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Thematic and Country Priorities

for the selection of projects under the Internationalen Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI)

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Table of Contents

List of abbreviations

AHP	Analytic Hierarchy Process
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
F-AHP	Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS-TISSA	Geographic Information System-Tool for Infinite Slope Stability Analysis
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ID	Emission- and Energy-Intensive Industries
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IPLCs	Indigenous peoples and local communities
ISSAP	Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnerships
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LTS	Long Term Strategies
MDBs	Mulitnational Development Banks
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NBES	National Biodiversity Economy Strategy
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDBs	National Development Banks
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECM	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
RE	Renewable Energy
ROW	Reducing Methane from Organic Waste
SAPCC	State Action Plans for Climate Change
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SWSAs	Strategic Water Source Areas
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
vRE	variable Renewable Energy

1. Strengthening electricity storage for renewable energy integration and electrification of end uses in Mexico

Initial situation/ problem	A rapid decarbonisation of energy systems is necessary to achieve the Paris climate goals – key political commitments have been made accordingly, such as tripling renewable energy (RE) and doubling the energy efficiency rate by 2030 at COP28 as well as the "Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge" to expand grids and electricity storage for the integration of variable renewable energy (vRE) at COP29. Mexico wants to increase the share of RE in electricity generation from 24% to 38% by 2030, build a total storage capacity of 5 GW, and at the same time contribute to the regional target of 24 GW in Latin America and the Caribbean. In view of the increasing demand for energy due to electrification – including in transport – utilising the full potential of storage systems is key to the integration of renewable energies. In Mexico, however, a lack of regulatory recognition, a lack of incentives and limited access to financing are hindering their development, making investment in vRE less attractive. Addressing these barriers and expanding the storage infrastructure of vRE offers significant opportunities for new markets and can increase private and public sector participation.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** Electricity storage for renewable energy integration is strengthened, supporting the electrification of end uses – particularly in transport – thereby reducing the emission factor of the Mexican grid and advancing Mexico's NDC and energy transition goals. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - **Regulatory frameworks** for different storage applications (e.g. batteries, pumped storage and thermal storage) are established, improved and adopted. Capacities have been improved and are being utilized. Technical standards for electricity storage have been developed and implemented. - **The integration of storage technologies** in relevant markets is ensured and actively supported. Use cases resulting in an increased deployment of clean electric mobility and potentially other forms of electrification of end uses are established. - **Finance** has been leveraged (in accordance with IKI Standard Indicator 5) and stakeholders have invested in the electricity storage market. - **Quantifiable greenhouse gas** reduction potentials have resulted from specific project activities.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	- Federal government ministries and regulatory authorities - Grid and system operators - State owned companies, private investors and Public Private Partnerships for renewable energy producers and utilities, storage providers and actors in end-use sectors - Financial institutions, development banks - Technical organizations, networks and relevant initiatives - NGOs, civil society (including women in energy sector)
Project components/ content of the project	The envisioned project should support the creation of enabling conditions for the accelerated deployment and system integration of electricity storage technologies in Mexico. This can include various capacity-building measures across regulatory, technical and financial dimensions.

	The project should support the development of a regulatory framework that recognizes multiple service opportunities for different storage applications, e.g. arbitrage, time-of-use optimization, ancillary services, capacity payments, behind-the-meter applications. In addition, the project should support the further development of **na**tional energy storage goals, and the use of advanced modelling and simulation tools to guide system planning, recognising electricity storage as a distinct and flexible asset class to integrate vRE. This effort should support alignment of storage strategies with national climate policies on decarbonization pathways and ensure policy coherence across government institutions. Additionally, circular economy principles should be embedded, e.g. through reuse, recycling, and safe disposal schemes for batteries and components from other storage technologies. The project should support the development of market incentives for the integration of storage technologies that demonstrate the economic viability and value of storage technologies e.g. in energy, capacity and ancillary service markets. Establishing use cases for electricity storage systems are highly desirable, e.g. for the electrification of end uses such as electric vehicles in public transport fleets. The development of projects is aligned with the national power sector expansion plan and considers the perspectives of women and underrepresented groups. The outcomes generate measurable and quantifiable socio-economic co-benefits. Suitable financing instruments in cooperation with national and international financial institutions should be designed and adopted to support private investment in storage capacities. Investment facilitation measures could include blended finance models, risk mitigation tools, and green public procurement schemes. The project should address barriers to investment through tailored support mechanisms that reduce perceived and real risks for early movers. Technical organisations are empowered to drive innovation, for example, through collaboration with local NGOs, research institutions, or industry. Stakeholders should be provided with resources/opportunities to engage in regional and global initiatives as well as knowledge and exchange platforms. Stakeholder engagement should ensure an inclusive participation, particularly of women, youth, marginalised groups and local communities.
Regions and countries	Mexico (emphasis on regions/states with high share of vRE).
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.

2. Building resilience of India's forests, ecosystems and biodiversity against climate risks through effective and inclusive implementation of adaptation strategies highlighted in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, currently under preparation)

Initial situation/ problem	India is recognized as one of 17 megadiverse countries. With only 2.4% of the world's land area, the country harbours 7-8% of all recorded species. Its total forest and tree cover is 827,356.95 km^2 – which is 25.17% of the country's geographical area – and is vital for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and the livelihoods of the rural population numbering approx. 275 million. Climate change is intensifying risks to ecosystems and biodiversity, including forests: rising temperatures, sea level rise, erratic rainfall, droughts, forest fires, floods, cyclones, and glacial lake outburst floods are already impacting ecosystems and forest-dependent communities. The Government of India is addressing climate change through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plans for Climate Change (SAPCC). Under the lead of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the country is finalising its first NAP in a participatory, multi-stakeholder and multi-level process.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** In the context of the implementation of the Indian NAP, the climate resilience of India is strengthened, especially in the ecosystems and biodiversity sector including forests, by addressing region-specific risks through ecosystem restoration, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and community-based adaptation, with a specific focus on Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA). **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - Leveraging the NAP, high-risk ecosystems are identified, and capacities and skills at national, state and local level are strengthened to plan, coordinate and implement inclusive, gender-responsive EbA in line with relevant policies (NAP, NDC and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP)). This includes the integration of EbA into national, state and local development plans and processes. - Based on the NAP, context-specific, tried and tested approaches are replicated to support ecosystem connectivity, biodiversity conservation, continued provisioning of ecosystem services, maintenance of ecological integrity, forest fire prevention and climate resilience of forest- and biodiversity dependent communities. - Robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning) frameworks to track adaptation outcomes are developed, fed into the NAP's iterative cycle, and are being harmonized with the NBSAP and the NDC. - Building on the NAP's financing strategy and a gap analysis, innovative and inclusive financing mechanisms mobilize public and/or private finance, including for the state and local level. Possible further project goals: - Indo-German cooperation and joint learning is supported through high level dialogues and thematic exchanges.

	- As primary users and stewards of natural resources, women's access to resources and involvement at decision making platforms such as biodiversity management and forest committees, water governance bodies, and climate-resilient farming initiatives is enhanced.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	- Relevant national sectoral ministries involved in the NAP process - States and local governments as well as sectoral agencies - Communities with a focus on women, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and other vulnerable groups - Financial institutions, private sector - Civil society and academia
Project components/ content of the project	The project aims to support the implementation of India's NAP in the forest, ecosystem and biodiversity sectors. Planning, coordination and monitoring instruments are strengthened, and adaptation strategies are implemented encompassing all relevant government levels and sector institutions (vertical and horizontal integration). To this end, capacities of forest departments, biodiversity boards and councils, sectoral departments, local governance organisations (such as biodiversity and joint forest management committees, panchayati raj institutions) and communities are strengthened. This leads to mainstreaming of adaptation, including the integration and implementation of successful EbA (e.g. for flood and erosion control, groundwater recharge, ecosystem restoration, connectivity in biodiversity corridors, early warning systems, agroforestry and traditional agricultural practices, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), community-led management of biodiversity leveraging traditional knowledge). Building on the NAP's financing strategy, concrete public and/or private finance options are analysed, developed and implemented to ensure sustainability and to support scaling-up (e.g. blended finance and PES, biodiversity credits, green credits, (blue) carbon markets, insurance schemes, and community led conservation funds). Another desirable component is the incorporation of innovative technologies to support the management and monitoring of ecosystems and biodiversity including forests (e.g. early warning systems for droughts, floods and wildfires, analytical models like Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (F-AHP) and Geographical Information System (GIS), LiDAR, drones for Integrated Site Selection and Analysis (GIS-TISSA) for ecosystem vulnerability assessments, research & development on drought, flood- and salt-tolerant native species, and soil carbon and biodiversity monitoring tools). The establishment of platforms to foster Indo-German cooperation would be welcomed.
Regions and countries	Pan India, focussing on some of the following priority regions: (1) Island regions, Western Ghats, (2) Himalaya, (3) Eastern Plateau and Hills Regions, (4) Lower Gangetic floodplains, (5) North-east region, (6) Thar Desert, (7) Cold Desert.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.

3. Climate-Smart conservation and restoration of South Africa's grassland landscapes and associated wetland ecosystems, to support long-term biodiversity protection and green economic development.

Initial situation/ problem	South Africa's grasslands are rich in biodiversity, central to agricultural production and serve as important carbon sinks. Within these landscapes, embedded wetlands and Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) play a crucial role in sustaining water availability, biodiversity, and overall ecological and climate resilience. Likewise, these grassland systems are particularly affected by land degradation and climate change. Large areas have been transformed by bush encroachment, invasive alien species, commercial agriculture, mining, and urban expansion. These pressures have fragmented habitats, accelerated species loss, and undermined the livelihoods of rural communities that depend on natural resources for grazing, water, and subsistence. Climate change further intensifies these stresses. In this dynamic and uncertain context, conventional conservation approaches are increasingly insufficient, as they often fail to account for changing future conditions, systemic relationships, and the need to incorporate resilience-building into strategic planning. In response, climate-smart conservation provides a guiding framework for addressing conservation challenges in a way that accounts for climate uncertainty, ecological complexity, and the need for locally appropriate, forward-looking strategies.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** South Africa's grassland and associated wetland ecosystems are conserved and restored with integrated environmental and socio-economic solutions contributing to resilient, biodiverse landscapes, a sustainable rural development, and to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - Grassland and associated wetland ecosystems, including SWSAs, are protected, restored, and sustainably managed through climate-smart conservation and by integrating scientific and traditional knowledge. - Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are expanded, better connected and effectively managed, and new and ecologically representative conservation areas are designated. - Inclusive, biodiversity-based value chains are developed and strengthened to enhance equitable access, and ensure fair distribution of benefits, supporting gender-equitable local beneficiation and the creation of sustainable jobs, particularly in rural areas. - Blended public and private biodiversity finance mechanisms become operational, providing long-term funding for conservation, restoration, and sustainable land management in alignment with the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (NBES) and the White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's biodiversity. - Capacities of stakeholders at all levels—particularly in rural communities—are strengthened to plan, implement, and sustain integrated environmental and socio-economic solutions for the conservation and restoration of grassland and associated wetland ecosystems.

	Possible further project goals: - Development and implementation of measures to control and manage invasive alien species.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	- The participation of women, young people, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC), incl. traditional leadership, should be particularly promoted. - Local and sub-national authorities in biodiversity, land, and water management - National policymakers, NGOs, and civil society engaged in conservation and capacity-building - Private sector actors including those in biodiversity finance, and restoration as well as SMMEs in eco-tourism and other non-consumptive biodiversity-based businesses - Financial institutions supporting nature-based investments - Further possible sectors: Education; research; agriculture; water; mining; planning and infrastructure; tourism; aquaculture and fishery
Project components/ content of the project	The project should prioritise adaptive management strategies, aiming to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services while acknowledging and responding to the shifting environmental conditions driven by climate change. Key activities may include the development and implementation of community-led, sustainable land use plans, such as for livestock and wildlife management, integrated fire management, and the restoration of ecological corridors, particularly in SWSAs, to enhance biodiversity structure and function, connectivity, water security, and carbon storage. Capacity building measures should comprise inclusive training and employment programmes in the areas of ecosystem restoration and biodiversity-based value chains for a gender- and generation-responsive green economic development. Sustainable financing for restoration and conservation could be achieved by supporting the development of scalable biodiversity finance mechanisms such as conservation trust funds, green bonds, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), or other blended finance models that attract public-private investment and reward good stewardship practices. A climate-smart monitoring system which combines Earth observation, local data, and climate projections can support adaptive management, build local ownership, and inform decision-making. Where relevant, results may inform national frameworks such as the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES), and the Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (ISSAP), reinforcing South Africa's contribution to the GBF and supporting the achievement of its national targets.
Regions and countries	South African grassland ecosystems, including associated wetlands and SWSAs.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 15 million to max. EUR 20 million.

4. Electricity grids and electricity storage as game changers for the energy transition

Initial situation/ problem	To close the global emissions gap, the energy targets anchored in the Global Stocktake (i.e. the "Global Goals") are crucial. However, a shortage of modern electricity grids and limited flexibility options, especially storage, are slowing the energy transition and preventing the achievement of the targets. At COP29, the "Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge" addressed the importance of grids and storage as one of the most important enablers. In an energy system based on renewable energy (RE) with growing shares of variable RE, the layout, expansion, and use of electricity grids and electricity storage are particularly critical. This also applies to the security of supply. The expansion of the electricity grids and electricity storage will also bring enormous opportunities for new markets and the private sector. However, in many ODA-eligible countries, there are specific challenges regarding expertise, grid and storage investments, and their financing because of financial circumstances, limited regulatory capacity, and economic instability.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** The growing proportion of fluctuating renewable energy in the electricity market leads to considerable reductions in GHG emissions. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Strictly necessary project goals: - The absorption capacity and resilience of the electricity grid regarding fluctuating RE are increased, and the storage capacities as well as their flexible operation are expanded. Specific project activities result in quantifiable GHG savings and potential. - Potentials for grid and electricity storage solutions as well as electricity storage planning have been identified for a better system integration of RE, and implementation has been initiated. - The regulatory framework for the expansion, resilience, and (re-)financing of electricity grids and electricity storage is strengthened in an ambitious way. - Private funds from international and local investors have been mobilised, particularly for the area of electricity storage. Possible further project goals: - Insights gained from real-world laboratories are applied in the partner countries to support targeted scaling. The resulting effects are both measurable and quantifiable and support the scaling of the technologies. - Local specialist organisations create awareness for the topics of grids and electricity storage through cooperation with local non-governmental organisations, research, or business associations. Institutions from the partner country participate in regional and global initiatives as well as in knowledge and exchange formats.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities Private sector: Companies in the sector of electricity grids, storage, RE, and energy as well as start-ups, associations, specialist organisations, networks, and initiatives+ Financial institutions

Project components/ content of the project	The thematic focus of the project activities should reflect country-specific needs as well as expertise and may include grid stabilisation, short-duration storage, distribution network optimisation, and long-duration storage. In the respective partner country, there may be a need for specialised expertise and competences to set up and assess renewable energy planning and scenarios. The envisioned project should meet these needs by building up expertise. The regulatory framework for flexibility services in the electricity grid often requires complex adjustments, including laws, new grid codes and definitions for technologies and providers. These are to be developed by the envisioned pr1oject. The project concept should support policymakers and regulators in defining stakeholder roles and operational boundaries, setting standards, and advancing the scaling of electricity grid and storage applications. Public procurement or regulatory bodies for electricity are skilled to develop criteria for the efficient use of electricity grid capacities and electricity storage facilities. These can serve as the basis for new business models. The private sector and its technical expertise should be involved in the project implementation. Financing instruments can be developed and implemented together with financial institutions. The project should contribute to measurably strengthening the technical and specialist capacities of the relevant political stakeholders. Among other things, they can benefit from the relevant local expertise. Databases and software for grid management and electricity storage will be developed by the project as required and would be accessible and usable for relevant stakeholders (policymakers, regulators, grid operators, storage companies). In certain countries, limited cross-border electricity trading means the potential for flexibility options remains largely untapped. The envisioned project can contribute to the expansion or review and further development of the potential as needed. If required, testing in real-world laboratories in smaller towns, cities, or neighbourhoods will be supported by the project. The perspectives of women and previously underrepresented groups are given special consideration in the design of the real-world laboratories. The envisioned project should ensure the inclusion of all genders, young people, and marginalised groups in the project activities. Important measures here could include gender-inclusive participation in political decision-making processes as well as skills development measures. Where relevant and technically feasible, SF_6-free technologies should be favoured and disposal concepts for battery storage as well as other aspects of circular economy be considered.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project must have a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in 1 or 2 ODA-eligible countries.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

5. Urban value chains through bioenergy use: scalable solutions for sustainable methane reduction

Initial situation/ problem	Methane (CH_4) reduction plays a central role worldwide in achieving the Paris climate targets and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Methane is considered the second main driver of climate change after carbon dioxide. Because organic waste accounts for around 20% of global methane emissions, many NDCs specifically target the waste sector – for example, by expanding infrastructure for waste prevention and treatment, introducing separate waste collection systems, increasing recycling and biogas production, and implementing capacity-building programmes. The effective implementation of NDC measures at the local level requires strong municipal commitment and close cooperation between city administrations, municipal and private waste management companies, and civil society initiatives. However, many countries have so far lacked an integrative approach that involves all relevant political levels and strengthens stakeholder networks.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** Cities in the partner countries make quantifiable contributions to reducing methane emissions from the waste sector. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - In the model cities, the legal and regulatory framework for the separate collection and energy recovery of biowaste as well as the processing of fermentation residues has been strengthened and implemented. - Biogas projects from biowaste are successfully planned, financed, and implemented by municipal actors and waste management companies. - Urban actors use financing mechanisms and instruments to mobilise public and private funds to reduce methane emissions from the waste sector. - Methane emissions from waste streams and landfills are quantifiably reduced through scalable value chains for the reduction and/or valorisation of organic waste in urban areas. Possible further project goals: - Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the waste management and energy supply sectors is better coordinated. - Incentive systems have been developed to improve the economic viability of organic waste processing. - The infrastructure for separate collection, and recycling (e.g. composting, black soldier flies) is quantifiably improved.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities: Relevant decision-makers and the technical staff of public institutions at the municipal level. Private sector: Municipal and private waste management companies, restaurant operators, food retailers, agricultural players, energy industry (including biogas plant operators, composting plants, fermentation plants) Public and private financial institutions: Development and public investment banks, financial services institutions, climate funds, commercial banks Civil society: Initiatives, the informal sector, young people, and marginalised groups.

Project components/ content of the project	To achieve the project objectives, urban project concepts can initially be developed and refined in cooperation with city networks and potential financial institutions. The access of cities to national funding programmes and international climate finance – particularly via multilateral development banks in combination with private sources of finance – can be specifically supported. This can be accompanied by promoting knowledge transfer and networking (e.g. with the help of city networks and global partnerships such as the Global Methane Hub). Specific implementation measures should be taken in selected model cities, for example by expanding and modernising the infrastructure for the separate collection of organic waste and supporting waste prevention strategies, especially for food waste. The involvement of civil society and the informal waste sector can contribute to social sustainability – especially when business models are developed for women, young people, and marginalised groups. Another focus lies on developing urban value chains that include energy recovery from biowaste and the processing of fermentation residues. In addition, the development of technical expertise can be promoted with a particular focus on training young people for the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of biogas plants – including raising awareness of quality standards and the prevention of leaks. Intermunicipal solutions for the joint development of such value chains are also possible.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project must take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in 1 to 3 ODA-eligible countries in either Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, or Latin America. Preference is given to countries that have signed the Reducing Methane from Organic Waste (ROW) Declaration and can demonstrate ambitious NDC targets in the waste sector.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

6. Decarbonisation of emission-intensive sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa or South and Southeast Asia

Initial situation/ problem	Greenhouse gas-intensive processes continue to dominate in emission and energy-intensive industries. However, upcoming investment cycles offer the opportunity to avoid climate-damaging lock-in effects and switch to innovative zero- or low-emission technologies or invest directly (*leapfrogging*). This is particularly relevant in emerging and developing countries with a growing need for new infrastructure as well as urban space and therefore increasing demand for industrial products. However, the necessary market signals and political framework conditions for climate-friendly industrial products are often still inadequate. Without reliable demand, investments in decarbonisation solutions will fail to materialise.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** The decarbonisation of emission- and energy-intensive industries (ID) in the partner countries is accelerated. **To this end the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** In a maximum of three energy-intensive industrial sectors (necessarily including the cement sector), ways of reducing process and energy emissions through (almost) GHG-neutral processes have been established. Absolutely necessary project goals: - Legal and political framework conditions and financial instruments have been created to decarbonise emission- and energy-intensive industries and avoid lock-in investments. - Innovative instruments and market incentives to increase demand for ID products have been developed and are effective. - The financing mechanisms developed mobilise private capital for ID (e.g. through multilateral and national development banks in accordance with IKI standard indicator 5 on financial mobilisation). The project thus enables private sector investment. - A pipeline for ID projects has been established, and cross-sector cooperation formats that connect relevant stakeholders (e.g. from the financial sector, politics, industry, civil society) have been set up. The project must implement quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions from specific project activities in conjunction with the private sector (including industry associations) and its technical expertise. Possible further project goals: - CO_2-intensive processes have been skipped during the planning or realisation of new industrial plants (leapfrogging). - The partner countries participate in international standard-setting processes (e.g. as part of the Climate Club) and implement interoperable standards on the GHG intensity of ID products at national level.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	Private sector: (industry associations, chambers of industry and commerce, companies in the emissions and energy-intensive industries) Financial institutions, national governments, science, education: (universities, training and further education institutions) Other: (national/regional standardisation institutions)

Project components/ content of the project	The project can contribute to the achievement of the aforementioned objectives: **Framework conditions (1):** Sector-specific net-zero strategies are to be developed, and emission- and energy-intensive industries are to be taken into account in the national strategies of the partner countries (e.g. in NDCs or LTS). Lock-in mitigation strategies and corresponding regulation can be developed (e.g. implementation of mitigation measures, planning of sustainable climate-friendly industrial infrastructure). The project can contribute to strengthening measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems and use them for national GHG reporting. The active use of MRV systems for demonstrably improved policy measures is to be welcomed. **Demand for ID products (2):** Focus on strengthening local demand through regulatory incentives (e.g. carbon pricing, emission limits), research and development (e.g. innovation promotion), creation of market incentives and green premiums (e.g. public procurement instruments, eco-design guidelines, certification of ID products, redirecting fossil subsidies to support climate-friendly industrial processes). **Mobilisation of investments (3):** Private sector investments can be promoted by facilitating access to innovative financing instruments. Cooperation with the private sector to develop sustainable business models is conceivable. Innovative financing instruments to support demand can be established (e.g. through public sector regulations, grants for the additional costs of ID products via multilateral development banks, Art. 6, etc.). **Pipeline development and cooperation formats (4):** Networks can be established to, among other things, link ID projects with financing options. Feasibility studies can be carried out or calls for ideas can be developed and implemented in cooperation with banks. These formats can also be used to share knowledge and plan infrastructure. The formats should have an exit strategy (institutionalisation). **Leapfrogging (5):** Concepts and feasibility studies for the development of a (nearly) GHG-neutral industry can be developed. National ID strategies (e.g. a moratorium on fossil fuel technologies, the planning of sustainable and climate-friendly infrastructure) can be developed. **International standards (6):** The partner countries can be empowered to set standards and introduce green industrial production and thus participate better in international discussions on the introduction of ID (e.g. in the Climate Club, IDDI, Breakthrough Agenda). **General project component:** The project can strengthen the capacities of various stakeholders on the topic of ID. Cross-border and peer-to-peer exchange should be supported. There should be a focus on the inclusion of all genders, young people, and marginalised groups in project activities. Important measures here include gender-inclusive participation in political decision-making processes and continuing education programmes. As part of the IKI Safeguards System, it must be taken into account that ID measures must be planned in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.
Regions and countries	The project is to be implemented regionally in 2 to 3 ODA-eligible countries in the same region either in Sub-Saharan Africa or South and Southeast Asia. The selection of countries in terms of GHG-reduction potential of should be justified.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

7. Strengthening the climate resilience of coastal cities in South and Southeast Asia

Initial situation/ problem	As the most populous continent, Asia is particularly hard hit by the effects of climate change. Extreme weather events threaten human lives and impair basic services, mobility, and quality of life in urban areas. Coastal cities in South and Southeast Asia are also at risk from flooding as a result of rising sea levels. Additionally, the ongoing urbanisation pressure is exacerbating existing ecological, social, and infrastructural challenges. The main problems include land subsidence from excessive groundwater extraction and increasing soil sealing by settlement and infrastructure, both of which hinder rainwater infiltration and retention, and contribute to heat stress. Against this background, effective adaptation measures in the form of nature-based solutions (NbS) are urgently needed in the densely populated coastal cities of South and Southeast Asia, as are strengthened urban planning capacities for their efficient implementation. Biodiversity-friendly urban planning with NbS and ecosystem-based adaptation measures (EbA) can play a key role in enhancing climate resilience, quality of life, and ecological functionality. However, following the implementation of pilot projects, there is often a lack of suitable scaling and financing strategies that have a measurable broad impact in the areas of climate resilience and climate action, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** Nature-based adaptation concepts strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal cities in South and/or Southeast Asia, including in the area of urban and transport planning, and promote biodiversity conservation and climate action. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - Nature-based adaptation measures are implemented and integrated horizontally as well as vertically into overarching plans and strategies by relevant urban target groups in a participatory, inclusive, and cross-sectoral urban development process. - The scaling of successful EbA measures and other NbS is secured through the establishment of sustainable financing strategies and instruments. - Transnational and cross-project cooperation and knowledge transfer between affected cities – through existing networks, partnerships, and global initiatives – are being strengthened.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities: In addition, city administration, in particular municipal departments (spatial and transport planning, flood protection, environmental protection, and nature conservation). Civil society: Residents (especially women, older people, young people, and other particularly vulnerable groups), local NGOs. Private sector: Local small and medium-sized enterprises. Financial institutions: Multilateral and national. Science and education: Academic institutions.

Project components/ content of the project	The project should promote an integrated, multi-sectoral, and participatory policy and planning approach across different levels of government and coordination entities. Relevant stakeholders such as political decision-makers, employees of the city administration and regional administrative authorities should be supported in setting up and implementing participatory urban planning processes through capacity-building measures. Cross-sectoral planning processes prioritise biodiversity-enhancing, nature-based adaptation measures and lay the groundwork for their scaling. Relevant areas for strengthening capacity include urban planning, urban development, civil protection, transport planning and infrastructure, (ground) water management, and flood protection. Coastal risk management/adaptation strategies such as avoidance, accommodation, hold the line, loss acceptance, and managed retreat should be included in the discussion, taking into account and complying with relevant safeguards standards. At the implementation level, the envisioned project is intended to support biodiversity-enhancing EbA and NbS measures that effectively combine adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation, and climate action. It is conceivable that the project could develop its own pilots in an inclusive multi-stakeholder process or draw on existing tried and tested model projects. This can include blue-green infrastructure and green corridors – also through unsealing measures and reclamation of traffic areas – as well as measures to reduce groundwater extraction. The integration of the needs of vulnerable population groups must be given special consideration (e.g. community-based bottom-up approaches with a special focus on women and young people). In order to achieve a large-scale impact, the project should scale up successfully trialled pilot measures with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (including the private sector). To this end, sustainable financing strategies that leverage funds from private, public, and/or international sources are to be developed. Lessons-learnt are fed into the higher-level urban planning processes. The regional approach of the envisioned project opens up opportunities for the exchange of experience and knowledge between countries, whereby existing initiatives such as *Cities with Nature* should be built upon. In addition, emphasis is placed on creating synergies with other relevant IKI projects in the region such as *Urban-Act* in order to ensure the efficient use of funding and a profitable exchange of knowledge.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project must pursue a regional approach and be implemented in 2 to 3 ODA-eligible countries in South and/or Southeast Asia.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

8. Promotion of integrated bioeconomy approaches for resilience-enhancing climate protection and biodiversity conservation

Initial situation/ problem	The bioeconomy as an economic model links ecological sustainability with economic growth and rural development and must balance resource use with the protection of natural ecosystems. Many countries, among others in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region as well as Sub-Saharan Africa, are adopting this economic approach in their national bioeconomy strategies or policies. However, the objectives pursued often suffer from a lack of integration into existing climate, environmental, biodiversity, and economic strategies. There are also considerable barriers to the market integration and financing of bio-based products and business models. Insufficient investment incentives, inadequate regulatory frameworks, and limited financing options hinder the implementation and scaling of sustainable bioeconomy models. There is often a lack of market-orientated approaches that effectively engage private and public actors while fostering climate-resilient value chains and reducing climate vulnerabilities.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact)**: The successful introduction of the bioeconomy results in an economic transformation in the partner countries towards a more sustainable, circular, and biodiversity-friendly economy that strengthens the resilience and adaptive capacity of sensitive ecosystems and communities, protects natural carbon reservoirs and sinks, and secured sources of income for the population, especially indigenous peoples and local communities. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - Political and economic actors shape bioeconomy strategies and programmes as well as value chains in a sustainable, climate resilient as well as, gender-, and biodiversity-friendly way. - By implementing pilot projects, sustainable bioeconomy models with positive effects on climate, biodiversity and resilience are being tested and scaled up. This includes testing and strengthening political incentives, investment strategies, and financing mechanisms under practical conditions and in cooperation with the private sector. The findings from the pilot projects are analysed for political decision-makers and economic players. - Political and economic actors use the pilot activities of the project as a basis for implementing and scaling up sustainable bioeconomy models based on climate resilient- and biodiversity-friendly land use systems and economic practices. - The project recommendations are integrated into policies and financing instruments to promote the bioeconomy. The market integration of bio-based and climate- and biodiversity-friendly products is strengthened. Possible further project goals: - Political decision-makers are able to systematically identify the positive transformation potential of the bioeconomy, put it into practice, and avoid negative impacts. - International processes for implementing environmental, biodiversity, and climate goals are being supported (e.g. UNEA, COP30 Bioeconomy Challenge,

	G20, CBD, and UNFCCC COP) and draw on findings from the project and take them into account in their activities. The exchange of experience and knowledge – in particular through South-South cooperation – is also promoted.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National and, where appropriate, sub-national governments and authorities Public and private financial institutions: Development and public investment banks, climate funds, commercial banks, impact investors. Private companies: Such as local micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, agricultural and forestry producers as well as users of non-timber forest products, technology producers, industrial companies. Civil society and local communities: Women and young people, especially in rural and underrepresented communities as promoters of sustainable and innovative bioeconomy approaches, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).
Project components/ content of the project	The project should combine several measures to promote a sustainable bioeconomy and thereby provide optimal support for decision-making processes at the political and economic levels. It can include analyses of the political and economic starting position for bioeconomy. Based on this, specific recommendations for political measures, control mechanisms, incentive systems, investment strategies – in particular for private sector mobilisation – and financing instruments for the promotion and implementation of bioeconomy strategies can be developed and piloted. The market integration of bio-based products can be strengthened by identifying sustainable value chains with high transformation potential, mechanisms for increasing market demand, and strategies for scaling sustainable bioeconomy models. Based on identified best practices and needs, pilot projects should test political incentives, investment strategies, and financing mechanisms under practical conditions and with the involvement of the private sector. These pilot projects are intended to serve as blueprints for the practical implementation and scaling of a sustainable bioeconomy, demonstrating through evidence-based approaches how resilient and adaptive strategies can effectively reduce climate risks. Findings from the project can support international processes for the implementation of environmental, biodiversity and climate goals (e.g. UNEA, COP30 Bioeconomy Challenge, G20, CBD and UNFCCC COP) and promote the exchange of experience and knowledge, particularly in the form of South-South cooperation. All targeted project components must be in line with national and international climate, biodiversity, and sustainability goals as well as the principles of gender justice.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project must take a bilateral, regional, or global approach and be implemented in 1 to 2 ODA-eligible countries in Latin America and/or Sub-Saharan Africa.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

9. Mobilisation of financial resources for the implementation of integrated NBSAPs

Initial situation/ problem	Considerable financial efforts are needed for biodiversity conservation: The Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) puts the global funding gap at USD 700 billion per year. Public and private financial flows must be aligned with the global biodiversity goals and harmonised with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Public and private investments must be increased, incentive systems enhanced, and the private sector actively engaged. Many partner countries lack the relevant knowledge and capacities due to the thematic complexity of biodiversity financing, as well as appropriate implementation structures, bankable biodiversity-friendly business models, and financing instruments. Strengthening biodiversity financing also has the potential to contribute to climate change mitigation as well as improved resilience and adaptability to climate change, for example by taking into account and addressing the vulnerabilities of people and ecosystems. At national level, a more integrated approach to the revision and implementation of NBSAPs and NDCs, and especially NAPs, offers great potential for improved joint target achievement, also with a view to mobilising financial resources. By harmonising processes and pooling resources, broad-based synergy effects can be financed and leveraged in line with the GBF.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** The project supports the implementation of the GBF objectives and the NBSAPs of the partner countries by mobilising additional financial resources from private and public sources. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - In selected countries, additional financial resources have been mobilised for biodiversity conservation and allocated for the implementation of priority measures of their respective NBSAPs, in line with existing climate protection and, in particular adaptation policies (e.g. NDCs, NAPs). - Financing instruments (e.g. biodiversity funds, biodiversity bonds) are implemented with a clearly defined volume of leveraged private and public capital. - Political decision-makers and relevant authorities (e.g. central banks) create the necessary regulatory framework and set (fiscal) incentives for the protection of biodiversity, taking into account the potential offered by cross-sectoral interlinking of the relevant processes and policies (NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs). - Market access and improved financing conditions and products that promote positive impacts on biodiversity and minimise negative impacts are created. - Companies and financial institutions integrate biodiversity and resilience into their business strategies (e.g. through “Nature Strategies”), investment decisions, and financing instruments, and report on biodiversity risks, dependencies, and impacts. Possible further project goals: - All genders are actively involved, and women-led private companies are promoted in particular.

	- The measures also contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and to the adaptation to climate change. The biodiversity-climate nexus and possible synergy effects are promoted in the implementation of the project (e.g. through "nature-based solutions" and "Ecosystem based Adaptation").
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National governments and authorities: primarily ministries of finance and economy, regulatory authorities (central banks), relevant sector ministries. Private sector: local and international companies. Financial institutions: public and private banks, lenders, investors, (re)insurance companies, development finance institutions (MDBs/NDBs). Civil society: indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and young people
Project components/ content of the project	The envisioned project should implement measures to mobilise both private and public capital. To this end, the project should explicitly avoid developing new instruments or approaches and instead draw on existing ones and build on them (including, where possible, the guidelines of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures/TNFD and the results of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative/BIOFIN). Above all, approaches that have a high potential for financial mobilisation and for scaling should be pursued. It is therefore imperative that project activities be carried out in close cooperation with stakeholders from the financial and/or private sector. Companies should be involved as target group or consortium partners, contribute financial resources, and actively support the scaling of financing instruments. The project should also include components that improve the regulatory framework for resource mobilisation and market access and reduce investment risks (e.g. through the further development of political frameworks and the creation of (tax) incentive systems). Companies and financial stakeholders should be supported in integrating biodiversity risks, particularly with regard to climate change and adaptation needs, into their strategies and reporting. This will ensure that the mobilised capital and the instruments and incentive systems applied, directly support the implementation of the NBSAPs and synergies for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs are utilised. Relevant public and private sector actors are supported in harmonising planning and budgeting processes as well as the implementation of joint objectives.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project should be designed with a global approach and implemented in 2 to 3 ODA-eligible countries.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

10. Prevention, early detection, and rapid response planning to avoid negative impacts of (invasive) alien species

Initial situation/ problem	Invasive alien species (IAS) are among the main drivers of global biodiversity loss. Their introduction and spread are driven by human activities such as trade, travel, climate change, and land-use change. These influences promote the intentional and unintentional introduction and spread as well as the establishment of IAS in regions where they were not previously present. IAS not only displace native species but can also impair ecosystem functions such as carbon sequestration and the water balance. As a result, they can further increase the negative impact of climate change and reduce the ability of ecosystems to adapt to the consequences of climate change. Early biodiversity-friendly interventions can reduce the negative impacts of IAS and avoid the need for costly, large-scale management measures. Comprehensive prevention and containment of the introduction and spread of IAS is essential to effectively counter the global threat posed by IAS.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** The introduction of new IAS and the spread of established IAS is reduced, biodiversity in the affected regions is protected from the effects of the spread of IAS, and the affected ecosystems are strengthened in their adaptation to climate change and their climate-regulating functions. **To this end, the envisioned project should work toward the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: - Improved strategies and systems are applied for the prevention and early detection of new alien species; - The ability to respond to the presence and establishment of new alien species is improved, and a *rapid response* system is established, thereby reducing the spread of IAS and their negative impacts on ecosystems as well as improving the resilience of ecosystems and their functions as carbon sinks; - The political framework (laws, strategies, and guidelines) for preventing the introduction and spread of IAS has been improved and, depending on the context, been harmonised across borders; - Public awareness of the threat posed by IAS and of biodiversity-friendly prevention and control measures has been strengthened. Possible further project goals: - in contexts where measures that strengthen the resilience of ecosystems increase the effectiveness of IAS prevention measures, these are used in a targeted manner
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	National (and possibly sub-national and local) governments and authorities: Environment ministries, nature conservation, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, economic, transport, tourism, health, border and customs authorities Civil society: Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), women, young people and vulnerable groups, NGOs and environmental organisations, citizen science networks, farmers, smallholders, fishers, and other affected professional groups Science and education: Universities and research institutes Private sector: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, trade, transport, and tourism sectors

Project components/ content of the project	**Early detection:** The envisioned project should develop sustainable monitoring and early warning systems that improve the early detection of IAS. These systems should be designed in a participatory and gender-equitable manner. The should be developed based on scientific methods and technologies with the relevant target groups, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), taking into account their traditional knowledge systems. Citizen science projects with the participation of civil society (especially women, youth representatives, and, where appropriate, IPLCs and farmers) that contribute to data collection and monitoring of IAS are encouraged. **Rapid response:** The project design should promote and strengthen strategies and systems that improve the ability to respond to the presence of new alien species and thus stop the establishment of IAS at an early stage through rapid intervention, taking into account the IKI Safeguards Policy and exclusion criteria. This is intended to counter biodiversity loss and the resulting weakening of ecosystem services for climate regulation and climate-change adaptation. The capacities of the relevant target groups that are to apply the strategies and systems must be strengthened in order to ensure their long-term embedment in the target regions. **Improvement and harmonisation of political framework conditions:** Through close cooperation with political partners, the project is intended to support the development of new laws, strategies, and guidelines as well as the improvement of existing ones to prevent the introduction and spread of IAS. In particular, the project should contribute to increased and improved cooperation and coordination between affected countries (project country/countries and, where appropriate, relevant neighbouring countries), sectors and institutions to combat the introduction and spread of IAS. **Awareness raising and presentation of options for action**: The project should include gender-equitable and inclusive communication and knowledge transfer measures that raise the awareness of the target groups about the threat posed by IAS, provide them with biodiversity-friendly prevention and control options, and strengthen their capacities to apply these measures. **Resilience of ecosystems to IAS:** The project can implement biodiversity-enhancing measures in relevant contexts to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems if these increase the effectiveness of IAS prevention measures (e.g. by promoting ecological connectivity, ecosystem restoration and sustainable management).
Regions and countries	The envisioned project must take a bilateral or regional approach and be implemented in 1 to 3 adjacent ODA-eligible countries in Asia or Latin America.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

11. a) Scaling up successful mitigation-relevant IKI approaches in energy, energy efficiency, industry, nationally determined contributions (NDCs)/long term strategies (LTS), mobility, urban development, or climate finance (with a mitigation focus)

Initial situation/ problem	Since the foundation of the IKI, many successful pilot approaches for effective and efficient greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation have been implemented in different sectors. These successful pilot approaches represent a wealth of knowledge and experience that has not yet been fully tapped. In many cases, these approaches still need to be expanded more broadly and adapted to different contexts. This scaling of successful and innovative approaches has the potential to greatly increase and accelerate climate impacts in terms of reducing global GHG emissions and thus contribute to achieving the 1.5 °C target.
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** The project contributes to the Paris Agreement and limiting global warming to 1.5 °C in the following sectors: energy, energy efficiency, industry, NDC/LTS, mobility, urban development, or climate finance (with mitigation reference). **To this end, the envisioned project should work towards the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: 1. In the sectors mentioned, private and/or public funds are leveraged for the financing of mitigation measures (this includes the direct mobilisation of capital as well as the catalysing of funds). **In addition, at least one of the following two outcome goals must be pursued:** 2. Scaling up successfully tested approaches results in considerable and quantifiable GHG savings potentials. 3. The structural anchoring of the approaches scaled up in the project demonstrably improves the framework conditions for transformative climate action in the partner countries in one of the sectors listed above. Scaling measures here refer to successfully tested approaches that can be scaled with regard to the following categorisations: - transfer to another sector and/or - transfer to another administrative level (e.g. successful approach at the municipal level is scaled up to the state or national level) and/or - transfer to another country setting and/or - expansion of the project idea to include additional implementation instruments (e.g. expansion through a new financial instrument). Projects that in their implementation engage the private sector and draw on its technical expertise are encouraged.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	The possible target groups depend on the selected approaches as well as the new context in which they are to be scaled. The private sector must be involved as one of the target groups of the project.

Project components/content of the project	The envisioned project should scale one (or more) proven approaches of an IKI project in the following sectors: energy, energy efficiency, industry, NDC/LTS, mobility, urban development, or climate finance (with mitigation reference). Approaches will only be considered if they are IKI-proven and come from projects completed within the past 12 months (no later than November 2024) or from projects that have already been under way for at least one year (started before November 2024) so that scaling success can be assessed. Approaches from projects of the Mitigation Action Facility and the IKI Medium Grants can also be scaled up in the envisioned project. The success of the approach must be proven based on evidence (e.g. through studies, interim evaluations), including the presentation of success factors and risk management during the project duration to date. The outline must clearly address how the approach can be applied in a new context, what partner-country needs must be met for scaling this approach, and whether success or risk factors differ from those of the proven pilot implementation. Accordingly, the envisioned project should successfully replicate the experience and implementation knowledge of the IKI and ensure the sustainability of a successful pilot. Only project outlines submitted by the implementing organisation or one of the implementing partners of the original project can be considered. It must also be shown whether the existing consortium structure in the original project is suitable for the planned scaling in the new envisioned project or would need to be adapted. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as those of the nationally determined contribution (NDC) partnership for NDC implementation should be considered in the respective country context.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project may be designed as a bilateral, regional, or global initiative and implemented in 1 to 3 ODA-eligible countries. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to IKI priority countries, Climate Club countries, emerging countries/fast-growing economies, and JETP countries.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million

11. b) Scaling up successful adaptation approaches in the area of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

Initial situation/ problem	The impacts of climate change are increasing worldwide and put livelihoods, ecosystems as well as infrastructures at risk- especially in countries with high vulnerability and low adaptive capacity. Since its foundation, the IKI has supported numerous pilot projects in the field of adaptation that have produced innovative approaches to strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, particularly in the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In many cases, these approaches have yet to be scaled up on a broad scale and in different contexts. Targeted scaling and institutionalisation of these measures offers considerable potential to systematically increase adaptive capacity, create synergies with biodiversity conservation and contribute to achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
Intended effects of the envisioned project	**The envisioned project should contribute to the following overarching goal (impact):** Scaling, institutionalising and implementing successful adaptation measures strengthens climate-resilient development pathways in line with the Global Goal for Adaptation (GGA). **To this end, the envisioned project should work towards the following goals (outcomes):** Absolutely necessary project goals: 1. Taking into account the GGA's list of indicators, best practices in terms of data collection and implementation will be identified and piloted in relevant sectors. **In addition, at least one of the following two outcome goals must be pursued:** 2. Promotion and implementation of sectoral NAPs (e.g. agriculture, water, urban development) including successful monitoring approaches. 3. Improvement of climate information services to support evidence-based decision-making and implementation processes. 4. Scaling up successful EbA approaches that combine biodiversity conservation and social resilience. Scaling measures here refer to successfully tested approaches that can be scaled with regard to the following categorisations: - transfer to another sector and/or - transfer to another administrative level (e.g. successful approach at the municipal level is scaled up to the state or national level) and/or - transfer to another country setting and/or - expansion of the project idea to include additional implementation instruments (e.g. expansion through a new financial instrument). Projects that in their implementation engage the private sector and draw on its technical expertise are encouraged.
Possible target groups/sectors of the project	The possible target groups depend on the selected approaches as well as the new context in which they are to be scaled. The private sector must be involved as one of the target groups of the project.

Project components/ content of the project	The envisioned project should scale one (or more) proven approaches of an IKI project in the areas of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and/or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Approaches will only be considered if they are IKI-proven and come from projects completed within the past 12 months (no later than November 2024) or from projects that have already been under way for at least one year (started before November 2024) so that scaling success can be assessed. Approaches from projects of the Mitigation Action Facility and the IKI Medium Grants can also be scaled up in the envisioned project. The success of the approach must be proven based on evidence (e.g. through studies, interim evaluations), including the presentation of success factors and risk management during the project duration to date. The outline must clearly address how the approach can be applied in a new context, what partner-country needs must be met for scaling this approach, and whether success or risk factors differ from those of the proven pilot implementation. Accordingly, the envisioned project should successfully replicate the experience and implementation knowledge of the IKI and ensure the sustainability of a successful pilot. Only project outlines submitted by the implementing organisation or one of the implementing partners of the original project can be considered. It must also be shown whether the existing consortium structure in the original project is suitable for the planned scaling in the new envisioned project or would need to be adapted. Existing coordination and planning mechanisms such as those of the nationally determined contribution (NDC) partnership for NDC implementation should be considered in the respective country context.
Regions and countries	The envisioned project may be designed as a bilateral, regional, or global initiative and implemented in 1 to 3 ODA-eligible countries. When selecting partner countries, special consideration should be given to IKI priority countries, Countries with high climate vulnerability and countries with existing NAP or EbA processes.
Funding volume	Min. EUR 12 million to max. EUR 15 million