

IKI Thematic Call 2023

Thematic Priorities

for the selection of projects under the International Climate Initiative (IKI)

published 05.12.2023 (updated 20.12.2023)



Table of contents

1. Climate-friendly transport: Supporting partner countries in the creation of foundations, strategies, and concrete approaches for climate action and Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) /energy transition in transport.....	1
2. Embodied carbon: Decarbonisation of the construction and basic materials industry	3
3. Flexibilisation of the distribution grids for the integration of high proportions of renewable energies 5	
4. Support to partner countries on the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and carbon pricing for industrial decarbonisation	7
5. Upscaling of successful mitigation-relevant IKI approaches in the sectors energy, energy efficiency, industry, finance and mobility.....	9
6. Closing the loop – circular and resource-efficient management as a driver for climate and environmental protection, especially in G20 emerging economies	11
7. Climate Information Services – Promotion of regional systems for evidence-based NAP processes to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems.....	13
8. Protecting, restoring, and strengthening the resilience of mountain peatlands in Latin America as well as peatlands in the Argentinian part of Patagonia	15
9. Capacities and structures for ambitious biodiversity conservation at the sub-national level.....	17
10. Resilience through biodiversity – networking and restoration of protected areas, OECMs, and highly degraded areas in Sub-Saharan Africa.....	19
11. From the negotiating table to the high seas: Support for the implementation of the BBNJ Treaty for marine protection.....	21
12. Diverse, cultural world-views in equitable conservation approaches.....	23
13. Accelerating the energy transition in Sub-Saharan Africa.....	25

1. Climate-friendly transport: Supporting partner countries in the creation of foundations, strategies, and concrete approaches for climate action and Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) /energy transition in transport

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>Transport accounts for around one-third of global energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Transport is more dependent on fossil energy sources than any other sector. The transport sector is also steadily growing in many IKI partner countries. Transport services are increasing rapidly in connection with economic development and rising prosperity. This applies to both passenger and freight transport. Despite this fact, transport has played a minor role in the NDCs of most of the partner countries of IKI projects. Specific targets, appropriate instruments, and concrete measures have so far not been formulated well enough for this sector to be able to address its share of emissions and the growth problem. A systematic survey of traffic and its emissions is thus often not possible. Because of the lack of transport and emissions modelling, it is not possible to determine which local approaches and measures would be particularly effective when it comes to limiting greenhouse gas emissions and initiating the shift from fossil energy sources.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the partner countries, especially those where motorization is already growing or is expected to grow rapidly in the future, the foundations, strategies and concrete approaches for climate action and energy transition in transport have been created. The focus of the strategy and specific approaches is the transition to Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) and energy transition in transport. It would be particularly welcomed if quantifiable carbon savings potentials were to result from specific project activities. In addition, projects that involve the private sector and its technical expertise in project implementation and mobilise private funds from international and local investors are welcomed. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The partner countries – especially those where motorization is already growing or is expected to grow rapidly in the future – develop substantial, well-founded, and targeted mitigation concepts for the transport sector. - Partner countries implement specific measures for climate action and the energy transition in transport. - The transition to ZEV and energy transition in transport is initially anchored as a building block of climate action in the transport sector at the policy level. - In the partner countries, measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems are used to determine and assess transport-related emissions. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
<p>Possible target groups/sectors of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities - Private sector, e. g. transport companies, infrastructure providers, energy sector, vehicle manufacturers (if any) - Civil society and research, international partnerships - Financial backers

Project components/ content of the project	The focus of the envisaged project is the initiation of a transition towards Net Zero Vehicles and energy transition in transport, which is embedded in the conditions of the partner country. This can mean that the focus of the project is primarily to establish a robust survey and modelling of transport and transport emissions (creation of MRV-enabled data bases) and to support capacity building for the data-based identification of mitigation measures in transport and the embedding of these in a (possibly to be developed) Net Zero strategy for the transport sector (also as a contribution to the NDC). Data on the existing power supply can supplement the data basis. If these prerequisites are already in place in the partner country, the project should focus more on initiating a propulsion and energy transition in transport (embedded in the conditions of the partner country) and providing an integrated view of the energy system in terms of efficient and sustainable sector coupling as well as on developing instruments and implementing/piloting specific measures in passenger and/or freight transport in the partner country. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms in the respective country context (e. g. those of the NDC partnership for NDC implementation) should be taken into account.
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project must take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in up to three ODA countries in Africa, Asia, or South/Central America: Countries with rapidly growing motorisation; countries with a lighthouse character (spill over effect) and/or quantitatively large mitigation potential; this applies bilaterally to Brazil, South Africa, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Mexico, for example. Regional approaches should be pursued only where synergies can be demonstrably formed because countries are working on the same issues under similar basic regional conditions.</p> <p>When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to the IKI priority countries as well as JETP countries.</p>
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

2. Embodied carbon: Decarbonisation of the construction and basic materials industry

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>In 2021, CO₂ emissions in the building and construction sector reached an all-time high of about 10 Gt CO₂. It is estimated that 15 % of global CO₂ emissions are caused by the material and construction process. Most of these GHG emissions result from the production of building materials (mainly cement and steel). By 2060, the floor area of the building sector worldwide is expected to double. Centres of the “building boom” and thus pivotal points for decarbonisation of the building materials industry are mainly fast-growing cities in developing and emerging countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In addition to buildings, 60 % of the required infrastructure has not yet been built. In the coming years, this construction boom will be a main driver for the further growth in demand for emission-intensive basic and building materials, especially steel and cement. In order to keep the climate targets achievable, the basic and building materials industry must be decarbonised as far as possible and markets for green basic materials and alternative building materials must be established at an early stage. It is important to keep the entire life cycle of building materials in mind because, among other things, about one-third of the waste generated worldwide is caused by the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings and infrastructure.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decarbonisation of the basic/construction materials industry, especially the cement and/or steel industry, promotes GHG reductions. It would be particularly desirable if quantifiable savings potentials were to result from specific project activities. In addition, projects that involve the private sector and its technical expertise in project implementation and which mobilise private funds from international and local investors are welcomed. <p>Furthermore, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and implementation of climate-friendly processes for the production of building materials (almost CO₂-neutral production), especially cement and steel. - Innovative approaches to the production of climate-friendly building materials are disseminated in the partner countries (and, if applicable, the region). - At the international level, established methods for the collection and evaluation (labelling and certification) of emissions data for the building sector (e. g. in the context of the Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative) are used. - The project ensures connectivity with global initiatives (e. g. Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative, Buildings Breakthrough). - An “avoid-shift-transform” approach at the project level will strengthen the supply of climate-friendly building materials to decarbonise the construction sector. - Legal, political, and financial framework conditions for the effective promotion of climate-friendly and alternative building materials have been created. - Substitutes, especially for cement and steel as well as alternative climate-friendly building materials, are available and used in selected developing and emerging countries. - Urban and building planning take into account and promote the use of climate-friendly building materials, limit embodied carbon in new construction, and avoid new buildings and the lock-in of non-sustainable infrastructure systems, especially in public building projects.

	<p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New approaches to data collection on material flows, GHG saving, and recycling potentials (e. g. via AI) are developed. - The value chain for the building materials under consideration is designed to be more climate-friendly through life cycle approaches. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-national governments/cities and national governments - Private sector (multinational and national building materials industry, cement and steel industry, producers of alternative building materials, innovative start-ups, SMEs), sector associations - Research companies and/or universities
Project components/content of the project	<p>The envisaged project should address the decarbonisation of the basic and building materials industry through several components and implement targeted measures to increase the availability of climate-friendly building materials. It is desirable to pilot the decarbonisation measures whilst taking into account the relevant safeguard standards – in this regard, cooperation with industry and SMEs as well as the promotion of start-ups is explicitly advocated. Political, legal, and financial framework conditions with regard to the goal of decarbonising the basic and building materials industry are to be improved in the partner countries. In addition, the envisaged project should address the processes of urban and building planning and advance the topic in an accompanying manner. One component should explicitly include capacity development as well as education and training components (e.g. expansion of research networks, peer-to-peer exchanges, and improved curricula on climate-neutral building). Another component should also address data management and material flows to promote a circular economy in the construction sector. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms in the respective country context (e. g. those of the NDC partnership for NDC implementation) should be taken into account.</p>
Regions/countries	<p>The envisaged project shall take a bilateral approach and be implemented in an ODA country in Africa, Asia, the Americas, or Oceania, which must also be member of the Climate Club at the time the project outline is submitted (see https://climate-club.org/). The selected partner country should also be characterised by high current and future construction activity or high urbanisation rates. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to the IKI priority countries (see here) as well as JETP countries.</p>
Funding volume	<p>Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.</p>
Leading German federal ministry	<p>German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)</p>

3. Flexibilisation of the distribution grids for the integration of high proportions of renewable energies

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>As the centrepiece of the global energy transition, the massive, accelerated expansion of renewable energies (RE) is needed to replace fossil fuels and to meet the increasing demand for electricity. In many regions, the electricity grid and the feed-in regulations represent a central bottleneck with regard to the ambitious expansion of RE. Without a resilient and flexibly controllable grid, no RE expansion with considerable shares of fluctuating and decentralised RE can succeed – especially in countries with strongly increasing electricity demand. In many places, concerns about grid stability and the security of supply are slowing down RE expansion. A robust, flexible, and growing electricity grid infrastructure as well as a corresponding regulatory framework through an adapted market design are prerequisites for an accelerated and ambitious RE expansion and attractive investment conditions.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity sector have decreased considerably because of the integration of substantially increased proportions of fluctuating RE. <p>The envisaged project should work towards the following objectives, thereby complementing existing activities in the country:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The electricity grid infrastructure is better able (both technically and in terms of capacity) to bear the challenges associated with an ambitious RE expansion and increasing electricity demand. - In the partner country, the regulatory framework (market design) for effective RE integration into the electricity grid was improved. Major policies and planning of the grid infrastructure aim at a (prospectively) decarbonised energy system. - The relevant stakeholders see themselves as agents of change for ambitious and accelerated grid integration of RE and act accordingly; technical capacities (capacities of grid operators strengthened for grid control e. g. by establishing (regional) training centres) are available. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continual technology and knowledge cooperation has been established. - Various grid-serving flexibility options are present in the political discourse and are being addressed in framework conditions and by energy sector actors. <p>It would be particularly desirable if quantifiable GHG savings potentials were to result from specific project activities. In addition, projects that involve the private sector and its technical expertise, and mobilise funds from international/local investors or leverage budgetary funds for investment measures are welcome.</p> <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>

Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grid operators, especially at the distribution grid level - Policy and regulatory authorities (urban and regional administrative units as far as concerned) - Energy industry, especially energy service providers in the field of RE, actors in the field of electricity storage - Electricity producers and consumers - Science and research, educational institutions, think tanks - Banks and the financing industry
Project components/content of the project	<p>The project aims to support actors in enabling the electricity grid – especially the distribution grid – to support the ambitious expansion of RE and the increasing demand for electricity so that the fossil base load can be gradually substituted.</p> <p>To this end, ambitious framework conditions (e. g. tariff structures and price incentives) are to be created in the partner country for the effective integration of high quantities of RE into the electricity grid. In this context, grid-serving flexibility options such as grid expansion, storage, demand side management, smart grids and redispatch must be taken into account with regard to the RE expansion targets that have been set/are to be enhanced and their grid integration in order to address needs-based solutions. The project design may also include investment measures and/or piloting and/or incentive instruments as appropriate. The stakeholders involved (including grid operators, energy companies and regulatory authorities) should be empowered to shape an ambitious and accelerated RE integration. To expand technical knowledge, cooperation and exchange formats are recommended e. g. via new or existing networks, initiatives, or programmes. Existing mechanisms in the respective country context e. g. the NDC partnership for NDC implementation should be taken into account.</p>
Regions/countries	<p>The envisaged project shall take a bilateral approach and be implemented in an ODA country in Africa, Asia, the Americas, or Oceania. Countries with ambitious climate targets including alignment with SDG 7, especially with regard to the expansion of RE and energy efficiency and those with relatively high energy emissions or high/increasing proportions of RE are suitable. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to the IKI priority countries as well as JETP countries. Regional approaches are possible if an existing cross-border network is to be expanded/supported and political structures have been established for this purpose.</p> <p>The project will be part of Germany’s contribution to the implementation of the global 2030 targets for the expansion of RE and energy efficiency, which Germany has been advocating since the beginning of 2023 at the G7, G20 and COP28 conferences; the partner country should also have positioned itself accordingly on the global RE/EE expansion targets in the context of international climate policy.</p>
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

4. Support to partner countries on the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and carbon pricing for industrial decarbonisation

Initial situation/ problem	Carbon pricing is an effective tool for mitigating emissions. The European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) has been the central instrument for climate action in the EU since 2005 and provides incentives for emission reductions in the energy sector and energy-intensive industry through the pricing of greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, in 2022, the EU decided to extend carbon pricing to further sectors and to introduce a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The CBAM aims to prevent carbon leakage whilst setting international standards and incentives for the introduction of carbon pricing instruments. For the trade partners of the EU, especially developing countries and emerging economies, the introduction of the CBAM brings certain challenges. These include outdated production processes that are not yet geared towards low-emission production, a lack of data (e. g. on the carbon intensity of production), and insufficient government framework conditions for incentives to reduce emissions (e. g. carbon pricing).
Intended effects of the envisioned project	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing and emerging countries have decarbonised their industrial production via effective government incentives (e. g. carbon pricing). <p>To this end, the envisaged project should work towards several of the following objectives in two to three CBAM sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the partner country/partner countries, supportive policy frameworks (e. g. carbon pricing) for industrial decarbonisation are strengthened. - Partner countries are prepared for the challenges and transformative opportunities of the CBAM and have developed capacities to implement robust reporting systems. - Partner countries implement and promote measures to transform industrial processes, including the transfer of innovative climate-friendly technologies. - Innovative financing programmes and instruments are used to leverage private and public funds for the decarbonisation of industrial processes. - Lessons learned and possible solutions for up- and out-scaling have been disseminated via international networks and forums and are taken up by other developing and emerging countries. <p>It would be particularly desirable if quantifiable savings potentials in terms of GHG emissions were to result from specific project activities. In addition, projects that involve the private sector and its technical expertise in project implementation and which mobilise private funds from international and local investors are welcomed.</p> <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities - Private sector: Industrial companies in the selected CBAM sectors (e. g. iron, steel, refineries, cement, basic organic chemicals, fertilisers, hydrogen) as well as service providers (e. g. verifiers, energy consultants, importers, digital solution providers) and financial institutions - Industry associations

	- Civil society and research institutions
Project components/ content of the project	The aim of the project is to increase capacities to support the decarbonisation and climate-friendly transformation of the industry with regard to the requirements of the CBAM. To this end, the partner country (or countries) should be strengthened to create ambitious and supportive framework conditions (e. g. legal framework conditions, regulatory requirements, and fiscal and market-based incentive schemes, including instruments for carbon pricing) and to establish or expand robust measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems (including digital solutions). The project also promotes the development and implementation of measures for the transformation of industrial processes (including the use and promotion of innovative technologies and digitalisation, efficiency improvements, etc.). In addition, innovative financing programmes and instruments are to be developed in cooperation with the private sector (especially financial institutions, etc.) with the option of using part of the funds as investment security or start-up funding. The project also promotes the exchange of experiences. Relevant safeguards standards as well as the IKI exclusion criteria must be taken into account. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as the NDC Partnership for NDC implementation or the Climate Club should be considered in the respective country context.
Regions/ countries	The envisaged project shall take a demand-driven approach and be implemented in one to two ODA countries in Africa, Asia, North/South America, or Oceania. Two types of partner countries with considerable export volumes to the EU are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Middle and low-income countries with high needs in developing robust MRV systems as a prerequisite for the implementation of the CBAM b) Emerging economies that are strongly affected by the CBAM and would like to introduce or have introduced their own national carbon pricing instruments. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to the IKI priority countries as well as JETP countries.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

5. Upscaling of successful mitigation-relevant IKI approaches in the sectors energy, energy efficiency, industry, finance and mobility

Initial situation/ problem	<p>Since the foundation of the IKI 15 years ago, many successful pilot approaches for effective and efficient GHG mitigation have been implemented in different sectors. The knowledge and experience of these approaches needs to be utilized in the upcoming years. The key task up to 2030 and beyond is to scale up and expand technologies and successful approaches as well as implement them globally and in different contexts. Established, well-functioning and successful project structures and innovative approaches can be used for this purpose and be expanded e. g. nationwide, to other country contexts, to other thematic areas and/or via a new financial component. However, these successful approaches are often not sufficiently scaled up but remain at the pilot level. Therefore, scaling of successful approaches is now needed.</p>
Intended effects of the envisioned project	<p>The envisaged project should scale the proven approach of an IKI project in the sector of energy, energy efficiency, industry, finance or mobility (relating to mitigation).</p> <p>Only IKI projects that were either completed no more than twelve months ago (project completion 05.12.2022) or have already been implemented for at least two years (project start 05.12.2021) will be considered for upscaling.</p> <p>Project outlines can only be submitted by the lead organisation or one of the consortium partners of the original IKI project.</p> <p>The project contributes to the following overarching objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The energy, energy efficiency, industry, financial (mitigation-related), and/or mobility sectors are decarbonised in line with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5 °C global warming limit. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work towards the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling up successful approaches is resulting in considerable and quantifiable GHG savings potentials. - Successful mitigation-relevant approaches in the aforementioned sectors are structurally anchored in the partner countries' long-term strategies. - In the area/sector of intervention, private and/or public funding is mobilised for of the implementation of mitigation measures. <p>In this context measures for scaling up refer to successfully tested approaches that can be further disseminated with regard to the following categorisations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The transfer of an approach to another sector 2. The transfer of an approach to another administrative level (e. g. successful approaches at the municipal level are scaled up to the state or national level) 3. The transfer of an approach to another country setting 4. An expansion of the project idea to include implementation instruments (e. g. expansion through a new financial instrument). <p>Accordingly, the sought project should successfully replicate the experience of and knowledge about the IKI implementation and ensure the sustainability of a successful pilot. In addition, projects that involve the private sector and its technical expertise in project implementation are encouraged to apply.</p>

	All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines .
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	The possible target groups depend on the selected approach as well as the new context in which it is to be scaled.
Project components/content of the project	Only outlines that focus on proven approaches from recently finished or currently implemented IKI projects can be considered and submitted by one of the implementing organisations. At the time of the outline submission, a considerable part of the project should already have been implemented (at least two years) in order to be able to estimate a scaling success. In addition, the success of the approach must be demonstrated in an evidence-based manner (e. g. through studies and interim evaluations), including the presentation of success factors and risk management during the project period so far. The outline should address specifically the extent to which the approach can be successfully implemented in a new context, what needs exist on the partner side for the scaling of this approach and whether other success/risk factors have to be considered compared to the tested pilot. It must also be shown whether the existing consortium structure is suitable for the planned scaling or would have to be adapted. In the context of continuous further development of the IKI, the planned measures for scaling should reflect the updated IKI regulations on environmental and social standards (IKI Safeguards) and the contribution of the IKI to a gender-transformative approach. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as those of the NDC-Partnership should be considered in the respective country context.
Regions/countries	The envisaged project can take a bilateral, regional, or global approach and be implemented in up to five ODA countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas, or Oceania. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to the IKI priority countries as well as JET-P countries.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

6. Closing the loop – circular and resource-efficient management as a driver for climate and environmental protection, especially in G20 emerging economies

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>The extraction and processing of material resources is one of the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, loss of biodiversity and pollution. Global resource consumption and the associated negative impacts on climate and biodiversity continue to rise sharply, especially in the G20 emerging economies. In these countries, the economy and infrastructure are growing, and supply chains for European companies often start here. Resource efficiency (RE) and circular economy (CE) are effective measures to counteract these negative impacts. However, the potential of RE/CE has not yet been fully harnessed. An important starting point is therefore that companies in the EU set up processes to minimise negative climate and environmental impacts along the value chain of their products (among other things, because of reporting and due diligence regulations). However, many G20 emerging economies currently lack specified regulatory frameworks and implementation strategies for circular and resource-efficient businesses.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An accelerated transition to resource-efficient and circular economies promotes GHG reductions and biodiversity targets in G20 emerging economies. <p>The project activities should contribute to GHG reduction in a quantifiable and demonstrable way and have a positive effect on biodiversity targets and the fight against pollution. In addition, projects that take innovative approaches to CE/RE, implement capacity building and pilot projects in the private sector and mobilise private funds are welcomed.</p> <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RE/CE are firmly established in the climate and biodiversity policies of the partner countries. - The potential of RE/CE for GHG and pollution mitigation and biodiversity protection has been recognised by relevant policymakers in the partner countries and is actively promoted at the national (e. g. climate change plans and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)) and international level (e. g. climate negotiations and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) negotiations). - Companies, especially suppliers to European companies, know (digital) methods, tools and applications to strengthen RE/CE, and can implement specific measures in corporate practice. - Innovative pilot projects and capacity building involving the foreign chambers of commerce and taking into account relevant safeguards standards have been successfully implemented. - A dialogue and exchange of experience between political and scientific institutions as well as private companies on the best available techniques and research in the field of RE/CE enables knowledge transfer and skill building. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies use recognised (product) standards and good practices for RE/CE (e. g. VDI 4800 Sheet 1). - Digital information, technologies, and applications for the circular economy (material flows) have been tested and piloted in companies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project contributes measurably to the implementation of SDG 12 using the SDG 12 indicators. - The project contributes to Action Goals 15 and 16 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). - New or existing competence centres on RE/CE are established or strengthened. - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and private sector initiatives/networks in the field of RE/CE are strengthened – also in cooperation with European companies to which they supply. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision-makers in ministries, associations, and chambers of commerce - Private sector, SMEs, academic institutions involved in RE/CE and its links with climate and biodiversity protection and biodiversity, especially those with trade relations with European companies - Economic sectors and value chains with great resource conservation and associated climate action potential - Civil society groups and media
Project components/ content of the project	<p>Project components that include political support for the adaptation of regulatory and institutional frameworks, capacity building in companies, piloting and dissemination of concrete measures and <i>good practices</i> are particularly welcome. Furthermore, project contents that include the establishment of discussion channels with relevant ministries and institutions in the target countries, experience dialogues and peer-to-peer exchanges as well as the promotion of active private sector participation are highly welcomed.</p>
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project shall take a global approach and be implemented in three ODA countries - one each in Africa, Asia, and Latin America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging economies with at least a regional political or economic leadership role - Focus on G20 countries; in justified exceptional cases (especially in the case of a strong regional leadership role and expertise in the subject of RE/CE) non-G20 members may also be considered.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)

7. Climate Information Services – Promotion of regional systems for evidence-based NAP processes to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems

Initial situation/ problem	<p>The provision of data-based and target group-specific climate information and risk assessments (i. e. Climate Information Services (CIS)) is a necessary prerequisite for precautionary and effective climate adaptation measures. CIS are an essential component for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and play an important role in achieving NDCs and implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). In many cases, the availability of relevant CIS can also facilitate access to climate finance. There is already a range of climate data of different spatial scales, temporal dimensions, and formats. To make targeted use of this data and generate further relevant data, a needs-based strengthening of regional, national, and local capacities for the provision, processing, and use of data, especially in ODA countries is needed.</p>
Intended effects of the envisioned project	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regionally anchored CIS systems strengthen the resilience of the population towards the impacts of climate change and contribute to the conservation of ecosystems, the protection of biodiversity, and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work towards one or more of the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIS are demand-oriented, inclusive, and sustainably anchored at the regional level. - National and regional stakeholders use CIS as a basis to (further) develop and implement NAPs, NDCs, and NBSAPs - CIS promote regionally harmonised monitoring and evaluation systems through well-linked top-down and bottom-up approaches. - Institutionalised regional cooperation in the design and implementation of CIS achieves synergy effects and efficiency gains. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of CIS contributes to the mobilisation of further public or private funding for the implementation of NAPs, NDCs, and NBSAPs. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political decision-makers (local, national, regional) - National authorities (e. g. meteorological services, statistical offices) - Research and science institutions (e. g. competence centres, universities) - Private sector - Civil society actors, local population - A focus on specific sectors or topics is possible
Project components/ content of the project	<p>Project components on the institutionalisation and capacity development of regional CIS information systems are particularly welcomed. Measures for institutionalisation and coordination at the regional level should, as far as possible, ensure sustainability</p>

	<p>and, where applicable, complement/reinforce existing co-operations. Furthermore, capacity-development measures for an efficient, target group-oriented preparation, processing and use of existing global and regional data sets and information as well as for the involvement of local actors in the collection of data and innovative IT approaches should be provided.</p> <p>Furthermore, the envisioned project should promote a sustainable network of CIS systems on a global level and establish or expand a science-policy platform as well as a community of practice for the application of CIS in the implementation processes of NAPs, NDCs, and NBSAPs in close co-operation with relevant public and private actors active in this field. This should also include peer-to-peer knowledge sharing with German institutions such as the German Environment Agency (UBA) and relevant EU organisations.</p> <p>Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as those of the NDC-Partnership or the NAP Global Network should be taken into account in the respective country context.</p>
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project shall take a global approach and be implemented in three to five ODA countries in at least three different regions, located on more than one continent. The regions should have a suitable institutional infrastructure and existing political cooperation structures. In the best-case scenario, they should already have a regional centre of competence in the climate sector. Conceivable regions could be Central America, Central Asia, and another region.</p>
Funding volume	<p>Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.</p>
Leading German federal ministry	<p>German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)</p>

8. Protecting, restoring, and strengthening the resilience of mountain peatlands in Latin America as well as peatlands in the Argentinian part of Patagonia

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>Globally, peatlands are increasingly being destroyed on a considerable scale and degraded through unsustainable use. Whilst degraded peatlands pose enormous ecological, health, and economic challenges, about 88 % of the world’s peatlands are still in a largely natural state. The protection and assurance of sustainable management of these peatlands are particularly important to be able to prevent the release of these immense carbon stocks as well as the loss of these valuable ecosystems and their biodiversity. This particularly affects the mountain peatlands in Latin America and the peatlands in Patagonia. However, there is currently a lack of framework conditions as well as incentive and compensation systems for sustainable peatland management.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peatlands are protected and sustainably used and their resilience and ecosystem services are maintained or restored. In this way, they contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, the conservation of biodiversity, the securing of livelihoods such as water supply, the identity of the local population and the economy of the project areas. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The preservation of the natural carbon reservoirs is ensured by maintaining the ecosystem functionality and peatland-typical species composition as well as minimising or halting degradation and drainage. Degraded peatlands are being rewetted. - Sustainable peatland management contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the conservation and enhancement of natural potential, the storage of carbon, and the conservation and protection of biodiversity. - Local knowledge potentials for peatland use (e. g. traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples) are developed, examined for their sustainability, and made available for broad use, taking into account relevant safeguards standards (e. g. regarding equitable benefit sharing). - Participatory incentive and compensation schemes for land users of degraded peatlands provide appropriate and positive contributions to local communities and ecosystems. - Necessary changes to political and legal frameworks have been implemented. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local, national and regional expertise and capacities are strengthened and human, institutional and technical capacities are established. - Through the broad involvement of multipliers, the project has a broad impact, including on decision-makers and actors at local, national, regional and international level, who exchange experiences and promising approaches to solutions. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level.</p> <p>Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>

Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous groups, smallholder farmers, and cooperatives, women-led or LGBTQIA+ cooperatives and groups as well as youth organisations and networks - Government institutions (local, national, and regional) - Civil society and the private sector - Science and educational institutions - Multiplier (e. g. information clusters, publication organs)
Project components/ content of the project	<p>The project measures support indigenous and local land users in particular by mainstreaming and upscaling sustainable peatland management. It also supports rewetting measures for degraded peatlands and compensation for affected land users. The following project components are desired: The raising of awareness of the importance of peatlands at the local, national, and regional level. The development and implementation of country-specific strategies and measures for the protection and rewetting of peatlands accompanied by the removal of barriers to implementation, the networking of all relevant actors, the development of partnerships, and the carrying out of dialogues. The establishment of capacities, local knowledge and awareness raising as well as the initiation of activities to implement peatland conservation measures. The participatory exploration and assemblage of local knowledge potentials on peatland management, the review of these for their sustainability, and the contribution of these to broad use, taking into account relevant safeguards standards. The advancement of climate and biodiversity-friendly agriculture concepts thanks to their focus on local and traditional as well as innovative approaches while creating synergies, dissemination, and transfer. The adoption of measures to ensure long-term climate-resilient freshwater supply to stop the degradation of peatlands. The provision of investment support for the development of downstream value chains for products from sustainable peatland management to develop attractive economic models (e.g. paludiculture). The inclusion of a professional and efficient biodiversity, adaptation, and carbon monitoring and reporting system.</p>
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project shall take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in up to five ODA countries in the mountainous areas of Latin America and/or the Argentinian part of Patagonia. Because Chile is not an ODA country, it cannot become a partner country of the envisioned project.</p>
Funding volume	<p>Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.</p>
Leading German federal ministry	<p>German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)</p>

9. Capacities and structures for ambitious biodiversity conservation at the sub-national level

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>To successfully implement the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the Paris Agreement, the necessary structures, capacities, and resources are needed at the sub-national and local levels. This is the only way to ensure that integrated solutions for ambitious biodiversity and climate action are pursued by society as a whole. However, the necessary management capacities to implement the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are often missing. In addition, sub-national and local levels often lack the necessary capacities and knowledge to be able to identify, develop, and implement sustainable and long-term funding opportunities. An additional challenge in translating the goals of the GBF into the respective national context is the broad participation of the relevant governmental agencies for relevant sectors, civil society and the private sector.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner countries contribute to global biodiversity and climate action through the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework using the whole of government and the whole of society-approach at both the sub-national and local levels. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NBSAPs are translated and specified with a high level of ambition in line with the GBF at the sub-national level, taking into account the responsibilities and expertise of the sub-national level in partner countries as well as the transboundary aspects of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to be considered in coordination with neighbouring countries. - Responsible state actors at the sub-national level have the technical capacity and sustained and expanded access to funding sources to implement the goals of the GBF. - NBSAPs are implemented taking into account local and indigenous knowledge and with the participation of relevant sub-national and local actors. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society actors are empowered to promote the financial sustainability of biodiversity conservation. They have the necessary knowledge and capacity to implement national and sub-national policies and strategies to achieve the goals of the GBF or the respective NBSAPs. - Knowledge management and monitoring tools at the sub-national level are developed/improved based on national systems, and the results are taken into account by decision-makers. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>

Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public sector actors at the provincial/state, city, and municipal levels as well as in protected area administrations, environmental police departments, judicial authorities, specialised environmental agencies (e. g. in cooperation with the scientific community), forestry agencies, and agricultural advisory services - Actors from organised civil society and the private sector such as (conservation) associations, (agricultural) cooperatives, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth organisations and youth networks
Project components/ content of the project	<p>Particularly desirable are project components for building organisational capacity and technical expertise for the translation of NBSAPs and the implementation of corresponding biodiversity conservation measures at the sub-national level. This should include the establishment of links with NDCs and NAPs. Strengthening implementation capacities in the administrative sector is desirable. Depending on the context, the capacities of local civil society organisations to handle project administration and finances should also be strengthened. The project should be demand-oriented and context-specific, consider relevant safeguard standards, and ensure participatory implementation. Inclusive participation should achieve broad support for the adaptation of NBSAPs to and implementation in the sub-national context. Existing capacities, strategies and plans from relevant sectors should be taken into account. Establishing a good network between the different levels for efficient and practical sub-national implementation of NBSAPs is welcomed. Depending on the context, the project should involve IPLCs as well as their knowledge in the development and implementation of NBSAPs.</p>
Regions/ countries	The envisioned project shall take a regional approach and be implemented in two to a maximum of three ODA countries in a region.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)

10. Resilience through biodiversity – networking and restoration of protected areas, OECMs, and highly degraded areas in Sub-Saharan Africa

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>The maintenance of functioning ecosystems and their biodiversity is essential for an intact biosphere and climate action. Natural ecosystems are also particularly important for resilience to the impacts of climate change. For communities to be able to adapt to climate change impacts, functioning ecosystems are needed. To that end, ecosystem conservation and restoration must go hand in hand. This particularly applies to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The connectivity of protected areas, including indigenous and traditional territories, presents a key element in this regard. In addition, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) should be implemented. Also needed are restoration measures as well as effective land use planning (including sustainable use and supply chains) with a focus on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). However, in this context, the necessary framework conditions and the specific implementation of measures for the connectivity and restoration of ecosystems are currently lacking. Accordingly, many of the 23 action-oriented targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) focus on these issues (GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22).</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems contribute to increased resilience of nature and people. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystems in Key Biodiversity Areas or comparable areas/landscapes of high conservation value (protected and OECM areas, indigenous and traditional territories) are widely connected or restored. - Integrated spatial planning for sustainable land and coastal management (including sustainable production systems) is implemented in a participatory manner. - Key ecosystem services are maintained or restored by applying nature-based solutions in the form of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures for the benefit of all people and nature. - Rural communities are strengthened and empowered to adapt to climate change (focus on particularly vulnerable groups and areas). - The financing of conservation measures supported by local population groups is secured in the long term (e. g. through sustainable sources of income and cooperation with the private sector). - The planned solution approaches are aligned with the national biodiversity, climate adaptation and mitigation strategies and plans (NBSAP, NAP, NDC, etc.) and support the measures and goals formulated therein. <p>The following orientations and approaches are to be considered in the project design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in decision-making processes, thereby ensuring their rights to land, territories and resources. - Increased attention to monitoring and quantitative assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services to accompany the measures (taking into account the monitoring framework of the GBF and the Paris Agreement). - Promotion, empowerment and active participation of young people.

	All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines .
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their self-advocacy bodies - Workers in fishery, agriculture and forestry - Local, national and international civil society (e. g. NGOs and associations) - Protected area administrations as well as local, regional and national planning authorities and administrations - Sub-national decision-makers from responsible ministries - Agriculture, water and fishery, tourism and local private sector
Project components/ content of the project	Project components that establish biological corridors and connect them, taking into account key species, are particularly welcomed. Furthermore, ecosystem-based adaptation measures that take into account environmental, social and economic concerns should be implemented. The envisioned project should enhance or create sustainable and long-term sources of income, especially for women and young people, to strengthen the livelihoods, health, well-being and resilience of local communities. In addition, the envisioned project should strengthen the cooperation of local private sector companies to promote sustainable and climate-resilient supply chains of biodiversity-related products from protected areas or OECMs.
Regions/ countries	The envisioned project shall take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in one to three ODA countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Bilateral projects should have a regional impact.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)

11. From the negotiating table to the high seas: Support for the implementation of the BBNJ Treaty for marine protection

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>An important goal of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is to protect at least 30 percent of the world’s oceans by 2030 (30x30 target). This goal cannot be achieved without the protection of the high seas (i. e. the ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction). To this end, the international community developed a binding legal framework for the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) in areas beyond national jurisdiction with the decision of the UN Treaty of the High Seas (also known as the BBNJ Treaty) in June 2023. MPAs are effective instruments for the conservation as well as sustainable use of biodiversity and, moreover, important climate action tools, as a healthy ocean absorbs significant amounts of human-induced carbon dioxide. The full participation of emerging and developing countries is crucial for the implementation of the BBNJ Treaty and the achievement of the “30x30” target. Active participation could be characterised by the preparation, submission, evaluation and implementation of specific MPA proposals. However, many ODA countries lack the necessary scientific, technical, institutional and policy frameworks and capacities as well as national regulatory mechanisms.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner countries participate actively and from an early stage in the process of establishing MPAs under the BBNJ Treaty, thereby contributing effectively to the implementation of the treaty and the achievement of the “30x30” target. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner countries have been actively involved in the preparation of one or more high-level MPA proposals for the high seas and their submission to the BBNJ Secretariat. - The selection of MPA takes the BBNJ Treaty criteria into account, focuses on marine habitats that are particularly worthy of protection and of high importance for biodiversity as well as marine climate services, with the aim to make marine ecosystems more resilient and preserve the contribution of the oceans to climate action. - Marine connectivity with regard to migratory corridors, spawning and breeding grounds, and ecological interactions has been strongly integrated into MPA planning, in particular by linking the proposed high seas MPAs with existing national MPAs. - Plans and scalable concepts for monitoring, surveillance, compliance and sustainable use are available. - In the long term self-sustaining regional/intergovernmental management agreements have been established, and mechanisms for implementing MPA proposals have been initiated. - Affected actors are globally, regionally and nationally connected through a network and actively participate in the processes. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processes that drive the ratification of the BBNJ Treaty as well as its implementation and acceptance at the national level are supported. - Networks for BBNJ Treaty implementation operate at the global, regional, national, scientific and policy levels.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary works, such as EBSAs and OECMs, are integrated into the science-based planning of MPE proposals. - A concept for long-term and sustainable financing taking into account innovative mechanisms (e. g. Green & Blue Bonds, Impact Investment Vehicles), and public-private partnerships has been developed. - Monitoring and reporting frameworks for the BBNJ Treaty and relevant GBF goals (especially Goals 2 and 3) are in place. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National governments (especially ministries and authorities responsible for marine spatial planning, fisheries, shipping, marine protection, coast guard services and tourism), political decision-makers - Representatives of the scientific community - International organisations in marine and environmental protection, NGOs - Regional, sectoral and international management organisations and forums - Local representatives of coastal communities, affected user groups, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) - Private sector
Project components/ content of the project	<p>The project supports partner countries in contributing to a global, interconnected MPA system through the BBNJ Treaty by implementing the necessary developments. The envisioned project should focus on capacity building (scientific, technical and political), regional networking to develop MPA proposals, and the future implementation of MPA management in the high seas. Project components should also include the development and, where possible, piloting of scalable management, monitoring, enforcement, and zoning concepts. MPA concepts/plans with zero-use zones can include adjacent environmentally friendly use zones or, for example, mobile MPAs adapted to climate change, if this supports the achievement of the BBNJ Treaty goals. For a broad support of future MPAs as well as the establishment and long-term implementation, national and regional structures should be created that enable participatory involvement of all relevant stakeholders and regional cooperation.</p>
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project shall take a regional approach and be implemented in two to five ODA countries. In well-justified cases, a project with a global approach is also possible.</p>
Funding volume	<p>Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.</p>
Leading German federal ministry	<p>German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)</p>

12. Diverse, cultural world-views in equitable conservation approaches

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>Areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) often have particularly high levels of biodiversity and thus make an enormous contribution to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the recently adopted Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the increased participation of IPLCs is targeted. Even though IPLCs are already increasingly involved in conservation measures, they are still not sufficiently or too late involved in important planning and decisions. The IPLCs and their advocates call for the planning and implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate action not only from the perspective of the Global North but also to plan conservation measures from multiple perspectives of IPLCs in order to make biodiversity and climate action progressive, inclusive and sustainable.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of equitable, inclusive and innovative conservation approaches strengthens IPLCs and makes a considerable contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and the adaptation to the impacts of climate change. <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equitable, inclusive and innovative approaches to biodiversity and climate action are developed, implemented and disseminated participatively with and through IPLCs and emanating from diverse world views. - IPLCs play a central role in steering all planning processes that affect them and are involved at least equally in decision-making on project planning and implementation (equitable governance approaches). - Individual pathways, world views and contributions of IPLCs in biodiversity and climate action (e. g. inclusive, innovative conservation approaches in terms of “Convivial conservation” and “Mother Earth Centric Actions”) are visible and promote the awareness and support of key stakeholders from different sectors for biodiversity and climate action measures by IPLCs. - ICCAs¹, “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs) or other forms of area protection for safeguarding key biodiversity areas are established, effectively conserved and managed, taking into account aspects of intergenerational equity (e. g. youth empowerment). - A concept for ensuring and reviewing the management effectiveness of conservation activities has been developed. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct access to funding opportunities for biodiversity and climate action is made possible for IPLCs. - A concept for the creation of income opportunities in the interplay of the conflicting priorities of protection and use has been developed. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level. Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines.</p>

¹ ICCAs describes areas protected by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPLCs, youth, women - Nature conservation organisations (e. g. NGOs) - Government representatives from various departments, (regional) authorities responsible for protected area planning and management - Representatives of sectors of activities active in areas inhabited by IPLCs (e. g. forestry, mining, renewable energy)
Project components/ content of the project	<p>The core of the project should be to link world views of IPLCs with conservation approaches. Equitable, inclusive, and innovative approaches are to be developed in a participatory manner and implemented on a pilot basis. Possibilities for scaling are highlighted in a context-appropriate way. In addition, the awareness and capacities of relevant stakeholders from politics, business, science and civil society should be created or expanded to rethink nature conservation. In addition, providing direct access to funding opportunities for IPLCs is desirable. Applications from IPLCs organisations and consortia or those directly representing IPLCs and their concerns are particularly welcome.</p>
Regions/ countries	<p>The envisioned project sought shall take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in up to three ODA countries.</p>
Funding volume	<p>Min. EUR 5 million to max. EUR 10 million.</p>
Leading German federal ministry	<p>German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)</p>

13. Accelerating the energy transition in Sub-Saharan Africa

<p>Initial situation/ problem</p>	<p>The global energy transition is one of the central levers for achieving the climate targets under the Paris Agreement, containing the climate crisis and maintaining or improving opportunities for prosperity and growth worldwide. To keep the 1.5 °C target within reach, renewable energies (RE) must be at least tripled by 2030, and at least 11 TW capacity must be installed for this purpose. In many African countries, there is enormous untapped potential for the expansion of RE combined with the opportunity to enable green jobs and local value creation, diversify employment and drive climate-resilient development. To harness the potential for the expansion of RE and meet the growing demand for electricity in many African countries, the construction of RE plants with mostly variable power generation must be accompanied by substantial investments in the energy system. In many regions of the African continent, a more flexible and stable grid infrastructure is needed for the energy transition. Access to finance for this remains a major obstacle for many African countries: The current volume of investment in power generation in Sub-Saharan Africa is among the lowest in the world; over the past two decades, only 2 % of global RE investment has been in Africa. At the same time, the expansion of RE offers the opportunity to build a clean, cost-effective and independent energy supply. The outcomes of the Africa Climate Summit 2023 and the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA) are points of reference for accelerating the energy transition in Africa.</p>
<p>Intended effects of the envisioned project</p>	<p>The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The expansion of RE promotes socially just and carbon-neutral economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa. <p>It would be particularly welcomed if quantifiable savings potentials were to result from specific project activities.</p> <p>To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following objectives:</p> <p>Required project objectives (in selected countries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and regulatory framework conditions for the expansion and system integration of RE have been created. - International and local private sector funds are mobilised for RE. - Socially responsible green business models (with a reference to RE and a contribution to gender justice) are demonstrated in living labs with stakeholder participation and accompanying research. - Young people are encouraged, empowered and involved to fulfil their central role in the energy transition. <p>Possible further project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The economic participation of diverse groups and the securing of their employment, including education and training, is implemented with the active promotion of gender justice as well as the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. - The capacities of financial service providers and private sector actors involved in the assessment and financing of RE projects have been expanded. - Regional cooperation on the energy transition has been strengthened. <p>All IKI projects must be at least gender-responsive. It is particularly welcome if explicit gender justice goals are pursued in the context of the project and are visible in the results chain at the output and (if applicable) outcome level.</p>

	Examples of a contextual contribution to gender justice are given in the Annex I of the IKI Gender Guidelines . The climate resilience and conflict sensitivity of the measures must be ensured.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political decision-makers (national/regional) - Professionals in the energy sector - Private sector, especially local SMEs - Financial institutions - Scientific community (universities, research institutions, think tanks) - NGOs, civil society - Youth or youth organisations and networks
Project components/ content of the project	Based on a precise and detailed analysis of existing activities and in close coordination with other initiatives, the project will enable actors in the energy sector to decisively accelerate the expansion of RE and the grid infrastructure. Depending on a needs assessment in the proposed target countries, the reform of their electricity market (e.g. privatisation, adaptation of regulatory frameworks, subsidies, public procurement, feed-in tariffs, and auctions) should be promoted. One focus should be the creation of stable framework conditions and planning security for investments as well as the development of a pipeline with viable projects, accompanied by risk-reducing instruments (de-risking). By providing advice and training to the financial sector, the project can break down barriers, reduce the risk for banks and facilitate access to finance for investments in RE. Furthermore, gender-responsive strategies for green business models can be developed with a view to local value creation and sustainable growth. It is conceivable to implement these green business models for the expansion and/or use of RE to promote innovative projects – taking into account potentially relevant safeguard standards and conflict-sensitive approaches – and to demonstrate business cases (living labs). To ensure economic participation in the energy transition for all population groups, the project can train and further educate workers to ensure their compatibility in the changing labour market. Given the central role of young people in the energy transition of Africa, the project should focus on their needs, potential, and active participation as well as directly support them. The regional aspect of the project can be used to initiate cooperation on the energy transition (e.g. grid coupling and electricity pools) and to promote exchange. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as those of the NDC Partnership should be taken into account in the respective country context. The goals of the project should also build on the results of the African Climate Summit 2023 and be aligned with the goals of the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA).
Regions/ countries	The envisioned project shall take a regional approach and be implemented in two to three ODA countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.
Leading German federal ministry	German Federal Foreign Office