

1. Bringing financial flows into line with climate change goals – implementation of Article 2, para. (1)(c) of the Paris Agreement

Introduction	<p>Global warming can only be limited to well below two degrees Celsius or even 1.5 degrees Celsius if global financial flows are redirected: Both public and private investments must support the implementation of agreed climate goals. Article 2, para. 1(c) of the Paris Agreement therefore stipulates that all global financial flows must be consistent with a low-carbon and climate-dependent development path. At present, however, only a fraction of the global investments amounting to several trillions of US\$ is being directed towards this goal. This is why transparent financial and political framework conditions are essential in order to make investments in climate protection more attractive and to stop or redirect investments in fossil fuels.</p> <p>Government stakeholders must provide clear investment signals with NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) and long-term strategies; in addition, financial sector strategies, mandates of supervisory authorities, disclosure/transparency obligations and lending conditions must be geared to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>Private financial market stakeholders (banks, asset managers, insurance companies and others) must also contribute to these goals: Of particular relevance in this regard are (inter alia): Certification and creation of labels, transparency initiatives, corporate strategies, scenario analyses and stress tests through which climate risks can be adequately identified and evaluated.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority aims to support governments and financial market players in the implementation of Article 2, para. (1)(c) of the Paris Agreement and to initiate specific implementation approaches.</p> <p>Depending on the needs of the IKI partner countries, the activities of the programme should address at least one of the following two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Interventions</u> by the state and supervisory authorities (particularly of a legal and regulatory nature) to direct financial flows by means of regulatory law, green award criteria/budgeting, price incentives and funding, also e.g. by means of the formulation and implementation of a national Sustainable Finance Roadmap or through even further-reaching, implementation-related policy approaches. • Voluntary (information) instruments – particularly at the level of banks, insurance companies and fund companies – aimed at directing financial flows, above all through information, voluntary commitment and transparency (especially with regard to climate risks); e.g. by applying scenario analyses to identify and reduce (physical and transformational) climate risks in their portfolios.
Regions / Countries	<p><u>In the case of interventions by the state and supervisory authorities</u>, the focus lies on countries which are willing to introduce reforms. Ideally, such countries will have already indicated that they have specific approaches and shown their willingness to change – and they require support in the implementation of these reforms. <u>In the case of voluntary (information) instruments</u>, the conditions are more of a low-threshold nature, but ideally, the financial markets and their players in the target countries should be sufficiently developed that a fundamental awareness of climate risks already exists.</p>
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

2. Capacity building to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Introduction	The rules and regulations for the Paris Agreement were adopted at the Climate Change Conference 2018 in Katowice (COP 24). These included the extended transparency framework (ETF). The ETF stipulates that from 2024 all countries must submit national reports on their climate protection activities and provide information to monitor the progress of the implementation of their Nationally Determined Climate Protection Contributions (NDCs). For the first time, these reports must be submitted by all contractual parties in accordance with conventional modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs). Capacity building in the period up to 2024 will be crucial for countries if they are to develop their systems in line with the MPGs and ensure a smooth start to the implementation of the ETF.
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority is aimed at developing sound national processes and structures that enable biennial reporting on a sustainable and continuous basis with a country's own national capacities, including the development of institutional frameworks. The activities should build on existing processes and meet the specific needs of the country in question.</p> <p>Depending on the needs of the partner countries/region involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support for the development of institutional, legal and budgetary frameworks to enable the preparation of national reports, including national GHG (greenhouse gas) inventories and related information with a country or region's own national capacities; • Development of technical capacities for the quantification of national policies and measures to track progress in the implementation of NDCs; • Implementation of continuous improvements, including monitoring the progress of NDC implementation and NDC updates, GHG (greenhouse gas) inventories and data quality; • Strengthening of national processes, the cooperation between institutions and stakeholder commitment; • Provision of support for mutual learning, including South-South cooperation and peer-to-peer exchanges.
Regions / Countries	Countries that do not yet meet the current reporting requirements (i.e. those that have not yet been able to submit "Biennial update reports -BUR" due to capacity bottlenecks) should be prioritised alongside "LDCs" (least development countries) and "SIDS (small island developing states)". In addition, the programme should primarily cooperate with countries that have not yet received support under other initiatives and programmes such as "CBIT" (Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency) or "ICAT" (Initiative for Climate Action Transparency) ¹ and ensure close cooperation and synergies with these programmes.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

¹ More information on CBIT: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit> and on ICAT: <https://climateactiontransparency.org/>.

3. Digitalisation of transportation in Asian or Latin American urban areas

Introduction	<p>High urbanisation rates, coupled with increasing mobility requirements in Asian and Latin American cities lead to negative impacts on the climate and environment.</p> <p>Digitalisation has the potential to make a decisive contribution to the achievement of climate goals in the transport sector. New technologies in vehicle, information and communications technology are making it possible to design transport systems efficiently and sustainably. Thanks to measures such as the optimisation of traffic flows and the linking of means of transport, positive environmental effects such as emission reductions in traffic, but also the reduction of land consumption, health hazards and noise are feasible. The flexible, simple use of different mobility options and the combinations of such options are ideal for supporting a shift to environmentally-friendly modes of transport. This applies above all to urban traffic, but there is also potential in the logistics sector.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority is aimed at supporting and guiding the development and application of digitalisation and transport measures in selected countries in order to contribute to GHG emission reductions.</p> <p>Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accompanying policy-making towards “digitalisation in transport” with the ultimate aim of more climate-friendly transport, especially at community level and including strategic integration with urban development. • Demonstrating the specific applicability of IT-based solutions through more efficient urban logistics, digital innovations, intermodal mobility, mobile ticketing, city toll systems and the like; especially by means of technology and/or concept transfer. • Quantification and implementation of the emission reductions to be achieved from a climate protection perspective (taking into account additional emissions caused by the use of the IT-based solutions themselves). • Implementation of specific measures, e.g. for the collection and use of real-time data; parking space management, routing and traffic flow optimisation (Internet of Things). • These should include support for environmental connectivity and the interconnection of means of transport (inter alia).
Regions / Countries	The funding priority is open to countries in Asia or Latin America.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million

4. Alternatives to new fossil energy infrastructure, in particular to coal-fired power generation

<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The decarbonisation of energy systems is essential if the goals of the Paris Agreement are to be achieved – and massive efforts and changes are time-critical and necessary in this regard. The highly-dynamic development of key aspects of the energy sector such as price development, technological innovation, privatisation, financing options, awareness of social, environmental and economic impacts/costs, co-benefits, etc. is extremely positive. At the same time, this dynamism and complexity present many countries with the challenge of adapting their energy policies to the latest findings and framework conditions as quickly as possible, despite limited human and financial resources.</p> <p>The continuing paradigm of centralised electricity generation and – linked to this – the existing “fossil fuel entry plans” (phase-in) are of particular importance here, on the one hand with regard to planned coal investments and on the other hand in relation to natural gas, which is recognised as a bridging technology in the global energy debate; from a climate policy and economic development point of view, however, the appropriate dimensioning of a new gas infrastructure and scenarios for a regulated and timely phase-out must also be addressed.</p>
<p>Content of the programme</p>	<p>The project is intended to support selected countries with the analysis and weighing up of all the framework conditions and consequences of their “fossil fuel entry plans”, thus contributing to the development and implementation of alternative, climate-friendly energy supply strategies. Depending on the needs of the partner countries involved, the programme should address the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking to national and international climate and energy policy stakeholders and processes, including Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LTS) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) updates. • Analyses of framework conditions, consequences, costs, structures, risks of fossil infrastructure over the entire life cycle as well as the development and implementation of argumentation lines, e.g. for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technology and energy system-specific aspects, etc. ○ Financial and economic aspects, such as cost scenarios (incl. external costs), government subsidies/grants, financing structures, investment landscape, lock-in effects, trade balance, the effects on currency, etc. ○ Environmental, socio-economic and industrial policy impacts and co-benefits ○ Requirements and impacts in the phase-in of direct (e.g. power plants) and secondary infrastructure (e.g. coal delivery routes, port construction for gas terminals, pipelines, waste heat utilisation) as well as usage options and costs during the phase-out. • Based on the above-mentioned analyses, support for the development and implementation of specific strategies, instruments and institutionalised processes to substantially expand renewable energies and/or energy efficiency for the substitution of the (planned) fossil energy infrastructure, e.g. in modelling, energy planning, strategy development, support mechanisms, investment conditions, regulations, capacity building, project development, financing, etc. • Work at national, sub-national and/or regional levels, as well as the targeted involvement and addressing of a wide spectrum of stakeholder groups. • Targeted contributions and networking for the global exchange of knowledge, especially on gas topics.



Regions / Countries	The funding priority is mainly aimed at countries which are currently pursuing an entry into coal-fired power generation or which have temporarily postponed their plans for initial investments in coal, but do not yet have any viable alternative development paths. The funding priority is also open to countries and regions in which the gas infrastructure topic outlined above is relevant.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

5. Energy efficiency in the fields of industrial and production facilities, trade and commerce

Introduction	<p>Decoupling economic growth from energy consumption is crucial if the climate protection goals of the Paris Agreement are to be achieved. A prerequisite for this is also a far-reaching transformation of (production) systems in areas such as industry, production, trade and commerce. In this regard, one of the most economical and, at the same time, most effective measures to reduce emissions – increasing energy efficiency – has a key role to play. Mandatory guidelines and regulations on energy efficiency as well as corresponding policies, funding instruments and investment conditions have already led to considerable savings in energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, but they require further development and dissemination. Similarly, a large number of technical reduction options are already available, but they have not yet been sufficiently implemented. In addition, industrial production plants and investment decisions in the trade and commerce sectors occasionally have poor capital values and are therefore regarded as uneconomical. In order to avoid lock-in effects, it is therefore necessary to consistently use cutting-edge technology (inter alia).</p>
Content of the programme	<p>For the necessary transformative change in the areas of industrial production, commerce, trade (e.g. use of heat/cold in shopping centres) and cement production, there are various options for action with regard to material and energy efficiency, applicable energy sources and production & transport technologies. Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should be based on three pillars in one or more sectors – ideally in cooperation with selected sector associations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1: Compilation and development of “benchmarks” for available low-carbon, energy-efficient best-practice technologies, processes and procedures as global reference values in industrial and production plants, in trade and/or commerce (building on existing knowledge) in cooperation with relevant networks and stakeholders; monitoring and contributions to relevant global platforms and initiatives. • Pillar 2: Identification of innovative technical processes, including the substitution of critical raw materials in selected industries and the use of synergies between different sectors, e.g. to avoid energy losses or waste. • Pillar 3: Analysis of political frameworks and development and implementation of best practice policies that require compliance with benchmarks and promote pilot applications, including financing opportunities for investors. Cooperation with governments of selected partner countries, financial institutions and networks of private companies with common investment interests. The replicability of political measures and their transfer to other countries should be addressed. <p>The following activities are conceivable or should at least be considered in this context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of energy efficiency networks based on the Learning Energy Efficiency Networks (LEEN) standard as well as the formation of business clusters for peer-to-peer learning. • Advice on measures to promote technologies at the research and development stage in market niches.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for the development of several bankable projects in cooperation with interested companies and investors, including the examination of financing options from public and private sources.• Ideally, the programme consortium should consist of institutions active in the field of energy consulting or scientific institutions with useful contacts to globally or regionally-oriented industry or sector associations and companies. Adequate financial participation on the part of industry is a prerequisite.• Cooperation partners could include national and local associations, as well as companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).• As preferred target sectors one or more of the following industries are conceivable:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Food and non-food trade (buildings, plant engineering, processes, transport, logistics)○ Cement manufacturing○ Textile processing, including leather○ Food and feed production○ Woodworking, Furniture production, Paper○ Glass production and processing○ Ceramics○ Hotels and restaurants
Regions / countries	Not specified. Section 4 of the funding information documentation applies.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

6. Strategic use of cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Introduction	<p>In their NDCs, more than 90 countries have set a higher GHG reduction target with international support. International market mechanisms, “cooperative approaches” in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, are one way of implementing this conditional goal. However, the reductions per se will not lead to an increase in global ambition if the “buyer countries” take the emissions saved into account. An overall reduction in global emissions will only be achieved if the “seller countries” of emission reduction results (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOS)) take the opportunity to use cancellation/discounting or a shortened credit period in order not to credit part of the emission reduction, instead allocating it to the unconditional area of their NDC. In this way, the countries can increase their own NDC contribution and their global ambition. Seller countries can thus initiate reductions strategically through the carbon market and, in a second step, continue the activity under national responsibility. Market activities like this also promote the collection of detailed and high-quality emission data. This in turn forms the foundation for developing national CO₂ pricing instruments (emissions trading, CO₂ tax).²</p>
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority focuses on the implementation capability of market mechanisms that support robust NDC implementation and increased ambition. Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of support of selected countries in the development of strategies which help to transfer the conditional area of the NDC to the unconditional area of the NDC at low cost with the help of cooperative approaches, thus achieving an increase in ambition. • The provision of support for strategic planning on how Article 6 mechanisms can be used to implement long-term mitigation targets and sustainability goals (SDG). • Pilot projects for the implementation of cooperative approaches in selected sectors that are a further development of the national measures while at the same time marking a clear difference to them. • Capacity building to meet the requirements of accounting and the implementing decisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. • Provision of support for countries in the strategic use of the demand potential for reduction units from the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)³ and the voluntary market of reduction for the further development of the NDC. • Development of internationally-active initiatives that support GHG-intensive industries in GHG reduction and integrate them into Art. 6 mechanisms, with the aim of integrating reductions into NDC updates.
Regions / Countries	<p>The thematic funding priority (FSP) is open to global projects (see Section 4 of the funding notice). The countries to be selected (benchmark 3-5 countries) should</p>

²Quote from the German Emissions Trading Authority, 2019: “How does the mechanism under Art. 6.4 achieve an overall reduction in global emissions?” Discussion Paper, https://www.carbon-mechanisms.de/fileadmin/media/dokumente/Publikationen/Studie/UBA_2019_Overall_Mitigation_Article_6_4.pdf

³CORSIA is an approach developed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation to reduce the emissions of the global aviation industry.



	show interest in using market mechanisms and have the potential to develop and evince a regional impact.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

7. Establishing climate-friendly and biodiversity-friendly product standards and consumption methods

Introduction	<p>Due to the associated energy and resource intensity, unsustainable production and consumption patterns are responsible for a considerable proportion of climate-damaging emissions worldwide and contribute significantly to the acceleration of global climate change and the loss of biodiversity. In particular, this also applies due to the rapidly-developing consumer classes in developing and emerging countries. Sustainable modes of consumption and production are therefore essential components of the transformation towards a climate-friendly economy that does justice to the sustainability of ecosystems. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is anchored as a global sustainability objective (SDG 12).</p>
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority is aimed at promoting the supply and demand of climate-friendly and resource-saving products and services. One possible focal point could be on data centres and air conditioning systems.</p> <p>Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of climate-friendly and resource-saving product and production standards • Support for incentives for the climate-friendly design of products and services • Integration of ambitious, climate-friendly and resource-saving criteria into environmental labels for climate-relevant products and services • Implementation of sustainable business models and penetration of the market with climate-friendly products and technologies • Support for ambitious, climate-friendly public procurement in developing and emerging countries • Development of appropriate methods and campaigns to sensitise and address consumers • Development of national reduction measures and their subsequent implementation within the framework of regulatory instruments/strategies • Knowledge sharing and global collaboration with all relevant stakeholders • The use, merging and improvement of existing dialogue platforms, initiatives and instruments • Ensuring replicability for other emerging countries • Support for the international exchange on ambitious product and service criteria for eco-labels and sustainable procurement
Regions / Countries	<p>The funding priority is open to ASEAN states and countries in Latin America or Africa.</p>
Amount of funding	<p>€5-10 million.</p>

8. Upscaling, mainstreaming and implementation of community-based adaptation

Introduction	<p>Despite the progress made in adaptation planning (in particular the processes for National Adaptation Plans/NAPs), the concrete and context-specific implementation of adaptation measures is still required. At the same time, the value of local knowledge and skills has not yet been sufficiently exploited. Community-based Adaptation (CbA) is a promising approach in this regard. It focuses on the needs and the ability to solve problems of a defined population group (community) and starts and implements a community adaptation process. CbA has already been piloted many times worldwide in the form of an approach, but it has not yet been implemented on a large scale. Wider implementation and the experience thus gained would make it easier for decision-makers to anchor the approach in relevant policies and include it in implementation plans.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>The aim of this call for funding is to improve the framework conditions for CbA, to establish the approach and to implement it on a large scale. Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the CbA methodology with the ultimate aim of creating an integral community-based plan in an ambitious number of communities • Support and financing of an ambitious number of identified adaptation measures (if possible 1 per community; selection through e.g. idea competitions etc.) in the sense of an upscaling • Analysis of the “enabling environment” – including the legal and (fiscal) political foundations and barriers – for the implementation of CbA measures, the development of change proposals and the provision of support for their implementation • Anchoring the approach in the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or similar adaptation planning processes of the partner countries, as well as establishing the relevant links to NDC-NAP processes within the context of mainstreaming into all relevant policy fields • Awareness raising and the training of relevant national, regional and local institutions and decision-makers • Networking of the supported communities with each other and with other CbA initiatives • Robust monitoring and dissemination of knowledge at local to international level, including scientific publications • Development and, if possible, implementation of a realistic and sustainable continuation strategy for the support of the communities involved and inclusion of new communities, also after the end of the project <p>Note: The large-scale implementation of the approach could optionally be supported by the training of “CbA agents” and/or the establishment of a CbA facility. The communities can be involved and supported, both individually and in thematic or geographical clusters (e.g. within the framework of federal adaptation planning). A significant part of the project budget should be used for the CbA processes with the communities, and another significant part (at least about 30%) for the specific implementation of measures based on the plans drawn up by the communities.</p>



Regions / Countries	The FSP is open to programme approaches in 3-4 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America or Oceania, with a special focus on vulnerable population groups.
Amount of funding	€15-20 million

9. Activities at the UN Decade for the restoration of ecosystems, with the focus on forests

Introduction	<p>In spring 2019, the UN proclaimed a decade for the restoration of ecosystems for the years 2021 to 2030. Successes from the Bonn Challenge ⁴ for the restoration of forests can be used and continued in the coming decade. The focus here is on restoring ecological functionality and protecting biological diversity, as well as the long-term preservation of ecosystems and strengthening their resilience to climate change and contribution to climate protection. A wide range of global experience has already been gained in the restoration of destroyed and degraded forests. Within the framework of the coming decade, regional and national approaches to the restoration of forest landscapes can be strengthened and during their implementation, multiplier effects can be triggered by means of the broad involvement of stakeholders, measures and public campaigns that contribute to the necessary transformation.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>The aim of this funding priority is to accelerate the implementation of policies, strategies and measures for the restoration of forest ecosystems. A clearly-recognisable link with the content and goals of the UN Decade for the Restoration of Ecosystems is assumed. The transparent presentation of implementation progress, also with regard to the protection of biodiversity and the climate, the processing and utilisation of lessons learned from previous approaches to the restoration of forest ecosystems, the identification of scaling potential and the success factors at all levels of government, plus integration into regional and global dialogue forums are all prerequisites for funding.</p> <p>The measures should lead to a better visibility of the contribution, from restored forests and tree landscapes to climate, biodiversity and sustainability goals in the context of the Decade to Restore Ecosystems. Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <p>At national/local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conception and stronger implementation of measures for the restoration of forest ecosystems, also taking into account small-scale ecological and social conditions as well as native tree species. - Improvement of the framework conditions, cross-sectoral planning, technical capacities and technical knowledge, in addition to reporting on the restoration of forest ecosystems. - Improvement of smallholders' access to favourable credit terms for tree plantations as well as promotion for financing models and "bankable" projects for the development of forest ecosystems. <p>At regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness-raising measures for integrated approaches to ecosystem restoration, as well as the participation and mobilisation of societal groups - Cooperation with companies (CSR, supply chains, investments) and establishment of public-private partnerships - Cross-border cooperation.
Regions / Countries	<p>A regional programme approach in the region of the Central American Integration System (SICA) would be desirable. Other suitable forest regions and countries are not excluded.</p>
Amount of funding	<p>€15-20 million.</p>

⁴More information on the Bonn Challenge can be found at: <http://www.bonnchallenge.org/>

10. Conservation and restoration of peatland ecosystems

Introduction	Peatlands are increasingly being used all over the world for agricultural and forestry purposes. The drainage measures required for this release climate-relevant gases on a large scale, which contribute to the degradation of these special ecosystems. The protection and restoration of peatlands and their sustainable use are possible, but these tasks require the dissemination of specific knowledge among relevant stakeholders. Here, there are often deficits in networking and communication, making it difficult to acquire information about technical possibilities and potential.
Content of the programme	<p>This funding priority is aimed at making a contribution to limiting or halting the progressive degradation of peatland ecosystems and the associated release of climate-relevant gases and loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions involved, the programme should include several of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures in protected areas and buffer zone management of peatlands involving local residents of semi-natural peatlands; • Improvement of data on the distribution and occurrence of semi-natural and degraded peatlands and peat soils and the collection, processing and utilisation of knowledge on sustainable peatland use for relevant local, regional and international stakeholders; • Measures for networking relevant stakeholders at regional and international level (regional civil society, regional administrations, multipliers, educational institutions, etc.) for the protection of intact peatland landscapes; • Support for educational work at schools or training centres in agriculture and forestry etc. with the aim of including peatland conservation topics in curricula; • Support for the anchoring of peatland protection in existing regional planning and land-use planning in relevant countries; • Support for examples of sustainable and climate-neutral management practices on already-degraded peatland areas and for renaturation measures (rewetting) of peatlands (taking water catchment area management into account); • Conception and application of suitable monitoring methods of degraded, intact and restored peatland ecosystems as a contribution to ensuring the implementation of NDCs; • Establishment of suitable communication platforms (social media, Internet, other formats) to increase the acceptance of peatland protection and to intensify/increase public awareness for the topic.
Regions / Countries	The FSP is open to regions/countries with large peatland areas (including peat soils).
Amount of funding	€15-20 million.

11. Protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity

Introduction	<p>Ecosystem losses, degradation and fragmentation caused by human activities are increasing all over the world. Published in May 2019, the global report of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) on the state of ecosystem services and biodiversity highlights the urgency of addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss and destruction at all levels of society.</p> <p>The IPBES report identifies land-use change as the greatest threat to terrestrial ecosystem conservation in recent decades. Against this background, the support of biodiversity and climate-friendly practices in land use is of particular importance. Important investment opportunities for the private sector can be created, opportunities that can make a positive contribution to sustainable change. However, the protection and restoration of habitat integrity (biotope network) are also crucial factors in ecosystem conservation and maintenance.</p> <p>The IPBES report points out that fishing has the greatest impact on biodiversity in marine ecosystems. However, other methods of exploitation in the sea, on the coast and on land also damage marine habitats and their species.</p> <p>Measures to protect ecosystems and to support the effective, sustainable use of land and fisheries are therefore necessary to counteract the rapid destruction of biodiversity.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>In this funding priority, programme proposals are requested which support the protection and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems, depending on the needs of the partner countries/regions. Here one or more of the topics and challenges mentioned above may be used as subject matter. Observable and expected impacts of climate change on humans and nature as well as the contribution of ecosystems to climate protection and adaptation should be included.</p> <p>Depending on the partner country/region and topic, this may involve e.g. supporting the implementation of existing policy instruments or revising policies that cause harmful environmental impacts. If possible, sustainable values and holistic perspectives should be taken into account in programme approaches in addition to political processes.</p>
Regions / Countries	Not specified. Section 4 of the funding information documentation applies.
Amount of funding	€5-20 million.

12. Protection of pollinator and insect diversity

Introduction	<p>The World Biodiversity Council (IPBES – Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) stated the following in its 2016 report on pollinators, pollination and food production:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The production of many high-quality plant foods depends on the pollination of the flowers. 2) Dramatic losses of pollinators have been observed for several years in many parts of the world. 3) Intensive agricultural production – and especially the use of pesticides – are a major hazard for pollinators and thus for pollination. <p>The protection of pollinators and insects is of vital importance for human survival and is fundamental to the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services. Climate change itself also affects pollinator and insect habitats. Climate protection and adaptation concepts must therefore take account of biodiversity and in particular pollinators and insects.</p>
Contents of the programme	<p>This funding priority focuses on contributions to achieving the goals of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. Programme proposals are invited to assist partner countries or regions in developing and implementing integrated cross-sectoral strategies for the protection of pollinators and insects. Programmes should promote the development and implementation of strategies and action plans and thus support more biodiversity and climate-friendly production methods. This should make a concrete contribution to the success of the Action Plan on Pollinators of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the declaration goals of the Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators in partner countries.</p>
Regions / Countries	<p>Not specified. Section 4 of the funding information documentation applies.</p>
Amount of funding	<p>€5-20 million.</p>

13. Capacity building for the implementation of the work programmes of the World Biodiversity Council (IPBES)

Introduction	<p>The World Biodiversity Council (IPBES - Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) provides scientific policy advice on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. The implementation of the IPBES work programme lays important foundations for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity worldwide.</p> <p>The IPBES depends on highly-qualified scientists, institutions and other specialists from different fields in all countries. Improved access to data, information and knowledge is just as important as the establishment of national and regional exchange forums and knowledge platforms, e.g. in order to include local knowledge. The improved and effective use of IPBES products in countries requires appropriate skills and capacities, some of which are not yet available across the board.</p>
Content of the programme	<p>In this funding priority, programme proposals are requested which support the development or strengthening of capacities within the framework of the IPBES and the implementation of the IPBES work programme. The aim is to participate in the development of IPBES products and in particular their consistent and effective use at national and regional levels. At the same time, this funding priority can be used to build up the skills and capacities needed for the development of the various products and to support relevant political decisions and their implementation. The programme concepts are intended to clarify how political changes are to be achieved and how specific contributions can be made to social education and the raising of awareness.</p>
Regions / Countries	Not specified. Section 4 of the funding information documentation applies.
Amount of funding	€5-8 million