Supporting African subnational governments in early project preparation processes is pivotal to transforming project ideas into on-the-ground implementation. This infographic details the steps in this process and the area where support is needed to increase impact and unlock funding.

Step 1  
Climate change and development plans
Cities and towns prepare development plans to discuss the current challenges in the city, showing the vision of the cities and identifying projects and initiatives that can drive the city forward.

Step 2  
Early-stage project preparation and pre-feasibility analysis
This phase in the project development pipeline is crucial in ascertaining the project’s viability, refining project design and conceptualising implementation in a cost-efficient manner. At this stage, the project’s alignment to policies, stakeholders that need to be involved and any potential risks need to be identified.

Step 3  
Feasibility and project design
This stage of the project development provides detailed project designs, financial modelling, social and environmental impact assessment, regulatory approvals and implementation arrangements.

Step 4  
Fundraising and contracting
Potential funders are then approached to finance the project, using the results of the feasibility analysis to assess if the project is: (1) financially viable, (2) aligned with the funders’ objectives and (3) if the risk of successful implementation is at an acceptable level.

Step 5  
Implementation
The final stage is project implementation, where the infrastructure project is constructed, commissioned and implemented. It is common for these projects to take up to 3 years to reach this stage, and even longer.

There is a diverse range of stakeholders involved in every step of this process: