



# INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)

## Conservation and Sustainable Use of Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources

### The International Climate Initiative

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) established by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) has been funding projects designed to conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, maintain natural carbon sinks, and support adaptation to the effects of climate change. IKI projects make systematic use of synergies between climate protection and biodiversity conservation.

The IKI provides funding specifically for projects that advance the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Wherever possible, the supported measures derive from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and resource mobilisation strategies.

IKI-funded projects use effective and sustainable approaches to complement existing activities at national, regional and international level. Strategic partners from other sectors such as fisheries, agriculture and forestry are involved in the planning stages if possible.

As a key element of Germany's climate and biodiversity financing, the IKI has provided around €2.3 billion in funding for more than 500 projects worldwide in cooperation with various governments and development partners since 2008. Almost one third are biodiversity and forest-related projects whose main focus and principal objective are to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD.

### Implementing SDG 14



The Earth's wealth of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity provides the foundation for human life and our wellbeing. This is particularly true of coastal and marine ecosystems, which cover 70% of our Earth's surface.

Healthy marine ecosystems are not only a source of inspiration and the pillar of a strong cultural identity for half of the world's population living in coastal areas. They also produce one third of the oxygen in the atmosphere and are the world's largest carbon sink. Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and coral reefs protect us against floods and storm surges and are a basic source of food and medicinal ingredients for millions of people.

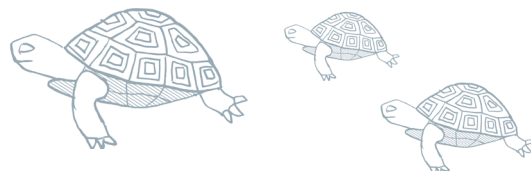
In order to stop the loss of biodiversity around the globe, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. With its specific objectives, this plan establishes a comprehensive and ambitious international biodiversity conservation programme, expressed in the 20 Aichi Targets. Targets 6 (fisheries), 10 (ocean acidification) and 11 (marine protected areas) are of specific relevance to marine biodiversity.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), several of which are extremely important for coastal and marine ecosystems. SDG 14 specifically focuses on the ocean, highlighting the importance of the coastal and marine environment for human wellbeing.



 @iki\_bmub

[www.international-climate-initiative.com](http://www.international-climate-initiative.com)



## Marine biodiversity conservation under the IKI

Our coastal and marine ecosystems will remain resilient and continue to make vital contributions for all living organisms only if we resolutely tackle the causes of biodiversity loss, intelligently and effectively protect and restore biodiversity and use our natural resources sustainably.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are proven tools for conserving key ecosystems and species. They also safeguard important ecosystem services for coastal populations. In the area of marine biodiversity conservation, IKI projects promote sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, assisting the establishment, enlargement and enforcement of MPAs in close cooperation with the responsible national agencies and local communities.

Economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems highlight the value of this fragile environment. Economic approaches such as payments for ecosystem services (PES) are an example of how to help improve the effectiveness and sustainability of protected areas.

IKI projects also assist partner countries with the identification and description of ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs).

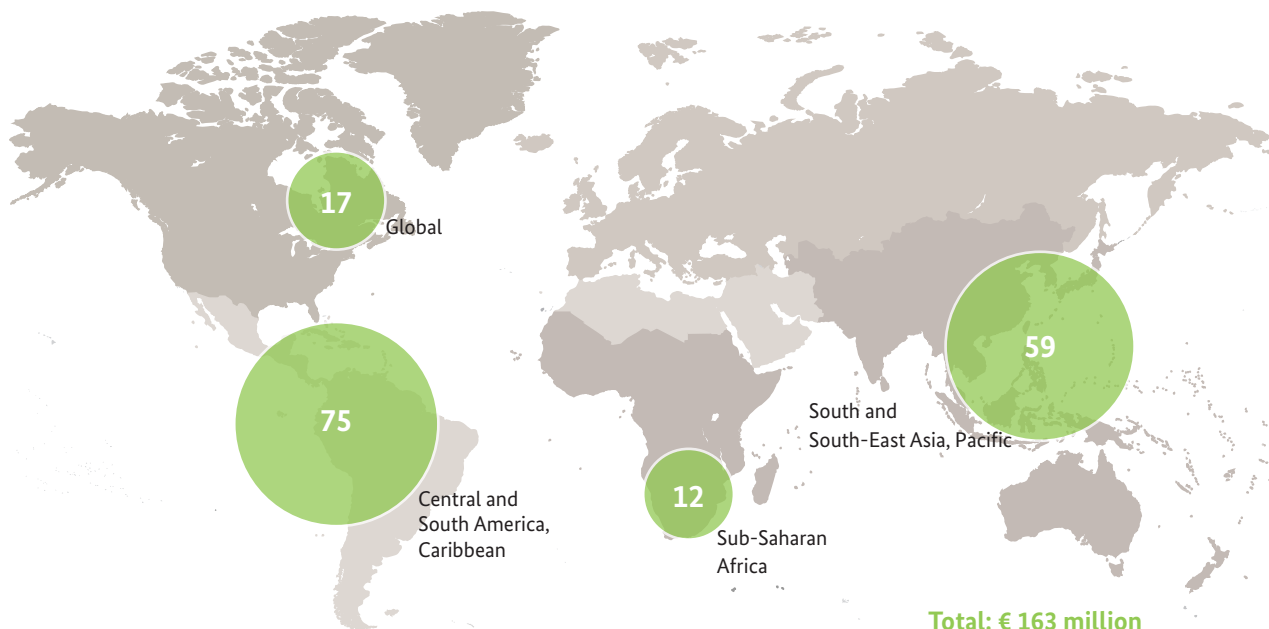
Designing, organising and implementing capacity development for local stakeholders, managers and decision-makers helps in mainstreaming biodiversity in partner countries' sustainable development. IKI projects support the development of spatial plans for selected marine areas on a national level as well as the formulation of regional strategies for transboundary marine spatial planning, including areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ).

IKI projects ensure that project results are fed into national development planning and shared among practitioners and decision-makers. Effective knowledge exchange fosters learning processes and encourages stakeholder cooperation. Project implementing organisations use workshops, training courses, publications, online databases and web-based platforms in order to promote the dissemination of scientific data, information and lessons learned, particularly in relation to global IKI projects.

### Panorama

The Panorama platform launched with the support of the IKI and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) showcases conservation and sustainable development success stories worldwide. One of the main thematic portals presents Marine and Coastal Solutions:

► [www.panorama.solutions](http://www.panorama.solutions)



Funding volumes for IKI projects in the field of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation by region in € million (2008 to 2017).  
Source: BMUB | Total funding volume according to accounting method by commitment.

### Imprint

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