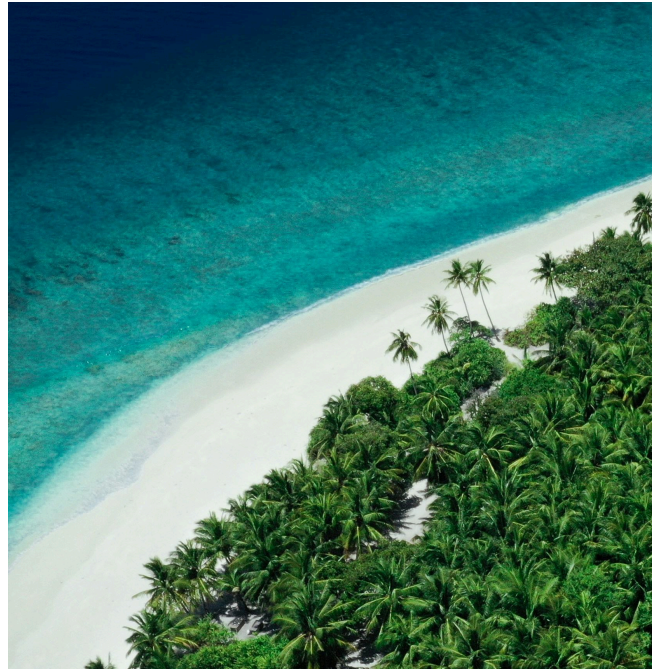


CLIMATE LEADERSHIP BRIEF



MAY 2025 — A QUICK GUIDE FOR BUSY LEADERS

How government leaders can mobilise private finance for urgent climate action

The headlines

- **Governments can, at best, finance only one-fifth of the \$6.3 - \$6.7 trillion needed annually for climate action** — but their convening power is unmatched.
- **Global case studies in this Brief show how public-private collaboration** — underpinned by the right skills — is key to scaling climate action at the speed required.
- **By 2026, the climate adaptation market could be worth \$2 trillion per year** — but climate investments can only pay their own way if public servants have the right skills to design policies that attract investment.
- **To unlock that investment, governments must make collaboration easier** — and this requires skilled public sector leadership.
- **With the private sector capable of contributing 70 - 90% of net-zero financing**, government leaders must use their convening power to unlock investment and equip their teams with the necessary skills.

Let's start with the numbers: to effectively finance climate action, the world needs US \$6.3 - 6.7 trillion each year, until 2030.

Private sector funding is crucial to ensure fast, effective climate action. Governments need the skills and the knowledge to unlock it.

Yet, domestic resources — funds generated through taxes, tariffs, and other revenue streams — can only raise about \$1.4 trillion annually.¹

This gap isn't just large, it's growing. Governments face mounting pressure to cut budgets and reduce taxes, while international development funds are shrinking worldwide. The burden of financing climate action is shifting, and public funding alone is not enough.

Based on the numbers above, governments can currently finance only one-fifth of what's required. That leaves a stark reality: without private sector investment, the world won't meet its climate goals.

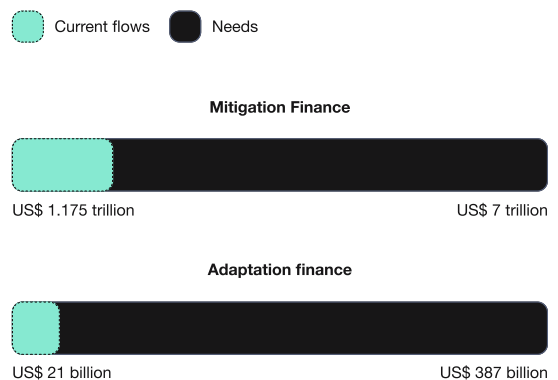


The challenge is enormous. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that annual investments in climate mitigation must increase sixfold to achieve net zero.² Meanwhile, developing countries under the UNFCCC need up to 18 times more funding than what is currently being mobilised to adapt to climate change.³

Where, then, will the remaining finance for mitigation and adaptation come from? In part, the answer lies in the private sector. According to some estimates, private investors could provide 70 to 90% of the total finance needed for global net zero.⁴

But unlocking this capital won't happen on its own. Government leaders must create the right conditions for this private investment.

Difference between finance needs and finance flows



The question for leaders remains: how?

“It was said that all we need in Bristol is political. No, we need political will and around £16 billion. At a meeting, a representative from the private sector said we have the technology to solve about 80% of the problem, but what we lack are the financial innovations to get that tech rolled out. Solving the financial puzzle is key. — Marvin Rees, Lord Rees of Easton and former Mayor of Bristol

The missing piece: skills

The climate finance challenge is often framed around the funding shortfall, but one of the biggest barriers to unlocking private finance is actually the pressing climate skills gap in government: **65% of public servants have never had any climate-related training.**⁵

To mobilise private finance effectively, public servants need training at all levels of government:

- Foundational training: Understanding key climate finance structures and the role of policies, regulations and international agreements in shaping private investment.

- Practitioner training: Building the skills to engage private finance, particularly through policy tools such as financial incentives, public-private partnerships, and risk mitigation mechanisms.
- Leader training: Developing strategic oversight and policy leadership, with a focus on cross-sector collaboration and designing and sequencing policies for maximum impact.

Without these skills, climate finance remains locked, and action stalls.⁶

2. IPCC 2022

3. UNEP 2023

4. UN CCC Raze to Zero 2021

Turning climate action into an economic opportunity

Equipped with climate skills, public servants can shape change.

For instance, by 2026, the market for climate adaptation could be worth \$2 trillion per year.⁷ Yet, despite the scale of opportunity, private investors remain hesitant. Climate projects need to become bankable — they must be structured as attractive, low-risk investments that inspire confidence. Without this, much-needed capital will remain on the sidelines.

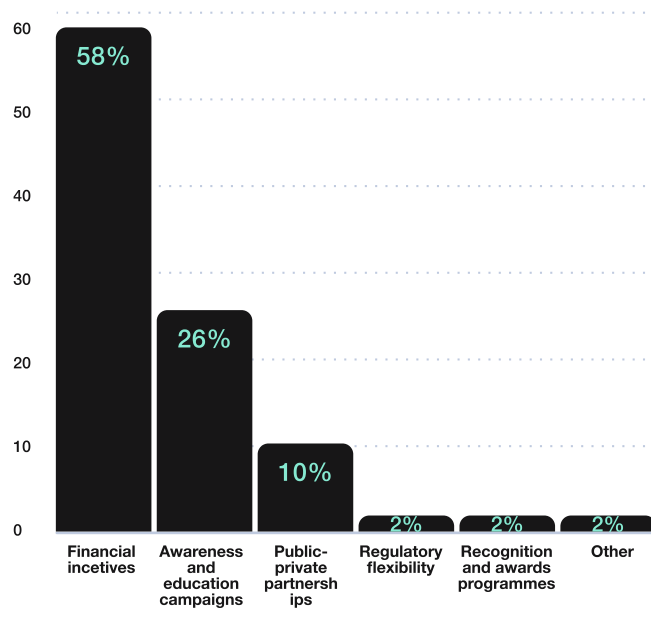
One way to unlock this investment is through a mindset shift: climate adaptation isn't just an expense but an economic opportunity. Governments have a crucial role to play in de-risking projects, making them financially viable through clear policy signals, stable regulations and well-designed incentives. The challenge isn't a lack of financial tools — it's about ensuring public servants have the skills to apply them effectively.

The right incentives are crucial. In October 2024, Apolitical polled its global network of 250,000 policymakers and public servants, asking what the most effective policy tool for driving voluntary climate action was.

We asked: “What’s the most effective policy tool for driving voluntary action?”

The response was clear: nearly 60% identified financial incentives as the most powerful mechanism for unlocking private investment, while public-private partnerships ranked third, reinforcing the importance of collaboration. But sequencing matters. Financial incentives must come first, setting the foundation for effective partnerships between the public and private sectors.

Governments cannot afford to wait. The skills to design and implement these financial mechanisms are just as important as the funding itself. Without them, action will stall and the \$2 trillion opportunity for climate adaptation will remain unrealised. The path forward is clear: equip public servants with the knowledge and tools to shape investment-ready policies, and the private capital will follow.



“I think these partnerships often provide the financial opportunity to make things happen. [...] For example, my council is about to announce a partnership with a solar installer, where residents can get £500 off.

We can't offer that discount ourselves, but by working with a private company, we promote them, they get the business benefit, and in return, they provide the discount. It's a mutual benefit—they help us reach our targets, and we help them.

Collaboration makes things happen. If everyone just works in isolation, nothing moves forward.

— Public servant, Local council, UK

Here's what works ...

Below are two proven strategies for working successfully with the private sector to quickly mobilise climate finance:

#1 Building a pipeline of bankable projects

#2 Designing transformative public-private partnerships

We'll break down these approaches with practical real-world case studies, including the key skills government workforces need to implement them.

5. [Global Government Green Skills Survey](#)

6. [Global Government Green Skills Survey](#)

7. [World Economic Forum 2022](#)

STRATEGY #1

Building a pipeline of bankable projects responsive to private sector needs⁸

World Bank research confirms that when countries develop “bankable” renewable energy programmes, investment follows. The issue isn’t a lack of funding for climate action, it’s the shortage of projects which are financially viable for the private sector.⁹



What is a bankable project?

A bankable project is a project that is attractive to investors because it has a clear cost recovery strategy. Simply put, it offers financial returns for private sector investors while also delivering social and economic benefits to citizens.



What skills do public servants need to develop bankable projects?

- Sustainable finance application – Designing climate projects to attract private capital.
- Policy tool implementation – Applying mechanisms to drive investment.
- Stakeholder engagement – Communicating with investors, communities, and regulators.
- Technical expertise – Using design, cost-benefit analysis, and modelling.
- Investment structuring – Creating viable, fundable opportunities.
- Commercial acumen – Aligning projects with private sector interests.



Why are bankable projects essential for working with the private sector?

Bankable projects align public and private interests by reducing financial uncertainty and making investment in climate adaptation and infrastructure more appealing.



What is a “pipeline” of bankable projects?

A pipeline of bankable projects is a menu of investment-ready opportunities government leaders can prepare. These projects solve urgent energy and climate challenges in their country while offering financial returns. A pipeline ensures a steady flow of projects that are attractive to private sector funding.

8. National Institute of Urban Affairs 2022

9. World Bank 2023

CASE STUDY

The London Climate Finance Facility is decarbonising the city's transport and buildings by getting projects investor-ready



Top takeaway: Cities can unlock private finance for climate action by combining structured funding frameworks with strong partnerships and training to create investable, low-risk projects.¹⁰

The problem

The UK's capital city has ambitious net zero targets but lacks the resources to fund them. Decarbonising buildings, energy systems and transport networks require significant investment beyond public sector budgets.

The solution

Decarbonising infrastructure takes money. The London Climate Finance Facility (LCFF), launched in 2023 by the Mayor of London, unlocks long-term, flexible private finance to drive this important transition.¹¹

To ensure effective investments, the LCFF works closely with the UK Cities Climate Investment Commission (3Ci), drawing on their expertise to set clear investment criteria for the private sector. Each project is carefully assessed to determine the most suitable type of investment — whether it needs a single financial asset, like a bond or loan, or a mix of different assets to spread risk and improve financial stability.¹²

The result is a pipeline of investable projects that are clearly structured and ready for private investment. Because each project has been rigorously assessed, investors can quickly find opportunities that match their risk appetite at any given time, making it easier — and faster — for them to invest.¹³

Why it matters

Given the size and density of its population and its infrastructure, London cannot reach its climate goals without mobilising private investment at scale. That said, it's extremely challenging to fund climate action quickly without risking financial instability or running out of funding over time.

What happened

The LCFF is like a matchmaker for climate projects and investors. It finds promising new projects, helps remove financial roadblocks, and gets them ready for private investment in a way that investors can trust. Each project is carefully assessed to make sure it has a strong financial case, with expert support available to refine and improve it if needed. Right now, the LCFF is helping fund projects like electrifying transport fleets and making buildings more energy efficient — real, practical changes that accelerate climate action.

10. C40 Cities

11. Mayor of London, [London Climate Finance Facility](#)

12. [Joint Statement on Green Finance 2022](#)

CASE STUDY

How a Maldives solar project cut the government's annual fuel bill by \$30 million — and attracted dozens of investors



Top takeaway: Risk mitigation is a key step in building a pipeline of bankable projects. When done well, it can unlock significant investment.

The problem

The Maldives relies heavily on imported fossil fuels, an increasingly unaffordable model. By 2014, the country's energy import bill had surged to \$500 million annually — an unsustainable cost for a small island nation also facing the existential threat of rising sea levels.¹⁴

The solution

The Maldives partnered with the World Bank to build a pipeline of bankable solar energy projects, aiming to attract private sector investment. This effort was supported through two initiatives: ASPIRE (Accelerating Sustainable Private Investments in Renewable Energy) and ARISE (Accelerating Renewable Energy Integration and Sustainable Energy).

The first funded project, a 5-megawatt (MW) solar initiative, received an impressive 25 bids from the private sector in 2020. A key factor in its success was a structured risk mitigation framework, which combined World Bank guarantees and a payment security mechanism. This approach reassured investors that they would be protected from significant financial losses in the event of project non-performance — providing the confidence needed for private sector engagement.¹⁵

Why it matters

Importing fossil fuels into the Maldives is both costly and unsustainable. To cut costs and build resilience against economic shocks, the country urgently needed to secure its own energy sources. Put simply, it was spending far too much on energy.

What happened

The Maldives solar plant project has seen a surge in investor interest. Between 2014 and 2022, the number of investor bids increased from just 4 to 63, demonstrating growing confidence in sustainable projects in the Maldives. The project is expected to deliver a lifetime saving of \$756 million over 25 years to the government.

The Maldives demonstrates how including risk mitigation measures and well-structured projects can unlock private-sector funding for renewable energy.

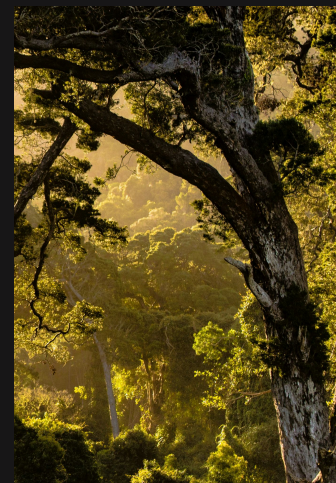
13. Mayor of London's Green Finance Fund

14. World Bank Group 2023

15. World Bank Group 2023

CASE STUDY

How the Rwanda Green Investment Facility is turning small climate projects into bankable investments



Top takeaway: Rwanda's Green Investment Facility uses blended finance to de-risk and scale climate projects, attracting private capital into renewable energy, green infrastructure and sustainable agriculture.¹⁶

The problem

Rwanda has set ambitious climate goals but faces a persistent financing gap. Many green projects are seen as too small, risky or complex to attract private investment, particularly in a market with limited local financing expertise.¹⁷

The solution

Established as a partnership between the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) and the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD), RGIF tackles the root causes of underinvestment. It de-risks projects through blended finance, combining public and concessional funding with tools that directly target investor barriers.

This includes early-stage grants to cover feasibility work, concessional loans to lower capital costs, and credit enhancements to share or mitigate risk. By bundling smaller initiatives — such as solar mini-grids, green transport and sustainable agriculture — into structured portfolios, RGIF makes them more attractive and manageable for private investors.¹⁸

Why it matters

Unlocking private capital is essential for countries like Rwanda to meet climate targets. The Rwanda Green Investment Facility (RGIF) offers a replicable model for doing this at scale — one that addresses investor concerns while supporting practical, high-impact solutions.

What happened

RGIF is already helping a pipeline of projects secure funding that would otherwise be out of reach. Its Project Preparation Facility ensures that proposals are financially sound from the outset, while its Credit Facility provides affordable finance and guarantees to crowd in private capital.

What sets RGIF apart is its end-to-end approach: it doesn't just fund projects, it makes them investable. By aggregating efforts, reducing transaction costs and offering ongoing technical support, it turns high-potential ideas into scalable, finance-ready ventures.

The result is real momentum behind Rwanda's green transition — and a blueprint for how other countries can unlock private finance to meet their climate goals.

16. Green Climate Fund 2023

17. Partnership in Action 2022

“Co-creation is like cooking a meal together”

Professor Nazia Habib, Director, Centre for Resilience and Sustainable Development, University of Cambridge, UK and Asia-Europe Institute, University of Malaya, Malaysia



Nazia Habib on unlocking climate investment through new models of public-private collaboration:



Why is rethinking investment models necessary for climate action?

Prof. Habib: Traditional financing, especially in the High Street banking model, prioritises low-risk, high-return investments. This approach does not align with the realities of climate-vulnerable regions, particularly in emerging economies. As the climate crisis intensifies and geopolitical instability affects investment flows, countries facing the highest climate risks struggle to attract the necessary funding. Given this reality, we need to redefine risk and return on investment through more adaptive, collaborative approaches; co-creation, basically.



Can you explain what you mean by co-creation?

Prof. Habib: Co-creation is more than a participatory exercise or collaborative approach; it is a structured thinking process and scientific methodology rooted in systems thinking and action-research.

It is specifically designed to tackle complex, interdependent challenges where no single discipline, individual or institution possesses the authority or knowledge to act alone.

Unlike collaboration, which often relies on a predefined framework — where roles, outcomes, and processes are distributed but fixed — co-creation operates in the domain of uncertainty and emergence. It is process-driven, not product-bound. Participants do not merely execute assigned roles; they engage in iterative cycles of framing problems, generating knowledge and designing solutions together.

A useful metaphor to illustrate this distinction is cooking: collaboration follows a recipe, where steps are predetermined, while co-creation involves designing the recipe itself—drawing upon the available ingredients, constraints and goals. This fundamental difference carries significant epistemological and methodological implications.

Co-creation acknowledges that complex societal problems — such as those in sustainability, governance and resilience — are not technical puzzles to be solved in isolation, but "wicked problems" that require continuous negotiation, adaptive thinking and inclusive decision-making. The methodology embeds pluralistic knowledge systems, including lived experience, into formal structures of evidence and accountability. It creates space for divergent worldviews to shape shared outcomes.

In my research practice, co-creation involves carefully designed interventions, using methodology such as Cambridge Policy Simulation Labs. These interventions bring together diverse stakeholders — policymakers, scientists, industry leaders, and communities — into safe, facilitated spaces. Here, assumptions are challenged, system dynamics surfaced, and strategies tested collaboratively.

The method ensures rigor by tracing decision-making processes, negotiating power structures, and evaluating impact comprehensively. We did exactly that with over 5,000 youth and more than 500 public and private sector executives when we asked how to attract sustainable investment to small island developing states (SIDS).

Thus, co-creation goes beyond inclusive engagement. It is a disciplined, empirical methodology for generating actionable insights, enhancing institutional legitimacy, and fostering shared accountability within complex systems. As a research framework, it broadens the scope of knowledge production and bridges the gap between understanding and collective action.



Q: One thing that's clear is that private sector involvement hinges on mechanisms that reduce the financial risk. How does co-creation help de-risk investments in a practical sense?

Prof. Habib: Co-creation creates a shared understanding of risk by bringing diverse stakeholders — governments, businesses, communities — into a structured process of problem-solving.

It applies the scientific method to real-world decision-making: stakeholders define hypotheses around shared value, test assumptions through collaborative engagement, and adapt based on evidence. Since each institution has its own risk appetite, co-creation helps align these perspectives through open discussion of benefits, trade-offs and responsibilities. This not only fosters trust but also builds resilience into systems by ensuring decisions reflect the needs of all parties involved in the system.

The result is a reduction in negative unintended consequences and greater predictability — making investments significantly less risky. We've been able to replicate these outcomes across a range of research areas — from refugee resettlement and governance innovation with Commonwealth partners, to addressing the financial sector reporting on the sustainability agenda.



Q: Climate finance and co-creation are complex topics. If you were advising a senior government leader with little background in finance or climate issues, what key skills would they need to deliver co-created projects effectively?

Prof. Habib: Co-creation isn't just about bringing people into the room — it's about making better, smarter decisions through evidence, structured collaboration, and trust. For senior leaders, especially those navigating climate finance for the first time, there are five key capabilities that really matter:

1. Seeing the system: Understanding how decisions ripple across interconnected areas—finance, governance, communities, and the environment.
2. Listening with purpose: Engaging stakeholders, especially those most affected, as genuine co-designers of the solution—not just participants.
3. Creating structured dialogue: Co-creation takes time, but it's worth it. It allows people to surface real concerns, test ideas together, and shape outcomes that are more grounded and resilient.
4. Working across disciplines: Leaders don't need to be experts in everything, but they do need to connect insights from economics, science, governance, and social systems.
5. Using evidence to build trust: This is critical. Funders and markets need reliable signals. Co-creation uses structured methods—essentially the scientific method—to test assumptions, gather real-world data, and adapt solutions. That's how you build confidence, both in communities and in capital markets.

Importantly, co-creation methods improve both the effectiveness and efficiency of solutions. By aligning stakeholders early and grounding interventions in shared evidence, they reduce friction, avoid duplication, and help anticipate unintended consequences. And that's what de-risks investment — for governments, for the private sector, and for those on the front lines of climate impact. In that sense, co-creation isn't just a nice-to-have—it's essential for delivering results that actually stick.

Designing transformative public-private partnerships for climate action

The strongest public-private partnerships (PPPs) bring the best of both sectors together. Government is uniquely positioned to design solutions that serve the public good and can tap into private sector innovation and financing to drive impactful climate action.



What is a Public-Private Partnership?

A public-private partnership is a long-term agreement between a government and a private entity to deliver a public project or service. PPPs maintain public sector oversight while leveraging private sector resources and expertise. Beyond financial investment, PPPs can also bring innovation and efficiency to climate solutions.



Why should public servants understand PPPs?

Public servants should understand PPPs because they play a crucial role in structuring and managing these partnerships to deliver public value. When well-designed, PPPs can lead to more efficient services, faster project delivery, and greater scalability — especially for climate-resilient infrastructure. Effective management requires a clear understanding of risk-sharing, accountability, and strong governance to ensure long-term success.



Challenges in developing climate-focused PPPs

Climate-related PPPs face unique hurdles, including evolving climate risks, project complexity and the need to balance public benefit with financial viability. Measuring long-term climate impact and ensuring stakeholder alignment adds further challenges.



Key skills for developing PPPs

Key skills for developing public-private partnerships (PPPs) include legal and financial structuring, project and risk management, and effective stakeholder coordination. Success depends on aligning public and private priorities through strong negotiation, while sector-specific expertise — such as in infrastructure or climate resilience — ensures sustainable, high-impact outcomes.

CASE STUDY

Water scarcity is unsustainably expensive — how Barbados saved \$125 million with a “debt-for-climate-goals” swap



Top takeaway: Barbados shows how public-private partnerships can unlock climate finance and deliver practical solutions — offering a blueprint for other climate-vulnerable nations to mobilise investment.

The problem

Barbados is one of the world’s most water-scarce countries. Climate change is worsening the crisis, increasing economic pressures and limiting agricultural expansion, forcing the country to rely heavily on food imports.

Why it matters

Water scarcity threatens Barbados’s sustainable development, affecting daily life, agriculture, and economic stability. As droughts become more frequent and severe, investing in long-term water security is critical to ensuring resilience.

The solution

Barbados implemented the world’s first debt-for-climate swap, a financial mechanism that reduces national debt while funding climate resilience - enabling the government of Barbados to buy back nearly \$300 million in domestic bonds, replacing them with a lower-interest, sustainability-linked loan tied to climate performance targets.¹⁹ The initiative was made possible through a public-private partnership (PPP) that brought together government agencies, financial institutions and international organisations:

- The Caribbean subsidiary of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC Caribbean) – arranged and managed a new sustainability-linked loan.
- Scotiabank & RBC Royal Bank – Provided co-lending support.
- The Inter-American Development Bank and the European Investment Bank – Offered guarantees to back the loan.
- The UN’s Green Climate Fund (GCF) – Contributed grants and upfront loans to kickstart the project.

What happened

The debt swap generated \$125 million in savings, which was then reinvested in key water resilience projects including:

- Upgrading the country’s South Coast sewage treatment plant
- Reducing water losses by improving sewer infrastructure
- Building agricultural resilience by restoring water resources and strengthening local agriculture against climate shocks.

CASE STUDY

How one Japanese city used smart contracting to improve its climate disaster resilience



Top takeaway: Sendai shows how smart contracting and public-private partnerships can accelerate disaster recovery and strengthen urban resilience against future climate-related shocks — a model for others.

The problem

Sendai is exposed to earthquakes and extreme weather events, driven by natural hazards and the growing impact of climate change. The city learned that bureaucratic hurdles, budget constraints and administrative bottlenecks often delay response and reconstruction.²⁰

Why it matters

With climate change increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, governments face mounting challenges in disaster response. Recovery delays prolong economic and social disruption, whereas financial constraints limit rapid action. In contrast, the private sector often has the flexibility and resources to act quickly. Governments might be able to address these problems by embedding climate resilience into infrastructure planning and contracting.²¹

The solution

Sendai adopted a smart contracting approach, transferring certain disaster-related risks to the private sector. Based on past disaster data, the city established clear recovery timelines and incorporated these expectations into contracts for critical infrastructure, such as airports and roads.

A key innovation was Sendai's use of a value-for-money (VfM) analysis that factored in disaster resilience. The city compared two scenarios:

1. Traditional public-sector model – Where a municipal agency would oversee disaster response and infrastructure recovery.
2. Public-private partnership under a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) scheme – Where a private operator would build, manage, and be responsible for emergency response and recovery.

The analysis showed that the BOT model offered significant advantages: faster response times, reduced administrative burden on municipal staff and cost savings over time. By embedding disaster recovery expectations into long-term contracts, Sendai ensured that infrastructure operators were prepared to act swiftly when disasters struck.

What happened

Sendai's commitment to smart contracting is now embedded in its approach to public service delivery. One striking example is a meal supply centre, where pre-agreed contractual terms enabled recovery 2.5 months faster than in past disasters. By integrating disaster risk management into procurement and infrastructure planning, Sendai has built a more resilient city — one that is better equipped to handle both earthquakes and climate-related disasters.²²

20. Sendai Report 2012

21. World Bank 2022

CASE STUDY

How a public-private partnership delivered new flood-proof homes in the Spanish city of Bilbao



Top takeaway: A long-term public-private partnership might transform a flood-prone area into a resilient neighbourhood — offering a model for integrating climate adaptation into financially sustainable urban planning.

The problem

Two problems are self-perpetuating in the Spanish city of Bilbao. A housing crisis means there are simply not enough new homes being built in the city. Simultaneously, extreme rainfall is expected to impact Bilbao in the coming years, exacerbating flood risks in a city already under pressure. With projections estimating flood-related damages at €5.5 million for a once-in-10-year event and €241 million for a once-in-100-year event, a sustainable, flood-proof development approach is critical.²³

Why it matters

Without flood protection, any new housing being built will be at risk. However, flood-proofing requires extensive interventions, including flood protection walls, elevated ground levels and excellent stormwater infrastructure.

The solution

A public-private partnership is financing and managing the redevelopment of Zorrotzaurre, a previously abandoned industrial peninsula for housing. To reduce flood risk, the area is being transformed into an island by opening a canal. The partnership includes landowners, public authorities, and private sector stakeholders who share redevelopment costs according to ownership stakes.

What happened

The 'Comisión Gestora de Zorrotzaurre' oversees the redevelopment, bringing together private landowners, the Regional Basque Government, Bilbao City Council, the Port Authority, and key private entities.

22. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR 2019

23. [Climate Adapt, European Commission 2023](#)

The bottom line

Finance is the key lever for climate action. The challenge is unlocking it.

This brief presents the skills you and your team need to mobilise private finance. Your role as a leader is to build these capabilities within your organisation and to understand the gaps, hone the right skills, and ensure your team is equipped to unlock the billions in private finance that climate action depends on.

Actions for leaders

Apolitical's global research shows that climate change is reshaping the work of public servants across government. Yet, while 68% report its impact on their roles, only 35% have received any climate-related training. Meanwhile, 71% believe their government isn't doing enough to address the crisis.

Government capacity must keep pace with the challenge. Without the right knowledge and skills, public servants cannot design and deliver complex climate policies or rethink planning, contracting and procurement.

A whole-of-government approach is needed. More teams and departments must embed climate action into their work, and leaders must ensure their teams have the expertise to deliver. Mobilising private finance is a critical piece of the puzzle and governments must create the conditions for investment — through financial incentives, clear regulations and effective partnerships. Climate finance isn't just about filling funding gaps; it's about developing the skills to make projects bankable and scalable. With the right approach, governments can turn climate commitments into real economic opportunities, driving both impact and resilience.

Resources for leaders — for themselves, and their team

1. Join an [Apolitical event](#) on climate literacy and policy — whether live or on demand.
2. Encourage your team to join one of Apolitical's Communities on climate action, like [Carbon Neutral Cities](#) or [Net Zero](#), to learn from peers working on similar projects.
3. Explore the [Government Energy and Climate Campus](#) to learn more about Apolitical's complete climate offering, including courses on Sustainable Finance and Communicating Climate Change.
4. Read our report on the [5 capabilities governments need to enable climate financing in 2025](#)
5. Read our Global Insights report on [How climate is changing everyone's job in government](#)