



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)



## **IKI Medium Grants 2021**

**Funding information for projects as part of the German Federal  
Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear  
Safety's (BMU) International Climate Initiative (IKI)**

**25. February 2021**

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## 1. IKI small-scale project objectives

The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) launched the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in 2008 following a parliamentary resolution adopted by the German Bundestag. Since then, funding has been granted for a number of projects focussing on climate action, biodiversity conservation and where the two collide.

Through thematic and country-specific selection procedures IKI funds primarily large-volume projects that aim to accelerate the transformation to a sustainable, low-emissions economy and supply structure. However, implementing the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) also requires increasing the capacity of smaller civil society actors in developing and emerging countries as well as the effective participation of all social groups.

This is precisely the focus of the IKI programmes for small-scale projects as a complement to IKI's thematic and country-specific selection procedures:

1. The **IKI Small Grants** funding programme directly aims at capacity building for smaller non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local actors in developing and emerging countries and is administered by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH) on behalf of the BMU (more information on the [IKI website](#)).
2. The **IKI Medium Grants** funding programme provides support for North-South cooperation on global climate action and biodiversity conservation through civil society actors from Germany. The IKI Secretariat of the Zukunft – Umwelt - Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH administers the IKI Medium Grants as the project executing organisation working on behalf of the BMU (more information on the [IKI website](#)).

## 2. IKI Medium Grants objectives

IKI Medium Grants are aimed at civil society actors based in Germany that work in concert with local partners in selected ODA-eligible implementing countries to put measures in place to intensify North-South cooperation on climate action, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and biodiversity conservation. IKI Medium Grants explicitly aim at strengthening these civil society actors and their international networks. Specifically, IKI Medium Grants support project activities that address innovative, bottom-up contributions for implementing the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. To that end, the BMU sets varying funding priorities each year, for which interested parties can apply with innovative project ideas.

The funding programme is part of Germany's contribution towards financing international climate action and biodiversity conservation.

## 3. IKI Medium Grants funding focus 2021

### 3.1. Funding approaches

The 2021 call for applications for IKI Medium Grants is pursuing the following funding approaches. Applicants should select one approach. A combination of both approaches is also possible, as long as it is well justified and plausibly demonstrated how the selection of the approaches lead to the planned impact of the aspired project objectives.

### **I. Local implementation of pilot projects**

Specific pilot projects that may be considered replicable are eligible for funding under this funding approach to facilitate more ambitious efforts to mitigate and protect against the impacts of climate change and to preserve and conserve biodiversity. Projects should be capable of demonstrating the effectiveness of innovative technologies and approaches and should facilitate the exchange of knowledge gained, both between North and South as well as within the South.

For example, innovations could include instruments or measures that trigger transformation based on analysis or technology partnerships, thereby facilitating long-term, sustainable, climate-neutral, biodiversity-friendly development pathways. It needs to be ensured that the pilot project is sufficiently anchored locally, for example through appropriate capacity building or by harnessing local expertise.

### **II. Building and expanding capacities**

Funding is aimed at appropriate, innovative methods and measures to consolidate expertise, expand methodological and management skills among key civil society actors, strengthen measures to establish and develop organisations and to further develop strategies. With this, civil society actors in implementing countries are to be enabled to initiate dialogue, participation, consultation and stakeholder processes, as well as to strengthen dynamics across all levels of government by building up and expanding their networks.

## **3.2. Thematic funding priorities**

The publication of annual calls for project ideas with varying funding priorities is planned for the duration of the IKI Medium Grants funding programme. The 2021 call focuses on COVID-19 and the adaptation to the impacts of climate change, as well as developing, supporting and strengthening participatory processes and methods of ambitious, inclusive climate action. The programme is looking for projects that combine one or both of the funding approaches described in Section 3.1 with one of the following two thematic funding priorities and that initiate social innovation on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation.

### **I. COVID-19 and adaptation to the impacts of climate change – Promoting resilience in local populations and communities**

The combined impacts of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic pose a multidimensional challenge to both humans and ecosystems, and exacerbate pressure on environmental and socioeconomic systems. Climate change and its associated impacts are already noticeably heightening the vulnerability of people and ecosystems. In addition, COVID-19 is predicted to lead to a sharp rise in poverty and loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities for many population groups. Reduced access to essential goods and services is expected to result in a significant increase in people experiencing crisis-driven food insecurity.

Community-based, gender transformative and participatory measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change will help boost the social and environmental resilience of local populations facing the impacts of climate change and future crises. These measures should be designed to underpin the livelihoods and health of people and ecosystems. Focusing on particularly vulnerable populations and regions/countries (per the UN's pledge to leave no one behind) is an important aspect of contributing to a green recovery. It facilitates access to vital ecosystem services and sustainable employment opportunities in the short term, and reduces their vulnerability in the long term.

## II. Developing, supporting and strengthening participatory processes and methods of ambitious, inclusive climate action

Encouraging more ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that overlap with *green recovery* and account for the social dimensions at play requires a focus on outside-the-box participatory approaches and models. Concrete measures are needed, such as social participation processes (e.g. civic participation) and innovative, participatory research methods (e.g. design thinking, simulation games, living laboratories) that are directly applicable to climate change mitigation and can be implemented to advance those transformations that cannot be controlled centrally. Promoting participatory processes and methods in climate policymaking and implementation aims at strengthening and diversifying existing structures, civil society actors and their alliances. This facilitates long-term networking and perpetuates platforms for exchange. Measures can also be used to more systematically anchor civil participation, make it more inclusive and, where appropriate, further develop that participation using innovation and digital technology. Measures can be taken at national, regional and local levels.

### 4. Project outline requirements

Project outlines are selected on a discretionary basis, subject to budgetary availability. There is no entitlement to funding in general, nor to the specific funding amount requested. Evaluations are made on the basis of several assessment units. Project outlines submitted are assessed on the basis of their formal and technical eligibility in terms of a) the project idea; b) the German and local implementing organisations; and c) the cooperative partnership involved. Key selection criteria are described below. Annex I also provides an overview and detailed explanations of all the exclusion and assessment criteria set out in this funding information document.

#### 4.1. Formal eligibility of the project

##### Funding requirements

Institutional funding, purely research-based projects and predominantly investment-based projects are not eligible. In addition, projects are only eligible for funding if they would not be possible without this funding, or if it would only be possible to implement them to a significantly lesser extent without this funding (known as the subsidiarity principle). Only projects that have not yet begun at the time of outline submission are eligible for funding. Not eligible for funding are projects whose activities are focused primarily on Germany.

##### Funding duration and amount

A grant of between EUR 300,000 and a maximum of EUR 800,000 may be granted per project. Projects funded through the programme should be completed within a period of 24 months to a maximum of 36 months. Follow-up funding by IKI funds is not foreseen.

##### Project funding

Funding is granted on the assumption that grant money will be used economically. A reasonable and appropriate amount of equity should be provided by the project implementing organisations. Whether the amount of equity to be contributed is appropriate or not can only be decided on a case-by-case basis. The reasonability of the amount particularly depends on the implementing organisations' financial capacity. There is no fixed minimum contribution amount. Overall, applicants must

demonstrate that the project can be successfully financed on the basis of the planned funding, equity and, where applicable, additional third-party funds. Furthermore, applicants must confirm that projects are not already funded by other donors.

#### Reimbursement of expenses (assessment basis)

Generally, expenditure-based accounting is used as a basis for assessing project funding. Cost-based accounting is only possible in exceptional cases. A transfer to local implementing organisations is not allowed with this form of accounting and this significantly increases the administrative effort for all parties involved.

Personnel and travel expenses for project staff, including expenses for necessary preparatory measures like safety training, health checks and insurance, are eligible for reimbursement. Material and capital expenditures are also eligible for reimbursement, such as those expenditures necessary and appropriate to implement and evaluate pilot projects. Similarly, expenses incurred from networking and disseminating findings and knowledge as well as from engaging in capacity building activities and activities to raise awareness as part of a project may also be eligible for reimbursement.

Luxury goods, environmentally harmful goods and military goods (including firearms), technology and equipment or services intended for these kinds of uses are excluded from funding.

The BMU favours measures that aim to neutralise the climate impact of business travel, for example by engaging in video or telephone conferencing in lieu of travel. If business trips are unavoidable, expenses incurred in offsetting the resulting greenhouse gas emissions may be eligible for funding.

#### Choice of country of implementation

Priority is given to bilateral and, in individual cases, regional projects. Bilateral projects refer to cooperation between Germany and a selected ODA country as the implementing country. Regional projects are referred to as transnational, multi-country projects with a maximum of two implementing countries in one geographical region. The classification of selected ODA countries into geographical regions can be found in Annex II.

All projects must be implemented in countries that meet the criteria defined by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's [\(OECD\)](#) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) for official development assistance (ODA). Countries must be ODA-eligible by the deadline for submission of the project outline. For more information on ODA eligibility, see the [DAC list of ODA recipients](#).

#### **4.2. Technical eligibility of the project**

Applicants should present their project idea by submitting a project concept in addition to the project outline. The project concept demonstrates the project idea considering the overarching objectives of the IKI Medium Grants programme, the selected funding approach and the funding priority in question. The project concept also provides a detailed description of the choice of country of implementation and the baseline situation on the ground, results-based project planning, the formulation of target groups, an identification of potential project risks and an explanation of the sustainability of the project's outcomes (exit strategy).

The project concept must not exceed six (6) pages in length. A template for the project concept can be found on the online platform, providing headings and orientation questions and guidelines on length for each section of the concept.

### Funding approaches

**Funding approach I – pilot project:** The project either uses new measures (methods/ approaches/ technologies, etc.) or uses existing measures in the context of a new purpose (e.g. new thematic focus/target groups or regions/countries that have not been previously addressed). It needs to be ensured that the pilot project is sufficiently anchored locally, for example through appropriate capacity building or by harnessing local expertise.

**Funding approach II – capacity building:** Based on plausibly presented needs, the project achieves a sustainable strengthening of capacities of the clearly defined target groups in implementing countries by means of suitable and, if applicable, innovative methods. Depending on the requirements, this may include, for example, increasing expertise, methodological and management skills or strategic organisational development skills.

### Choice of country of implementation

The justification for the choice of implementation country/countries is based on the explanation of how the project idea addresses the local baseline situation and how it ties in with that baseline situation. In addition, any possible synergies with existing local projects should be addressed.

### Project planning

The project objectives are presented in a plausible, systematic and concrete manner. To this end a convincing, ambitious and realistic results chain (output, outcome, impact) needs to be described. The project concept conclusively demonstrates the realistic achievement of the intended objectives through the planned activities within the project period. When planning the project, particular attention should be paid to ensuring project implementation is climate-neutral. Applicants should avoid duplicating content already covered by ongoing and completed IKI projects.

### Target groups

The project concept clearly addresses all target groups relevant to the project and comprehensibly describes how the planned project activities can provide a concrete, visible and relevant contribution to solving current international climate action and biodiversity conservation challenges for these target groups. In addition, a draft of how knowledge is to be transferred to these actors should be included.

IKI also takes an integral, transformative approach to promoting equal opportunities for all genders and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups.

### Project risks

The project concept addresses any environmental, economic and social risks as well as any risks involved in implementing the project, and sets out approaches to minimising or avoiding these risks. Project implementation must take account of [IKI safeguards](#) to prevent IKI projects from negatively impacting people and the environment.

### Sustainability of project results (exit strategy)

The project concept provides a strategy on how project impacts and outcomes can be sustained once BMU funding has ended. In addition, applicants must describe any potential for replicating and upscaling project results and impacts.

## Evaluation

Project efficacy is evaluated externally at regular intervals. Implementing organisations are required to provide the necessary data, information and staff capacities for this purpose, and hereby agree to the publication of the results of these evaluations.

## **5. Eligibility of the German implementing organisation**

IKI Medium Grants projects are to be implemented in the form of a partnership between one German implementing organisation and one to two local implementing organisations based in the country or region of implementation. The German implementing organisation must submit the project outline. Upon successful assessment of the project, the German implementing organisation will receive notification of funding from the BMU and will forward the planned project funds to the local implementing organisation/s. It is the sole recipient of direct payments from the BMU and is responsible for the budgetary implementation of the project and its reporting.

### **5.1. Formal eligibility of the German implementing organisation**

Funding is available for not-for-profit civil society organisations (non-governmental organisations, associations, foundations, think tanks) and academic institutions (universities and research institutions), as well as non-profit companies headquartered and operating in Germany.

Companies in the commercial sector are excluded from funding, as are state actors, such as federally-owned companies or municipalities.

The organisation must have a non-profit business unit. The project must fall under the responsibility of the organisation's non-profit business unit. The organisation must not pursue any profit-making intentions in implementing the project. In addition, the organisation must be qualified to appropriately plan, efficiently implement, monitor and account on an expenditure basis.

The estimated average annual BMU funding amount budgeted may not exceed 50% of the average annual turnover of the last two (2) fiscal years of the German implementing organisation (turnover criteria).

### **5.2. Technical eligibility of the German implementing organisation**

The German implementing organisation must demonstrate at least three (3) years of project experience in international cooperation based on the attached reference projects, as well as three (3) years of technical expertise in the selected thematic funding area.

## **6. Eligibility of the local implementing organisation/s**

The IKI Medium Grants funding programme aims to strongly anchor project implementation locally. This should be motivated by intensive cooperation with local implementing organisations from the country/region of implementation.

### **6.1. Formal eligibility of the local implementing organisation/s**

One to a maximum of two local implementing organisations may be designated to work with the German implementing organisation to implement the project concept. The local implementing organisation/s specified must hold non-profit status.

Partnership with one local implementing organisation – The local organisation is located in the selected implementing country or one of the selected implementing countries.

Partnership with two local implementing organisations – If the project is to be implemented in *one implementing country*, at least one local implementing organisation is located in the selected implementing country. For preference, the second local implementing organisation should be based in the selected country of implementation. However, it may also be located within the same geographical region (see Annex II). If the project is to be implemented in *two implementing countries*, both local implementing organisations must be based in one of each of the selected implementing countries.

We recommended the German implementing organisation to verify the local implementing organisations' creditworthiness.

## **6.2. Technical eligibility of the local implementing organisation/s**

The local implementing organisation/s must demonstrate at least three (3) years of technical expertise relevant to the selected thematic funding area based on the attached reference projects.

## **7. North-South partnership requirements**

IKI Medium Grants envision projects based on a partnership of equals between the German and local implementing organisations. The form of this cooperation must be described in detail. In particular, applicants should specify how roles and responsibilities are to be divided between the partners. Care must be taken to ensure the budget is allocated appropriately commensurate to this division of responsibility. This is not to say that the budget must be distributed in equal percentages, but should take requirements into account in a verifiable manner. The partnership must also address opportunities to share knowledge and engage in mutual learning between partners.

## **8. Legal basis for funding**

Projects are funded on the basis of grants. Questions of the approval and payment of and accounting for funds as well as proof and examination of proper use and, if necessary, revocation of the grant and reclaiming of the funds granted are governed by the administrative regulations pertaining to Sections 48 to 49(a) of the German Administrative Procedures Act (*Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz [VwVfG]*), Sections 23 and 44 of the German Federal Budget Code (*Bundshaushaltsordnung [BHO]*) and the general administrative provisions issued in this regard. Pursuant to Sections 91 and 100 BHO, the German Supreme Audit Institution (*Bundesrechnungshof*) is entitled to engage in audits.

Upon request, the BMU or its authorised representatives must be provided with the necessary information and be permitted to inspect and audit the records, data and documents relating to the project. Implementing organisations must agree that the BMU or its authorised representatives may disclose the name of the funded organisation and the purpose of funding as part of its public relations work.

The BMU publishes extensive project information on current and newly approved IKI projects in the field of climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation on a quarterly basis in line with IATI standards ([see also: IATI data](#)). Implementing organisations must agree that the BMU or its authorised representatives may disclose project-specific information on the IATI platform as part of its reporting.

To facilitate electronic processing, advance assurance must be provided regarding the option to legally sign and deliver grant documents electronically.

## 9. Selection and application procedure

The IKI Medium Grants selection procedure is a two-stage process. In the first stage of the selection procedure project outlines are submitted in English exclusively via the online platform using the outline form provided for the IKI Medium Grants. Application documents must be submitted by: **24 May 2021**. Only project outlines received through the online platform by 23:59 (Central European Summer Time [CEST]) on the last day of submissions will be considered. Project outlines not submitted via the online platform will not be considered for the further selection procedure. All project outlines submitted on time via the online platform will be reviewed. Both the project outline and project concept must be submitted at this stage.

Outlines are assessed in several steps. All project outlines submitted by the deadline will be assessed for compliance with the formal project requirements. Projects not excluded at this point will be further assessed in terms of their technical eligibility of the project concept, the technical eligibility of all implementing organisations and the description of the partnership.

Project outlines are assessed by experts at ZUG based on the criteria listed in Annex I and, where applicable, by relevant external experts. The BMU will select the most robust project outlines on the basis of the budgetary funds available.

In the beginning of the second stage of the selection procedure all implementing organisations with promising project outlines will be notified in writing about the outcome of the initial assessment and requesting that they submit a detailed project proposal. The relevant provisions and templates, including monitoring and safeguard requirements, will be provided in writing once the first stage of the selection procedure is completed.

To ensure project visibility in countries of implementation, the BMU sends information letters and project descriptions to the CBD or United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal points in the countries in question.

Applicants can expect projects to start from the second (2nd) quarter of 2022 onwards.

## Annex I: Assessment criteria

Criteria		Explanations
<b>! - Exclusion criteria</b>		
For the assessment of the submitted project outlines both exclusion and assessment criteria will be used. All criteria which will lead to the exclusion of a project outline if disregarded are marked with "!".		
<b>Formal eligibility of the project outline</b>		
Funding requirements		
!	Timely submission	The project outline must be submitted on time and exclusively via the online platform no later than 24 May 2021, 23:59 (CET).
!	No institutional funding	Funding is only granted for the implementation of a project with a defined funding period. Institutional funding is excluded.
!	No investment activities	The sum of all individual items valued at 800 EUR or more cannot exceed 50% of the total project funding.
!	No research funding	Funding is only granted for projects with a clear focus on implementation. Results of studies may be implemented/tested. Purely research-based projects/studies are not eligible.
!	No focus on Germany	The majority of the funded measures must take place in the country of implementation and not predominantly in Germany.
!	Start of project not ahead of approval	Funding is only granted for projects that have not yet started.
!	Need for public funding	Only projects that cannot be implemented without a significant amount of public funding are eligible.
Duration and amount of funding		
!	Funding amount	The BMU funding amount must be between 300,000 EUR und 800,000 EUR.
!	Project duration	The duration of the project must be between 24 and 36 months.
Project funding		
	Own financial contribution	The implementing organisations provide appropriate means of equity contribution and/or appropriate third-party funds (co-funding).
!	No double funding	Only projects/activities that are not already funded by other donors are eligible.
Choice of country of implementation		
!	Country/countries of implementation	The project must be implemented in at least one, but a maximum of two selected ODA countries. You can find a list of all selected ODA countries in Annex II.
!	Countries of same region	The selected countries of implementation must be in the same geographical region. You can find an overview of the defined geographical regions in Annex II.

<b>Technical eligibility of project outline</b>			
	!	Consistency with selected funding priority	The project concept must demonstrate a clear consistency with the goals of the IKI Medium Grants programme and the selected funding priority.
		Argumentation for funding approach	The project concept plausibly demonstrates and justifies how the selection of the relevant funding approaches contributes to the planned impact of the intended project objective.
	!	Length of project concept	The project concepts should not exceed 6 pages.
<b>Funding approaches</b>			
		Level of innovation (funding approach I – pilot project)	The project either uses new measures (methods/approaches/technologies, etc.) or uses existing measures in the context of a new purpose (e.g. new thematic focus/target groups or regions/countries). It needs to be ensured that the pilot project is sufficiently anchored locally through appropriate capacity building.
		Methods for strengthening of capacities (funding approach II – capacity building)	Based on plausibly presented needs, the project achieves a sustainable strengthening of capacities of the defined target groups by means of suitable and, if applicable, innovative methods.
<b>Choice of country of implementation</b>			
		Linkage to the current situation in the country of implementation	The project ties in with the local implementation landscape and addresses possible synergies with existing projects.
<b>Project planning</b>			
		Conclusive and realistic project planning	The project concept conclusively demonstrates the realistic achievement of the intended objectives through the planned activities within the project duration. The project objectives are presented in a plausible, systematic and concrete manner.
		Results chain	The project concept demonstrates a conclusive, ambitious, and realistic application of the OECD results chain to the problem-solving approach (output, outcome, impact).
		Climate neutrality	The project concept reflects negative climate impacts and provides possible approaches for CO2 mitigation, such as substituting business trips with video conference calls.
<b>Target groups</b>			
		Knowledge transfer to target groups	The project concept clearly addresses all target groups relevant to the project, describes solutions for solving the challenges of the relevant target groups and comprehensibly describes how knowledge transfer to these stakeholders takes place.
		Engagement of disadvantaged groups and gender equality	The project concept includes an approach to empower disadvantaged populations and promote equal opportunities for all genders.

Project risks			
		Risk analysis	The project concept addresses any risks (social, environmental, economic and implementation risks) and sets out approaches to minimising or avoiding these risks.
Sustainability of project results			
		Exit strategy	The project concept provides a strategy on how project impacts and outcomes can be sustained after BMU funding ends.
		Replication and upscaling	The project concept describes the potential for replication and upscaling of project results and impacts.
Formal eligibility of the German implementing organisation			
	!	German implementing organisation	Projects are only eligible with <u>one</u> German implementing organisation, which must be the organisation to submit the project outline and receive the BMU grant.
	!	Headquarters in Germany	The German implementing organisation must have their headquarters and core business activities in Germany.
	!	Non-profit business unit	The German implementing organisation must have a non-profit business unit. The project must be based within the non-profit business unit.
	!	No profit-making intentions	The implementing organisations may not pursue profit-making intentions with the project.
	!	Turnover	The estimated average annual BMU-funding amount budgeted may not exceed 50% of the average annual turnover of the last two fiscal years of the German implementing organisation.
Technical eligibility of the German implementing organisation			
	!	Experience in international cooperation	The German implementing organisation must demonstrate at least three years of project experience in international cooperation based on the attached references.
	!	Technical expertise	The German implementing organisation must demonstrate at least three years of technical expertise relevant to the selected thematic funding focus based on the attached references.
Formal eligibility of the local implementing organisation/-s			
	!	Local implementing organisation/-s	Partnership with <u>one local implementing organisation</u> – The local organisation is located in the selected implementing country/countries. Partnership with <u>two local implementing organisations</u> – If the project is to be implemented in <i>one implementing country</i> , at least one local implementing organisation is located in the selected implementing country. The second local implementing organisation should preferably be based in the selected implementing country. However, it may also be located within the same geographical region (see Annex II). If the project is to be implemented in <i>two implementing countries</i> , each local implementing organisation must be based in one of the selected implementing countries.
		Non-profit status	The local implementing organisation/-s must have non-profit status.

**Technical eligibility of the local implementing organisation/-s**

	Technical expertise	The local implementing organisation/-s must demonstrate at least three years of technical expertise relevant to the selected thematic funding focus based on the attached references.
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**Assessment of the North-South-Partnership**

	Division of tasks and roles	The division of tasks and roles between the German and the local implementing organisation/-s is coherent and appropriate based on their respective technical expertise.
	Budget allocation	The allocation of the total budget among the implementing organisations is appropriate and conclusive.
	Cooperative knowledge exchange	Knowledge exchange among all implementing organisations takes place on equal footing and enables mutual learning from each other.

## Annex II: ODA-eligible countries and regions

<b>Africa</b>	Cameroon	Saint Helena	<b>South America</b>	Turkmenistan	<b>Middle East, Caucasus,</b>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	Central African Republic	Senegal	Argentina	Uzbekistan	<b>Turkey</b>
Algeria	Chad	Sierra Leone	Bolivia		Armenia
Egypt	Congo	Togo	Brazil	<b>Eastern Asia</b>	Azerbaijan
Libya	Congo, Democratic		Colombia	China	Georgia
Morocco	Republic	<b>Latin America and the</b>	Ecuador	Mongolia	Iran, Islamic Rep.
Sudan	Equatorial Guinea	<b>Caribbean</b>	Guyana		Iraq
Tunisia	Gabon	<b>Caribbean</b>	Paraguay	<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Jordan
	São Tome and Principe		Peru	Cambodia	Lebanon
<b>Eastern Africa</b>			Suriname	Indonesia	Palestinian territories
Burundi	<b>Southern Africa</b>		Venezuela	Lao People's Democratic	Syrian Arab Republic
Comoros	Botswana			Republic	Turkey
Djibouti	Eswatini		<b>Europe</b>	Malaysia	Yemen
Eritrea	Lesotho		<b>Eastern Europe</b>	Myanmar	
Ethiopia	Namibia		Belarus	Philippines	<b>Pacific</b>
Kenya	South Africa		Moldova, Republic	Thailand	Fiji
Madagascar			Ukraine	Timor-Leste	Kiribati
Malawi	<b>Western Africa</b>			Viet Nam	Marshall Islands
Mauritius	Benin		<b>Southern Europe</b>		Micronesia
Mozambique	Burkina Faso		Albania	<b>South Asia</b>	Nauru
Rwanda	Cabo Verde	<b>Mexico and Central</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Afghanistan	Niue
Somalia	Côte d'Ivoire	<b>America</b>	Kosovo	Bangladesh	Palau
South Sudan	Gambia		Montenegro	Bhutan	Papua New Guinea
Tanzania, United	Ghana		North Macedonia	India	Samoa
Republic	Guinea		Serbia	Maldives	Solomon Islands
Uganda	Guinea-Bissau			Nepal	Tokelau
Zambia	Liberia		<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	Pakistan	Tonga
Zimbabwe	Mali		<b>Central Asia</b>	Sri Lanka	Tuvalu
	Mauritania		Kazakhstan		Vanuatu
<b>Central Africa</b>	Niger		Kyrgyzstan		Wallis and Futuna
Angola	Nigeria		Tajikistan		Islands