

Approved by the Board of Directors on 18 November 2020¹

**DOCUMENT OF THE EUROPEAN BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**

REGIONAL

Green Cities Framework 2 (GrCF2) – Extension of Window II

[Redacted in line with the EBRD's Access to Information Policy]

[Information considered confidential has been removed from this document in accordance with the EBRD's Access to Information Policy (AIP). Such removed information is considered confidential because it falls under one of the provisions of Section III, paragraph 2 of the AIP]

¹ As per section 1.4.8 of EBRD's Directive on Access to Information (2019), the Bank shall disclose Board reports for State Sector Projects within 30 calendar days of approval of the relevant Project by the Board of Directors. Confidential information has been removed from the Board report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
ABBREVIATIONS / CURRENCY CONVERSIONS	3
PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION	4
BOARD DECISION SHEET	5
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TERMS FACTSHEET	6
1. STRATEGIC FIT AND KEY ISSUES	10
1.1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT	10
1.2 TRANSITION IMPACT	12
1.3 ADDITIONALITY	14
1.4 SOUND BANKING - KEY RISKS	15
2. MEASURING / MONITORING SUCCESS	15
3. KEY PARTIES	20
3.1 INDIVIDUAL SUB-PROJECTS AND ELIGIBILITY	20
3.2 BORROWERS	21
3.3 GUARANTOR	21
4. MARKET CONTEXT	21
5. FINANCIAL / ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	22
5.1 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS	22
5.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	22
5.3 PROJECTED PROFITABILITY FOR THE BANK	22
6. OTHER KEY CONSIDERATIONS	22
6.1 ENVIRONMENT	22
6.2 PROCUREMENT	23
6.3 INTEGRITY	23
ANNEX 1[REDACTED]	25
ANNEX 2 – GCAP update and outcomes	25
ANNEX 3 – Donor Funding	25

ABBREVIATIONS / CURRENCY CONVERSIONS

ATC	Advanced Transition Countries
BIS	Business Information Session
CDP	Corporate Development Programme
COO	Countries of Operation
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
CSEU	Civil Society Engagement Unit
DCF	Donor Co-Financing
E2C2	Energy Efficiency and Climate Change
E5P	Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership
ECEPP	EBRD Client e-Procurement Portal
EPG	Economics, Policy and Governance
ESD	Environment and Sustainability Department
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence
FOPIP	Financial and Operational Improvement Programme
FW	Framework
GC	Green City
GCAP	Green City Action Plan
GCAP 2.1	Green City Action Plan 2.1
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GET	Green Economy Transition
GHG	Green House Gases
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
GIP	Good International Practice
GPSC	World Bank Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
GrCF	Green Cities Framework
GrCF2	Green Cities Framework 2
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IFI	International Financial Institutions
MEI	Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure
OGC	Office of the General Council
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PPR	EBRD's Procurement Policies and Rules
PSC	Public Service Contract
SIG	Sustainable Infrastructure Group
SSF	Special Shareholder Fund
TC	Technical Co-operation
TI	Transition Impact
WUF	World Urban Forum

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

This recommendation and the attached Report concerning the extension of the Green Cities Framework 2 Window II (**'Window II Extension'**), are submitted for consideration by the Board of Directors. The Window II Extension consists of loans to sovereigns, municipalities, municipally-owned and private companies as well as other sovereign entities supporting green urban infrastructure investments. The total amount of the Window II Extension will be up to EUR 950 million and will be available in all of the Bank's Countries of Operation (**'COO'**).

Following the success of the GrCF² and GrCF2³, the aim of the Window II Extension is to continue to serve as a sector-wide catalyst for addressing environmental challenges at the City level. This will be achieved by:

- Maintaining the Green City Action Plan (**'GCAP'**) as the principal delivery tool through the application of the upgraded GCAP methodology (**'GCAP 2.1'**), which now includes new or refined aspects in areas such as smart technologies, resilience and gender;
- Increased focus on GCAP implementation, both in terms of 'follow-on' investments and policy actions;
- Expansion of the geographical reach of the EBRD Green Cities network and product range.

The TC support will include pre-signing feasibility studies, GCAPs, capacity building and implementation support, green finance roadmaps, promotion of economic inclusion and equal economic opportunities for all genders, civil society and stakeholder engagement and Just Transition. The TC component is expected to be funded by the Clean Technology Fund (**'CTF'**), the EBRD Shareholder Special Fund (**'SSF'**) and other bilateral or multilateral donors.

I am satisfied that the Window II Extension is consistent with the Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure (**'MEI'**) Sector Strategy, the Green Economy Transition (2016-2020) (**'GET'**), the Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality and with the Agreement Establishing the Bank.

I recommend that the Board approve the proposed Window II Extension on the terms of the attached Report.

Jürgen Rigterink
Acting President

² GrCF - Regional: Green Cities Framework

³ GrCF2 - Regional: Green Cities Framework 2 (GrCF2)

BOARD DECISION SHEET

REGIONAL – GREEN CITIES FRAMEWORK 2 (GRCF2) – EXTENSION OF WINDOW II (DTM – 52485)	
Transaction / Board Decision	Board approval ⁴ is sought for the extension of the Green Cities Framework 2 ('GrCF2', the 'Framework') Window II ('Window II Extension'), which will consist of loans to sovereigns, municipalities, municipal owned utility companies, private companies, and other sovereign entities supporting green urban infrastructure investments, in an aggregate amount of up to EUR 950 million for EBRD's own account. It is envisaged that some loans will be in local currency. The duration of the Window II Extension will be to 31 December 2023, consistent with the timeframe of GrCF2. Amounts de-committed and cancelled from signed sub-Projects will be available to be committed for new sub-Projects within the overall Framework amount. It is requested that the Board of Directors delegates sub-Project approval authority to management for loans up to EUR 25 million equivalent to be funded using Bank's ordinary resources. Consistent with the current Framework, where a sub-Project may be approved on a delegated basis under the Window II Extension, the approval of donor-funded co-investment grants and concessional co-financing associated with such sub-Project would also be delegated to management, unless the rules of the relevant donor fund or account may require otherwise, and such grants and co-financing do not count towards the delegation threshold. Category A sub-Projects under the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy will be submitted to the Board for approval regardless of the size of the Bank financing.
Client	Sovereigns, municipalities, municipally owned utility companies, private companies, and other sovereign entities supporting green city investments, for the purpose of investing in green urban infrastructure.
Main Elements of the Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Window II Extension will cover all COO. - <u>Transition impact</u> – The primary transition quality targeted for the Window II Extension remains Green. A wider set of secondary transition qualities will be targeted (Well-governed, Inclusive, Resilient or Competitive) in order to better reflect the needs of the global pandemic and the strategic priorities of the Bank linked to inclusive and innovative development. - <u>Additionality</u> – Terms: long term sovereign and non-sovereign financing of urban investments within the parameters of GrCF2; conditionalities: covenants in support of the green agenda, together with improving the operational and financial efficiency of the respective utility companies; EBRD attributes: in support of the GET, gender and inclusion and high levels of climate-investment ambition. - <u>Sound banking</u> – Each sub-Project will undergo a due diligence process and be structured to mitigate to the extent possible the identified risks.
Key Risks	Risks are typically associated with a client's creditworthiness, volatility of exchange rate, financial performance, sustainability and implementation capacity. Each sub-Project and client will undergo due diligence, in order to mitigate identified risks to the extent possible.
Strategic Fit Summary	The Window II Extension is compatible with GET, Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality, Economic Inclusion Strategy, and MEI's Strategy.

⁴ Article 27 of the AEB provides the basis for this decision.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TERMS FACTSHEET

EBRD Transaction	The Green Cities Framework 2 ('GrCF2', or the 'Framework') Extension (the 'Window II Extension'), will consist of sovereign and non-sovereign loans to governments, municipalities, municipally owned and private companies and other sovereign entities, together with bonds, supporting green urban infrastructure investments in aggregate amount up to EUR 950 million for EBRD's own account. The Window II Extension will cover all of the Bank's Countries of Operation. The duration of the Window II Extension will be to 31 December 2023, consistent with the timeframe of GrCF2. Amounts de-committed and cancelled from signed sub-Projects will be available to be committed for new sub-Projects within the overall Framework amount.
Existing Exposure	The total amount of committed financing under GrCF2 and its predecessor GrCF is EUR 950 million for EBRD's own account. [REDACTED]
Maturity / Exit / Repayment	Tenors [REDACTED] justified by market conditions. [REDACTED]
Potential AMI eligible financing	N/A
Use of Proceeds	<p>The proceeds of the loans and grants, where applicable, will focus on urban infrastructure investments.</p> <p>The specific eligibility criteria for the Window II Extension remains unchanged as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consistent with the GET; 2. All investments will fall within the urban infrastructure sector including district energy, low-carbon and climate resilient buildings, nature based solutions, renewable energy, solid waste management, street lighting, urban transport, urban climate resilience, urban drainage, urban regeneration, or water and wastewater; 3. Employ the minimum level of concessionality where concessional instruments are utilised; 4. Development of a GCAP will be obligatory for each participating city; 5. Address a priority environmental challenge⁵ identified by the GCAP; 6. All investments will meet specific impact thresholds to be eligible for the Framework⁶:

⁵ A priority environmental challenge is identified in the GCAP methodology through the use of both indicators and stakeholder input. In some cases, it is possible that stakeholder input could identify a priority environmental challenge for their city where the related indicator does not report a problem (i.e. where the indicator performs better than international environmental benchmarks). In this case, any sub-Project addressing such a priority environmental challenge will need to be justified with tangible documentation on a case-by-case basis.

⁶ Please refer to Section 3.1 for detailed eligibility criteria for investments under the Framework, including the Window II Extension.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All sub-Projects with climate mitigation impacts will reduce GHG emissions by at least 20 per cent or improve energy efficiency by at least 20 per cent; - All sub-Projects with climate adaptation impacts will have a Climate Resilience Benefit Ratio of at least 10 per cent; - All sub-Projects targeting environmental impacts beyond climate change will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o employ EU environmental standards, including Best Available Techniques, or where EU standards do not exist, recognised Good International Practice ('GIP') of pollution prevention and control techniques and standards, for example the World Bank Group/IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, or o reduce local pollution from the relevant municipal activity by at least 20 per cent, or o improve resource efficiency by at least 20 per cent; <p>Target cities will be those with a population greater than 100,000⁷.</p>
Investment Plan	<p>The Window II Extension will continue to focus on the core urban sectors of urban transport, water and waste water, solid waste management, district energy, street lighting and low-carbon and climate resilient buildings. Beyond this, it will also seek to promote areas which have been less prominent to date, including nature based solutions, more effective integration of climate resilience/adaptation (including flooding), renewables, smart solutions and urban regeneration. Under the Window II Extension, opportunities to crowd in private sector actors to green investments in cities and urban environments will continue to be pursued. The centre-piece of the whole approach will remain the GCAPs, with financing provided either to 'trigger investments' which go hand-in hand with the GCAPs or follow-on investments which are identified through the GCAP process. The key themes of this Window II Extension are <i>Green Economy Transition, climate ambition, in depth engagement with Cities</i> and <i>geographical spread</i>.</p>
Financing Plan	[REDACTED]
Key Parties Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Governorates or regional authority • State-owned Enterprises active in the municipal sector • Municipality/City • Municipal Utility Companies • Private Companies • Donors
Conditions to subscription / disbursement	CPs will be determined individually for each sub-Project.
Key Covenants	All sub-Projects where the City is the borrower will include a covenant requiring the development and submission for approval of a GCAP. When the City is not the borrower, the Bank will seek to obtain a commitment through

⁷ In exceptional circumstances, EBRD Green Cities will consider cities with a population down to 50,000 if the scale and complexity of environmental challenges they face are significant, and when the financial and institutional strength of the city authorities are sufficient to build a meaningful and realistic multi-project approach over a 5-year period.

	<p>other means, including a Project Support Agreement, MOU or other commitment with the relevant authority.</p> <p>The remaining covenants will be based on the operating, financial and technical realities of both the City and/or the relevant utility or private company.</p>
Security / Guarantees	<p>Security will be defined for each sub-Project individually. It is however expected that non-sovereign and private loans will benefit from the following types of security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For non-sovereign transactions security may include municipal guarantees, pledge of physical assets, receivables or bank accounts, where prevailing legislation allows and in conformity with the World Bank negative pledge. • Depending on the risk profile debt to some municipalities and utility companies (with public service contracts) may be unsecured. <p>For private sector clients, a standard security package will be adopted, and defined at the level of sub-Project.</p>
Other material agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sub-Projects where the municipality is not the borrower, Project Support Agreement or other relevant documentation supporting inter alia the GCAP with the respective municipality. • Public Service Contract ('PSC') between the utility Company and the municipality, when applicable. • Grant agreements with relevant donor and clients⁸. • Other agreements to be determined for each sub-Project dependent on the investment.
Associated Donor Funded TC and co-investment grants/concessional finance	<p>A. Technical Cooperation ('TC')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger investments under the Window II Extension will benefit from a TC to formulate GCAPs, applying the GCAP 2.1 methodology, including gender considerations. <p>In addition, sub-Projects are expected to benefit from TC support which might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project preparation: to develop an affordable, cost effective and bankable investment programme; including, financial, technical, environmental (eg. energy audits), social, and gender and economic inclusion aspects as appropriate. • Post signing TCs: covering project implementation support, to facilitate the timely and effective implementation of each sub-Project; capacity building support to build the capacity of city administrators and key stakeholders (such as through CDPs and FOIPs), as well as promoting economic inclusion, equal economic opportunities for all genders, Just Transition, civil society and stakeholder engagement capacity building support; and Green Finance Roadmaps to facilitate and provide a pathway for cities to access green finance and capital markets, if applicable. <p>The need for deploying such TC support will be assessed at the level of the sub-Project and will be submitted for Grant review and funding approval, in line with the standard processes related to the sub-Project and included in the relevant internal approval documentation.</p>

⁸ Applicable for Capex grants.

	<p>Client contributions: The clients will be responsible for paying all VAT and other indirect taxes that are applied to the post-signing TC assignments as a parallel cost sharing contribution to the sub-Project. Clients will also provide in-kind support in the form of office space, communication connections, etc., for the consultants to work, presumed to amount to 3 percent of the total TC budget. Public sector clients will also maintain dedicated PIU staff, which they will fund, for the duration of the individual sub-Projects.</p> <p>B. Co-investment grants / Concessional Finance (Non-TC)⁹</p> <p>Where appropriate, concessional finance including non-TC grants will be applied to address affordability issues, externalities or compensate for the costs of achieving higher standards to deliver transformative climate change mitigation and adaptation outcomes. The need and level of concessionality will be assessed for each sub-Project during project structuring in line with the Bank's guideline for the use of concessional finance products in EBRD operations and will be presented in the relevant approval documentation. Further, the Bank will adhere to agreements on concessional resources including with the CTF.</p>
--	---

[REDACTED]

⁹ This is not exhaustive and other sources of non-TC concessional grants and loans will continue to be sought.

INVESTMENT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

1. STRATEGIC FIT AND KEY ISSUES

1.1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Urban action is critical to tackling the climate emergency and COVID-19 pandemic. The world has already warmed 1°C above pre-industrial levels. In keeping with the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming to +1.5°C, CO₂ emissions must be reduced to net zero by around 2050. Cities have a major role to play, given that they account for three-quarters of global energy related CO₂ emissions and 55 percent of the world's population. Cities are also at high risk from some of the devastating impacts of climate change, such as flooding. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals highlight the importance of cities (see Goal 11 *Sustainable Cities and Communities* and Goal 13 *Climate Action*). Cities are also at the front-line of the current and any future pandemics, where 90 percent of COVID-19 cases occur.

For cities to be able to address climate challenges, they need access to finance, which since 2016 has been primarily delivered through the Bank's EBRD Green Cities programme – GrCF and its successor GrCF2¹⁰, together the '**Programme**'. To date, 34 Green City sub-Projects have been signed and are under implementation in 14 countries amounting to a total ABI of EUR 619 million and significant CO₂ savings (see below). [REDACTED]The Window II Extension is required for three reasons: i) by year end funds in GrCF2 - Window II will be fully depleted; ii) a strong pipeline which has withstood the impact of COVID-19; iii) and the need to deepen engagement in cities and extend GrCF2's reach into new cities and products not yet covered by the EBRD Green Cities network. That said, given that a significant proportion of this pipeline is non-sovereign and, as such, categorised by the Bank as 'public', the restriction on public sector lending to 25 percent by the end of the recently approved Strategic Capital Framework (SCF), could potentially constrain the reach of the programme, in terms of total Green Cities lending volumes.

Anchored firmly in GET, the Window II Extension will support further scaling-up of Green City investments across the Bank's COOs, which has contributed to annual enhanced climate resilience in cities and CO₂ savings of 670 kilotons to date - equivalent to permanently taking 145,000 cars off the road. GCAPs remain at the heart of the Window II Extension's transition impact ('**TI**'), whereby priority environmental challenges are benchmarked and used as the basis of targeting environmental investments and other actions. The specific eligibility criteria for the Window II Extension remain unchanged (see Section 3.1). Also unchanged are the central role of '**Trigger Investment Projects**' (which are required before initiating a GCAP) and '**Follow-on Investment Projects**'. To date EBRD Green Cities has achieved a balance between 'trigger' and 'follow-on' sub-Projects. The Window II Extension will continue to ensure effective implementation of GCAPs and to pursue follow-on activities. The Window II Extension will apply the same level of scrutiny as used to date for cities to join the Programme, ensuring that they meet the eligibility criteria for 'trigger' sub-Projects and demonstrate their

¹⁰ GrCF - Regional: Green Cities Framework and GrCF2 - Regional: Green Cities Framework 2 (GrCF2) . GrCF2, is comprised of two Windows: **GrCF2 - Window 1**, the joint GCF-EBRD Green Cities Facility (OpID 50440, Amount €133 m) for EBRD Green Cities investments in 9 eligible countries (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Serbia and Tunisia); **GrCF2 – Window 2** (OpID 50674, Amount €567m), for EBRD Green Cities investments (non-GCF) for all COO.

commitment to GCAPs and their implementation. Annex 2 presents an update on GCAPs together with some aggregated results.

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted a re-think of how EBRD can support cities. Consequently, the GCAP Methodology has been revised and extended (GCAP 2.1). While the GCAP 2.1 will continue to lead with Green, it now includes: (a) a risk and vulnerability assessment to determine which citizens (by gender, income, age, settlement status (e.g. migrants), disabilities, etc.) and assets are vulnerable to external shocks such as pandemics; (b) consideration of gender equality and economic inclusion throughout the GCAP process (c) consideration of the co-benefits from green investments such as increased gender equality, economic inclusion and improvements in public health; (d) a smart maturity assessment and (e) consideration of Just Transition where appropriate, [REDACTED].

The Window II Extension will continue to focus on the core urban sectors of urban transport, water and waste water, solid waste management, district energy, street lighting and low-carbon and climate resilient buildings. Beyond this, it will also seek to promote areas which have been less prominent to date, including nature based solutions, more effective integration of climate resilience/adaptation (including flooding), renewables, smart solutions and urban regeneration. Under the Window II Extension, opportunities to crowd in private sector actors to green investments in cities and urban environments will continue to be pursued.

EBRD Green Cities has proven a key means of attracting donor funds both for Capex grants, concessional loans and TC, with EUR 234 million mobilised to date under both Frameworks (GrCF and GrCF2). The main sources for concessional loans have included the Green Climate Fund ('GCF')¹¹, Clean Technology Fund and Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership ('ESP'), and for TC from Austria, Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Sweden (Sida¹²), Taiwan Business, Poland, and SSF. Securing donor funds for the Advanced Transition Countries ('ATC') can be challenging given constraints on funding. [REDACTED]

Extended engagement: Experience has shown that the programme needs to exercise flexibility in the selection of the appropriate counterparty and in consideration of city size. Initially, the programme developed in countries where municipal authority had sufficient autonomy to be the relevant counterparty. However, as the programme has evolved, it has become clear that in some COOs alternative levels of government are a more relevant counterparty. For example, in the case of Egypt, urban infrastructure investment decisions are often made at the regional governorate or central government levels, and in Moldova at a regional level known as 'rayon'. As a result, going forward, the programme will exercise flexibility in the selection of the appropriate level of government counterparty for engaging with EBRD Green Cities, while continuing to work closely with cities that are willing and capable of implementing multi-project and multi-year programmes.

¹¹ Funded Activity: FP086 'Green Cities Facility', where the first tranche of EUR 87 million is approved and under execution

¹² Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency): Sida Municipal and Climate Fund II, Sida Ukraine Energy Efficiency & Environment Fund

Network/Outreach/knowledge Sharing and Partnerships: The EBRD Green Cities network of currently 43 cities provides the ideal forum for knowledge sharing and outreach. The Programme has achieved this through annual events, webinars and dedicated sessions at high profile external events including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change’s Conference of the Parties, the World Urban Forum (‘WUF’) and the Global Infrastructure Facility (‘GIF’). The Programme also includes a dedicated EBRD Green Cities website (www.ebrdgreencities.com), Green City Officers in each GCAP city, significant stakeholder engagement and an e-learning platform for cities currently being piloted. Partnerships are critical for scaling up activities, and EBRD Green Cities works with a wide range of international city networks such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (‘ICLEI’), C40, the World Bank Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (‘GPSC’), Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, Coalition for Urban Transitions, LSE Cities, Rockefeller Foundation and the Global Resilient Cities Network, together with the EU and international organisations such as UN Habitat, UNDP and FAO. In addition, the Bank partners with other IFIs to co-finance investments such as the Skopje WWTP with EIB and the Izmir Metro with AIIB.

1.2 TRANSITION IMPACT

The overall objective of the Framework is to continue to help Green Cities to scale up their green ambitions and achieve significant environmental improvements. Through an upgraded GCAP 2.1 process, the Bank will assist beneficiary cities in identifying and addressing key environmental challenges in a cost-efficient and sustainable manner. GCAPs also help in building capacity, setting standards and changing the mind-set of policy makers and residents. With a growing network of cities, the EBRD Green Cities programme is becoming a community facilitating exchange of information and ideas further supporting cities’ transitions to greener futures.

Green remains the primary transition quality of GrCF2. However, a wider set of secondary transition qualities will be pursued to better reflect the current pandemic related challenges and the strategic priorities of the Bank linked to inclusive and innovative development. Depending on which area can generate the strongest and most relevant transition impact, either Well-governed, Inclusive, Resilient or Competitive will be pursued and presented as the secondary TI quality for each sub-Project under the Extension. Further details about the objectives and targets for the alternative secondary transition qualities are presented in the tables below. [REDACTED]

To date, EBRD Green Cities has demonstrated its efficacy in delivering transition impact to its network of cities. The number of cities and the roll-out of GCAPs have grown beyond expectations and the implementation of the finalised GCAPs has also made good progress to date. [REDACTED]

Primary Quality: Green

Obj. No.	Objective	Details
1.1	<i>The extended Framework will help improve the identification, planning and</i>	GCAPs, together with additional policy efforts where necessary, will be promoted in all cities supported under the extended Framework. This will help build capacity and set new standards for

	<i>supervision of green activities.</i>	evidence based diagnostics, planning, consultation, supervision and monitoring of green activities.
1.2	<i>The extended Framework and all its sub-Projects will scale up the green ambition within the respective Green Cities.</i>	EBRD's proceeds will be used for green investments and every sub-Project under the extended Framework will meet the eligibility criteria for investments. Through multiple interventions in each city, including follow-on investments and policy initiatives, the scale and synergies are expected to bring significant environmental benefits.
1.3	<i>A significant scale of environmental benefits to be achieved and verified for the respective cities under the extended Framework.</i>	Significant environmental improvements are expected to materialise on the back of the activities promoted under the extended Framework. These benefits will be verified through the initial assessment of the environmental performance and shortcomings and the monitoring framework set up for each of the Green Cities as part of the GCAP methodology.

Secondary Quality: Well-Governed | Inclusive | Resilient | Competitive

The Window II Extension introduces a more flexible approach to the secondary quality for sub-Projects' Transition Impact, where the Well-governed, Inclusive, Resilient or Competitive Quality can be pursued by sub-Projects.

Obj. No.	Objective	Details
2.1	<i>The extended Framework and its sub-projects will help promote wider sustainable urban development.</i>	All sub-Projects under the Framework will target additional Transition Qualities aimed at sustainable green and urban development - either through the a)Well-governed, b)Inclusive, c)Resilient or d)Competitive Transition Qualities. These sustainability efforts may be further underpinned by technical cooperation and support when needed.
2.1a	Well-Governed: <i>To help strengthen the contractual and regulatory set-up.</i>	Sub-Projects can implement one or more Well-governed dimensions from the following list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a well-defined service contract between the relevant authority and the publicly or privately owned infrastructure operator. • Introduction of a formal cost recovery tariff methodology • Introduce a well-defined Corporate Governance Action Plan. • Introduce improved/certified standards and capacity for procurement and management. • Pursue relevant priority policy actions.
2.1b	Inclusive: <i>To help promoting an inclusive urban development with equal influence and economic opportunities for all residents.</i>	Sub-Projects can implement one or more Inclusive dimensions from the following list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurably improving access to infrastructure services or enhance inclusive HR policies and practices that promotes economic opportunities for women and other groups. • Empowering excluded groups through inclusive design and delivery of infrastructure or services.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new and replicable and accredited training or work-based learning programmes to improve skills (including through inclusive procurement). • Promoting policy dialogue and reform to unlock inclusive growth (e.g. to support municipal childcare solutions, universal access principles, etc.).
2.1c	Resilient: <i>To help mitigating socioeconomic risks affecting the city's current and future residents and urban functioning.</i>	<p>Sub-Projects implement one or more socioeconomic Resilience dimensions from the following list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff increases leading to a substantial reduction of the cost recovery gap. • The city develops and implements a green finance roadmap. • Improve access to new and diverse sources of funding. • Pursue relevant policy actions or improve capacity in areas such as risk assessment, warning systems and response planning.
2.1d	Competitive: <i>To help implement smart solutions and economic efficiency or benefits.</i>	<p>Sub-Projects implement one or more urban solutions that meet both of the dimensions listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce new technological/digital solution as a first in the relevant sector in the country, and where the (socio-) economic benefits are significant. • introduce a well-defined Restructuring Action Plan, e.g. CDP or FOPIP, that targets significant cost efficiencies through operational or organisational restructuring • Introduce better land planning or urban regeneration bringing substantial urban land into productive use. • Pursue relevant priority policy actions.

1.3 ADDITIONALITY

A summary of additionality features is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of Additionality Features for the Window II Extension		
Additionality dimension	Verification and/or counterfactual results	Timing
Terms	The Bank's additionality varies by region. The market for long-term borrowing is, in many instances, extremely limited, with local Banks unable to offer debt to match asset life, while other International Financial Institutions ('IFIs') have limited resources for municipal lending, especially non-sovereign where there is no recourse to the State. Moreover, a key feature of Green Cities, which will be enhanced as the Window II Extension is rolled out, is the mobilisation of concessional loans and grants, primarily from CTF.	At sub- Project signing.
EBRD attributes	EBRD Green Cities is now recognised as a leading player in municipal financing, with an ever expanding programme comprising 34 sub-Projects, a growing network of Green Cities (now at 43) and multiple tools for global outreach including an annual knowledge sharing event, attendance at high profile climate events including COP and WUF and a dedicated website www.ebrdgreencities.com . Moreover, the programme is able to harness the skills of the SIG banking teams with their municipal finance experience spanning more than 25 years. The EBRD Green Cities business model is also proving additionality in Advanced Transition Countries. This is because all cities need to prioritise climate action,	On-going throughout FW.

	regardless of level of transition. EBRD Green Cities supports all cities to plan, prioritise and invest in ambitious climate action. In addition, the programme provides participants with the opportunity to interact and learn from a unique network of action-focused cities embarking on climate investments. EBRD's ability to work with second tier cities makes it uniquely qualified to promote municipal green investment.	
Conditionality	All sub-Projects will include conditionalities required of any urban infrastructure project, including those related to cost recovery, TI and environmental performance. The legal documentation for all trigger investment includes a covenant related to the preparation of the GCAP and its submission for approval by the City Assembly, to minimise the risk that the GCAP fails to be implemented.	Sub-Project implementation.
Standard-setting / Non-financial additionality	Through the Window II Extension, cities and clients will be supported to achieve higher economic inclusion and gender standards, i.e. cities will need to integrate inclusion and gender considerations in a systematic manner throughout the development and implementation of GCAPs.	Sub-Project implementation.

1.4 SOUND BANKING - KEY RISKS

A sound banking analysis will be undertaken for each sub-Project separately.

Risks are typically associated with a client's creditworthiness, volatility of exchange rate, financial performance and sustainability. Each sub-Project and client will undergo due diligence, in order to mitigate identified risks to the extent possible.

Another common risk is related to implementation. Capacity of each client to implement the sub-Project and carry out procurement in an efficient and timely manner will be assessed as part of the due diligence. In case of any identified risks, the team will propose risk mitigation measures such as involvement of an independent consultant and use of internationally recognised forms of contract.

2. MEASURING / MONITORING SUCCESS

The TI objectives of the Framework are detailed in Table 2 below. The Green Transition objectives (the primary transition quality) remains the same for all cities under the Framework, but the scale of expected impact has increased in line with expanded headroom under the Framework. Further, the Window II Extension introduces a more flexible approach to the secondary transition quality where sub-Projects can present relevant Transition Impact indicators from one of the four transition qualities; Well-governed, Inclusive, Resilient or Competitive as shown in the table below. While most of the data on Transition Impact achievements will be collected at the sub-Project level, this information will be aggregated and presented at a higher level of the respective cities and/or at the framework level.

Table 2: Transition Impact Monitoring Indicators and Benchmarks

Primary quality: Green

Obj. No.	FW Monitoring Indicator	Corresponding Sub-Project Monitoring Indicator	Details (FW)	Baseline (FW)	Target (FW)	Due date (FW)	Donor
1.1	Number of recommended policy or strategy agreed by relevant stakeholder(s)	Recommended policy or strategy agreed by relevant stakeholder(s)	<p>New Green City Action Plans: [REDACTED] new GCAPs finalised and submitted for approval by relevant authorities, and includes priority actions and a monitoring strategy in each participating City.</p> <p>Baseline target of the GrCF and GrCF2 combined is [REDACTED]GCAPs.</p>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1.2	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	<p>Strong follow-on support: [REDACTED] transactions (under GrCF2 and future extensions) are follow-on investments addressing priority environmental challenges identified in the GCAPs.</p>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1.3	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	<p>Multiple green investments: Each participating city makes [REDACTED] investments (with or without EBRD financing) that address priority environmental challenges identified by the GCAP, where all EBRD financed projects will meet the extended Framework's eligibility criteria for investments.</p>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1.4	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	Performance or action plan implemented by the client	<p>Effective GCAP implementation: The Framework achieves at least 50 per cent of all verifiable targets, set in the GCAP [REDACTED] es).</p>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1.5	Improved environmental standards	Improved environmental standards	<p>Environmental impact: The Framework achieves significant environmental improvements for at least one priority environmental challenge, i.e. the promotion or protection of certain performance levels (colour codes) for priority environmental challenges as specified in the GCAPs, for more than 50 per cent of the Green Cities.</p>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Secondary Qualities:

Below is the second part of the table covering monitoring indicators, minimum thresholds, baseline measurement and targets relevant for each of the four alternative secondary transition qualities; Well-governed, Inclusive, Resilient, and Competitive.

Each sub-Project under the Extension will;

- (i) need to pursue and present one of these four alternative secondary transition qualities;
- (ii) need to pursue and present at least one of the relevant transition monitoring indicators targeting the respective minimum threshold or above.

The intention is to ensure that one or more transition objective(s) with corresponding monitoring benchmark(s) is/are pursued for the respective secondary quality - with a clear ambition and verification mechanism and an aim to achieve a balanced representation across all four secondary transition qualities. Additional indicators may be agreed in exceptional cases.

Secondary quality (1): Well-governed							
Obj. No.	FW Monitoring Indicator	Corresponding Sub-Project Monitoring Indicator	Details (Sub-project)	Baseline (Sub-Project)	Target (Sub-Project)	Due date	Donor
1.1	Number of tariff reforms in target segment adopted by authorities	Tariff reform in target segment adopted by authorities	A formal cost recovery tariff methodology is introduced, approved and respected by the authorities.	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]
1.2	Number of Public service contract or Public Service Obligation signed and implemented	Public service contract or Public Service Obligation signed and implemented	A new service contract in line with international practice is developed and signed (not a revision to an existing PSC) and respected by the parties during the first 2 years of the contract – and where such contract is not a norm in the country.	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]
1.3	Number of corporate governance improvements: Commitment to Corporate Governance	Corporate governance improved: Commitment to Corporate Governance	Develop and implement a well-defined Corporate Governance Action Plan that addresses most of the corporate governance issues identified in the company.	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]
1.4	Improved standards	Improved procurement standards	Introduce or significantly improve procurement standards/capacity in line with best international practices or certification requirements (e.g.CIPS certification or Management ISO).	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]
1.5	Number of institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Promote and help implement priority policy actions, as identified in the GCAP, enabling governance or land planning improvements.	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]	[REDA CTED]

Secondary quality (2): Inclusive							
Obj. No.	FW Monitoring Indicator	Corresponding Sub-Project Monitoring Indicator	Details (Sub-Project)	Baseline (Sub-Project)	Target (Sub-Project)	Due date	Donor
2.1	Number of stakeholders with practices improved (e.g. inclusive infrastructure services/design, inclusive HR policies and practices, equal opportunities, inclusive procurement practices)	Practices of the relevant stakeholder improved (e.g. inclusive infrastructure services/design, inclusive HR policies and practices, equal opportunities, inclusive procurement practices))	Relevant stakeholders will develop and adapt new or substantially improved policies and practices to accommodate previously excluded target groups, on topics such as infrastructure service delivery and design (accessibility, safety and security, etc.), HR policies and practices, support for equal opportunities and/or inclusive procurement approaches.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2.2	Number of beneficiaries with improved access to services	Expanded access to infrastructure (e.g. water/wastewater, ICT, transportation, waste, healthcare, other services)	The sub-Project will create new economic opportunities among the target groups (e.g. by enabling reallocation of time towards economic activities or education) through increased access to services and infrastructure. [REDACTED].	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2.3	Number of training programs developed and implemented	Tailored training programme developed and implemented	The sub-Project will introduce a new, replicable and accredited training programme in partnership with local training institutions. Training numbers will be set in line with client's workforce size and training needs. [REDACTED] Gender-disaggregated data will be reported and, where relevant, specific targets for female participants will be set.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2.4	Number of institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Promote and help implement priority policy actions, as identified in the GCAP, to unlock inclusive growth.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Secondary quality (3): Resilient							
Obj. No.	FW Monitoring Indicator	Corresponding Sub-Project Monitoring Indicator	Details (Sub-Project)	Baseline (Sub-Project)	Target (Sub-Project)	Due date	Donor
3.1	Number of tariffs reaching target level with EBRD assistance	Tariffs reached the target level with EBRD assistance	Tariff increases leading to a substantial [REDACTED] reduction in the cost recovery gap	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3.2	Number of recommended policy or strategy agreed by relevant stakeholder(s)	Recommended policy or strategy agreed by relevant stakeholder(s)	The city develops and implements a green finance roadmap to address the key elements (e.g. obtain credit rating) required to access green finance markets, including green bonds.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3.3	Number of clients introducing new financing instrument or method: green bonds	New financing instrument or method introduced: other	Improved access to new sources of financing or funding e.g. demonstrated access to fully commercial bank debt or access to bond markets for the first time; or introduction of land value capture or congestion charges.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3.4	Number of institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Promote and help implement priority policy actions, as identified in the GCAP, to enhance urban resilience (including better risk assessment and mitigation, warning systems or emergency response planning).	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Secondary quality (4): Competitive							
Obj. No.	FW Monitoring Indicator	Corresponding Sub-Project Monitoring Indicator	Details (Sub-Project)	Baseline (Sub-Project)	Target (Sub-Project)	Due date	Donor
4.1	Number of clients introducing new or updated technology	New or updated technology introduced	Successfully implemented new technological/digital solution as one of the three first cases in the relevant sector in the country and where this either results in significant cost savings [REDACTED] or a significant service improvement.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4.2	Number of clients completing organisational restructuring as targeted	Organisational restructuring completed as targeted	Specific organisational measures (e.g. CDP or FOPIP) to reduce costs is introduced and material cost reductions benchmarked and monitored [REDACTED] or unit price verified.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4.3	Total area of land under sustainable	Area of land under sustainable	Numbers of hectares of urban land moved into economically productive and	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

	land management practices (ha)	land management practices (ha)	sustainable use: the project brings to productive and sustainable use a substantial amount of land, [REDACTED].				
4.4	Number of institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Institution-level capacity strengthened in target area	Promote and help implement priority policy actions, as identified in the GCAP, to enable digitalisation of information and services.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

3. KEY PARTIES

3.1 INDIVIDUAL SUB-PROJECTS AND ELIGIBILITY

The key objectives and activities of GrCF2 remain to:

- Help cities identify and prioritise environmental challenges and possible solutions;
- Help cities plan and prepare investments, reforms and other activities necessary to address identified environmental challenges;
- Invest in urban infrastructure aimed at addressing environmental challenges in cities for the period 2018-2023; and
- Conduct policy dialogue targeting legal/institutional reforms promoting environmental improvements in a financially sustainable manner.

The eligibility criteria for investments under GrCF2 remain unchanged:

1. Are consistent with the GET.
2. Sectors: Fall within the urban infrastructure sectors including district energy, low-carbon and climate resilient buildings, nature based solutions, renewable energy, solid waste management, street lighting, urban transport, urban climate resilience, urban drainage, urban regeneration, or water and wastewater.
3. Concessionality: Employ the minimum level of concessionality to address financing requirements, market entry barriers or incremental costs in line with the EBRD's internal process for utilising concessional instruments.
4. GCAP: All 'trigger' sub-Projects will require the development of a GCAP based on the GCAP methodology. In addition, cities will be required to identify city staff responsible for the process of developing and implementing a GCAP.
5. Priority environmental challenges: All Green Cities investments subsequent to the development of a GCAP will address a priority environmental challenge¹³ identified by the city specific GCAP. Priority environmental challenges will be selected by the city stemming from the GCAP's indicators measuring urban environmental performance.

¹³ A priority environmental challenge is identified in the GCAP methodology through the use of both indicators and stakeholder input.

6. Impact thresholds:
- i) All sub-Projects with climate mitigation impacts will reduce GHG emissions by at least 20 percent or improve energy efficiency by at least 20 percent.
 - ii) All sub-Projects with climate adaptation impacts will have a Climate Resilience Outcomes Ratio of at least 10 percent.
 - iii) All sub-Projects targeting environmental impacts beyond climate change will:
 - a) employ EU environmental standards, including Best Available Techniques, or where EU standards do not exist, recognised GIP of pollution prevention and control techniques and standards, for example the World Bank Group/IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines¹⁴, or
 - b) reduce local pollution from the relevant municipal activity [REDACTED], or
 - c) improve resource efficiency [REDACTED].

The GrCF2 will target cities with a population above 100,000¹⁵.

3.2 BORROWERS

The borrowers under the Window II Extension will be mainly municipalities and municipally owned companies. However, borrowers may also include private entities, state-owned enterprises and sovereign states. Under sovereign loans, the responsibility for repayment will typically rest with the municipality or utility company and require on-lending arrangements but this may not always be the case. A detailed description of each borrower and repayment responsibility will be provided at the sub-Project level.

3.3 GUARANTOR

Some sub-Projects may include a guarantor. For sovereign transactions, any loan directly to the municipality or the utility company may be guaranteed by the state. For non-sovereign transactions, any loan to the utility company may be on-lent or guaranteed by the relevant municipality.

4. MARKET CONTEXT

The urban infrastructure sector across the Bank's COOs is largely in the public domain, with implementation through city-owned public utility companies, or where there is a more centralised approach (such as in SEMED), through state controlled entities. That said, the operating environment is rapidly changing, with cities prioritising investment in green solutions - particularly climate mitigation

¹⁴ This criteria is expected to apply to sub-Projects involving, among others: district heating boilers; solid waste management, treatment and incineration facilities; and wastewater treatment. It should be noted that in some cases, employing EU standards and BAT or GIP could improve the efficiency and reduce emissions by less than 15 percent, but the overall environmental benefits would be of a substantial scale.

¹⁵ In exceptional circumstances, EBRD Green Cities will consider cities with a population down to 50,000 if the scale and complexity of environmental challenges they face are significant, and when the financial and institutional strength of the city authorities are sufficient to build a meaningful and realistic multi-project approach over a 5-year period.

and adaptation - and also recognising the importance of resilience (of both their citizens and assets) and the progression to smart and renewable solutions, both of which lend themselves to private sector solutions. The inclusion of urban regeneration should also boost private sector opportunities. Moreover, the Bank is actively pursuing opportunities to mobilise private capital through the establishment of municipal infrastructure funds and where appropriate, cities will be helped to access capital markets through TC supported ‘Green Financing Roadmaps’, with Tirana being the first in line

The degree of commercialisation of public sector companies varies widely, with some companies being self-sufficient (typically when income levels are such that costs can be recovered in their entirety by end-users) while, at the other end of the spectrum, there is a high dependency on a city subsidy. It is with the latter, that capacity building is embarked upon mainly in the form of Corporate Development Programmes (‘CDPs’), Financial and Operational Improvement Programmes (‘FOPIPs’) or PSCs, together with tariff reforms, within the limits of affordability. Where implementation capacity is weak, which is the case of many cities in EBRD’s COOs, support will be provided to Project Implementation Units (‘PIU’s) and capacity building will remain a prominent feature of the GCAP process.

5. FINANCIAL / ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

5.1 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Financial projections will be provided at the sub-Project level.

5.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analysis will be provided at the sub-Project level.

5.3 PROJECTED PROFITABILITY FOR THE BANK

Projected profitability will be calculated and presented separately for each sub-Project. [REDACTED]

6. OTHER KEY CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 ENVIRONMENT

The proposed Window II Extension is not/will not be categorised. Each sub-Project will be categorised and will undergo separate Environmental and Social Due Diligence (‘ESDD’). The sub-Projects under the GrCF2 will comply with Green Cities eligibility criteria, which remain unchanged for the Window II Extension. All sub-Projects categorised as “A” will be submitted to Board for approval regardless of the size of the loan. The GCAP Methodology has been amended for enhanced gender considerations and stakeholder engagement. Relevant Covid-19 guidance from the Bank will be used as appropriate during the ESDD of sub-Projects.

6.2 PROCUREMENT

Procurement will be categorised for each sub-Project, depending on the Client and the relevant project implementation arrangements. It is expected that the majority of sub-Projects will be for public sector Clients, where goods, works and services financed under the Window II Extension will be procured in accordance with the Bank's Procurement Policies and Rules ('PPR') for the public sector using the Bank's electronic procurement portal ('ECEPP'). In case of engagement with the private sector, acceptable procedures to the Bank's private procurement procedures will apply. In exceptional cases, when sub-Projects under the Window II Extension are expected to be co-financed with other financial institutions, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Bank may agree to the application of alternative procurement rules as applied by other institutions.

6.3 INTEGRITY

All actions required by applicable EBRD procedures relevant to the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and other integrity issues will be taken with respect to each sub-Project. The files containing the integrity checklists and other required documentation will be properly and accurately completed to proceed with each sub-Project.

Integrity checks will be conducted separately for each sub-Project, according to the Bank's procedures.

ANNEXES TO OPERATION REPORT

ANNEX 1	[REDACTED]
ANNEX 2	GCAP update and outcomes
ANNEX 3	Donor Funding

ANNEX 1[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ANNEX 2 – GCAP update and outcomes

Background

This Annex provides the status of GCAP implementation across 8 cities that have had their respective GCAPs approved by the local authorities. Data on GCAP implementation was collected by the Bank as part of the system for monitoring of GCAP impact. Ten cities have approved their GCAP to date, with Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina approved on 6 October 2020, and Batumi, Georgia approved on 16 October, 2020. Due to their recent approval, Banja Luka and Batumi are not included in the analysis of GCAP implementation.

The GCAP actions are split between *Policy and Investment* actions. The GCAP Actions are developed across all GCAP sectors: *Land use and Biodiversity, Solid Waste, Water, Industry, Energy, Buildings, Urban Transport, Climate Adaptation and Resilience.*

Main findings

Analysis of the implementation status reveals 2 main findings:

1. Over 60 percent of all the GCAP actions across the 8 GCAPs are showing progress in implementation (In preparation¹⁶, Under Implementation, or Completed).¹⁷ 2. Implementation differs slightly between policy and investment actions
2. Some **48 percent of actions** derived from GCAPs across the 8 cities are classified as **Policy actions**, and **52 percent of Actions** are categorised as **Investment actions**¹⁸. In terms of implementation, in general, cities are more focused on implementing *Investment* actions derived from the GCAPs. [REDACTED]

ANNEX 3 – Donor Funding

[REDACTED]

¹⁷ The information has been collected from the cities during August – September 2020, and shows the progress of the GCAP Actions Implementation as of September 2020.

¹⁸ Investment type of actions also include project preparation and implementation support actions.