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for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

INTERNATIONALE KLIMASCHUTZINITIATIVE (IKI)



IKI Thematic selection procedure 2019

Information on funding programmes within the framework of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

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Information on funding programmes within the framework of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

This funding information of the IKI describes the objectives, procedure and criteria for selecting **bilateral and regional programmes** that implement thematic funding priorities with a **general BMU funding volume of €15 to €20 million**. In accordance with the IKI procedures in the selection and preparation process, these programmes can be funded from mid-2020 at the earliest. **The programmes should have a maximum duration of eight years**. Every IKI programme must also be relevant for one of the following thematic funding priorities (4.1.-4.12).

1 Objectives

The IKI key objectives are on climate protection and the conservation of biodiversity. And IKI seeks to maximise synergies between these two objectives. The main focus of the IKI in the area of climate protection is to provide support for the implementation of the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The aim is to effectively support partner countries in implementing the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) on climate protection. In the NDCs, the signatory states of the Paris Climate Agreement set their climate protection and adaptation objectives running up to 2030.

In order to address the dramatic global loss of biological diversity, the IKI supports the efforts of the Aichi Targets formulated under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The support measures should be derived from the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), through, support of their implementation and complement existing initiatives to protect biodiversity at national, regional and international levels.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations in 2015 contains 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). It forms the global framework for climate protection and biodiversity conservation, that goes beyond the two conventions (UNFCCC and CBD). The 2030 Agenda is the compass for the urgently-needed change of course, towards more environmentally and climate-friendly economies, sustainable lifestyles and species protection in industrialised, emerging and developing countries.

2 Partner countries and regions

Within the IKI framework, bilateral and regional programmes are sought that implement overall programmatic approaches with a funding volume which, as a rule amounts to between €15 and €20 million. In detail, the funding volumes are distributed among the Thematic funding priorities as follows:

- For Thematic funding priorities 1 to 10, the funding volume per programme amounts to between €15 and €20 million.
- For Thematic funding priorities 11 and 12, the funding volume amounts to between €5 and €20 million per programme.

It is imperative that the programme is implemented in a country/countries that according to the definition of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fulfils the criteria for Official Development Assistance (ODA). A country's ODA eligibility must be in place by the deadline for submission of the programme outline. Further information on ODA eligibility can be found on the [DAC List of ODA Recipients](#).

Support is provided for bilateral and regional programmes in IKI partner countries and member countries of regional organisations. Further information on these countries can be found in the IKI List of Countries (Annex II). However, bilateral programmes are expected to have a regional outreach. Regional programmes refer to transnational multi-country programmes in a geographical region, whereby the partner countries do not necessarily have to be neighbours. The selection of partner countries requires objective justification.

In certain particular cases, global programmes covering more than one region are supported. They must contain topics and challenges for which there is a lack of practicable solutions or for which there is no significant international exchange of knowledge and experience. The added value of global programmes must be presented. A strong anchoring of all partner countries must be ensured.

3 Possible funding approaches

The IKI can support coherent programmes on policy advice, capacity building, technology cooperation and investment and provide support for the implementation of policies and strategies, e.g.:

- Support in the implementation of the NDCs and in the conception and implementation of ambitious, transformative, political programmes and mechanisms, as well as Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LTS);
- The design and implementation of ambitious, transformative programmes to support the achievement of the objectives of the partner countries' National Biodiversity Strategies (NBSAPS), the Aichi Targets of the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan and the objectives of the future biodiversity framework (beyond 2020);
- Development of regulatory framework conditions and the removal of barriers in the implementation of climate protection strategies;
- Capacity building in public and private institutions and the establishment and strengthening of suitable institutions in partner countries;
- Development of specific consulting approaches, as well as financing and business models;
- Support for the development of concrete project proposals for larger funding programmes and investors (pipeline development);
- Funding of transformation partnerships between different institutional actors;

- Financial cooperation¹, particularly focusing on financial contributions to financial sector development, fiduciary holdings, innovative financial instruments;
- Consulting, demonstration and the dissemination of technical innovations;
- Innovative approaches to supporting gender–aspects;
- Cooperation between countries within the framework of UNFCCC and CBD negotiations.

4 Thematic funding priorities

Funding requires that the programme concept makes a substantial contribution to achieving the goals defined in Chapter 1. This chapter presents further binding requirements for the technical design of the programmes.

The application for the programmes must be based on the strategies and policies of the partner countries or regions concerned, and in particular on the NDCs. Where available, the programmes must be based on the LTS, the existing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the National Adaptation Action Programmes (NAPAs), the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions - NAMAs) and the NBSAPs. If possible, NDC support should be provided in the NDC Partnership (*NDC-P*)² initiated by Morocco and Germany and should be deployed in both the implementation of the existing NDCs and in future updates of the NDCs within the framework of the global stocktake of the Paris Climate Agreement. Since NDCs are national contributions, programmes can retain different implementation and updating instruments in the respective partner countries or regions (market-based and/or regulated approaches). In the case of support services, attention should be paid to the distinction between conditioned and non-conditioned objectives of the partner country.

The programmes are also to be developed on the basis of the regulations adopted at the end of 2018 at the COP24. Within the context of the Paris Climate Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), the rules and regulations provide for the structure and content of future NDCs, greenhouse gas reporting and the respective associated reviews and are intended to ensure greater transparency in the Agreement. In the development and implementation of the programmes and the corresponding climate protection measures, the modalities, procedures and guidelines listed in the regulations must be complied with to be able to present the progress made in the implementation of the measures within the framework of climate reporting (*Biennial Transparency Reports* (BTRs); *National Inventory Reports*, (NIRs)).

In climate protection, attention will be given to programmes that aim at **maximising transformative (mitigation and adaptation) impacts**, in support of raising ambition levels and in support of long-term strategies for low-carbon, climate-resilient development. In addition, priority will be given to programmes that support the NDCs or NBSAPs of the countries concerned. All pro-

¹ The programmatic Technical Cooperation (TC) approaches also apply to Financial Cooperation (FC) programmes with the aim of creating synergies between FC and TC measures and providing optimal support for the IKI approaches that are eligible for funding.

² The NDC–P works to strengthen NDC implementation in its partner countries through technical assistance for NDC implementation, improved access to finance, and dissemination of analytical and advisory tools. More information about the NDC–P is available at www.ndcpartnership.org.

gramme-related investments must be fully climate-compatible throughout the life of the investment and comply with environmental, social and governance standards ([IFC standards](#)). This is particularly important when endangered ecosystems or vulnerable population groups are affected, and the investment horizon of the private sector partner is too short to ensure the sustainable or sustainably-consistent management and operation of the investments. Digitalisation plays a central role in the cross-sectional transformation of society towards achieving the Paris Climate Protection Agreement. The associated risks and opportunities must be conceptually incorporated into the programmes.

Programmes must match the IKI portfolio and take up, consolidate and complement existing work where possible and appropriate. To exploit synergies and avoid double funding, references to other funding instruments and areas, current and previous funding measures of the Federal Government, the German states and the European Union, as well as to international donors (including their significance for the planned programmes) must be presented. The more similar the goals, target groups, measures and concrete products of the planned programme is to an ongoing or completed programme, the more precise the added value should be stated.

In addition, only programmes with clearly defined objectives that can be achieved and audited within a maximum programme duration of eight years are eligible. The main aim here is to promote concrete implementation measures. The requirements for monitoring and safeguards must be considered during programme development. More detailed information can be found on the [IKI website](#). It is assumed that the programme design incorporates expected future climate change impacts on the programmes and results – in other words, it must be “*climate-proof*”. Human rights is a high priority for BMU. The programmes should follow the holistic approach of the 2030 Agenda and consider all the SDGs in question as well as possible conflicting goals. Methods of life cycle analysis or environmental impact assessment, i.e. the holistic handling of resources, chemicals and waste, should be consistently addressed to do justice to the 2030 Agenda’s transformative approach to greater sustainability.

4.1 Long-Term Strategies as a means for sustainable decarbonisation, resilience and regional co-operation

The Paris Agreement encourages Parties to develop Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (or, short, Long Term Strategies - LTS). These strategies play a critical role in the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon future with sustainable economic growth in line with the Paris Agreement objectives. Following the Talanoa dialogue of 2018 and in preparation for the 'Global Stocktake' starting in 2023 which is aimed at reviewing the compatibility of the sum of NDCs with the global goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C, all Parties are invited to submit revised NDCs and, if possible, LTS.

The development of LTS can thus help to avoid societies and economies being locked into carbon-intensive development paths and can help to find cost-effective cross-sectoral solutions that capitalise upon the benefits and opportunities of linking climate policies with sustainability objectives. In addition, the development of LTS provides an opportunity to strengthen regional cooperation,

as such strategies are particularly effective when they take into account the challenges and opportunities of cross-border processes. Under these conditions, common regional approaches can heighten effectiveness beyond what can be achieved nationally and can pave the way to stronger regional cooperation in other (non-climate) policy fields as well, fostering economic, political, and social development.

This funding information requests programme outlines which promote the development and implementation of LTS for sustainable development and resilience in a group of countries in one region (or a group of countries with similar circumstances). The LTS should build on the LEDs, national adaptation planning processes and NDCs of the countries, with a view to national low emission pathways to 2050 and beyond that take into account regional cooperation and coordination. The programme will be strongly focused on the integration of the SDGs with climate protection and adaptation within the context of the country. Furthermore, the programme funded under this call will support regional information sharing in preparation for the 'Global Stocktake' process, in particular by facilitating access to existing platforms, networks, and other forms of cooperation. The programme should also enable partner countries to actively contribute to the 2050 Pathways Platform which was launched during COP22 to support the development and implementation of LTS.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/region involved, the programmes should include one or more of the following activities:

- Development of a basis for an overarching, long-term, holistic climate strategy for climate protection, climate adaptation and sustainable development in the participating countries, based on existing strategies and policies regarding climate change and sustainable development;
- Development of a common understanding for the development of LTS and a mainstreaming process within relevant line ministries and administrations from national to local levels;
- Integration of the SDG process with long-term climate change considerations in participating countries, e.g. by 'SDG-proofing' climate protection and adaptation goals;
- Identifying approaches for international cooperation based on national and/or regional LTS in order to accelerate strategies and measures and strengthen climate protection goals, especially in the first two rounds of the Global Stocktake;
- Multi-country cooperation in the refinement and strengthening of NDCs in the Global Stocktake process, with a view to strengthening the regional matching of potential regional objectives or at least exchange and joint learning for mutual benefit;
- Facilitation of access to information sharing and cooperation platforms, networks, or other facilities, as regionally appropriate;
- (Enhanced) Participation of the partner countries in the '2050 Pathways Platform'.

The thematic funding priority is open for bilateral and regional programme approaches with IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations as listed in Annex II.

4.2 Financing NDC implementation

In addition to their commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, most NDCs also contain (mostly) general information on adaptation and financing needs. Access to finance is therefore an overarching issue and a prerequisite for achieving the mitigation and adaptation objectives set out in the NDCs and for implementing climate change mitigation measures.

More capital from public and private sources must be mobilised at national and international levels and global financial flows must be shifted to support a low-emission, climate-resilient development pathway. Moreover, it is crucial that available funding is adequately and effectively matched to potential investment opportunities.

Many countries are confronted by major challenges in the implementation of their climate protection measures: for example, there is an inadequate link between climate-relevant policy and available national budgets, between the NDCs/NAPs and their implementation and investment strategies (addressable in the field of adaptation within the framework of the NAP process) – and investment proposals that are ultimately ready for implementation/bankable and can be financed by international financing mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), bi- and multilateral development cooperation and (in particular) by the private sector.

Submitted proposals shall contribute to overcome this discrepancy and shall be centred around one of the following themes:

- Support selected countries in moving from NDCs and the respective climate-related sector policies to actual investments e.g. by developing NDC-based investment plans that include project pipelines combined with a financing strategy to match investment needs with national and international financial sources. Proposed (financial) instruments can also be focussed on NDC implementation in a particular sector.
- Set up a project development facility to increase the availability of 'bankable' and well-prepared transformative investment proposals to support countries in accessing concessional and commercial funding for NDC-based investments.
- As the magnitude of finance needed to implement NDCs will not be made available by public finance alone, the strategic and innovative use of these funds is a means to mobilise additional external commercial capital (blended finance). Submitted proposals shall focus on innovative mechanisms to either mobilise private capital on a meaningful scale or for contexts in which blended finance instruments are not yet used to a significant extent (e.g. adaptation to climate change or challenging geographies).

To the extent possible, proposed mechanisms shall use and support (existing) structures of the respective partner countries, such as using and supporting existing financing strategies of the NAP process, and incorporating public and/or private (financial) institutions of the respective countries. Especially in case of public-private partnerships (PPP) proposals, it is necessary to clearly show why concessional funding is required (i.e. avoid windfalls), why specific structures or instruments (debt/equity) have been chosen and in which way the proposed instrument is distinguishing itself from already existing ones in the market.

The thematic funding priority is open for bilateral and regional programme approaches with IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations as listed in Annex II.

4.3 Vertical integration for effective climate protection

By 2050, almost all global population growth will take place in the cities of developing and emerging countries. The more inefficient and uncoordinated this growth is, the higher the land consumption of a city and the higher the transport emissions and the need for additional urban infrastructure and buildings will be. This has dramatic consequences for humans and the environment. In addition, cities may lose their resilience to the impacts of climate change, because (inter alia) important flood and water retention areas are lost due to the loss of natural soil and vegetation. Nature can no longer perform its vital ecosystem services to benefit humans. Actively controlling this urban development is therefore central to climate protection and adaptation – and to the quality of city life. The 2014 Special Report of the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)* states: “*The largest opportunities for future urban GHG emissions reduction are in rapidly urbanizing areas where urban form and infrastructure are not locked-in, but where there are often limited governance, technical, financial, and institutional capacities (robust evidence, high agreement).*”

This funding information requests programme outlines which direct urban growth on to paths that are climate and environmentally-friendly, climate-resilient and sustainable. To this end, approaches should be found which effectively combine locally specific urban planning approaches with climate protection and climate resilience plans and which also take biodiversity conservation into account.

On the one hand, the programme creates the required conditions at national level: It supports interested governments in the concrete improvement of a framework for local, regional and national planning approaches (comparable with regional, land-use and development plans, and with transport planning), so that these are in line with climate-friendly and resilient cities in which living is worthwhile. This can concern legislative, fiscal and planning aspects as well as coordination mechanisms, the improvement of information and decision-making bases, local capacities, etc.

On the other hand, the programme is piloting the implementation of the desired form of urban growth at the local level (in urban and peri-urban areas). It supports cities (or responsible, higher-level decision makers, depending on the local context) in drawing up long-term, integrated urban development plans that are interlinked with long-term climate protection and adaptation plans. Individual implementations of these plans can also be financed. Programme outlines may also focus separately on individual urban fields of action (e.g. buildings or transport).

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should take into account one or more of the following aspects:

- The above-mentioned programme will be particularly successful if there is a high degree of individual responsibility at the national, regional and local levels of the consultations and pilot implementations.
- Programme outlines should examine the extent to which urban planning in pilot cities can be supported by concrete financing plans for a climate-friendly infrastructure.

- Programme outlines should also outline how they address the gap between climate and urban development plans and their implementation. Proposals should take into account how local implementation can ensure a sufficient breadth of individual responsibility (e.g. through civic participation).
- Programme outlines should examine to what extent digital applications for transparent data collection, processing, use and monitoring (e.g. map-based representation of urban infrastructure, scenario development) can be taken into account.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.4 Energy transition: efficient use of renewable energies including sector coupling

According to the IPCC, global electricity generation will need to be decarbonised by 2050 if global warming is to be limited to 1.5°C. Renewable energy technologies have experienced higher investment growth rates than any other energy source – in 2017 investment amounted to €281 billion. Many countries have adopted expansion targets and support mechanisms for renewable energies. A significant expansion of renewable energies for electricity generation can be seen in many countries (mostly in the form of large-scale wind and photovoltaic parks) and is often the result of calls for tenders without a certain technology preference, which showcases the competitiveness of renewable energy technologies.

However, a rapidly increasing share of renewable energy power sources poses many challenges. Due to decentralization, volatility and uncertain forecasting accuracy, renewable energies cannot often provide uninterrupted power without intelligently linking different power generation technologies, storage systems and intelligent load control. There is an increased need to accompany the expansion of renewable energies with flexible technology options to enhance efficiency, thus minimising the curtailment of renewable electricity and reducing the need for electricity generated from fossil fuels.

This funding information requests programme outlines which will promote the provision and testing of technical, economic and management solutions for sector coupling, i.e. the networking and integration of the areas of heating, cooling and transport sectors and the integration of battery storage systems in the electricity grid. The programme is aimed at multilateral consortia with technical, economic, planning and training capacities to cooperate with regulatory authorities, energy utilities, grid operators and transport and industrial companies in partner countries. Within the framework of the programme, funding instruments will be identified, developed and implemented together with the partners. Integrated solutions will reduce the need for power capacity expansion and increase the substitution of fossil fuels by renewable energies.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions, the programmes should include one or more of the following activities:

- Development of mechanisms for guaranteed feed-in of RE power with simultaneous reduction of coal-fired power generation;
- Development of economically-viable storage solutions in combination with corresponding political support mechanisms. In this regard, hydrogen production and battery solutions for larger-scale applications shall be especially considered;
- Development of sector coupling options of industry, the building sector and the transport sector depending on the needs of the respective partner countries;
- Possibilities for independent production of renewable energies and self-consumption solutions by industry and infrastructure stakeholders, including the integration of energy-flexible factories;
- Technical support for governments, regulators, grid operators and energy suppliers for the integration of volatile renewable energies, e.g. by providing assistance for grid expansion plans, the selection of technologies, demand side management, scenario analyses for grid topology and geographic factors, etc.;
- Educational solutions/capacity building which support cooperation partners with their holistic energy transition: e.g. developing academic programmes, train-the-trainers approach, etc.;
- Support in the development of business models for grid operators, amongst others for storage, integrated heat utilisation and alternative fuel drives.

Offerors are encouraged to develop and implement technically-oriented sample calls for tenders.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.5 'Just Transition' of coal to renewable energies

The global phase-out of coal energy is essential to achieve the ambitious goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and to limit the rise in the global average temperature to 1.5°C. Nevertheless, neither coal mining nor coal combustion shows a downward trend. The efforts of some countries to reduce the consumption of coal for energy production are being cancelled out by the increased consumption in other countries. This shift instead of a reduction has meant that coal-fired power generation – the primary use of coal before commercial heat production – has remained almost constant at 40% of total electricity production for 40 years (IEA, 2018, Coal Information: Overview). This has led to an increase in CO₂ emissions in the energy sector by 1.6% in 2017 and endangers the success of all further measures to reduce climate-damaging emissions (IEA, 2018, World Energy Outlook 2018).

The economic role of coal energy varies from country to country. Some nations are heavily dependent on coal, not only to supply their national (heavy) industries with energy, but also because entire supplier industries depend on coal mining and generate revenues from coal exports. In such cases, the phasing out of coal poses not only an economic and technical but also a complex socio-political challenge. In countries with little heavy industry or dependent on expensive coal imports, on the other hand, there may already be great interest in a rapid phase-out of coal. However,

many coal-fired power plants currently operating in emerging and developing countries have recently been commissioned unlike industrialised countries' coal-fired power plants that have mostly been depreciated already, which creates a challenge to find alternative uses. Some federal states, such as India, are seeking alternatives for coal-based electricity. However, new coal-fired power plants are still being planned and commissioned in emerging markets. At the same time, some of the least developed countries (LDCs) are only now entering the 'coal age'. This gives them the opportunity to leapfrog past coal, but also exposes them to the risk of long-term commitments to coal that will be difficult to reverse, should these countries not be offered alternative pathways today. However, investors across the globe have realised that the increasing competitiveness of renewable energies have changed the economics of coal and led many to retreat from planned coal projects. At the same time, the ever-increasing employment figures in the renewable energy industry showcase the opportunities for regional economic development and undermine the paradigm of the coal industry as an employer of the masses (UNFCCC, 2016, Just Transition of the Workforce, and the Creation of Decent Work and Quality Jobs, Technical Paper).

Germany is a prime example of an economy that has been economically and culturally intertwined with the coal industry for over a century. While the German coal phase-out continues, a strong political commitment and an inclusive stakeholder dialogue have led to the closure of parts of the industry. The learning experiences associated with this process can be of great value to countries with exit ambitions.

The same applies to the current process in Chile and developments in Great Britain and the USA, which – for completely different reasons – have led to a significant decline in coal-fired power generation in the recent past.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, including federal states and/or metropolitan regions, the programme should include one or more of the following activities:

- Initiating and advising a policy dialogue on a Just Transition from a coal-based to a renewable energy-based economy. The dialogue is intended to reduce fears and dislikes of the coal phase-out by identifying the long-term ecological, economic and social costs of coal energy and demonstrating the advantages of alternative energy scenarios. The policy dialogue should include policy makers, academics, the private sector (including the coal industry) and civil society to support a national consensus and commitment to a coal exit. Cooperation with international initiatives such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) is also recommended.
- Development of region-specific scenarios and strategies based on regional data, lessons learnt and international best practice from countries like Canada, Chile, Germany, Great Britain, etc., that have already advanced their coal phase-out. The scenarios can include assessments of applicable transition technology options (e.g. the co-incineration of alternative raw materials), but may also consider the potential for the establishment and relocation of industries in regions economically affected by the withdrawal of the coal industry. Long-term socio-economic implications, particularly those involving employment and health, shall also be assessed and guidelines developed to support policy making.

- Investigation of alternative uses of coal-fired power plants in partner countries and regions and development of bankable projects
- Support for the implementation of effective coal phase-out and exit measures, including advice on the development of appropriate sources of finance.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with the IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.6 Orientation of infrastructure investments on the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda in Central and Southeast Asia.

Given the current high levels of investment in Central and Southeast Asian infrastructure projects, this funding information requests programme outlines which help countries in that region channel these investment flows into sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure projects that are in line with the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda and which comply with international environmental and social standards.

The envisaged programme should comprise three components: (1) cooperation, in particular with the countries of Central and Southeast Asia as recipient countries of the investments, (2) cooperation with the countries of origin (including the respective stakeholders) of the investments, and (3) promotion of the exchange of all participating stakeholders.

On the one hand, the programme aims at enabling the governments of the recipient countries and, where appropriate, regional and local stakeholders, to plan and implement infrastructure projects in an integrated manner, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and national climate and sustainability strategies, and in line with the general development and economic policies of the partner countries. In this context, governments are also to be enabled to forecast the long-term greenhouse gas effects of various infrastructure measures and to assess the vulnerability of infrastructure measures. Furthermore, the impacts of climate change are to be taken into account in the planning of infrastructure projects (climate proofing) and infrastructure projects should also be planned from the point of view of adaptation measures. In addition, the interaction of infrastructure projects with ecosystems and ecosystem services should be considered and, where possible, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) methods should be integrated into the planning.

Furthermore, the application and enforcement of international environmental and social standards by the governments (incl. regional and local stakeholders) of the recipient countries and by companies and financial institutions operating across borders in the region should be strengthened by the programme. In particular, this should also include the application of sustainable investment standards and principles.

At the sectoral level, the programme strengthens the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop bankable, sustainable, resilient and climate-friendly infrastructure projects and promotes the use of low-carbon technologies.

In addition, the programme establishes a (supra)regional dialogue on sustainable, resilient and low-emission infrastructure, including sustainable infrastructure financing, in which representatives from the recipient countries, the countries of origin and the private and public institutions involved in the investments take part.

In the countries of origin, the programme is intended to promote the introduction or strengthening of favourable political framework conditions for the promotion (in the ecological, social and economic sense) of sustainable, resilient and climate-friendly cross-border infrastructure activities.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include one or more of the following activities:

- Political and/or technical advice and capacity building at national level and at relevant regional and local levels in the recipient countries.
- Establishment of (sub-)regional coordination and knowledge centres to promote sustainable infrastructure planning;
- Establishment of a dialogue and coordination mechanism with governments and stakeholders (both public and private) from the countries of origin of the investments, which (inter alia) should also serve the exchange of knowledge and experience;
- Exchange between stakeholders from Central and Southeast Asia and other regions with a high influx of infrastructure investments, such as the South Caucasus, the Near East and Africa, in order to also make the knowledge and results usable beyond the target region.

In addition to the sectoral priorities of energy and transport, the building and industrial sectors should also be included, if this makes sense according to the respective infrastructure portfolios in the recipient countries.

Specific bilateral activities in the countries that receive the investments should be objective-oriented and needs-based and must therefore be carried out in a self-reliant manner and be independent of the other programme components.

The thematic funding priority is open exclusively to regional programme approaches with ODA-eligible countries in Central and Southeast Asia.

4.7 Regional mechanisms for the low-carbon, climate-resilient transformation of the energy-water-land Nexus in Central Asia

Following the Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference, Rio +20 and the Post-2015 Development agenda that led to the SDG objectives, the international community has become increasingly aware of the interdependences of sectors and the need to find solutions by integrating certain groups of sectors in a 'Nexus' approach. The energy-water-land Nexus has been identified as one of the most crucial in this regard – and it is being put under negative pressure by climate change. At the same time, the Nexus approach holds great synergistic potential for both adaptation and mitigation options. The transnational interlinkages of the named sectors, especially that of water, increase both the complexity and the potential for high-impact initiatives. A regional approach is both necessary and

recommendable for the efficient and effective implementation of the Paris Climate Change Convention and for strengthening the resilience of the affected countries. One of the most relevant regions for the water-energy-land nexus is Central Asia, where the regional cooperation especially in environmental topics has recently gained a new momentum, e.g. through already existing structures (e.g. IFAS/ICSD).

This funding information requests programme outlines which will contribute to Central Asia's efforts to integrate mitigation, adaptation and climate financing more closely into national Nexus policies. Intersectoral approaches and regional cooperation should be established and strengthened. This also requires the inclusion of civil society and the private sector, as well as the further enhancement and intensification of the scientific foundations and their use.

Depending on the needs of the target countries/regions, the programmes should include one or more of the following activities:

- Analysis of the necessary modernisation, investment and other needs for the envisaged transformation of the energy-water-land Nexus.
- Support in the creation/strengthening of supra and intersectoral coordination mechanisms, national policy dialogues and (trans-) national knowledge networks, aimed at a coordinated Nexus management. Civil society and other stakeholders should also be included.
- Development and analysis of strategies for a low-carbon and climate-resilient transition beyond the Nexus, plus the development of methods to evaluate the economic impacts of these strategies (e.g. modernisation/development of infrastructure, use of innovative technologies, the enhancement of renewable energies, integrated water resource management, etc.). A special focus should be put on interdependence factors, synergetic effects and compensatory mechanisms for target conflicts. Furthermore, adaptation and diversification strategies for the agricultural sector should be derived. Relevant bottlenecks for the Nexus transition should be identified and corresponding solution approaches developed.
- Creation/support of a favourable regulatory environment and investment incentives for both national and international stakeholders and financial institutions; mobilisation of the private sector; development of bankable regional project pipelines in cooperation with (inter)national financial institutions.
- Development and implementation of pilot activities in the Nexus sectors, with a special focus on innovative, low-carbon and/or nature-based approaches; systematisation and analysis of lessons learnt with the aim of enabling large-scale implementation.

The thematic funding priority is open only to regional programme approaches with countries in Central Asia that are ODA-eligible.

4.8 Reduction of climate risks for the private sector through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)

Climate change has severe and often adverse effects on the private sector. By affecting private sector activities, climate change can put local livelihoods at risk. Therefore, investing in climate change adaptation is becoming crucially important for large, medium and small enterprises.

A significant portion of the private sector depends on ecosystem services. At the same time, the private sector is often involved in the degradation of ecosystems and the environment. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) offers an opportunity to deal with climate risks and at the same time contribute to the protection of biodiversity. EbA uses biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy, which provides multiple co-benefits for climate protection and the well-being of man. Positive experiences on integrating EbA in private sector activities are already available, but the full potential remains largely untapped.

This funding information requests programme outlines which will promote the adaptation of the private sector to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. The adaptation strategies must be well aligned with a low-carbon development strategy of the business entities (if present), in order to promote both climate protection and adaptation along the selected value chains. The measures should particularly focus on especially vulnerable sectors and put an emphasis on leveraging private sector adaptation investments. The consortia must include or closely cooperate with private sector representatives.

The selection criteria for the IKI programme are high levels of effectiveness and coverage, as well as replicability and learning potential for other regions and sectors. The development of a comprehensive capacity building and knowledge management strategy is essential in order to promote the replicability of IKI programme results. In addition, South-South-North learning processes should be promoted, ideally based on existing platforms and networks.

Depending on the needs of the target countries/regions, the programmes should include one or more of the following activities:

- Bottlenecks and challenges should be identified and, as far as possible, addressed through strategic and targeted mechanisms, e.g.: a) The creation of improved framework conditions, which should also include the legal framework conditions and the climate information services; b) increased perception of the private sector concerning the relevance of climate change and the opportunities associated with becoming active adaptation partners; c) reduction of transaction costs regarding the collection of climate and adaptation-relevant data, for example, creating an evidence base or developing scenarios as a basis for dialogue processes.
- Sustainable learning processes within the private sector, leadership by the private sector and innovative advisory mechanisms should be promoted to support the private sector's commitment to EbA and replication of measures.

- Tools and strategies for effective communication and cooperation on EbA with and among stakeholders should be developed, tested and made available for replication, with the aim of improving the collaboration culture between the public and private sectors.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.9 Implementation of national adaptation priorities of the Paris Agreement through the targeted promotion of the National Adaptation Planning Process (NAP) in West and Central Africa

The Paris Agreement calls on all Parties to engage in national adaptation planning processes, such as the NAP process, which aims to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into all new and existing development planning processes at all sectors and levels.

Many Parties chose to include information on adaptation in their NDCs, using it as a vehicle to communicate their adaptation priorities and their need for assistance to implement adaptation. In these countries establishing linkages and close coordination of the NAP process and the implementation and future iteration of NDCs is essential to making sure that a common set of adaptation priorities serves as a basis for ensuring an effective implementation of adaptation measures.

In any case, the implementation of concrete adaptation measures remains a major challenge for many countries and to meet it, a clear mandate and broad national support are needed, supported by links between different levels of government and sectors and the broad participation of decision makers from all sectors of society. Equally important is the strengthening of institutional capacity, improving the information base and a targeted mobilisation of additional funding.

This funding information requests programme outlines which as an integrated programme with a regional focus in West and Central Africa aims to implement the national adaptation objectives of the Paris Agreement. This should be achieved through targeted support to selected partner countries that are strengthened in their efforts to develop and continue a NAP process, ensuring that their ongoing activities to integrate adaptation into national and cross-sectoral planning processes will lead to an effective implementation of the planned activities.

Regional approaches, which address shared transboundary risks such as droughts or floods and the loss of natural resources will be given preference.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include one or ideally more of the following activities:

- Supporting the implementation of adaptation priorities through technical and policy advice in different sectors and at different levels of government. Adaptation measures that reduce climate risks through improved planning and thereby contribute to improving the economic framework conditions, adapted infrastructure and job creation, and near-natural solutions will be particularly welcomed;

- Development of integrated approaches to make use of potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities;
- Mainstreaming gender in the NAP process, through a gender-responsive approach which addresses gender norms, roles and inequalities and promotes gender equality throughout the iterative cycle of planning implementation and monitoring and evaluation and further considers gender issues in capacity development and strengthening of institutional arrangements;
- Promotion of a coherent national policy approach through adaptation into a coordinated national development and budget planning process at all levels and in all relevant sectors. The aim should be to ensure the broadest possible participation of all key stakeholders from civil society and the private sector. Regional organisations and existing initiatives should be integrated into the process as far as possible;
- Analysis of costs and benefits of adaptation measures as a basis for developing financing strategies to mobilise sector-specific private and public funds for the implementation of adaptation measures. In order to gain knowledge and capacities for access to international funds, the successful approaches of relevant partners should be used. Regional financial institutions should therefore be involved as far as possible in order to develop scalable financing approaches;
- Provide assurance that all the adaptation options are based on high-quality climate information and a good understanding of existing climate risks and vulnerabilities. Promote an evidence-based approach that uses a robust data management system to contribute to a robust M&E system that is ideally networked with existing data management systems
- Establish close coordination between the stakeholders and the units responsible for development planning and adaptation integration (e.g. in the context of the NAP process) and for the implementation and ambition building of the adaptation objectives set out in the national contribution;
- Strengthen links to other agendas and policy processes such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction, the SDGs and the Aichi Targets of the Biodiversity Convention;
- Enable knowledge management, exchange of knowledge about the integrated, holistic approach of adaptation planning and implementation as well as South-South cooperation; Formats for the management and exchange of knowledge should be designed in synergy with already existing formats (e.g. the formats of the NAP Global Network, the NAP Global Support Programme or the NDC Partnership). Digital formats should not be established in addition to already existing formats, but should preferably be integrated into them.

The thematic funding priority is only open for regional programme approaches with countries in West and Central Africa that are ODA-eligible.

4.10 Bonn Challenge: carbon sequestration through the restoration of forests and landscapes

The Paris Agreement goals cannot be met without increasing carbon sequestration in the upcoming decades. Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) can increase carbon uptake substantially

while simultaneously enhancing ecosystem resilience and contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The improvement and dissemination of cost-effective monitoring methods and reporting processes are necessary to address a possible leakage between landscapes. These monitoring methods and reporting processes are also essential for the desired reliability of the climate impact of pledges to restore forests and landscapes within the framework of the Bonn Challenge, and for national reporting within countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The key to success in restoring forests and landscapes is matching commitments for restoration with adequate resources and activities. Credible reporting on carbon sequestration can provide an incentive for further investments. Favourable framework conditions for investments and coherent policies are required in order to scale up climate action and regain ecological functionality across forests and landscapes through a broad range of interventions. This can be done through a portfolio of programme interventions, such as natural and assisted restoration, measures to support natural regeneration, the promotion of smallholder wood lots, agroforestry, sustainable management of forests, improving the survival rates of planted trees, measures to improve the availability and quality of tree seedlings, and other activities. Of paramount importance is the implementation of concrete measures for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), including monitoring and reporting and innovative approaches. Therefore, the focus of this thematic call is to accelerate and catalyze quantifiable progress towards the implementation of the Bonn Challenge and NDC commitments as well as to improve monitoring, reporting and the verification of carbon sequestration through forests and landscapes.

Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:

- Implement strategies to scale up successful restoration activities and equip targeted countries with technical capacities, enhanced knowledge and effective mechanisms (e.g. comprehensive land use and forest management planning systems)
- Demonstrate quantifiable increases in carbon stocks in restored forests and landscapes
- Tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Develop and improve cost-effective monitoring systems based on existing approaches in partner countries as well as on national reports on carbon dioxide sequestered (e.g. country-specific carbon removal factors, soil pools), on biodiversity conservation, resilience and other co-benefits of FLR
- Promote the restoration of forests and landscapes by planting native tree species (adapted to the sites) and capture associated benefits for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
- Focus on an activity for carbon sequestration related to forests and develop or implement an existing robust business case or bankable programme for that activity, including also cooperation with existing innovation labs, incubators or accelerators, involve public and private actors in building a pipeline for FLR investment opportunities and thus leverage private finance
- Improve the attractiveness of FLR and create an enabling environment for a comprehensive FLR implementation

- Facilitate access to credit to smallholders (e.g. smallholder cooperatives, forest community associations) for FLR measures
- Liaise with key partners, convene and support regional restoration initiatives and provide additional momentum for restoration action within the framework of the Bonn Challenge by 2030

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with the IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.11 Biodiversity conservation in marine and coastal areas

Ecologically intact marine and coastal ecosystems are home to an exceptionally high level of biodiversity. At the same time, coastal areas are the most densely populated in the world. In these areas protection and sustainable use of biodiversity are becoming central challenges in order to preserve the livelihoods of many millions of people. Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves also play a globally important role as carbon sinks and in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

This funding information requests programme outlines which the conservation of biological diversity, the restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biological resources in coastal zones and oceans, thus making a concrete contribution to implementing the objectives of the CBD as well as SDG 14. The programmes should pursue integrative approaches based on cross-sectoral cooperation for sustainable development in marine and coastal areas. The fight against the causes of threats to biodiversity should also be taken into account. Where adaptation measures are part of the programme design, ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) for adaptation to climate change are welcomed.

The creation of new marine and coastal protected areas and the consolidation of existing areas should also be supported. Social aspects, such as gender mainstreaming, human rights and indigenous rights, should be addressed in the programme concept.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with the IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

4.12 Preservation of biodiversity throughout the entire landscape

Ecosystem losses, degradation and fragmentation caused by human activities are increasing all over the world.

Landscape approaches have proven to be successful strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into regional development processes and land uses, as they work toward longer-term and cross-sectoral cooperation. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and the protection and conservation of carbon sinks (especially wetlands and peatlands, grasslands, forest ecosystems, etc.) also offer high potential for synergy.

This funding information requests programme outlines which support partner countries or regions in the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, thus making a concrete

contribution to implementing the objectives of the CBD and the country-specific National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans for the conservation of biodiversity (*National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans* - NBSAPs).

Where appropriate, programmes in this thematic funding priority should build on successful experiences in land use planning, biotope networking, ecosystem restoration, the creation and management of protected areas (including indigenous areas and community-based conservation approaches), the sustainable use of ecosystems, biodiversity-friendly production and the development of sustainable value chains. The programmes should also aim for concrete implementation results and impacts in the landscape. Social aspects such as gender mainstreaming, human rights and indigenous rights should be addressed in the programme concept.

The thematic funding priority is open to bilateral and regional programme approaches with the IKI partner countries or member countries of the regional organisations listed in Annex II.

5 Political anchoring

Political anchoring in the partner countries is a central component of the IKI. Programmes should be geared to the needs of the partner countries or regions to provide the best possible support for their specific efforts in the field of climate and biodiversity protection. A high level of knowledge regarding national and regional conditions in the target countries is expected. The content of the programmes must be coherently embedded in national strategies and policies and must contribute to their implementation. All programmes (bilateral/regional/global) require close cooperation and an explicit degree of interest shown by the partner countries' state institutions. The interest of the partner governments must be clearly shown in the outline procedure and application procedure.

6 Programme organisation

The IKI supports programmes of German federal implementing organisations, civil society organisations (NGOs), business enterprises, universities and research institutions, of international and multilateral organisations in Germany and abroad, institutions in partner countries (including accredited national implementing organisations at international or multilateral organisations, NDAs) and international and multilateral organisations such as development banks and United Nations (UN) organisations and UN programmes which are implemented in partner countries.

Programmes by stakeholders from Germany and abroad are supported by grants. Chapters 3 and 6 – 9 of this funding information shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to grants to stakeholders based abroad. Programmes of federal implementing organisations shall be commissioned in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to such organisations.

It is expected that programmes will be implemented by more than two organisations specialising in the individual lines of work in partnership (hereinafter consortium). For this purpose, the fundament of the cooperation is to be agreed in a cooperation agreement with all implementing organisations (see cooperation agreement fact sheet in Annex III). Exceptions are possible in Thematic funding priorities 11 and 12, where individual programmes with a smaller volume may also be implemented by only one organisation.

The involvement of national implementing organisations is essential. Overall, it is expected that at least 50% of the programme funds will be implemented by national actors. National actors are implementing partners (consortium partners or subcontractors) that include NGOs, universities, think tanks, financial institutions or private sector, but not the political partners. The significant participation of a broad base of implementing partners in the partner country/region will be particularly recognised in the selection process. The added value of cooperation between different stakeholders with their respective comparative strengths and the consolidation of sustainable capacities in the partner countries/regions must be clearly set out in the programme description.

A main implementing organisation must be designated for the programme implementation (programme coordinator). The programme coordinator will be the sole recipient of the grant and the sole contractual partner or agreement partner with the BMU. The programme coordinator is the only implementing body to receive direct payments from the BMU. The coordinator is also responsible for forwarding the funds to the programme partners, and ensures that each consortium partner adheres to the same requirements and duties as the coordinator for their share of the grant

The programme coordinator is expected to have comprehensive programme-specific skills and experience in the target region. As a rule, the programme partner must have continuously implemented programmes in international cooperation in the thematic field for at least five years, together with local partners. This also includes compliance with the relevant environmental and social standards (safeguards) in accordance with the IKI's safeguard policy. Specific monitoring of the programmes is also expected. Programme planning and monitoring should be oriented on the impact logic of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (see [IKI website](#)). To be able to understand the results of these impact-oriented and transformative programmes, evidence-based monitoring of measures can also be financed within the framework of the monitoring concept if the partner governments are interested in this approach.

The program coordinator, possibly together with the other project partners and the subcontractors, must be able to undertake planning and cost-effective implementation of projects, and to monitor projects and render account for them, in a qualified manner. The level of the planned average annual BMU funding volume³ should therefore not exceed the average annual turnover of the last three fiscal years of the programme coordinator.

7 Type, scope and duration of funding

At the time of grant authorization, – strictly – programmes must not have already been launched or otherwise started and the programme duration must not exceed eight years. Evidence of expected or already confirmed funding by third parties for the proposed programme must be shown together with the other funding provider(s) and the respective concrete funding amount. Funding by IKI is only eligible if the implementation of the requested project is not possible without the use of public funds.

³ The average annual financing volume is calculated by dividing the total financing volume planned by the BMU in the application by the planned programme duration.

In general, engaging in the implementation by providing an appropriate share of own funds and funding through the partners as well as mobilisation of external financial resources to finance eligible expenditure are prerequisites for approval. Cooperation with programmes financed by other donors is also possible. The funding must benefit sustainable development in the partner countries. There is no provision for an economic advantage for the recipient.

Funding can be approved for all the expenditure that is necessary to achieve the programme objective in the context of a cost-efficient and economical financial management, if the objective cannot be achieved without such funding. The efficiency of expenditure and the economical use of resources must be clearly shown. Grants on a cost basis are not provided for, as forwarding is not permitted in this respect.

It is imperative that the programme fulfils the criteria to be eligible for ODA according to the OECD' DAC list. Programme outlines that imply funding for luxury goods, environmentally harmful goods or military goods (i.a. guns) will be excluded from the selection procedure. The same applies to technologies, facilities or any kind of activities related to this purpose.

To ensure the additionality of greenhouse gas reduction and the German contribution to climate financing, emission certificates or other emission credits generated by IKI programmes may not be traded either during or after the programme period. For this reason, funding resulting from the sale of such emissions permits or credits may not be accounted for in the overall financing of IKI-supported programmes. However, this does not apply to emissions credits within the non-compliance market, insofar as they comply with the relevant IKI guidelines and are demonstrably being used to ensure the sustainable funding of climate protection activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry or land use.

The BMU advocates measures to neutralise the negative impact of travel on the climate, for example by reducing the number of business trips by increased use of video or telephone conferences. Where business trips cannot be avoided, expenses incurred to offset greenhouse gas emissions arising from such trips shall be eligible for funding.

8 Funding regulations

Implementation of IKI support measures is governed by Sections 48 to 49a of the German Administrative Procedures Act (Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz, VwVfG) and the General Collateral Clauses for Grants to Support Projects (Allgemeine Nebenbestimmungen für Zuwendungen zur Projektförderung, ANBest-P).

The Federal Audit Office (Bundesrechnungshof) has a right of audit under Sections 91 and 100 of the German Federal Budget Code (Bundeshaushaltsordnung, BHO).

BMU or its agents must upon request be provided with any necessary information and permitted to view books and documents relating to the programme and to conduct audits at any time. In the application for a grant, applicants must declare that they consent to BMU or its agents publicising the name of the supported organisation and the purpose of the grant in the course of its publicity

work. If there is evidence that the grant conditions have not been complied with, the grant agreement can be terminated in accordance with the provisions of the grant agreement and the statutory provisions and reclaim of the grant or parts of it can be required.

In the case of contracts with foreign grant recipients, collateral clauses corresponding to the ANBest-P will become part of the contract. There is no right to be awarded a grant. The decision to approve support is taken by BMU in accordance with legal and administrative discretion upon availability of federal budget.

9 Selection process

The BMU has commissioned the Zukunft-Umwelt-Gesellschaft (ZUG, Future-Environment-Society gGmbH) to manage the funding programme:

Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH
Köthener Straße 4
10963 Berlin

E-mail: iki-secretariat@z-u-g.org

The IKI selection procedure has two stages.

In the first stage of the procedure, English-language programme outlines based on the IKI outline form will be exclusively submitted via the online platform **by 18 July 2019, 24 hrs (Central European Summer Time, CEST)**. Programme outlines that are not submitted via the online platform cannot be considered for the further selection procedure. All programme outlines submitted will be reviewed by the BMU. A short list of promising programme outlines will be made, based on the budget available and taking coherence the German foreign and development policy.

As a starting signal for the second stage, all programme coordinators of promising programme outlines are informed about the outcome of the evaluation in writing and invited to submit an application for an appraisal mission. The appraisal mission is an obligatory part of the second stage of the procedure, aimed at optimally orienting the programme on local needs together with the partners. If the appraisal mission is successful, a detailed programme proposal must be submitted. The proposal must be submitted within eight months after the approval of the appraisal mission. The relevant provisions and templates to be taken into account, including monitoring and safeguards requirements, will be made available in writing at the end of the first stage of the procedure.

Annex I: Selection Criteria

The submitted programme outlines will be evaluated and selected by the BMU in accordance with the following requirements and criteria:

Suitability of the programme coordinator

- Compliance with the requirements set out in Chapter 6 for suitability as a programme coordinator (skills, capacity, experience, networking and proper management);
- Appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the use of funds;
- Additionally, for programme coordinators with IKI experience: Consideration of the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the use of funds in completed IKI programmes;
- Cooperation with national, local or regional partners to anchor the programme in the target region;
- Intensive and comprehensive involvement/commissioning of local implementing partners;
- Amount of co-funding (from applicants and resource mobilized).

Political anchoring

- Explicit interest in climate and biodiversity cooperation with Germany shown by the partner government(s)

Suitability of the programme

- Contribution to international climate change cooperation, particularly in the context of the UN climate negotiations by supporting the implementation of the decisions taken at the UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties (www.unfccc.int) including those on NDC implementation and pre-2020 ambition, the climate-relevant negotiations under the [Montreal Protocol](#) and/or contribution to international cooperation in the context of the CBD processes by supporting the implementation of the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011–2020;
- Relevance for the implementation of the UN Sustainability Goals (SDGs);
- Significant agreement with a thematic funding priority and funding approaches of the IKI (see Chapter 3);
- Impact of transformation, level of ambition and innovation potential (technological, economic, methodological, institutional);
- Coherence with and incorporation into national and/or regional/cross-border strategies, international cooperation and synergies with other projects/programmes and sectors;
- Quality of the concept, conclusiveness of the monitoring and consideration of the IKI safeguards;

- Contribution to the creation of suitable political framework conditions in the partner country;
- Integration of national implementing organisations (at least 50% of funding should be implemented by regional and national actors)
- Contribution to economic and social development in the partner country;
- Sustainability of the impacts; if possible, replicability of the concept and/or the results, or eventual exit strategy;
- Inclusion of the expected future climate change impacts on the programmes and results (climate proofing).

Annex II: IKI List of Countries

Please note the following when selecting countries:

1. If a region is specified in the thematic funding priority, work can be carried out in those countries of the region that are ODA-eligible.
2. If no region is mentioned in the thematic funding priority, the IKI partner countries and member countries of the regional organisations listed below apply.
3. Regional programmes may also work with countries not included in the list, provided that they are ODA-eligible.
4. Duplication of content to current IKI country calls should be avoided. Further information can be found on the [IKI website](#).
5. In exceptional cases, programmes may be funded for countries which are not included in the list. An outstandingly high level of ambition and a high degree of impact logic of the programme concept are prerequisites in this case.

IKI partner countries	
Argentina	Morocco
Ethiopia	Mexico
Brazil	Peru
China (People's Republic of)	Philippines
Costa Rica	Rwanda
India	Russian Federation
Indonesia	South Africa
Iran	Thailand
Jordan	Tunisia
Kenya	Turkey
Colombia	Ukraine
Mali	Vietnam
ODA-eligible member countries of the following regional organisations	
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	
Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)	
Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	

Annex III: Fact Sheet Cooperation agreement

Requirements for the consortium

In a consortium more than two actors of international climate protection (e.g. implementing agencies, NGOs, business enterprises, universities and research institutes, international and multinational organisations and institutions, development banks and United Nations bodies and programmes) work together in an alliance for the purpose of a successful and efficient implementation of an IKI programme. This does not include independent third parties for an exchange of services (subcontracted work). Working in a consortium encourages the collaboration of several actors in the field of international climate protection, to synergize their expertise and to maximize the use of existing capacity.

The successful implementation of a programme demands a trustful collaboration and a respectful interaction between the consortium members. The members of a consortium shall therefore conclude an internal agreement ("consortium agreement"). The consortium agreement will set the framework for the cooperation and should regulate the rights and obligations of the participants. Moreover, the members of a consortium appoint a coordinator who adopts the internal organisation and the external representation.

The consortium agreement shall be negotiated and finalized before the decision on funding. It should complement the grant agreement and must not contain any provision contrary to it.

The consortium agreement is a private agreement between the members of the consortium and they are fully responsible for it. The parties to the agreement should seek professional legal advice if needed. There will be no legal advice, liability or contractual review to ensure correctness from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

Prior to the funding decision, the parties have to stipulate a consortium agreement on the following points:

- Members of the consortium (legal form, seat and representation of the members)
- Coordinator of the consortium
- Intended programme start and duration, programme schedule, internal organisation

Furthermore, the consortium agreement shall cover matters such as:

- Reporting and information obligations between the members
- Liability of the members inter alia and towards the grant donor
- Rights of use and copyright
- Procedure for amendments during the programme
- Visibility of the members
- Methods for settling internal disputes