

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Addendum to an International Climate Finance Business Case

summary

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| **Programme Code** | PO020 |
| **Programme Name** | Cities4Forests (C4F) |
| **Country or Region Targeted** | Africa, Asia, North & South America |
| **Programme Objectives** *(No more than 500 characters)* | C4F aims to increase the resilience and adaptation capacity of developing countries’ cities by delivering financing and technical support and by providing a platform to increase city-led political action for trees and forests. The initiative will deliver forest-positive actions, policies and investments. |
| **Original Programme Budget** | £560,000 |
| **Original Programme Start And End Dates** | January 2020 to November 2021 |
| **Cost Extension Value (If applicable)** | £4,400,000 |
| **New programme end date (if applicable)** | June 2024 |
| **DevTracker link to original business case** | <https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-7-PO020-C4F> |

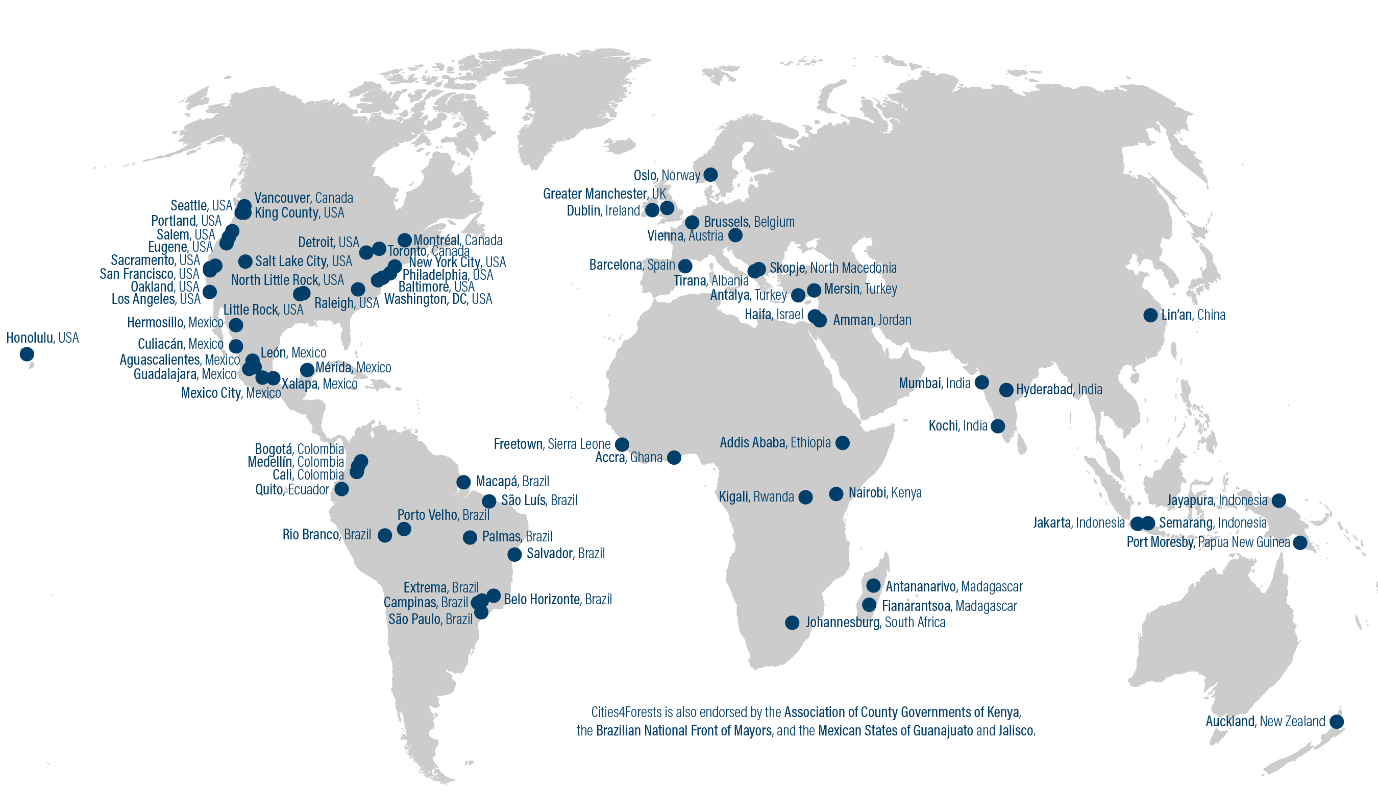
# INFORMATION

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| What is the programme’s purpose? The Cities4Forests (C4F) initiative aims to address a lack of finance, political action, and urban citizen awareness, and support and technical capacity and expertise for inner (e.g. urban trees), near (e.g. watersheds) and far away (e.g. tropical forests) forests using a three-prong approach to spark a global level movement that generates results: inspiring political action and engagement; providing technical assistance and capacity building; and facilitating economic analysis, finance and investment.  This extension of Defra’s investment will build on impact generated as result of previous ODA investment, scaling and replicating successful interventions, and complement funding from Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) and FEMSA Foundation. It will support the financing of initiatives that seek to enable city-level governments and decision makers in several developing countries’ cities (see Annex B) access tools, resources, and technical assistance to support them in developing policies and interventions which protect and restore forests. The programme also seeks to deliver a city-led call to action on the value of trees and forests and their role in addressing climate change. This declaration, which was launched at the 2021 Climate Week NYC, will be used to steer negotiations at upcoming global events on biodiversity and climate change. C4F seeks to deliver the following key objectives:   * **Strengthen institutional capacity and capability through technical assistance to improve developing country city governments’ support for and investment in trees, forests, and green infrastructure.** City governments will be supported to improve regulations, planning systems, procurement policies and other aspects of the enabling environment to encourage sustainable forest management. The recognition and utilisation of forests as a solution will enable the design of new and improved urban water resilience and watershed management that incorporate green infrastructure for human health and well-being and biodiversity benefits. Example activities include:   + Assisting city officials to undertake analyses to provide baseline data and mapping on forest cover, enabling cities to inventory carbon stocks for enhanced climate action planning, identify NbS potential, and improve urban flood management.   + Piloting the “Forest Footprint Dashboard” which was developed in part through Defra’s initial investment to track cities’ consumption of forest-risk commodities.   + Continuation of pilot and subsequent roll out of a “Partner Forest Programme” to connect cities and forests and develop mutually beneficial partnerships between topical forest communities and city leaders and/or residents. * **Support developing country city governments to increase political, economic, and social investment, and implement new and/or improved interventions, to increase resilience and adaptation benefits of inner and nearby forests.** Cities will be supported to recognise the benefits of investing in trees and forests for human health and well-being and biodiversity and unlock finance mechanisms to increase private and public investment for NbS and restoration. The sustainable management and conservation of inner and nearby forests is key to improving nature’s capacity to deliver ecosystem services (such as carbon sequestration, climate regulation, and water and air quality) which enable cities to adapt to, and become more resilient to, the impacts of climate change. Example activities include:   + Assisting cities to navigate and access financing mechanisms for NbS to increase urban resilience and restoration investment for watersheds and forests.   + Engaging multilateral development banks to integrate NbS in their infrastructure investment pipelines to scale investment in city led NbS.   + Continuation of the Mayoral-led “Call to Action,” whereby a coalition of Mayors was successfully established, due in part to Defra’s initial contribution, to unite city leader support for forest protection and demand national government action for forests.   Defra’s investment will contribute to a larger transformational impact delivered by C4F. To ensure alignment with Defra and HMG priorities, Defra will provide guidance to the delivery partner on geographic and thematic priorities for earmarking and directing investment. Priority geographies include Africa (Madagascar; Ethiopia), Congo Basin, Indo-Pacific (Indonesia; India), Brazil and Colombia, all of which are home to key biodiversity forests, have made commitments to protect forests either ahead of COP26 or in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). |
| What is the objective of the cost extension or other changes? This cost extension will finance a range of activities in political engagement, technical assistance and finance to contribute to the scaling up and replication of C4F and benefit developing countries by supporting them to deliver the following outcomes and associated outputs. Outcomes and Outputs In line with ICF objectives, the programme will support urban climate mitigation, resilience and adaptation efforts whilst contributing to poverty reduction and protecting biodiversity. Specifically, Defra’s investment will support the following outcomes (example activities are provided above):  **Long term Outcome: Increased support for forest conservation, restoration and/or sustainable management across the Cities4Forests network.** City leadership has the power to shift the relationship between cities and forests toward forest-positive outcomes through policies and commitments to invest in the restoration, conservation and/or sustainable management of trees and forests. This outcome will be measured by the number of cities signed up to relevant declarations on forest action, increased media coverage and peer-to-peer exchanges; and/or establishment of new or enhanced forest policy, plans, or investments to protect forests.  **Outcome 1:  Cities develop new and/or improved policies and projects to protect and restore forests.** C4F will assist member cities to develop forest-related plans, policies, and guidelines and to improve their urban water resilience and watershed management. This outcome will focus on developing protocols and guidelines for cities to procure sustainable, deforestation-free commodities; developing new tools and technologies to map, measure, and monitor NbS benefits; improving social inclusion and benefit sharing; and generating evidence/analysis generated to support the integration of NbS into urban planning.  **Outcome 2: Increased resident awareness and support for forests reduces cities’ impact on inner, nearby, and faraway forests.**For cities to increase ambition in forest-related plans, policies, and investments, taxpayer and voter support is essential. Winning this support requires outreach to residents to better communicate the benefits of forests and trees in and near their cities, and those on faraway continents.This will be measured by the number of developing county member cities using a more evidence-based approach to conduct resident outreach and engagement; development of new tools such as the Forest Footprint to measure residents’ consumption habits; and an increase in the number of public awareness campaigns to educate and engage residents on the importance of forests for the well-being of city residents.  **Outcome 3: Increased public and private finance earmarked for and/or invested in innovative financing approaches, enabling cities to increase and scale investment in forests, green infrastructure and NbS.** Mainstreaming NbS in infrastructure investment is key to transitioning to and securing a more stable, inclusive, and low-carbon economy, enabling the world to “build back better” following the COVID-19 pandemic. C4F seeks unlock innovative financing mechanisms and build institutional knowledge of the benefits of standing forests to de-risk NbS as an investment opportunity. This will be achieved by providing economic analysis and financial structuring of forest conservation, restoration, helping cities identify revenue generation and financing approaches (such as payment for ecosystem services, resiliency bonds, and pay-for-performance approaches) and introduce them to financial institutions.  **Outcome 4: Cities in the Cities4Forests Network work with businesses to create sustainable business models.** Building strong, compelling, and mutually beneficial relationships between cities and tropical forest jurisdictions in developing countries is a key objective of C4F. Building on Defra’s previous support, this outcome will focus on working with city leaders and forest representatives to create sustainable business models through the Partner Forest Program (PFP), helping to meet city needs while supporting sustainable community forest management. This outcome will be measured by the increase in PFP partnerships and development of tools and evidence generated to help cities calculate their consumption of forest-risk commodities, enabling cities to develop plans to reduce these impacts.  **Outcome 5: City-led initiatives to protect and restore nearby forests increases benefits for biodiversity.** Biodiversity is vital to maintaining healthy ecosystems, which enhance and support ecosystem services such as food security, water and air quality, and climate regulation. This will focus on identifying barriers and opportunities to protect, restore and manage forests for biodiversity and provide technical assistance to support strategy development and unlock finance for NbS projects that benefit biodiversity. This will be measured through biodiversity monitoring pilots which will identify priority areas for conservation and restoration and/or assess biodiversity benefits of avoided deforestation and restoration in watersheds. |
| What is the additional and total support the uk will provide? C4F will receive an additional £4.4 million from Defra. This will be ICF funding. This will result in a total of £4,960,000 support between January 2020 and December 2023. This funding will finance activities which support and contribute to the scaling up and replication of C4F as outlined above. |
| What are the expected results? This cost extension is expected to deliver tangible results for people, nature and climate. Results attributed to Defra will be on a pro rata basis whereby the percentage of results attributed to the larger pot will be in line with the percentage value of Defra’s investment. At the time of this Addendum, this is 53%.  For Defra’s investment only, the programme is estimated to deliver the following indicative results over its lifetime:   * **32,860 hectares of land** benefit from avoided deforestation, restoration and improved management; * **314,290 tCO2** avoided or sequestered over 20 years; * **170,660 people** benefit from improved source water protection, improved air quality, reduced extreme hear and increased employment; and * **70%** of C4F project areas in or near member cities will be in zones essential to biodiversity preservation. In developing countries, 90% of C4F project areas in or near member cities will be in zones essential to biodiversity preservation.   These results are expected to increase over time as systemic change and improved regulations result in further improved management of inner and nearby forests. This investment in C4F will assist cities to support their citizens to adapt to the impact of climate change and the expenditure will count as International Climate Finance. |
| What is the approach to implementation?Appraisal Case Options were assessed against specific criteria including suitability, risk, and ability to meet deadlines.  **Option 1: Do nothing – no further UK investment in Cities4Forests.**  This option would result in no costs to Defra directly and no resource costs in terms of time associated with managing the programme. However, a proportionate share of the outcomes outlined above would not be delivered and Defra would not be able attribute any impact to its ICF portfolio.  **Option 2: Invest in Cities4Forests**  We asses C4F to be a high impact, high value for money, and low risk investment option. The initiative will support city leaders in the development of policy, programmes and investments that aim to protect and restore forests, offering an innovative example of how to protect forests through NbS and scaled finance for forests to Defra’s ICF portfolio. This investment would deliver the outcomes outlined above and align with HMG’s commitments for supporting forest-positive action at COP26, Defra’s 25 Year Environment Plan and international forest strategy.  In September 2019, the Prime Minister set out the priorities for HMG’s £11.6bn commitment to ICF:   * **Clean Energy.** Accelerate the energy transition in developing countries to reduce emissions and support access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for all. * **Nature.** Protecting and enhancing biodiversity on land and in the ocean and reducing our demands on nature by tackling unsustainable productions and consumption. * **Adaptation and Resilience.** Support to adapt to, prepare for and cope with the effect of climate change, including climate-linked disasters. * **Cities, Infrastructure and Transport.** Supporting low-carbon, resilient and inclusive urbanisation, along with wider infrastructure development.   These four themes remain the pillars for ICF and are embedded in our ICF Strategy. C4F meets three of these four pillars, bringing together cities and nature to improve developing countries’ capacity to improve their cities’ adaptation and resilience to climate change.  The Dasgupta Review makes the urgent economic case for action on nature; the G7 committed to identify ways to account for nature in economic and financial planning and decision-making; the OECD is calling for biodiversity mainstreaming into national strategies and plans; CBD Parties are negotiating a global target on integrating biodiversity values in decision making. The impact of nature degradation will fall unevenly: the World Bank estimates that under a “collapse in biodiversity” scenario, global GDP would fall by 2.3% by 2030 with the worst impacts being felt by low and lower-middle income countries. For example, Sub-Saharan Africa loses 9.7% and South Asia loses 6.5%[[1]](#footnote-2) since 23% of Africa’s GDP[[2]](#footnote-3) (much higher if South Africa is excluded) is dependent on nature, and loss of biodiversity results in greater volatility and uncertainty around the goods and services ecosystems provide,[[3]](#footnote-4) while GDP is already hampered by shrinking fiscal space and debt servicing costs.  The IPBES global assessment[[4]](#footnote-5) identified key approaches to tackling this including mainstreaming biodiversity within/across different sectors to: encourage integrated planning and management at landscape level; incorporate environmental and socioeconomic impacts, including externalities, into public/private decision-making; improve existing policy instruments and using them strategically and synergistically in smart policy mixes; improve the documentation/values of nature; and advance knowledge, including local knowledge.  Previous investment in C4F has been successful and we have already seen impact. For example, Defra’s support enabled the development of a tree mapping exercise in Jakarta, Indonesia which has directly led to improved regulations with the passing of the new Governor’s Regulation on Tree Protection and Management (No. 24/2021) in July 2021.  In addition, previous work with C4F means that the policy team holds a strong understanding of the programme and working relationship with the delivery partner, enabling the efficient delivery of a robust and informed programme extension. An investment in C4F continues an already strong working relationship and offers an opportunity for this to be built upon in future years.  We have confidence that C4F can absorb and successfully deliver this level of investment over a 2-year period (November 2021 to December 2023). Demand for C4F’s services from developing countries’ cities far outweighs the initiative’s current financial capacity. As a multi-donor fund, ODA rules permit the investment to be made upfront, presenting an effective means of ensuring best use and value for money for FY21/22 ICF underspend.  **Recommendation: Invest £4.4 million in Cities4Forests**  An investment of £4.4 million presents good value for money, financing activities that would otherwise not be possible and placing C4F in a stronger position to catalyse further investment from other donors. This investment will position Defra as an anchor donor giving the initiative strong backing for COP26 and CBD COP15. Commercial Case **Commercial requirement for the intervention**  Following consideration of procurement options, the most appropriate funding mechanism is by voluntary contribution (see Finance Case below). A contribution letter of agreement, including terms and conditions, will be agreed between Defra and the delivery partner, and a Terms of Reference will outline special requirements such as Defra’s position on a Steering Group Committee. The programme aligns with Defra’s departmental objectives. As a multi-donor fund, Defra will have no control over the funds, however it is expected that funds will be used to finance activities which align with the outcomes above. Defra will sit on a Steering Group Committee with other core donors such as NICFI and FEMSA Foundation to provide a steer on the direction of investment, including thematic and geographic priorities. Any risks associated with Defra’s investment in the C4F initiative are outlined in Annex A.  C4F is an existing initiative being taken forward by WRI (see Appraisal Case above) and there are no equivalent interventions that will help Defra achieve the same outcomes. Thus, WRI is in a unique position to deliver their programme and Defra Finance has provided assurance that a voluntary contribution is appropriate. In addition, there is an urgency to allocate ODA underspend in time to spend before the end of FY 21/22 and opening this allocation to competition will not meet this tight timeframe. The C4F initiative does not aim to generate revenue, but rather deliver technical assistance and capacity building to create enabling environments for city actors, both of which a voluntary contribution is appropriate.  Many of the outcomes and outputs being developed will be made publicly available, which means the voluntary contribution will not distort or threaten to distort competition. The provision of technical assistance, including research and analysis, will not affect trade between member states. Confirmation has been given that this intervention falls outside of state aid regulations.  **Competency of the delivery partner**  WRI has worked with Defra and other UK Government Departments and continues to do so. Recent due diligence has been carried out by HMG in 2016, 2017, and 2019 and WRI met the required standards in all assessments conducted. WRI follows US Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles (GAAP) which does require financial reporting. This includes audited financial statements which WRI makes publicly available on its website, consistent with their commitment to accountability and transparency. All independent auditor reports have found no concerns with WRI management practices.  WRI is a global research organisation that spans more than sixty countries, with international offices in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and the United States, amongst others. Its international expertise to deliver context-specific research and analysis to different regions and cities is evident in work already conducted for the UK government, such as the Coalition for Urban Transitions, managed by BEIS with WRI as a delivery partner. In its first annual review of this programme in 2018/19, the WRI workstream of the programme achieved “A – meets expectations”.  **Appointment and competency of subcontractors**  WRI has appointed a number of its regional offices and Pilot Projects as subcontractors to help deliver the C4F initiative. It is WRI policy that subgrantees be monitored to provide reasonable assurance that they are in compliance with the terms and conditions of sub-agreements and that performance goals are being achieved. Due diligence is conducted to ensure selection is consistent with WRI’s conflict of interest policy, and all partners selected are assessed based on their programmatic capacity, financial stability and robust internal controls. WRI subgrantees and contractors must also adhere to WRI’s gender and equity guidelines.  **Why is the proposed funding arrangement the right one for this intervention, with this delivery partner?**  As demonstrated in the original Business Case and Appraisal Case above, the most efficient and effective way for the UK to deliver its ICF priorities for cities and forests is to partner with the proposed delivery partner given this initiative is the leading global programme to develop and build cities’ capacity to design, finance and implement NbS with forests. Finance Case Funding will be provided through a voluntary contribution in two instalments in mid-November and mid-February (see Table 1 below). Where a programme is funded by multiple donors, including those delivered by NGOs, ODA rules mean that an investment may be spent by the delivery partner beyond that financial year. C4F is a multi-donor initiative already funded by NICFI and FEMSA Foundation, to which Defra’s investment would be complementary. Thus, Defra’s investment, as part of the larger pot, may be spent by WRI after 31 March 2022. A more effective range of activities that closer align with Defra’s priorities can be implemented rather than limiting activities to those that can be delivered by the end of FY21/22 only. In addition, these payments will be managed via a foreign payment form rather than Postal Order, mitigating the risk of decreased value for money due to fluctuating exchange rates.  The total anticipated spend for C4F covering the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 is £8,30,4980 including this investment. An investment of £4.4 million is therefore lower than the total expected spend for C4F for FY21/22 with Defra’s investment constituting 53% of the total expected spend. This aligns with the requirement for a voluntary contribution to be lower than the expected spend so Defra’s investment can ultimately be “spent first.” Defra Finance has provided assurance that this approach is appropriate.  Table 1: Indicative Payment Schedule for Cities4Forests Extension   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Date** | **Amount (GBP)** | | 15 November 2021 | £950,000 | | 15 February 2022 | £3,450,000 |   The administrative costs for WRI are estimated at £351,500 (8%) of the total programme extension cost (see Table 2). The cost of internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) which will be carried out by experts at WRI, its lobal and international offices, and partners, is estimated at £352,000 (8%). These costs are primarily covered within the salaries, benefits and subgrant line items below. This is within the 1-10% range expected for ICF programmes. The initiative will be delivered through a combination of subgrants, direct delivery via the delivery partner, and a hybrid approach whereby the delivery partner and subgrantees work together.  Table 2: Expected Programme Costs for Cities4Forests Extension   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Table 2: Expected Programme Costs for Cities4Forests Extension | | | **Categories** | **Total Cost** | | **GBP** | | Salaries | 1,216,567 | | Benefits | 563,660 | | Occupancy | 73,218 | | Project-Related Office Services & Supplies | 47,446 | | Research Expenses | 146,474 | | Conference Expenses | 70,239 | | Publications | 16,549 | | Communications | 67,591 | | Travel | 72,197 | | Project-Related Electronic Network | 106,831 | | Research Materials & Quality Assurance | 49,943 | | Subgrants | 1,601,593 | | Other Direct Costs | 8,097 | | G & A Expenses | 359,595 | | **TOTAL BUDGET** | **£   4,400,000** |   *Note: Salaries and benefits line items include staff from Global WRI offices: US, Colombia, UK, Ethiopia, Kenya, DRC, RC and Madagascar. Other Global WRI offices are included in subgrants line item.*  Defra has experience working with WRI and has confidence in its due diligence of subgrantees and ability to manage finances effectively.  Activities facilitated by Defra’s investment in C4F will run for 2 years with a total additional funding of £4.4 million. This investment is affordable in FY21/22. As this falls within the SR20 Spending Review settlement, the budget has been agreed by HM Treasury.  Defra Finance has reviewed this Business Case Extension and consulted the Consolidated Budget Guidance (CBG) to ascertain the classification of spend. CBG states that capital spend (CDEL) is unrequited transfer payments which the recipient must use to buy capital assets, buy stocks or repay debt. Of the programme outcomes set out above, none of the spend meets the definition for CDEL and therefore, the full spend is classified as resource spend (RDEL). |
| Describe any key changes to the original business case including the theory of change or new evidence from ongoing monitoring, evaluation or learning work. Defra’s previous investment consisted of non-ICF ODA allocation, though it met the criteria. This is because the previous investment was allocated underspend from the non-ICF ODA budget for FY 19/20. As this investment is ICF allocation, additional monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) is needed to meet ICF requirements. This includes the below, all of which will be designed to be suitable for a 2-year programme (November 2021 – December 2023):   * Internal M&E is integrated into all activities funded either in-part or in-full by Defra’s investment for the duration of the programme. * A light-touch **theory of change** and **logical framework** will be developed within the first six months of the programme. WRI will report against a number of Defra’s key performance indicators and the outcomes and outputs above will be monitored. * WRI will provide **quarterly** **progress updates** as well as an **annual report** in Summer 2022 and 2023 to align with their reporting processes. * An **Annual Review** will be conducted after the first year and WRI will provide and finalise with Defra a **Project Completion Report** no more than three months after programme completion and leveraging WRI in-house M&E experts. |

**Annex A: Risk Register**

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| **Risk** | **Probability** | **Impact** | **Risk Rating** | **Mitigation Measure** |
| Delays to implementing programme activities caused by COVID-19. This would result in underspends and a failure/delay to meet log frame targets and results over the lifetime of the programme. | Likely | Major |  | Although difficult to mitigate completely given the impact of CV19 will vary between countries, WRI is working with existing and new members to understand their needs as part of a green recovery. |
| City leadership may change over time and thereby political support for the project declines. This would result in a failure to meet Defra’s long-term objectives and results for forests. | Possible | Major |  | Defra’s support spans across the whole network, hedging support across the network to mitigate risk. WRI also designed the C4F programme in such a way to reduce risk, ensuring relationships extend beyond the Mayor’s office and C4F is not seen as aligned with a political party. |
| Political instability prevents the delivery of the programme, delays activities, or introduces inefficiencies. This would result in a failure/delay to meet log frame targets and results over the lifetime of the programme, and Defra’s long-term objectives. | Possible | Moderate |  | We will work with WRI and HMG ambassadors and FCDO overseas posts to monitor risks. |
| Corruption either by government, the delivery partner or subcontractors which would result in a misuse of funds. | Possible | Major |  | A due diligence assessment carried out on WRI for the Defra’s initial investment in the C4F programme demonstrated they have appropriate procedures and processes in place to address fraud within their own organisation and subcontractors. All WRI’s downstream partners and subcontractors will be subject to a due diligence assessment and must comply with WRI’s own fraud/corruption policies.  As fund managers, WRI will be required to alert Defra to any concerns over the misuse of funds. In the event of corruption and/or fraud, the programme may be suspended pending investigation and Defra will have the right to withdraw or terminate funding.  WRI policy is that subcontractors are paid after activities have been completed. |
| Lack of effective management of the programme by the delivery partner. This would result in a failure/delay to meeting agreed milestones and indicators set out in the contribution letter and log frame. | Unlikely | Major |  | Delivery partners are required to agree an indicative delivery plan, Theory of Change, and log frame (which sets out indicators and milestones) with Defra. Quarterly financial and progress reports will assess performance. Annual reviews will also be used to review performance and payment withheld if poor performance is not addressed. |
| Lack of support/political buy -in from city leaders, residents, and local forest communities for the programme due to lack of incentives and/or awareness of the benefits of the programme. | Possible | Major |  | WRI has considerable skills and expertise of with working city leaders, residents and/or local communities where directly delivering activities.  To be a member of C4F network, city leaders must demonstrate their commitment to the aims and objectives of the project and to use the tools and resources produced. WRI also assigns advisors to work closely with city officials/mayors to develop close partnerships, understand city priorities and develop a plan of action before cities are allowed to join. If a member city does not participate in WRI activities during a three-year period, then membership is revoked. Where subcontractors deliver activities, the delivery partner will be required to conduct due diligence to ensure they have the skills and expertise to meet the needs of city leaders, residents and/or local communities.  Specific activities in C4F are focused on increasing equity and the inclusion of marginalised groups, as well as ensuring that NbS projects bring wider benefits to all residents. |
| Payments are susceptible to currency fluctuations which could result in reduced potential for programme fulfilment and less value for money in the event of adverse currency movement. | Possible | Moderate |  | Defra will issue voluntary contribution payments in Sterling (GBP). The delivery partner will convert GBP to the relevant currency and carry the risk. Defra will track the movement in exchange rate and adjust the timing of payment to avoid liquidity risk if necessary. It should be noted that perfect matching may not be possible. |
| Technical assistance products are not relevant or needed by cities in the network. This would result in a failure to meet Defra’s medium-term outcomes and long-term impact and results. | Unlikely | Severe |  | A detailed survey to identify the technical assistance needs has been conducted with each member city so knowledge products designed are reflective of current demands across the network. The C4F programme also maintains frequent engagement with cities to capture evolving priorities. |

**Annex B: Cities4Forests Developing Countries’ Member Cities (as of 1 October 2021)**

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1. Accra, Ghana
2. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
3. Antananarivo, Madagascar
4. Fianarantsoa, Madagascar
5. Freetown, Sierra Leone
6. Johannesburg, South Africa
7. Kigali, Rwanda
8. Nairobi, Kenya
9. Amman, Jordan
10. Haifa, Israel
11. Hyderabad, India
12. Jakarta, Indonesia
13. Jayapura, Indonesia
14. Kochi, India
15. Lin'an, China
16. Mumbai, India
17. Semarang, Indonesia
18. Aguascalientes, Mexico
19. Belo Horizonte, Brazil
20. Bogotá, Colombia
21. Campinas, Brazil
22. Culiacán, Mexico
23. Extrema, Brazil
24. Hermosillo, Mexico
25. León, Mexico
26. Macapá, Brazil
27. Medellín, Colombia
28. Mérida, Mexico
29. Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara, Mexico
30. Porto Velho, Brazil
31. Quito, Ecuador
32. Rio Branco, Brazil
33. Salvador, Brazil
34. Santiago de Cali, Colombia
35. São Luís, Brazil
36. São Paulo, Brazil
37. Xalapa, Mexico

1. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/445311625065610639/a-global-earth-economy-model-to-assess-development-policy-pathways> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [WEF\_New\_Nature\_Economy\_Report\_2020.pdf (weforum.org)](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_New_Nature_Economy_Report_2020.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/724461468157521765/Moving-beyond-GDP-how-to-factor-natural-capital-into-economic-decision-making> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://ipbes.net/global-assessment> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)