the Gap Fund Step-Up Project, ICLEI has worked closely with the Gap Fund to support local governments in practical ways, building knowledge and helping them pitch projects that can attract investment." — ***Local Governments for Sustainability***

"The Gap Fund plays a critical role in assisting cities in identifying and preparing projects that bolster sustainable and resilient urban development. The successes of the Gap Fund underscore the potential for enabling cities through early-stage planning and preparation, while also emphasizing the imperative to align these achievements with increased access to finance. As a proud partner at the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, we remain committed to supporting the Gap Fund in their pursuit of these goals" — ***Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance***

"Cities are delivering cleaner air, greener jobs, and more resilient communities—and they're ready to scale up solutions with technical support and funding. The City Climate Finance Gap Fund has already provided in-depth assistance to several C40 cities. Moreover, the C40 Cities Finance Facility and the Gap Fund are continuing to work together to enable cities to develop sustainable and inclusive infrastructure projects through joint activities and events." — ***C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group***


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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The Gap Fund is a multidonor initiative designed to assist cities in developing and emerging countries in achieving their climate goals. It was established in September 2020 with the objective of helping cities transform low-carbon and climate-resilient concepts into actionable strategies and finance-ready projects.

The World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB) jointly implement the Gap Fund. Each institution administers a Multidonor Trust Fund (MDTF) in close coordination with donors, comprising the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Luxembourg Ministry of Environment, Climate and Biodiversity (LUX). Additionally, the Gap Fund collaborates with city networks and other key partners through the Gap Fund Partnership Forum. These partners include: the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCOM), the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI); and the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA).

This annual report summarizes the progress made by the Gap Fund from January to December 2024. It is based on the annual reports submitted by the World Bank and the EIB to their respective donors, in accordance with their agreed reporting frameworks and contractual agreements.

- Section 1 provides an overview of the Gap Fund, its mission, and objectives as well as governance and implementation arrangements.
- Section 2 presents the implementation progress of the Gap Fund technical assistance (TA) for low carbon and climate resilient city development.
- Section 3 presents the implementation progress of partnerships, knowledge generation, and information sharing activities.
- Section 4 presents the progress made in 2024 on the consolidated Gap Fund results framework.
- Section 5 provides an overview of the contributions to the Gap Fund and expenditures as of the end of 2024.
- Section 6 presents a brief overview of the planned activities for 2025 including technical assistance, knowledge management, partnerships, and capacity development.

I.1 Program Context – Cities and Climate Change

Over the past 50 years, the world has experienced a quadrupling of the urban population alongside a rapidly changing climate. Cities have emerged as key drivers of productivity and wealth creation for both countries and subnational regions, contributing to 80 percent of the global gross domestic product (GDP). This economic significance makes cities critical for reducing poverty and delivering shared prosperity.

The rapid growth of urban areas presents numerous opportunities, including increased economic activities, innovation, and improved access to services and infrastructure. However, this rapid urbanization also poses significant challenges. Cities have become major contributors to climate change, primarily due to high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation, industry, and energy consumption. Additionally, the concentration of populations and infrastructure in urban areas makes them increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of more frequent and extreme weather events, such as floods, heatwaves, and storms.

Effective city planning and management are critical to achieving greener and more resilient development, especially since nearly 70 percent of the world's population is projected to live in cities by 2050[1]. Scaling up investments in low-carbon urban infrastructure is essential to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius and to strengthen climate change adaptation and resilience. In many regions, a significant portion of urban areas has yet to be developed, presenting a unique opportunity to integrate climate considerations from the outset. This opportunity includes optimizing compact urban forms to reduce sprawl, promoting a quality of life through low carbon and resilient urban design, and adopting clean technologies to reduce GHG emissions.

Cities have the potential to be key enablers in addressing climate change. Subnational governments can convene and concentrate multiple sectors, consumers, and actors, enabling them to undertake multisectoral investments. This capacity allows them to approach public functions in a more synergistic manner within their territories, in contrast to the often siloed approach of national sectoral ministries[2]. In addition, city leaders are probably the most motivated political actors to take on climate change. They possess local knowledge and the ability to mobilize their communities effectively. These leaders can influence and implement climate policies established by higher levels of government, execute city-specific policies and initiatives, and help coordinate collective climate action within their cities[3].

Cities can serve as innovation hubs for climate solutions, leveraging their dense networks of stakeholders to pilot and scale up new technologies and practices. By fostering collaboration between public and private sectors, academia, and civil society, cities can drive the development and adoption of climate practices that reduce emissions and enhance resilience. Furthermore, city leaders also have the advantage of being closer to their constituents, allowing for more responsive and adaptive governance. They can engage with local communities to raise awareness, build consensus, and encourage participation in climate initiatives.

Cities are uniquely positioned to address climate change, but they face significant challenges in ensuring climate smart urban development. These challenges include inadequate institutional capacity, insufficient technical expertise, and limited access to financing. Even when cities have prepared climate diagnostics or action plans, many lack the resources or capacity to advance to the implementation phase. Targeted support and capacity building are essential to secure financial resources and accelerate the transition to low carbon and resilient urban development.

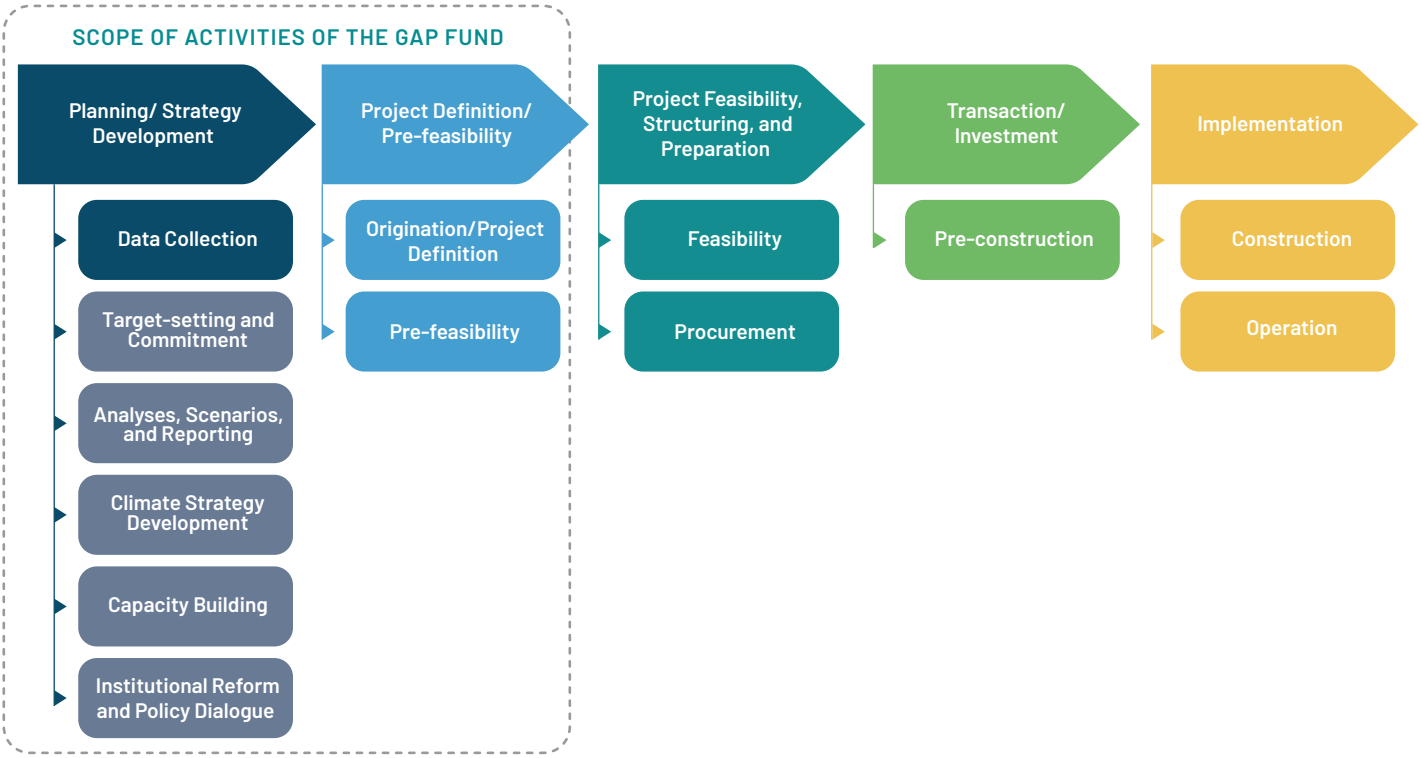
I.2 Gap Fund Mission and Objectives

The objective of the Gap Fund is to help cities in low- and middle- income countries (LMICs) transition toward low carbon and climate resilient pathways in line with global efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°Celsius above pre-industrial levels. It aims to increase funding for early-stage project preparation, helping cities address climate change, along with capacity gaps at the municipal level.

In its efforts to achieve these goals, the Gap Fund assists cities (figure I-1) in the early stages of project preparation to:

- Develop city level climate change strategies and generate in-depth analytics to assess potential of plans, strategies, and investment programs to address climate change.
- Identify and prioritize low carbon and climate resilient investments.
- Define project concept and components of prefeasibility studies.
- Develop financing strategies and identify financing sources for climate smart urban infrastructure investments.
- Build capacity for low carbon and climate resilient urban development.

FIGURE I-1 Scope of support provided by the Gap Fund



Source: Gap Fund (2021).

I.3 Gap Fund Governance and Implementation Arrangements

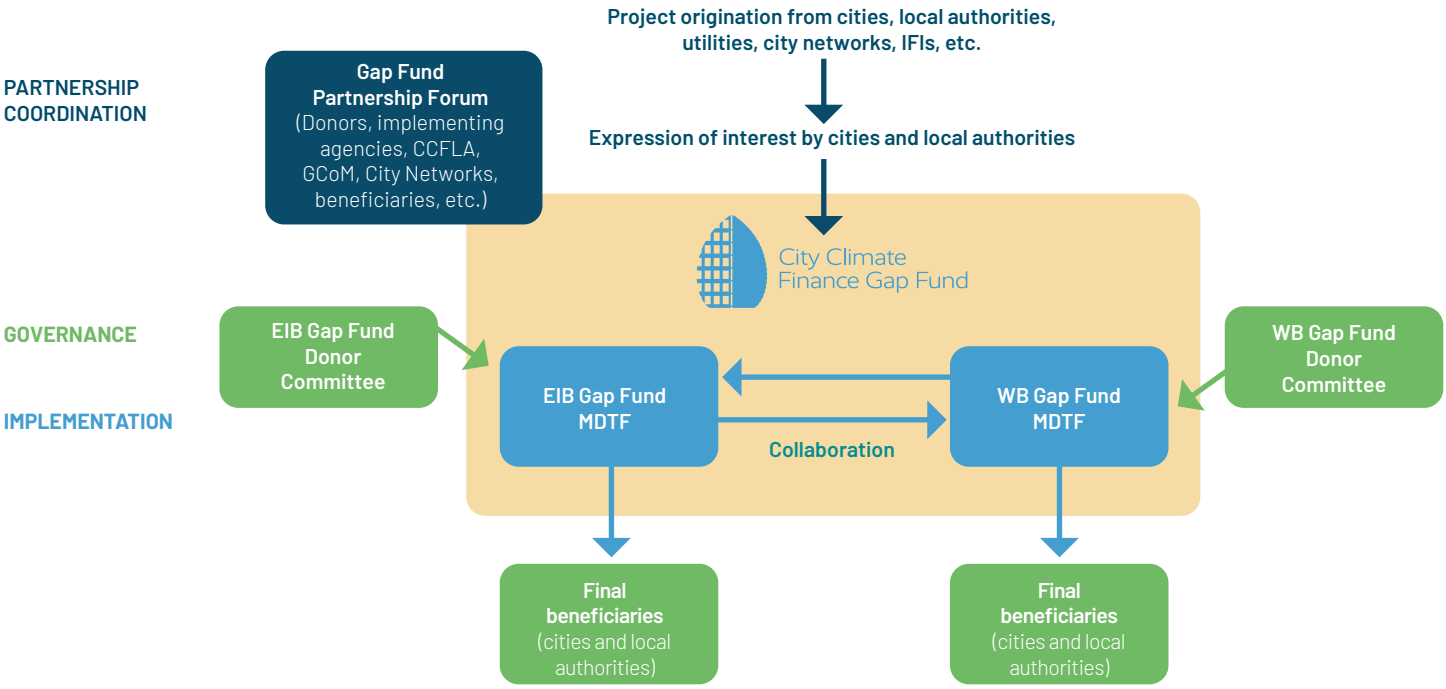
The Gap Fund provides support to cities through two implementing agencies: the World Bank and the EIB, which cooperates with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Both institutions bring a unique mix of long-standing expertise in sustainable development, climate finance projects, and urban development. Each implementing agency administers a MDTF with strong coordination mechanisms between the two under a "One Gap Fund" approach (figure I-2). This approach comprises governance, implementation, and partnerships.

- Governance: Donors provide strategic direction to the two MDTFs through their respective donor committees. They are held in parallel with cross participation from EIB and the World Bank as observers in each other's donors committee to ensure coordination between the two MDTFs. The committee meets annually, although meetings with donors are organized regularly to inform on the progress of the Gap Fund.
- Implementation: EIB and the World Bank, in collaboration with other key partners such as city networks, coordinate implementation to ensure integrated outreach, selection, and support mechanisms under the "One Gap Fund" approach. This includes:
  - Joint outreach, communication, and knowledge sharing activities, which are organized in partnership with city networks and other key partners.

- One Gap Fund website, which offers information on the Gap Fund, including information on how to submit an expression of interest (EOI) to request funding for TA, knowledge resources, and information on TAs that are being implemented.
- Established coordination mechanisms between EIB and the World Bank to screen and assess EOIs. Further processing by one of the two MDTFs is discussed and decided jointly during bimonthly meetings

- Partnerships: The Partnership Forum serves as a platform for ideation, sharing experiences, expertise and exchanging information. In addition, it strengthens collaboration between the Gap Fund and key actors in the city climate finance sectors. It aims to inform and guide the overall strategy and direction of the Gap Fund.

FIGURE I-2 Gap fund structure



Source: Gap Fund (2021).

Notes

1. United Nations. 2018. Revision of World Population Prospects. Available on: https://www.un.org/en/desa/2018-revision-world-urbanizationprospects#:~:text=Today%2C%2055%25%20of%20the%20world's,increase%20to%2068%25%20by%202050.
2. World Bank. 2021. The State of Cities Climate Finance: Part 2. The Enabling Conditions for Mobilizing Urban Climate Finance. World Bank, Washington, DC.
3. De Connick et al. 2021: Hourcade, J.C., Glemarec, Y., de Connick, H., Bayat-Renoux, F., Ramakrishna, K. and Revi, A. 2021. Scaling up climate finance in the context of Covid-19. South Korea: Green Climate Fund.


Albert Torori Keno

CHAPTER 2

Gap Fund Activities

The Gap Fund's objectives are achieved through TA for low carbon and climate resilient urban development, as well as by fostering partnerships, generating knowledge, and sharing information.

- Technical assistance for low carbon and climate resilient urban development supports cities in several key areas: developing or updating climate strategies, plans, and policies; identifying and prioritizing climate investments; and preparing early-stage climate urban investments and projects.
- Partnerships, knowledge generation and information sharing are key for fostering collaborations and enhancing capacities for city climate action. Supported activities include the development of flagship reports and technical notes, as well as organizing knowledge-sharing events such as webinars, workshops, and the partnership forums.

The following sections provide an overview of the TA and knowledge sharing activities carried out by the Gap Fund in calendar year 2024.

II.1 Technical Assistance for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient City Development

The Gap Fund proactively facilitates demand from a broad range of cities to help prepare climate change strategies, identify and prioritize climate investments, and prepare projects at early stage.

This section summarizes the TA activities carried out by the Gap Fund in 2024. It includes an analysis of the EOIs received and describes the TA approved.

II.1.1 Expressions of interest received

The Gap Fund accepts EOIs on a rolling basis through its website[1] .Applicants can use the website to access EOI forms, identify the city's existing climate change plans, specify the type of support they are requesting, and assess the eligibility of their proposed activity. EIB and the World Bank then screen the submitted EOIs during bimonthly meetings, following specific eligibility criteria (figure II-1).

FIGURE II-1 Overview of the Gap Fund EOI review process

Source: Gap Fund (2023).

Eligibility Criteria for Gap Fund Support

To be eligible for Gap Fund support, EOIs must meet the following criteria:

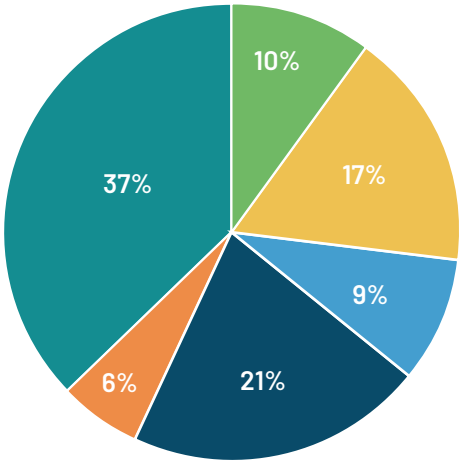
- **Eligible country:** The EOI must come from developing and emerging countries listed in the ODA-OECD DAC list.
- **Climate action potential:** The EOI must aim to make a significant contribution to either climate change adaptation or mitigation.
- **Applicant ownership:** The applicant must be a city or local government official, or a third party officially submitting the EOI on behalf of the city or local government.
- **Urban dimension:** The project must be situated in an urban area or be functionally linked to one.
- **Project preparation stage:** The Gap Fund supports cities in the following stages: (1) developing climate strategies or creating an enabling environment; (2) defining the project or developing its concept; and (3) Conducting pre-feasibility studies.

The Gap Fund has received and screened a total of 656 EOIs between its inception and the end of 2024. Over the past three years, the number of EOIs has consistently increased, rising from 110 in 2022 to 175 in 2023, and reaching 193 in 2024. This growth reflects the continuous interest and awareness about the Gap Fund.

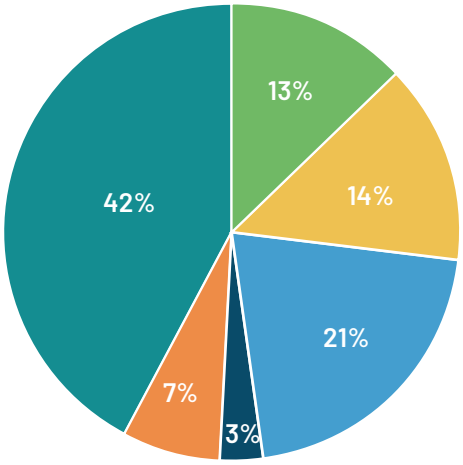
The regional distribution[2] of EOIs received changed between 2023 and 2024. In 2024, there was a significant increase in the number of EOIs from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), while the number of EOIs from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) decreased possibly due to the limited capacities to prepare EOIs due to ongoing political challenges and conflicts in the region . Other regions, including East Asia Pacific (EAP), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and South Asia (SAR), show no significant change in 2024 (see figure II-2a and b).

FIGURE II-2 Regional distribution of EOIs received in: (a) 2023 and (b) 2024

II-2 a: Regional distribution of EOIs received in 2023



II-2 b: Regional distribution of EOIs received in 2024



East Asia and Pacific · Europe and Central Asia · Latin America and Caribbean · Middle East and North Africa · South Asia · Sub Saharan Africa

Source: World Bank Gap Fund (2025).

Of the 193 EOIs received and screened in 2024, 112 EOIs were eligible for support. An analysis of these EOIs determined that the most frequent reasons EOIs were not eligible for support include:

- Eligibility of the applicant at 40 percent: EOIs submitted by an individual, civil society organization, or a private entity with no direct link with a city administration.
- Other reasons for ineligibility at 32 percent: Incomplete EOIs, multiple submissions on the same request, request for project implementation support, support for feasibility studies, among others.
- Lack of a clear climate or urban focus at 17 percent: EOIs requesting support for project preparation without identifying a specific focus on climate change mitigation or adaptation or focusing on rural areas.
- Geographical and sectoral scope at 7 percent: EOIs requesting support for small cities with low population sizes, or for sectors that fall outside the scope of the Gap Fund, such as in agriculture or energy production.
- Lack of specific request at 4 percent: EOIs that did not provide a clear and concise request for support or where the type of support requested was not specific.

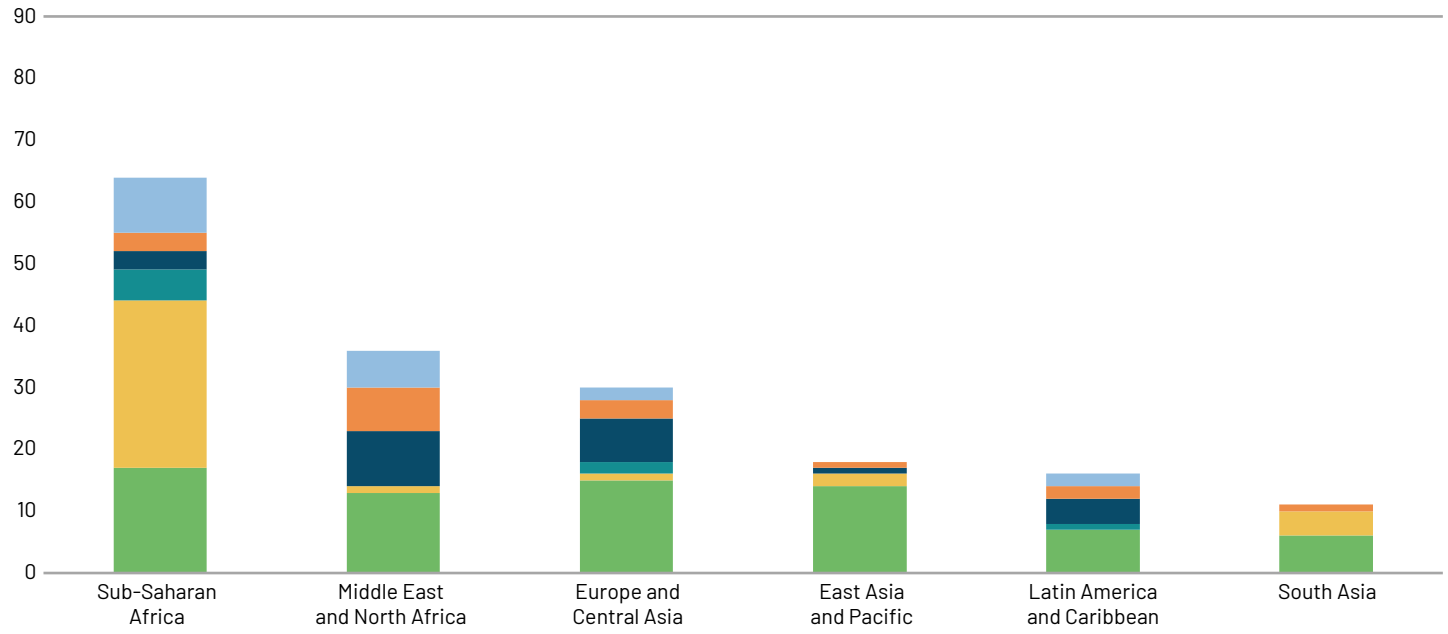
This analysis suggests similar reasons for ineligibility than in 2023 and previous years, although the percentage value has changed. In 2023, the two most frequent reasons for ineligibility were: eligibility of the applicant at 34 percent, lack of a clear climate or urban focus at 23 percent, and other reasons for ineligibility at 18 percent.

A more detailed assessment of EOIs suggests a regional change in the quantity and eligibility of the EOIs received in 2024 (figure II-3). Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for the largest share of EOIs submitted, which was 42 percent of the total EOIs received. In contrast, EOIs from MENA accounted for the smallest share, with only three percent of the EOIs submitted.

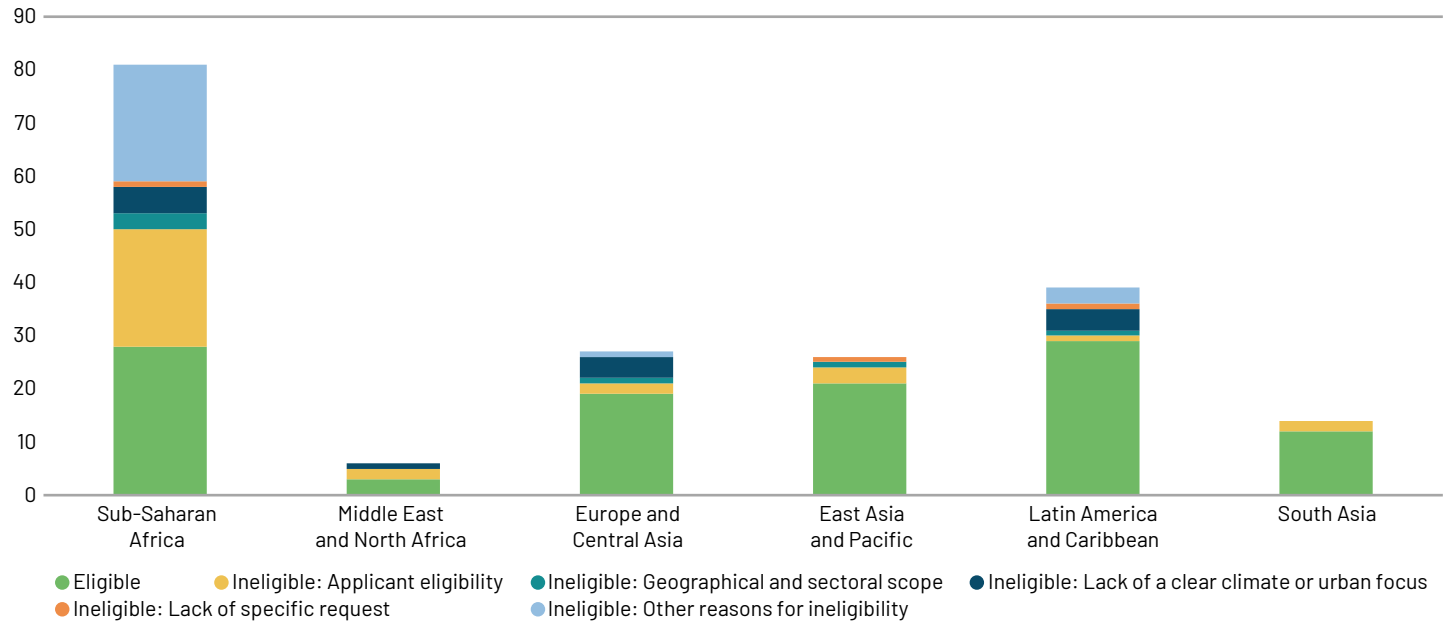
When analyzing the eligibility of the EOIs, those originating from LAC and SSA had the largest share of eligible submissions. This suggests that there was not only a higher volume of EOIs received from these two regions, but that they also met the eligibility criteria more frequently compared to other regions. The Gap Fund will continue to strengthen its partnership with GCOM, as well as with other partners and city networks working closely with cities, to improve the quality and eligibility of EOIs from regions with lower eligibility rates, such as MENA.

FIGURE II-3 EOIs received by region and eligibility in: (a) 2023 and (b) 2024

II-3 a: EOIs received in 2023 and their eligibility



II-3 b: EOIs received in 2024 and their eligibility



Source: World Bank Gap Fund (2025).

II.1.2 Technical Assistance Approved in 2024

Since its inception at the end 2020, the Gap Fund has approved support to 304 cities in 71 countries. In 2024, the Gap Fund approved 49 technical assistance activities supporting 127 cities and 39 countries.

The section below provides an overview of the TA approved by EIB and the World Bank in 2024.

Technical Assistance Approved by EIB and GIZ

During 2024, EIB and GIZ approved 24 TA to help 56 cities in 18 countries.

Map II-1 provides a regional overview of the TA approved by EIB and GIZ in 2024.

MAP II-1 TA approved by EIB and GIZ in 2024

Source: EIB Gap Fund (2024).

Below is an overview of the TAs approved by EIB and GIZ in 2024.

Africa

- **Accra, Ghana:** The city of Accra sought Gap Fund support to enhance its waste management processes and facilities, aiming to mitigate environmental impacts and achieve substantial GHG emission reductions from waste management and handling, as well as several priority actions identified in the Accra Climate Action Plan. The Gap Fund support includes the preparation of a pre-feasibility study which analyzes the best technology for the biodigester facility, as well as the economic feasibility of the facility and the business model proposed.
- **Kisumu, Kenya:** The city intends to rehabilitate Auji Creek, an inlet river that feeds into Lake Victoria. The project aims to enhance the creek's ecosystem by creating green

spaces along the riparian reserve, establishing nature walks, boardwalks, and nature-based flood control infrastructure. The Gap Fund will provide technical support for a prefeasibility study, on nature-based solutions (NBS) for flood mitigation with an aim to reduce the severity of flooding associated with heavy rains and riverbank overflows. Additionally, the study will address pollution prevention and mitigation strategies, explore financing options, and consider leveraging existing city programs.

- **Embu, Kenya:** The municipality is seeking Gap Fund support to strengthen the service delivery for municipal solid waste management (MSWM). A prefeasibility will be developed to identify critical intervention measures in the MSWM value chain.
- **Eldoret, Kenya:** The proposed TA will focus on improving the design of green parks and ensuring the expansion of urban forestry, promoting sustainable land use, thus tackling climate change, reducing pollution and enhancing biodiversity.
- **Malindi, Kenya:** As part of its flood mitigation efforts, the low laying coastal town of Malindi seeks the Gap Fund's assistance in the design of an integrated access road with non-motorized transport and storm water drainage for the Kibokoni Road, incorporating a greening component.
- **Multiple cities, Rwanda:** In order to address the increase in GHG emissions in Rwanda's transport sector and the rapid expansion of the country's vehicle fleet, TA was requested from the Gap Fund to conduct a feasibility analysis, technology assessment, stakeholder engagement at project level, financial and economic analysis for business soundness as well as technical assessment and climate mainstreaming with regards to bus electrification in intercity, secondary and satellite cities. The scope of the assistance will cover all secondary (Kayonza, Kirehe, Nyagatare, Rubavu, Rusizi, Karongi, Huye, Musanze) and satellite (Muhanga, Nyamata, Rwamagana) cities.

Europe and Central Asia

- **Shkodra, Albania**: The municipality of Shkodra aims to implement energy efficiency (EE) renovations in public buildings. Shkodra has identified several financing opportunities to scale up EE measures in public schools, however lack of adequate data and studies on financial and economic feasibility of EE in public buildings has hindered the municipality from accessing financing opportunities to implement these projects. The Gap Fund will support a study including energy audit, financial and economic analysis, operation, maintenance and technical designs, including GHG reductions, environmental benefits, and risk analysis.
- **Central Bosnia Canton (10 cities)**: The Central Bosnia Canton seeks to promote energy efficiency performance in public buildings to achieve a fully decarbonized building stock by 2050. The Gap Fund support will focus on conducting energy audits on public buildings utilized by the cantonal administration, schools, and medical institutions. The objective is to thoroughly evaluate the existing EE of these structures, and the results of the energy audits will serve as essential documentation for advancing to subsequent planning stages, focusing on potential upgrades to enhance EE.
- **Chisinau, Moldova:** The goals of the "Chisinau Climate Transition" project are to improve the quality of the urban environment, to enhance the well-being of the

city's inhabitants, and to position the city as a developed financial center of the region. Technical assistance from the Gap Fund is needed to ensure an efficient and effective implementation of the project, including the implementation of good European practices in the field and alignment with European standards. The Gap Fund will support the realization of energy audits for the retrofitting of public buildings, particularly kindergartens.

- **Kumanovo, North Macedonia:** The Gap Fund will support the preparation of the necessary studies and applications for the development of the "Basic project for regulating the riverbed of the Kumanovka river in a length of approximately 3,000 meters" project. This project will set the basis to respond to riverbed erosion and change in the geometry of the riverbed, by improving the conditions and management of the riverbed and riverbanks.

- **Kratovo, North Macedonia:** The sewage from Kratovo city directly flows into the Kratovo river and then continues to flow through several villages. Contamination in the riverbed often causes diseases to spread, as well as harming animals and damaging the food chain. The river also affects vast amounts of arable agricultural land. In order to address this issue, the Gap Fund will assist in the development of technical documentation for construction of a sewage network, connecting to a planned future wastewater treatment plant.

- **Kriva Palanka, North Macedonia:** The Gap Fund will support the preparation of a concept note for flood risk management along the Kriva river.

- **Prokuplje, Serbia:** The Gap Fund will support the preparation of hydraulic modelling and conceptual designs for an efficient water supply system in Prokuplje.

Middle East and North Africa

- **Constantine, Algeria:** The city of Constantine aims to enhance climate-friendly mobility, with a specific emphasis on active mobility. Their approach wishes to integrate traffic safety measures, redesigning streets, and improving pedestrian infrastructure. The Gap Fund will offer TA for studies on the above approaches, prioritizing active mobility that aligns with broader goals related to climate, road safety, health, equity, and green recovery strategies.

- **Zarqa, Jordan:** The municipality of Zarqa intends to replace public lighting units with EE ones in 36 municipal buildings that include administrative buildings, warehouses, public transport stations and parks. This will align with Jordan's National Strategy 2020–2025 with a target to transition to green energy. The Gap Fund will provide a pre-feasibility study including the technical design and scope, energy audit, financial and economic analysis, ownership and operation and maintenance, estimation of GHG reduction and other environmental benefits and risk analysis.

- **Jerash, Jordan:** To promote economic inclusion in all sectors, Jordan's National Strategy 2020–2025 has prioritized EE and renewable energy sectors. As such, the city of Jerash has identified EE, green buildings, and electric charging stations as their primary interventions to align with the National Strategy. The Gap Fund will support a study on solar energy, EE and electric charging stations focusing on the scope,

technical design, energy audit, operation and maintenance and estimation of GHG reductions, including environmental benefit and risk analysis.

- **Multiple cities, Morocco:** The Gap Fund support aims to provide energy audits and an investment plan for five municipalities in the TTAH (Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma) region for their public lighting infrastructure. The municipalities concerned are Martil, Al Hoceima, Ouezzane, Ksar El Kebir and Anjra. The aim of the TA will be to improve the cities' public lighting services in terms of energy savings, safety and quality.
- **Nabeul, Tunisia:** The city of Nabeul is very vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including extreme rainfall. To cope with the risk of flooding, an adaptation project for the development of flood control measures is planned. The Gap Fund will prepare a pre-feasibility study for flood risks assessment and flood resilient investments in the city and facilitate the connection between the municipality and potential financial partners.

East Asia and the Pacific

Suzhou (five cities), Asia: Suzhou City is showcasing the recycling of low-value plastics at the district level in the context of its municipal development strategy. Duplicating this business model on a city-level and expanding to nearby cities would reduce marginal costs and create a reliable supply chain for recycled materials. The Gap Fund support will focus on formulating feasibility studies and investment plans for the five cities within the Greater Suzhou region, including a survey encompassing mass flow analysis, cost-benefit assessment, and emission reduction effects.

Bukittingi, Indonesia: The Gap Fund will support a pre-feasibility study for the development of a new solid waste treatment facility in the city of Bukittinggi, by providing waste characterization and composition study, preliminary technical design, as well as a preliminary financial and economic analysis.

Jambi, Indonesia: The Gap Fund will support a pre-feasibility study for the development of a new solid waste treatment facility in the city of Bukittinggi, by providing waste characterization and composition study, preliminary technical design, preliminary financial and economic analysis.

Kota Bharu, Kluang, Malaysia and Hatyai, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand: In the context of the "Green City Solid Waste Management Facility" project, the Gap Fund will provide prefeasibility studies on the construction of Integrated Resource Recovery Centres in the cities of Kota Bharu and Kluang in Malaysia and Hatyai, Nakhon Si Thammarat in Thailand.

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam: With its high dependence on private motorized vehicles, there is a new opportunity for public transport in Ho Chi Minh City to play an important role through a more active promotion of clean vehicles, quality travel alternatives in public transport, and air quality improvement. Investment in a resilient public transport system can on the one side contribute to green recovery in the transport sector and on the other hand tackle a broad range of environmental, social, employment, and health benefits. In this context, the Gap Fund will provide a study to analyse financing mechanisms supporting the vehicle fleet electrification in Ho Chi Minh City.

South Asia

Karnataka Region (10 cities), India: The Gap Fund will support 10 cities in India in the Karnataka region preparing projects related to the optimized organic waste management with anaerobic digestion. The Gap Fund support will be used to determine the parameters of the future waste management facilities in detail allowing the cities to proceed with those projects to the detailed project report-stage and later to project funding for execution.

Technical Assistance Approved by the World Bank

During 2024, the World Bank approved 25 TA to help 71 cities in 21 countries.

Map II-2 provides a regional overview of the TA approved by the World Bank in 2024.

MAP II-2 TA approved by the World Bank in 2024

Source: World Bank Gap Fund (2025).

Below is an overview of the TAs approved by the World Bank in 2024.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Climate informed urban planning and housing designs in Angola: This grant supports integrating climate considerations into housing site selection, urban design guidelines, and housing typologies for the national housing program Auto-Construcao Dirigida (ACD). It enhances implementation of ACD in three cities: Benguela, Huambo, and Lubango. Key TA activities include: (i) development of climate-smart urban design guidelines; (ii) recommendations to integrate climate-smart urban design guidelines into urban plans

and municipal master plans; (iii) development of low carbon and climate resilient urban housing typologies; and (iv) development of climate informed spatial scenarios to select neighborhoods to implement ACD in selected cities.

Green and resilient infrastructure in Cameroon: This grant supports Douala and Yaoundé in Cameroon to identify and prioritize NBS investments. For each city, the TA will develop an investment plan for the NBS investments identified. Additionally, the TA will prepare an analytical study to contribute to Douala's Mangrove Strategy, which will include the following activities: (1) an assessment of the existing environmental, legal, institutional, land-use, stakeholder, socio-economic, and technical gaps and opportunities for mangrove conservation in Douala; (2) a recommended institutional framework for conservation strategies for mangroves in Douala; and iii) a recommended action and investment plan, including sequencing, cost-benefit analyses, and a pilot area such as Douala District.

Low carbon, climate resilient and NBS-informed neighborhood development plans in Central African Republic: This grant supports Birao and Bambari in Central African Republic to identify and prioritize NBS investments and the greening of urban areas. In addition, this TA will support the preparation neighborhood development plans that will include priority investments identified by communities based on their needs in key sectors such as urban, DRM, transport, energy, and sanitation. Pre-feasibility studies will be conducted for a prioritized list of interventions, which include design guidelines, cost-benefit analyses, and other relevant assessments.

Roadmap for the implementation of the Mombasa Climate Action Plan in Kenya: This grant supports developing an implementation roadmap for the Mombasa climate action plan (CAP). It assesses institutional and financial capacities to implement the CAP, prioritizes climate-smart investments, and pre-feasibility studies for a selected investment. Moreover, the grant supports developing a guideline to prioritize, monitor, and design climate-smart investments and identify NBS opportunities. This grant is implemented in coordination with the EIB Gap Fund. Municipalities in Mombasa will be able to express interest for TA for pre-feasibility studies for priority investments identified through this grant.

Accelerating climate-smart urban growth and development in Nigeria: This grant supports Ibadan, Kano, and Lagos in Nigeria strengthen their capacities for climate resilient planning and identifying and prioritizing urban investments. For each city, it develops a roadmap to accelerate the transition to climate-smart urban growth. This includes a readiness assessment of the enabling environment, development of a framework to align local government policies with the national resilience strategy, and recommendations to enhance climate strategies at state and local levels. Additionally, the grant will support developing a prioritization framework to select bankable, climate-smart capital investments based on climate benefits, technical soundness, and financial feasibility. Financing strategies will be formulated for priority investments identified through the framework.

Mainstreaming nature-based solutions in neighborhood development plans in the Republic of Congo: This grant supports the development of climate- and NBS-informed neighborhood development plans for Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. For each city, it supports: (i) identification and prioritization of NBS opportunities; (ii) implementation of a participatory approach to identify urban investment needs and integrate NBS into the investments identified; (iii) prioritization of investments and assessment of their climate

and socioeconomic benefits; and (iv) prefeasibility studies, implementation guidelines and operation and maintenance strategies for priority investments.

Integrated land use and transport planning and urban redevelopment in Tanzania: This grant supports the city of Dodoma conceptualize a redevelopment project for the city's central business district (CBD) and the provision of policy recommendations for the Dodoma Transportation Master Plan. Through a multipronged approach, this TA focuses on: (i) modeling of land use and transport development under different growth and policy scenarios to inform the location and type of investments that redevelop the CBD and provide recommendations for the master plan; (ii) scoping and developing conceptual designs for public space and pedestrian-oriented features in the CBD, including identification of NBS and non-motorized transport opportunities; and (iii) assessing existing housing stock types and construction techniques to identify opportunities for low carbon public housing upgrading and retrofitting.

East Asia and the Pacific

Cadaster-based natural resources management system in China: This grant supports developing a cadaster-based natural resources management system and piloting in Xuzhou city. It focuses on: (i) a best-practice comparative study, situational analysis, and knowledge exchange for improving the cadastral system of land record coverage, and (ii) the design of a natural resources asset valuation and monitoring system to assess land resources, forests, grasslands, and water and wetlands. The system will provide base data for urban planning, which is key to transition from a resource-intensive to a green-growth model. In addition, the grant will support a city resilience and risk assessment based on the value data of the improved cadaster system.

Operationalization of a climate action plan in Indonesia: This grant supports the capital city Jakarta analyze global best practices of climate action plan (CAP) operationalization, assess and prioritize climate urban investments, develop capacity for integrating CAP with spatial planning and budgeting, and increase technical knowledge on monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (MRV) of GHG emissions. The TA focuses on: (i) analysis of integrating CAPs with spatial planning, investment prioritization, budgeting, and performance indicators to measure impact of investments on climate change adaptation and mitigation; (ii) development and recommendations of a five-year climate action implementation plan, including a list of priority climate urban investments; (iii) a diagnostic on the existing capacity and needs of Jakarta to monitor and report climate action; and (iv) development of a roadmap for an MRV system, including its capacity building.

Climate change action planning and prioritization of climate informed investments in Indonesia: This grant supports developing climate action plans and prioritizing potential climate investments in Ambon, Balikpapan and Kupang. For each city, the TA will focus on: (i) a baseline assessment of the prevailing climate situation—analyses of GHG emissions and climate risk, and assessment of policies and regulations; (ii) climate action planning, including establishing climate targets and assessing climate actions; (iii) identification, cost-benefit analysis, and technical review of potential climate investments.

Identifying urban investments for climate action in Malaysia: This grant supports an assessment of the viability of adopting low carbon interventions in eight cities—

Iskandar, Johor Bahru, Kota Kinabalu, Muar, Petaling Jaya, Segamat, Shah Alam, and Seberang Perai—in Malaysia. For each city, it supports a market-size assessment for low carbon interventions and recommends short- to medium-term interventions, including a prototype concept note for potential investment projects. In addition, the grant will support a gap analysis and recommendations for planning, financing, and investments to manage flood risks in the selected cities.

Roadmap for green housing construction standards in Ger areas in Mongolia: This grant supports developing measurement indicators, verification mechanisms, and an implementation roadmap for the BestGer rating system, a green building rating system for housing construction designed to be affordable and tailored to Mongolia's climate conditions. The grant will support the piloting and testing of the measurements indicators and verification process of the BestGer system in three housing units in Darkhan, Erdenet, and Ulaanbaatar. In addition, the grant will develop knowledge exchange and develop educational training and communication materials on the BestGer rating system.

Design of a carbon finance mechanism and identification of low carbon city solutions in Thailand: This grant will support four cities in Thailand—Pattaya, Rayong, Khon Kaen, and Bangkok—in identifying and prioritizing infrastructure investments that could be supported in a carbon crediting mechanism program. A financial and economic analysis will be carried out for the identified investments. Moreover, the TA will provide recommendations for establishing the legal and operational frameworks necessary to generate and manage carbon credits from the identified low-carbon investments. In Bangkok, the TA will support the preparation of a Green Charter to mobilize decarbonization actions based on the city's climate action plan. It will also create awareness and encourage private sector companies to pledge their commitment to the Green Charter.

Europe and Central Asia

Climate-smart investments in solid waste management in Bosnia and Herzegovina: This grant supports 16 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in assessing gaps and opportunities to improve their solid waste management (SWM) service delivery and prioritizing climate-smart infrastructure investments for integrated SWM. It aims to improve the SWM sector and strengthen institutional capacity. It focuses on: (i) a climate-informed technical assessment of SWM investments previously identified by the selected municipalities; (ii) a financial viability and affordability assessment of investments and the identification of medium- to long-term funding gaps for investments identified; and (iii) identification and prioritization of climate-smart SWM investments.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Cost analysis for e-bus adoption in Brazil: This grant supports analyzing acquisition costs of e-buses in Sao Paulo and the potential economic benefits of expanding Brazil's domestic production of e-buses, particularly in reducing transition costs to electric fleets in Sao Paulo. The grant focuses on: (i) an assessment of the technical requirements for e-buses and their alignment with the city's demand and topography.; (ii) a comparative analysis of the technical requirements for e-buses in Sao Paulo with other cities in Latin America; (iii) recommendations to reduce the costs to enable the electric transition; (4) a comparative analysis of the costs of importing e-buses components versus producing

them in Brazil; and (5) an analysis of the potential impacts on e-bus prices due to increased local production.

Climate-smart housing strategy in Dominican Republic: This grant supports the Greater Santo Domingo area formulate a climate-smart housing strategy. The strategy will identify programmatic investments, regulations, financing instruments, and institutional arrangements to promote climate adaptation and mitigation in the housing sector. It will focus on: (i) a climate-smart urbanization and housing diagnosis;(ii) guiding principles for the design of housing interventions, including energy and water efficiency and climate resilience measures; (iii) strengthening institutional capacities to address climate change; (iv) a framework that monitors and evaluates implementation of the climate-smart housing strategy, and (v) programmatic investments for climate-smart urban housing. Additionally, it will support developing a program concept for climate-smart housing to help decision makers better plan, coordinate, and implement climate-smart housing interventions.

Climate-smart social housing and urban infrastructure in Ecuador: This grant supports guidelines for the construction of climate-smart social housing and guidelines for the design of climate-smart urban infrastructure in different bioclimatic zones. It comprises: (i) an assessment of existing social housing design typologies that address climate change; (ii) knowledge exchange on international experiences that integrate climate elements into social housing programs; (iii) an analysis of institutional framework for climate resilience and NBS for urban upgrading in different bioclimatic zones; (iv) development of climate-smart design guidelines for selected investments; and (v) identification of NBS options and example of NBS design at prefeasibility level.

Conceptualization and design of an e-buses corridor in Paraguay: *This* grant supports the development of a concept for a green corridor project in Asuncion. It focuses on: (i) a review of urban mobility and land use planning plans, studies, and data; (ii) an assessment of public transport demand and supply, with projected urban development patterns; (iii) a preliminary design for green corridor development; (iv) identification of potential nodes for urban regeneration along the selected corridor; (v) an operational plan for low emission buses; and (vi) a cost evaluation and revenue analysis of the operational plan.

Policy reforms for city climate action in Peru*:* This grant supports reforms and policy actions on sustainable urban planning to advance more compact and resilient cities, increase end-use energy efficiency in appliances and buildings, and promote distributed energy generation. It focuses on: (i) review and drafting of regulatory instruments to design the incentive framework for low carbon, resilient, and sustainable urban renewal, and densification; (ii) development of a roadmap to design policy targets for greening affordable housing programs; and (iii) review and drafting of policy and regulatory documents for minimum energy performance standards for lighting and distributed energy generation among residential consumers.

South Asia

Recommendations for developing a Green Building Certification System and integrating NBS into flood risk management in Bhutan*:* This grant supports the integration of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) into the Flood Management Plans for Haa Town and Sombeykha Dungkhag in Bhutan. Key activities include prioritizing NBS investments, determining

long-term maintenance and monitoring needs for prioritized NBS investments, providing recommendations on hybrid and green flood risk management measures, conducting a cost-benefit analysis of green, gray, and hybrid flood risk management measures, and capacity building on the design, operation, and maintenance of hybrid and green flood risk management infrastructure. In addition, the TA supports the development of a roadmap for revising the country's Building Code and provides recommendations for implementing a Green Building Certification System.

Scaling up low carbon investments in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area in India: This grant supports preparing a riverfront action plan for Kolkata, including low carbon investments options for improved urban services and riverfront development. It comprises a baseline assessment and mapping of land use patterns, mapping of infrastructure and assets, development of a visual scan to identify green/blue assets and prioritize locations for NBS, and identification of climate-smart investment options. In addition, it actions a climate-informed SWM action plan and a technical assessment on energy efficiency and investment options that improve public sector buildings in Kolkata.

Development of strategies to promote transport-oriented development in Mumbai, India: This grant supports identifying the types, locations, and financing strategies for priority climate resilient investment projects along key urban transit corridors that promote transport-oriented development (TOD) and compact urban development in Mumbai. It focuses on: (i) a comprehensive diagnostic of the urbanization pattern in the city; (ii) an analysis of the link between transit infrastructure investments and their impacts on land use densification and diversification and land value increase and capture; (iii) planning strategies for integrated TOD for two selected pilot transit station areas in both green field and brown field locations; and (iv) a climate-resilient TOD development strategy, including priority investment proposals.

Climate resilient and low carbon urban services in selected cities in Rajasthan, India: This grant supports three cities in Rajasthan—Kota, Jaipur, and Jodhpur —identify low carbon and resilient investment opportunities for SWM and mobility. The SWM component focuses on a baseline assessment, a review of existing SWM policies, an evaluation of institutional and financing gaps, and the identification of actions and investment options. The mobility grant focuses on a legal and policy review, an analysis of urban transit in the three cities, and the identification of investment opportunities that promote spatial planning, compact urban development, and improved connectivity in selected hubs and corridors. In addition, this TA supports capacity assessment and the provision of recommendations that strengthen institutional capacity to foster climate-informed urban service delivery.

Scaling up low carbon and climate resilient low cost self-built housing in India: This grant supports the integration of climate resilience in low cost self-built housing. It focuses on an assessment of building standards and green certification practices in India and the establishment of definitions and metrics of low carbon and climate resilient low cost self-built housing. It provides support to identify constraints and opportunities for the adoption of climate measures in low cost self-built homes by householders, material suppliers, small contractors, and financiers. In addition, it recommends how to integrate climate resilience in self-built homes for low-income households in three major climatic

zones in India, focusing on assessments that will be carried out in Chennai, Guwahati, Jodhpur Lucknow, Patna, and Surat.

Flood risk mitigation and low carbon solid waste management in Greater Colombo Area in Sri Lanka*:* This grant supports flood mitigation in Colombo through a vulnerability and damage assessment for flood risk in selected basins, the identification and prioritization of gray and green infrastructure for storm water management, technical design concepts that address flood hotspots, and an investment plan that implements priority interventions. Moreover, the grant will help identify low carbon SWM priority investments, recommend climate-smart strategies and technologies for the sector, and conduct a pre-feasibility study for a large-scale waste to biogas plant.

II.2 Partnerships, knowledge generation and sharing and standardization

The Gap Fund supports the generation and sharing of knowledge on low carbon and climate resilient urban development, and the strengthening of partnerships between cities, national governments, and city networks. They aim to address the following challenges:

Knowledge and methodology gaps that exist in assessing urban level GHGs and climate smart urban development, as well as in channeling climate finance to cities.

Coordination across the local and national government to achieve a whole-of-government and whole-of-economy approach, where cities are recognized as a key actor to achieve climate action.

Standardization and harmonization of approaches for climate smart urban development across cities, national governments, civil society, and the private sector.

The following subsections highlight the progress Gap Fund made in 2024 on partnerships and knowledge generation and sharing.

II.2.1 Knowledge generation and sharing

The Gap Fund adopted a participatory and structured approach to assess knowledge gaps and needs. This approach involved regular coordination with Gap Fund partners, including CCFLA, C40, GCOM, and ICLEI, and contributed to the identification of a comprehensive list of knowledge products, as well as the organization of virtual and in-person knowledge-sharing and exchange events. These events were designed to enhance the technical expertise of city-level government officials and build capacity in climate-smart urban development.

Knowledge generation

In 2024, the Gap Fund carried out the following knowledge generation activities focused on promoting low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

Technical notes

- *"Embodied Carbon Emissions"*[13]*:* The note serves as a primer on the topic of embodied

emissions, which are the emissions tied to construction materials like cement and steel. It evaluates prevailing industry practices and explores a variety of strategies to reduce the embodied emissions linked to construction activities. Additionally, it offers an overview of the tools designed to estimate the environmental impact of different construction standards and policies.

- *"Carbon monitor cities 2.0: tracking urban emissions in near real-time":* The note describes the methodology implemented by the Gap Fund TA "Platform for real-time monitoring GHG emissions" to monitor real-time GHG emissions across key sectors, without the need for local data collection. It includes lessons learned from the piloting of the methodology in three countries—Egypt, Turkey, and South Africa. Additionally, the note emphasizes the importance of monitoring GHG emissions for climate-smart urban development.

Online courses

Project Preparation Readiness Training (PreP): The EIB and GIZ contributed to the update and further refinement of this introductory self-paced e-learning course. Originally developed by FELICITY, C40 CFF and CCFLA, this online course was designed for public officials in the Mexican and Latin-American context. The objective of PreP is to equip learners with the knowledge and methods required to integrate sustainability into infrastructure project planning and financing, enabling them to achieve financial closure for sustainable infrastructure projects. Targeted at the general public working in municipal infrastructure, the course provides a foundational understanding of sustainability within their work context. It will be available on the GIZ learning platform, Atingi, in February 2025. Additionally, the development of trainer-led regional deep dives is planned in cooperation with GIZ and the International Climate Initiative (IKI) regional portfolio for 2025/26.

Knowledge sharing

The Gap Fund organized or co-organized the following webinars and in-person events in 2024.

Webinars

- Helping Cities Tackle Solid Waste in Climate Smart Way in March 2024. This virtual event presented the study "SWM and GHG emissions across the value chain in Mangalore and Kolar, Karnataka". This study was carried out with support of the Gap Fund through the TA "Low-carbon municipal service delivery of SWM". It included key analytics and diagnostics covering operational, financial, institutional, and citizen engagement aspects in both cities. These assessments contributed to the preparation of strategies and action plans for low carbon SWM, that aim to improve municipal SWM service and address climate change mitigation.

- Digital Urban Planning Tools for Climate-Smart Development in May 2024. This virtual training series, co-organized with the World Bank's City Planning Labs, presented three digital urban planning tools: Urban Performance, Suitability, and CollabData. These tools aim to enhance the capacity of municipal governments to produce, share, and utilize geospatial data for evidence-led urban planning. The training sessions were

designed for urban practitioners to increase their understanding to use these tools effectively, interpret various scenarios, and determine appropriate policy applications.

- Global data set on building energy code effectiveness and compliance in June 2024. This virtual event presented the World Bank's new global dataset on building energy efficiency codes and standards, highlighting key findings and using the dataset to inform policies and investments to improve building energy efficiency. Moreover, it discussed the challenges and opportunities that policy makers face in improving the regulatory landscape and enforcement of building energy efficiency codes and regulations. The event emphasized the need to strengthen building energy codes to enhance energy efficiency.

- Knowledge sharing city clinic on NBS in September 2024. This webinar was organized in collaboration with the University College London (UCL) and a selected range of known international experts on NBS and adaptation in cities.

- Strengthening Cities' Energy-Efficient and Solar Street Lighting Projects in October 2024. This virtual event organized by GCoM and Connective Cities brought together approximately 15 cities from Tunisia and West Africa.

In-person events

- Technical Deep Dive on Cities and Climate Change in Tokyo and Kyoto, March 2024. This event was organized by World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) with the support of the Japanese Government. It had the participation of the Gap Fund , the Sustainable City Infrastructure and Services Global Solutions Group (GSG), the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the Disaster Risk Management and Resilience GSG, and the Climate-Smart Cities Communities of Practice.

  The event aimed to strengthen knowledge on urban climate change adaptation and mitigation, and enhance capacity on key topics including TOD, NBS, SWM, energy efficiency in buildings, and flood management. It focused on cross-sectoral actions, integrating social inclusion and participation, and highlighted how investments can address several climate goals simultaneously.

  During this five-day technical deep dive, participants—including city officials—visited Tokyo and Kyoto to observe real examples of TOD and flood risk management practices that incorporate green infrastructure.

  The Gap Fund's engagement included the provision of content and knowledge exchange during the event, highlighting integrated approaches to urban climate challenges and the role of strategic investments for climate smart urban development.

- Livable Cities Academy: Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management in Cape Town, September 2024. This event was co-organized by the Gap Fund in collaboration with the Agence Française de Dévéloppement and the City Resilience Program. It aimed to enhance the technical capacity of city officials from African cities in integrated urban flood risk management. Over the course of five days, the event featured a combination of technical sessions, case studies, site visits, peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, group work, reflections, and solution presentations. Participants from 19 cities engaged in

comprehensive sessions covering all necessary steps and decisions for implementing and managing flood risk reduction interventions. Topics included flood risk identification, data utilization for informed urban planning, urban hydrology and infrastructure, governance and stakeholder management, and financing options for flood investments.

- Technical Deep Dive on Cities and Climate Change in Tokyo and Fukuoka, December 2024. This event was organized by World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) with the support of the Japanese Government. It had the participation of the Gap Fund, GSG, GFDRR, and the Disaster Risk Management and Resilience GSG. This five-day technical workshop focused on climate change action plans, climate finance, and public-private partnerships that advance mitigation and adaptation efforts. Furthermore, it shared lessons learned and included site visits to observe and learn about private-sector-led initiatives in the Daimaru-Yu area of Tokyo, the Tenjin district of Fukuoka, and Canal City Hakata.
- Africa Urban Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, September 2024. The Gap Fund participated in two side events, along with the World Bank. In one of these events, Lusaka's mayor shared the city's challenges related to flood management, drawing on insights from Gap Fund-supported technical assistance in Lusaka, Zambia. Strategic discussions were held back-to-back with AfDB, the Africa Union Commission, UN-Habitat, the Government of Benin, the World Bank, DG INTPA of the European Commission, and the European Union Delegation in Ethiopia.
- WUF12 in Cairo, Egypt, November 2024. The Gap Fund co-organized one training event as part of the ICLEI Step-Up project and one Voices of the Cities Event on NBS and adaptation in cities. In addition, the Gap Fund contributed to several partner side events, roundtables and training. Strategic discussions were held, amongst other, with ADB/Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), AfDB/Urban and Municipal Development Fund (UMDF), and AfD/IKI NUCA project.

II.2.2 Outreach and communications

The Gap Fund continued coordinating with donors and partners to identify and capitalize on opportunities that raise awareness about the Gap Fund and its mission to support low carbon and resilient urban development. As part of these efforts, the Gap Fund participated in a series of outreach events to inform potential beneficiaries about the resources and support available to them.

Through the GCOM-Gap Fund partnership, the GCOM team conducted 55 awareness-raising events about the Gap Fund in EAP, ECA, LAC, and SAR in 2024. These events reached 3,057 participants from 89 countries, increasing awareness about the Fund, its application process, and eligibility criteria.

These events served as platforms to engage with stakeholders, share insights on climate smart urban development, and highlight the importance of climate resilience and low-carbon initiatives. Through these activities, the Gap Fund sought to strengthen its network, foster collaborations, and enhance its impact on urban development projects worldwide.

- **Coordination with partners:** The Gap Fund actively collaborated with donors and partners to develop a coordinated approach for information sharing and event

identification. This collaboration aimed to enhance the Gap Fund's outreach efforts and streamline the organization of impactful events. By working closely with partners, including GCOM and CCFLA, the Gap Fund sought to identify key opportunities for engagement, raise awareness about its activities, and promote the importance of low-carbon and resilient urban development.

- **Outreach events:** The Gap Fund co-organized and participated in the following virtual and in-person outreach and communications events.
  - Participation in the "Multilevel Governance Platform for Climate (MLGP4Climate)" Workshop on financial instruments and funding opportunities for Turkish municipalities, organized by GCoM in May 2024.
  - "Innovate4Cities: Accelerating Local Climate Action through Partnerships: Navigating the Urban Project Lifecycle with the Global Covenant of Mayors and the City Climate Finance Gap Fund" in September 2024.
  - "Green Finance in Subnational Governments: How to expand opportunities for nature-based solutions?" in October 2024.
  - "WUF12: Fostering Climate Action at Local Level" in November 2024.

II.2.3 Partnerships

The Gap Fund continued its collaboration with partners during 2024 to share knowledge on city climate finance, enhance the capacities of city governments to access Gap Fund support, and exchange insights to inform the strategic direction of the Gap Fund.

Key collaboration activities included the implementation of partnerships with ICLEI, C40 Cities Finance Facility, GCOM, as well as active participation in various working groups and events. An overview of these activities is provided below.

Partnership with ICLEI

The Gap Fund Step-Up Project, launched in 2023 and implemented by the EIB and GIZ in collaboration with ICLEI, established regional Communities of Practice supporting five cities in Latin America and six cities in Sub-Saharan Africa. They met regularly for online peer-learning and expert inputs. In addition, two in-person regional trainings were organized:

- In April 2024, a four-day training took place in Belém, Brazil, with nine participants from Gap Fund supported cities in Ecuador (Cuenca and Portoviejo) and Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Palmas, Campinas). The focus was on investor engagement and Public-Private Partnerships, as well as participation in ICLEI's UrbanShift LAC Forum.
- In September 2024, a four-day training was organized in Cape Town, South Africa, with eight participants from five Gap Fund-supported cities in Tunisia (La Marsa), Uganda (Kira, Makindye, Nansana) and Kenya (Kisumu) focused on strengthening capacity for sustainable waste management.

Another training event was organized on the sidelines of WUF12 in November 2024, in collaboration with the Ain Shams University in Cairo. The event had the attendance of 18 city participants representing all countries involved in the Step-Up Project, namely

Uganda, Morocco, Kenya, Tunisia, Brazil, and Ecuador. In addition to a series of working sessions on public-private-people partnerships and innovative de-risking strategies, the participants were also able to share their Gap Fund experiences in a range of different side events during the World Urban Forum.

Partnership with C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)

In 2024, a collaboration between the EIB, GIZ and C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) was initiated. The objective of this partnership is to empower cities supported by the Gap Fund to refine their priority urban infrastructure projects, enhancing their investment readiness while promoting equity and inclusion. As part of this initiative, three in-person workshops were organized.

- In February 2024, eThekwini Municipality in South Africa hosted a City Academy on Finance and Equity (CAFE), with Lusaka, Zambia, as a Gap Fund-supported city. The focus was on NBS.
- In June 2024, the first-ever Gap Fund – C40 CFF co-organized CAFE took place in Casablanca, Morocco. The event welcomed 23 delegates from seven African and Eastern European cities, all working on waste management and energy efficiency investment projects under the Gap Fund. These workshops emphasized concepts, approaches, and tools for planning sustainable and equitable infrastructure projects.
- In September 2024, two city officials from Salvador, Brazil, participated in the Medellin – Financing Inclusive Climate Action Academy (FICAA), organized by C40 Cities. The focus was on financing sustainable and equitable infrastructure projects.

Tools play a critical role in translating sustainable strategies into investment projects. Through the Gap Fund's partnership with C40 CFF, selected Gap Fund cities have benefitted from capacity gap assessments, financial option analyses, equity and inclusion assessments, and the GHG emissions IMPACT Tool.

During the pilot implementation phase of the Gap Fund—C40 CFF partnerships, it was observed that certain tools overlapped with the standard TA provided by the Gap Fund. This overlap will be addressed in the second phase of the partnership, which will start in 2025.

Partnership with GCOM

The World Bank Gap Fund is implementing and supervising a grant to GCOM to: (i) raise awareness among cities about the Gap Fund; (ii) support them in the identification of programs and projects; and (iii) organize capacity building activities on the type of support available and process for preparing and submitting an application.

With support of the grant, GCOM has set up a team of global and regional focal points dedicated to support project identification and the preparation of EOIs. An in-person partnership workshop organized in February 2024 (box II-I) reinforced GCOM's capacities to continue providing support to cities, refine and streamline collaboration mechanisms, and identify key events, milestones, and knowledge products. The GCOM team assists cities in identifying project ideas and in the preparation and submission of EOIs to ensure they meet the eligibility criteria, increasing their likelihood of receiving TA. In that regard, GCOM carried

out 45 technical workshops in EAP, ECA, LAC, MNA, and SAR. They engaged 1,474 participants from 44 countries, providing hands-on training to city representatives to prepare EOIs.

With the support from GCOM, cities across regions submitted 53 EOIs. Of these, 35 were considered eligible, 15 are under assessment, and three were found to be non-eligible.

Furthermore, the GCOM team developed various communication materials to increase the visibility of the Gap Fund. This includes a new brochure presenting the partnership and relevant information about the Gap Fund application process. The brochure is available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish.

Box II-I GCOM – Gap Fund Partnership Workshop

In February 2024, teams from GCOM and the Gap Fund convened in Brussels for a three-day planning and strategy workshop. The objectives of the workshop were to: (i) set strategic direction and refine global and regional engagement strategies; (ii) reinforce the team's capacities to continue providing practical support to cities; (iii) refine and streamline collaboration mechanisms; and (iv) identify key events, milestones, and knowledge products.

The workshop reviewed the implementation progress of the Gap Fund Partnership with GCOM and discussed regional needs and how to best support cities in accessing the Gap Fund. It also emphasized the relevance of fostering strong collaboration between GCOM and partners including ICLEI, CCFLA, and C40.

The workshop strengthened the partnership between the Gap Fund and GCOM team, identifying the following priorities for 2024: (i) continue raising awareness about the Gap Fund among cities; (ii) improve the quality of project ideas; (3) leverage partnerships to extend the Gap Fund's reach; and (4) engage with national governments and key subnational financiers for finance-ready proposals.

Working groups and events

The Gap Fund participated in different working groups and events convened by partners during 2024. This included workshops to conceptualize city-level climate action accelerators, as well as periodic events on the Leadership for Urban Climate Investment (LUCI) and the Project Preparation Facility Connector. The objective of these events was to identify TA requirements for effective matchmaking and to enhance potential matchmaking opportunities.

By participating in these working groups and events, the Gap Fund fostered stronger collaborations and established a robust network of stakeholders, including local governments, financial institutions, and technical experts, to support the implementation of climate projects at the city level.

Notes

1. City Gap Fund Website: https://www.citygapfund.org/
2. This report uses the regional definitions outlined in the following link: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups
3. The World Bank Gap Fund identified embodied emissions as an important yet often overlooked topic. These emissions constitute a significant and increasing portion of urban emissions, especially in rapidly urbanizing countries. Some Gap Fund beneficiaries, such as the Kingston Waterfront Project in Jamaica, have begun to address embodied emissions. This technical note aims to encourage other Gap Fund-supported investments to incorporate considerations of low-carbon materials.

CHAPTER 3

Monitoring Results

Table III-1 presents the progress made from Gap Fund inception in September 2020 to end of 2024 on the consolidated Gap Fund results framework.

Table III-1 Consolidated results framework status to December 2024.

Objective Help cities in LMICs transition towards low-carbon and climate- resilient pathways, in line with global efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels		
Indicator	**Status – December 2024**	**7-year target**
Number of EOIs submitted through the Gap Fund website and jointly screened by the EIB and the World Bank	656	900
Number of cities supported by Gap Fund Technical Assistance	304	N/A
EIB Gap Fund		
Number of early-stage projects prepared	34	130
Number of Gap Fund supported projects taken up for further preparation support or financing	6	85
Number of people directly supported through tailored networking and training to address climate change or to conserve biodiversity	44 out of which 86% expressed satisfaction	80
World Bank Gap Fund		
Upstream Support – Formulation and implementation of strategies, plans, and policies		
Number of new or strengthened city-formulated low-carbon/ climate-resilient strategies, plans and policies[a]	52	85
Number of low-carbon/climate-resilient strategies, plans and policies that have been adopted / implemented	36	50
Downstream Support – Project / investment identification and preparation		
Number of high-impact, low carbon, climate resilient urban projects that have been identified and supported	28	85
Number of low-carbon, climate resilient urban projects that have been taken up for further preparation support or financing	23	50
Support to Capacity Building		
Number of city officials whose capacity has been substantially increased through TA	1973	1700

[a] These may include climate strategies, action plans, development plans, regulations, procedures and other policy and planning documents.

CHAPTER 4

Financial Update

This section provides an update of the financial status of the Gap Fund as of December 2024. It includes contributions made by donors, disbursements, and available budget.

Table IV-1 Gap Fund disbursements – inception to end of December 2024 (EUR million)

Implementing agency	Contributions to the Gap Fund	Amount Pledged	Amount Received
EIB	BMWK	40	40
EIB	LUX	8	8
World Bank	BMWK	10	10
World Bank	BMZ	40	30
World Bank	LUX	7	7
TOTAL		**105**	**95**

Table IV-2 Gap Fund financial contributions received, disbursements, and available budget – inception to end of December 2024 (EUR million)

Implementing agency	Amounts Received	Amount Disbursed	Remaining Amount
EIB	48	13.2	34.8
World Bank	47	16.7	30.3

CHAPTER 5

Next steps for the Gap Fund

The Gap Fund aims to significantly increase the number of activities to promote low carbon and climate resilient urban development. Below is a description of the next steps on TA, partnerships, capacity development, knowledge building, and matchmaking.

- **Technical assistance:** The Gap Fund will scale up its efforts to increase the provision of TA to support low carbon and climate resilient urban development. In addition, to ensure the effectiveness and success of the TA provided, the Gap Fund will continue to monitor progress and track results of ongoing and completed TA. It will strive to capture lessons learned from finalized TA, identifying best practices, challenges, and areas for improvement.
- **Matchmaking:** The Gap Fund will continue its efforts to identify financing sources for the completed TA, ensuring that they receive support for subsequent stages of implementation. This will involve active collaboration with partners on a case-by-case basis to identify synergies and strategies that enhance access to financing for further project preparation.

- **Partnerships:** The Gap Fund will continue working with partners and donors to raise awareness about the Gap Fund and exchange ideas and expertise to strengthen its operations. This will include: (i) collaborating periodically to strategize and identify events to increase awareness about the Gap Fund; (ii) participating in and presenting the Gap Fund at events organized by partners to showcase its impact; and (iii) organizing the Partnership Forum to foster cooperation, promote ideation, share expertise on urban climate finance and guide the strategic direction of the Fund.

  In 2025, the Gap Fund will also explore other partnerships with regional or national associations of municipalities and sectoral associations. The objective is to strengthen the capacity of these networks to offer services to their members, enabling them to plan, implement, and access finance for climate-resilient and low-carbon infrastructure projects in an easier way.

  The partnership with GCOM will continue supporting cities in the identification of projects and preparation of EOIs, expanding partnerships with regional city networks and cities, and gathering data to enhance the quality of EOIs. The Gap Fund and the GCOM team will continue to carry out monthly meetings to provide guidance on accessing Gap Fund support. An annual partnership workshop will be organized during 2025 to further strengthen team capacities and provide strategic direction. Additionally, the Gap Fund will continue to collaborate with GCOM to organize outreach events, ensuring ongoing engagement and promotion of the Gap Fund's initiatives.

- **Capacity development:** The Gap Fund will continue its efforts to enhance cities' capacities on low carbon and climate resilient urban development. This will be achieved through the implementation of the joint capacity development plan prepared by EIB and the World Bank. The plan includes a range of activities, including knowledge exchange initiatives, technical notes, knowledge generation, all aimed at enhancing capacities and expanding knowledge on climate-smart urban development. Moreover, the Gap Fund will continue to integrate capacity development components in the TA provided to enhance capacities based on cities' needs.

- **Knowledge sharing:** The Gap Fund will continue working with partners to foster knowledge sharing through in-person and virtual events. It will focus its efforts on facilitating knowledge exchange between cities on climate smart urban development through webinars and technical workshops. The Gap Fund will disseminate materials and lessons learned from the completed TA through different platforms, including the Gap Fund website, webinars, and workshops.

  Additionally, the Gap Fund will continue to publish project stories to highlight the results and impact of the TA provided.

  The "One Gap Fund" website, which saw an increase in page visits from 34,559 in 2023 to 37,932 in 2024, is currently being restructured to include new and additional resources on climate smart urban development. The updated website is scheduled to be launched in the second half of 2025.

- **Knowledge generation:** The Gap Fund will publish three new technical notes on urban heat, urban performance-based grants and rooftop solar in 2025. Moreover, it will launch a new analytical tool to help cities: (i) estimate the cost of energy efficiency and

resilience retrofits in buildings; (ii) estimate their GHG inventories, and (iii) identify and evaluate priority policy and technology interventions that have significant emissions reduction potential. The Gap Fund will also support two World Bank flagship reports, one on closing the city climate finance gap in LMICs, which is due to be launched in the second quarter of 2025, and another one on SWM at the end of the year.

Annex

Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2021	EIB	Generation of Biogas from Organic Market Waste	Vanuatu	Port Vila
2021	EIB	Strengthening Data Systems for Improved Drinking Water Management	Ecuador	Cuenca
2021	EIB	Light rail from Rio Hondo to Buenavista	Mexico	Naucalpan
2021	EIB	Stormwater Masterplan	South Africa	Mbombela
2021	EIB	Green roofs combined with facades and opening of sealed surface	Montenegro	Podgorica
2021	EIB	Valorization of municipal waste and assessment of its mitigation potential	Morocco	Chefchaouen
2021	EIB	Greening of urban areas through the Alley 12.7km project	Ukraine	Vinnytsia
2021	EIB	Support to safe and climate friendly street design	Ukraine	Lviv
2021	EIB	Pre-feasibility of municipal organic waste treatment alternatives	Guatemala	Escuintla; San Jose; Iztapa
2021	EIB	Linear Parks	Brazil	Campinas
2021	EIB	Urban forest	Colombia	Santa Marta
2021	EIB	Business Model for Solar Tricycles	Côte d'Ivoire	Danané
2021	EIB	Jardim Maravilha Wetlands Park	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
2021	EIB	Circular economy in municipal solid waste management	Uganda	Makindye; Nansana; Kira; Entebbe
2021	WB	Climate-Smart Urban Development and Urban Resilience in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
2021	WB	Low-carbon and resilient municipal service delivery in Ahmedabad city	India	Ahmedabad
2021	WB	Unlocking the full potential for low-carbon emissions and urban resilience	Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa
2021	WB	Green, Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Prishtina	Kosovo	Prishtina
2021	WB	Towards a green housing program in Dakar	Senegal	Dakar
2021	WB	Building Resilient and Sustainable Cities in Indonesia	Indonesia	Palembang; Banjarmasin; Denpasar; Bandung Raya; Padalarang; and Cirebon

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2021	WB	Support for a climate resilient and low-carbon recovery in Mexican cities	Mexico	San Cristobal de las Casas; Tulum
2021	WB	Supporting Cities to develop Climate Action Planning in Morocco	Morocco	Fez-Meknes Region; City of Fez
2021	WB	Ensuring sustainable urban transformation and climate smart development associated to a low carbon aerial transportation system in San Miguelito	Panama	San Miguelito
2021	WB	Vietnam: Climate-Smart City Action Plans	Vietnam	Vinh City; Ho Chi Minh City
2021	WB	Poltava Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy	Ukraine	Poltava City
2021	WB	Low-carbon municipal service delivery of Solid Waste Management in selected cities of Karnataka	India	Mangalore and Kolar
2021	WB	Developing Energy-Efficient and Resilient Housing Strategies for key cities in Maldives	Maldives	Malé City; Hulhumalé; Thilafushi; Gulhi Falhu; Addu City; Fuvahmulah City
2021	WB	Low-Carbon Vital Neighborhoods Bogota – LAC Cities (Phase 1)	Colombia	Bogota
2021	WB	Climate-Smart City Investments for Quezon City	Philippines	Quezon City
2021	WB	Planning for Future Climate-resilient and Low-Carbon Reconstruction in the urban context in Yemen	Yemen	Aden
2022	EIB	Smart Street Lighting	Indonesia	Mataram
2022	EIB	Scaling up Solar PV in public schools and healthcare centers in Ojodu	Nigeria	Ojodu
2022	EIB	Aménagement durable et intégré de l'éco-cité Zenata	Morocco	Zenata
2022	EIB	Pre-feasibility for waste-to-biogas Plants in Kenya	Kenya	Kericho
2022	EIB	Blue Town Model Coastal Protection Project	Fiji	Savusavu
2022	EIB	Social Housing in Kodër Kamëz,	Albania	Tirana
2022	EIB	Household waste treatment plant	Argentina	Rosario
2022	EIB	Public procurement of PV systems in small and medium-sized cities	Argentina	Marcos Juarez; Puerto Esperanza; Posadas; Belle Ville; Godoy Cruz; Lújan de Cuyo; San Martín de los Andes; Plottier; San Miguel; Mar del Plata
2022	EIB	Integrating Climate Perspectives in Dhaka Urban Regeneration Project	Bangladesh	Dhaka

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2022	EIB	Reframe the urban mobility services system in Curitiba	Brazil	Curitiba
2022	EIB	Sussuapara Conecta—the City's Green Infrastructure System	Brazil	Palmas
2022	EIB	Low Carbon City Sustainable Urban Transport Project	China	Xianning
2022	EIB	Electric School Bus Fleet	Colombia	Bogota
2022	EIB	Data and Priority Actions for Stormwater Management	Ecuador	Portoviejo
2022	EIB	Green Zone for Comayagua (ZVC)	Honduras	Comayagua
2022	EIB	Lusaka Flood Management for Climate Adaption and City Resilience	Zambia	Lusaka
2022	WB	Building energy-efficient housing strategies	Indonesia	Palembang; Musi Rawas; Lubuklinggau
2022	WB	Nature-Based Solutions for a Green and Livable Bamako	Mali	Bamako
2022	WB	City-wide Climate Resilient Strategies for Kenya's Two Metropolitan Cities	Kenya	Nairobi; Mombasa
2022	WB	Climate Smart Capital Investments in Tanzanian Cities	Tanzania	Arusha; Dodoma; Kigoma; Tabora; Geita; Ilemela; Kahama; Mwanza; Mbeya; Morogoro; Songea; Sumbawanga; Dar es Salaam
2022	WB	Climate resilient development in selected Bangladeshi cities	Bangladesh	Rajshahi; Basail; Milandah
2022	WB	Developing Energy-Efficient and Resilient Housing Strategies for key cities in Mongolia	Mongolia	Erdenet; Darkhan
2022	WB	Promote Nature-Based Solutions to Increase Climate and Disaster Resilience in the City of Kigali	Rwanda	Kigali
2022	WB	Cambodia Sustainable Cities Initiative	Cambodia	Phnom Penh
2022	WB	Developing a platform for real time monitoring of cities GHG emissions	Egypt/ South Africa/ Türkiye	Cairo; Alexandria; Luxor; Shakh Zayed City; Johannesburg, Tshwane; Ekurhuleni; eThekwini; Ordu, Trabzon; Adana; Manisa
2022	WB	Support for the development of strategies for electric mobility adoption in Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina	Buenos Aires
2022	WB	Porto Alegre Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plan	Brazil	Porto Alegre
2022	WB	Smart and Green Amman	Jordan	Amman

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2023	EIB	Coastal protection in Libreville and Port-Gentil, Gabon	Gabon	Libreville and Port-Gentil
2023	EIB	Bioenergy and resource center for waste treatment	Namibia	Otjiwarongo
2023	EIB	Organic waste management and treatment in three cities	Tunisia	La Marsa, Carthage, Sidi Bou Said
2023	EIB	Community-owned solar energy generation	Argentina	Buenos Aires
2023	EIB	Sustainable municipal solid waste management	Kenya	Nyamira
2023	EIB	Waste to biogas production of clean energy	Kenya	Kisumu
2023	EIB	Solar energy and solid waste management for Salvador, Brazil	Brazil	Salvador
2023	EIB	Innovative climate-resilient wastewater value chain	Zanzibar	Tanzania
2023	EIB	Intermunicipal integrated waste management	Kosovo	Gjilan and Ferizaj
2023	EIB	Energy efficiency in multi-household residential buildings	Montenegro	Nikšić
2023	EIB	Energy audits for public buildings in Balti, Moldova	Moldova	Balti
2023	EIB	Facilitating climate-smart investments in Elbasan, Albania	Albania	Elbasan
2023	WB	Identification of investments in NbS for climate resilience	Central African Republic	Berberati; Bambari; and Birao
2023	WB	Identification and preparation of climate-smart investments for Cambodian cities	Cambodia	Battambang; Kampot; Kep; Poipet; Siem Reap; and Sihanoukville
2023	WB	Integrating low-carbon infrastructure and nature-based solutions in Kingston waterfront improvement project	Jamaica	Kingston
2023	WB	Supporting the development of bicycle infrastructure in Bolivia	Bolivia	El Alto
2023	WB	Chennai's solid waste management plan	India	Chennai
2023	WB	Scaling up low-carbon and resilient investments in Uganda	Uganda	Kampala; Arua; Gulu; Lira; Mbale; Soroti; Jinja; Masaka; Mbarara; Fort Portal; Hoima; Entebbe; Tororo; Kabale; Moroto; Mubende; Kamuli; Kitgum; Kasese; Lugazi; Busia; Apac; and Ntunga
2023	WB	Identifying climate-smart investments for urban development in five cities in Turkiye	Türkiye	Antalya; Balikesir; Konya; Malatya; Osmaniye

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2023	WB	Development of a city-level framework to promote low-carbon transport and identification of investments in solid waste management in Tanzania	Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam
2023	WB	City-level climate-smart solid waste management plans in Meghalaya	India	Meghalaya
2023	WB	Integration of nature-based solutions in Abidjan's drainage masterplan	Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan
2023	WB	Supporting Dushanbe's transition to a low-carbon solid waste management system	Tajikistan	Dushanbe
2023	WB	Low-carbon investment planning for six cities in Thailand	Thailand	Bangkok, Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai, Phuket, Rayong, Nakhon Sawan
2023	WB	Greater Beirut Green Urban Recovery and Development Strategy	Lebanon	Beirut
2023	WB	Developing climate-resilient solid waste management strategies for selected cities in Indonesia	Indonesia	Malang, Palembang, Pontianak, Kendari and Toba
2023	WB	Identification and prioritization of urban investments in nature-based solutions in Nepal	Nepal	Itahari
2023	WB	Promoting climate-smart integrated urban development with mass transit and affordable housing in India	India	Haryana
2023	WB	Identification of actions to integrate climate change in urban development and promote low-carbon mobility	India	Hyderabad
2023	WB	Developing climate change action plans for three cities in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Makeni, Bo, and Kenema
2023	WB	Development of a low-carbon solid waste management action plan for Gyumri	Armenia	Gyumri
2023	WB	Integrating climate change in urban market development in El Salvador	El Salvador	Santa Ana, San Miguel, Ilobasco, La Libertad
2023	WB	Low-carbon urban development in Shijiazhuang	China	Shijiazhuang
2023	WB	Low-carbon and resilient urbanization in Dodoma	Tanzania	Dodoma
2023	WB	Climate-smart Recovery Investment Planning in Ukraine	Ukraine	Zhytomyr, Vinnitsia, Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Cherkas
2023	WB	Promoting green affordable housing standards and green housing provision in Punjab	Pakistan	Sialkot, Lahore, and Attock

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2023	WB	Palestine urban heat island mitigation strategy	Palestine	Gaza City
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility study on energy efficiency and refurbishment of three public schools	Albania	Shkodra
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility study for non-motorized mobility within Constantine city centre.	Algeria	Constantine
2024	EIB	Energy audits and investment plan for a number of public buildings, including schools, in Central Bosnia Canton	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 cities in the Central Canton
2024	EIB	Development of an investment programme for low-value plastic collection, sorting and recycling infrastructure in Suzhou, Zhangjiagang, Changshu, Taicang and Kunshan	China	Suzhou, Zhangjiagang, Changshu, Taicang and Kunshan
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility study for establishing a biogas plant in Accra, aimed at assessing technical, financial, and environmental viability to support sustainable waste management and energy production.	Ghana	Accra
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility study for the construction of a Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Plant in the city of Bukittinggi, by providing waste characterization and composition study, preliminary technical design, preliminary financial and economic analysis.	Indonesia	Bukittinggi
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility study for the construction of an RDF Plant in the city of Jambi, by providing waste characterization and composition study, preliminary technical design, preliminary financial and economic analysis.	Indonesia	Jambi
2024	EIB	Support 10 city-corporations in the development of Detailed Project Reports for the construction of bio-methanation plants.	India	Karnataka region (10 cities)
2024	EIB	Energy-Efficient lighting systems in municipal buildings	Jordan	Jerash
2024	EIB	Energy-Efficient lighting systems in municipal buildings	Jordan	Zarqa
2024	EIB	Feasibility study along the creek to assess the level of riverine encroachment and flooding impact and design mitigation measures including green and recreation facilities for residents	Kenya	Kisumu

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2024	EIB	Strengthen the service delivery for municipal solid waste management (MSWM). A prefeasibility will be developed to identify critical intervention measures in the MSWM value chain.	Kenya	Embu
2024	EIB	Improving the design of green parks and ensuring the expansion of urban forestry, promoting sustainable land use, reducing pollution and enhancing biodiversity.	Kenya	Eldoret
2024	EIB	Improvement of an access road with storm water drainage, non-motorized transport and greening of sandpiper road	Kenya	Malindi
2024	EIB	Prefeasibility studies on the construction of Integrated Resource Recovery Centres in the cities of Kota Bharu, Kluang in Malaysia and Hatyai, Nakhon Si Thammarat in Thailand.	Malaysia and Thailand	Kota Bharu, Kluang, Hatyai, Nakhon Si Thammarat
2024	EIB	Provide energy audits and an investment plan for 5 municipalities in the Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma region for their public lighting infrastructure. The municipalities concerned are Martil, Al Hoceima, Ouezzane, Ksar El Kebir and Anjra. The aim of the technical assistance will be to improve the cities' public lighting services in terms of energy savings, safety and quality.	Morocco	Martil, Al Hoceima, Ouezzane, Ksar El Kebir and Anjra
2024	EIB	Retrofitting of 50 public buildings with energy efficiency standards, mainly kindergartens.	Moldova	Chisinau
2024	EIB	Pre-feasibility study for flood risk assessment and management in the city of Kumanovo.	North Macedonia	Kumanovo
2024	EIB	Concept note for wastewater collection and treatment in the city of Kratovo	North Macedonia	Kratovo
2024	EIB	Concept note for flood risk assessment and management in the city of Kriva Palanka	North Macedonia	Kriva Palanka
2024	EIB	Electrification of the intra- and inter-municipal public transport fleet operated by transport cooperatives.	Rwanda	Multiple cities
2024	EIB	Hydraulic modelling and conceptual design for efficient water supply systems in the city of Prokuplje	Serbia	Prokuplje
2024	EIB	Pre-feasibility study for flood risks assessment and flood resilient investments in the city of Nabeul	Tunisia	Nabeul
2024	EIB	Renewal of the bus fleet from combustion to electric buses	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2024	WB	Climate informed solid waste management investments	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Banovici, Bosanska Krupa, Gorazde, Gracanica, Gradacac, Kalesija, Konjic, Lukavac, Mostar, Neum, Sarajevo canton, Zivinice; and Republika Srpska (RS): Laktasi, Teslic, Ugljevik, Zvornik.
2024	WB	Climate informed urban planning and housing designs in Angola	Angola	Huambo, Lubango, Benguela
2024	WB	Enabling the Operationalization of the DKI Jakarta Climate Action Plan	Indonesia	Jakarta
2024	WB	Implementation roadmap of green and energy efficient housing construction standards for Ger Areas in Mongolia	Mongolia	Ulaanbatar, Erdenet, and Darkhan
2024	WB	Enhancing climate preparedness of Indonesian cities for a balanced territorial development	Indonesia	Balikpapan, Kupang, and Ambon
2024	WB	Cost analysis for electric bus adoption	Brazil	Sao Paulo
2024	WB	Climate-smart urban services in Rajasthan	India	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota
2024	WB	Technical Support on the Implementation of Nigerian Sub-National Government Development Strategies on Climate Smart and Resilient Urban Development	Nigeria	Lagos, Kano, and Ibadan
2024	WB	NBS and low carbon development to strengthen urban resilience in the Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo	Brazzaville and Pointe Noire
2024	WB	Promoting climate resilient urban environments in Ecuador	Ecuador	Quito, Loja, Cuenca
2024	WB	Cadastre-based Natural Resources Management System for China's Cities	China	Xuzhou
2024	WB	Greater Santo Domingo Climate-Resilient Housing Strategy	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
2024	WB	Promoting Green and Resilient Transit Oriented Development in Mumbai	India	Mumbai
2024	WB	Scaling up Low Carbon Investments in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area	India	Kolkata
2024	WB	Kenya Resilient and Low Carbon Urban Areas	Kenya	Mombasa
2024	WB	Building Climate Resilient and Low-carbon Homes in India: One Room at a Time	India	Jodhpur, Patna, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati, Surat
2024	WB	Malaysia Low Carbon Cities	Malaysia	Johor Bahru, Muar, Segamat, Petaling Jaya, Shah Alam, Seberang Perai and Kota Kinabalu

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Table A.1 List of TA activities approved by the Gap Fund by the end of December 2024 *(continued)*

Year	Institution	Activity Name	Country	City/ies
2024	WB	Flood Risk Mitigation and Low-Carbon SWM in Greater Colombo Area	Sri Lanka	Colombo
2024	WB	Paraguay Advancing Sustainable Urban Mobility	Paraguay	Asuncion
2024	WB	Green and resilient built environment and NbS	Bhutan	Haa Town and Sombeykha Dungkhag
2024	WB	Developing Climate Action Plan for Enhanced City Services for Geita City and Bukoba	Tanzania	Geita City and Bukoba
2024	WB	Developing a pathway to operationalize the low carbon city concept	Thailand	Pattaya; Rayong; Khon Kean; Khon Kean; Bangkok
2024	WB	Nature-Based Solutions in Cameroonian Cities	Cameroon	Douala; Yaounde
2024	WB	Low carbon and NBS investments in secondary cities in the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Birao; Bambari

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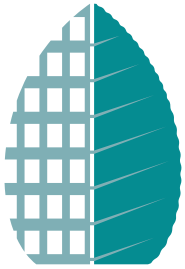

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