



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

**International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)  
Country Specific Selection Procedure**

Request for Programme Outlines (RfP) for Ukraine

December 2018

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## 1. Background

**The purpose of this document is to assist applicants in preparing and submitting programme outlines for this country call.**

Since COP 21 and the adoption of the Paris Agreement, a key focus of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) is the effective support for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementing institutions of its partner countries, the climate and/or environment ministries, but also involving relevant sectoral ministries. IKI's prime intent is to support programmatic approaches that foster highly ambitious climate and biodiversity measures while ensuring significant national participation in implementation structures and strong financing elements in the programming.

By ratification of the Paris Agreement in September 2016, Ukraine confirmed its NDC including mitigation and adaptation elements and implementation measures. The NDC defines an emissions target not to exceed 60% of 1990 emission levels in 2030. The NDC of Ukraine pays particular attention to adaptation issues and plans to treat adaptation activities in the mid-term outlook with the same priority as mitigation activities.

According to the latest annual national inventory report of Ukraine (NIR 2018), the country's emissions have dropped significantly and in 2016 were around 36% compared with 1990 levels. Besides the international climate-related agreements, Ukraine entered into EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and committed itself to gradually approximate certain provisions of EU legislative acts in the national legislation as well as to develop and implement measures aimed at mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Being a member of the EU Energy Community since 2011, for Ukraine the transposition of energy and energy efficiency related EU directives is mandatory.

The Ukrainian Government has developed the list of major policy documents supporting the country's international climate change obligations with direct and indirect impact on Ukraine's GHG emission pathway (i.a. the Concept of State Climate Change Policy Implementation until 2030, the National Action Plan for implementation of the Concept of Climate Change Policy, Low-Emissions Development Strategy until 2050 (LEDS), the Energy Strategy of Ukraine until 2035, Waste Management Strategy until 2030) as well as other national strategic documents contributing to lower GHG emission pathway (i.a. the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Strategy by 2020, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan until 2020, the National Renewable Energy Action Plan until 2020, the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine through 2020", the "Ukraine-2020" Sustainable Development Strategy, the Concept of the State-wide Target Economic Programme for Development of Industry through 2020, the Transport Strategy of Ukraine through 2030, the Development Strategy for the Agricultural Sector through 2020).

Ukraine plans to further develop its national legislative and regulatory environment to align its emission pathway with existing and revised international commitments, streamline efforts to the sectors with greatest mitigation potential, address needs for adaptation and introduce new instruments.

As of yet, Germany and Ukraine have worked together in a number of climate and biodiversity policy areas. Germany and Ukraine intend to continue their cooperation in a yet deepened dialogue, developing the cooperation portfolio with a strong focus on the implementation of: a) the NDCs which are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), b) the national implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as well as c) the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

An overview of ongoing IKI bilateral and multilateral projects with Ukraine, can be accessed at [www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/projects/](http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/projects/) (search for Ukraine on the world map).

## 2. Request for Programme Outlines

### 2.1 Eligibility

IKI seeks to support two ambitious programmes on technical advice and/or investments which supports sustainable implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions of the respective **NDC and NBSAPs** as well as **related SDGs**. This may include:

- implementation of national and subnational policies and strategies, regulatory and institutional framework conditions,
- evaluation of and contribution to transformation within sectors and within society,
- further development of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) tools and/or systems,
- local capacity development, technology cooperation and financial investments/leverage. The latter can include but must not be limited to co-financing, blended finance approaches as well as other innovative financing mechanisms that should be identified, developed and implemented, in particular to leverage financing sources from the private sector; as well as pipeline development combining technical and financial assistance.

The IKI country programmes should aim for a **comprehensive, inter-sectoral and inter-territorial approach**, be consistently embedded in **national strategies and policies** and serve to implement them. Close cooperation with the relevant partner institutions in the Ukraine is therefore a prerequisite, and collaboration with other government agencies, local governments, private sector and CSOs/NGOs is essential.

This RfP seeks proposals for **two integrated bilateral programmes** that need to fulfil the following requirements:

- The programmes are expected to be completed within **seven years**.
- The funding volume for both programmes together will be **up to max. EUR 35 Mio**
- The programmes need to be implemented in a **consortium of more than two organisations** (minimum) with very **strong involvement of national actors that are expected to receive at least 50% of the programme resources**, in the interest of bringing together different comparative strengths. National actors here refers to implementing actors such as NGOs, universities, think tanks, financial institutions or the private sector, not to political partners (also see Section 4).
- Programme outlines shall be proposed on **at least two of the four priority areas** (for details, please see section 2.2).

The programmes further needs to be based on:

- firm **political ownership of the country**; both coordination among and involvement of relevant line ministries on national and where necessary also local level,
- involvement of **relevant stakeholders** in civil society, the private and the financial sector,
- involvement of **UNFCCC and CBD focal points**,

- a significant involvement of **national implementers as programme partners**,
- participation in international political and **knowledge exchange** fora, in particular the international NDC Partnership and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) implementation – where applicable.

## 2.2 Thematic priorities for funding

The contribution to the implementation of the Ukraine NDC and NBSAP as well as related SDGs and the alignment of the programme goals and activities with them is considered to be indispensable. **The two integrated programmes must cover together all following thematic priority areas, while each programme must cover at least two of the thematic priority areas.**

### 2.2.1 Strategic cooperation on Paris Agreement and support on climate change priorities

Ukraine is an important party to the Paris Agreement, while its annual GHG emissions, as communicated in the latest annual national inventory report, in 2016 amounted to almost **340 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent and is a country with a significant GHG emission reduction potential**. The national LEDS estimates a GHG emission target in the range of 31-34 % in 2050 compared to the level of emissions in 1990 to be realistic, provided proper national policies and measures are developed and implemented. Hence, it is now a challenge that Ukraine aligns its policies with the national targets, and over time the national target with the collective goal of the Paris Agreement.

Therefore, a **strategic cooperation for the implementation of the Paris Agreement** is requested to highlight the importance of sharing good practices and experience on domestic mitigation and adaptation policies, embedding the goals of the Paris Agreement in broader national growth and development strategies. This strategic cooperation shall provide both, **(1) permanent and continued strategic support** as well as **(2) sufficient resources for ad-hoc advice services for future key topics** within the climate policy agenda of Ukraine that both sides, **Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) and BMU, will assess as priority** in their cooperation in the years to come. This priority area shall consider the following results and frame activities accordingly:

- (1) The **permanent and continued strategic support** to MENR shall result in the successful implementation of ambitious, effective and efficient climate change mitigation and adaptation policies by Ukraine, which in its turn shall lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to the effects of climate change, and thus ultimately a contribution to the long-term targets laid out in the Paris Agreement. As a result of the strategic advice, **the prerequisites for Ukraine to implement the Paris Agreement will established and required ad-hoc support will provided**. Moreover, (1) MENR's climate governance competencies will be strengthened; (2) MENR will actively engage in the UNFCCC processes; (3) the LULUCF monitoring and reporting procedure will be improved; (4) a national adaptation strategy

including guidelines for regional/local adaptation plans and pilot projects will be developed as well as adaptation competencies at implementation level will be enhanced; and (5) a recommendation package for a sound environmental taxation system will be elaborated.

- (2) The **flexible ad-hoc support to MENR** shall quickly react to future issues contributing in a broader sense to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and shaping successive climate change policies of Ukraine. The underlying approach is to hold reserve resources to provide flexible support based on ad-hoc demand by MENR and in line with BMU cooperation priorities within the next couple of years. As result **a continuous support and advice is provided to MENR on urgent issues relevant for the thematic axes of the project and implementation of the Paris Agreement and shaping the future climate policy of Ukraine.**

The effort and budget distribution between the pillar of permanent and continued strategic support and the pillar of flexible support shall be in a ratio of approximately 60% to 40%.

### **2.2.2 Implementation of Ukrainian NDC**

The development and implementation of specific mitigation policies and measures across different sectors are key to reach the Ukrainian NDC targets (in line with the LEDS). The programmes shall focus on the NDC implementation in the energy sector, industry sector (industrial processes, product use and packaging); and the sector of agriculture (land use, land-use change) through implementation of the prioritized mitigation measures and engaging the private sector where appropriate. The programmes shall take into account the following activities:

- (1) **Analysis of the NDC implementation gap across sectors** due to assessment of the current implementation status (NDC and LEDS) across prioritized sectors and technical support to convert NDC and LEDS objectives into implementation plans with clear priorities. The programmes shall provide technical support, support the facilitation of commitment and coordination from and between all relevant stakeholders. In addition, capacity development needs for implementation shall be identified. A close cooperation shall be pursued with EBRD, which supports the NDC update for Ukraine.
- (2) **Capacity building of key stakeholders** aiming at the successful implementation of developed policies and measures, which contribute to the country's NDC and LEDS. Technical capacities shall be built on international experience. The financial component shall be developed in a manner to provide priority to the measures with a higher multiplication potential and support further dissemination of best practices among other stakeholders.
- (3) **Development of a financing strategy for projects** in prioritized sectors to generate bankable projects while enhancing access to climate financing channels and leveraging national and international private sector engagement. This, consequently, shall support the development of a financing strategy for pilot projects, considering lessons learned provided under the point above.

### **2.2.3 Promotion of sustainable and certified biomass as substitution for fossil fuels**

Renewable energy sources are a critical component to the Ukraine's energy security and low carbon emission pathway. While investments in renewable energy projects have increased throughout recent years, only 4 % of the nation's energy consumption is produced from renewable sources. The potential of biomass energy is considered particularly high thanks to Ukraine's vast agricultural lands, the highly productive "chernozem" soils, and the abundance of waste the agricultural and forestry sectors produce. It is for this reason that the International Climate Initiative seeks to support Ukraine to utilize this waste biomass to produce energy.

The main objective of this call for proposals is to generate concepts to support Ukrainian institutions with the sustainable management and valorisation of biomass waste to produce low-carbon energy for heating and electricity. A **key criterion for a successful proposal**, aside from significant CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions, is to **avoid known negative side effects of biomass-based energy production, such as deforestation, land use change, effects on water, soils and biodiversity as well as socio-economic consequences of displacement of crops.**

Proposals shall comprise the following components:

- (1) **Capacity building for key stakeholders** to facilitate the inter-agency working group. The purpose of the inter-agency working group is to coordinate various authorities in the promotion of sustainable biomass-to-energy applications, energy efficient technologies and the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Ukraine. The training shall focus on coordination and administration of such a coordinating platform and the respective normative and legislative aspects.
- (2) **Feasibility studies and recommendations on suitable biomass sources, efficient energy technologies and biomass energy market mechanisms.** The project shall identify the most suitable applications of biomass-based energy technologies to produce power for heating and electricity in Ukraine, considering the abovementioned sustainability criteria. This includes assessments of selected CHP plants and decision making support for energy technology investments. Furthermore, the suitability of a commodity exchange platform for biomass trade should be investigated, alongside the institutional and financial requirements to establish and operate that kind of mechanism.
- (3) **Piloting of feasible biomass waste-to-energy applications**, provided that the preceding feasibility studies yield positive recommendations.

### **2.2.4 Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in the Black Sea region**

Climate change both reinforces existing vulnerabilities and brings new threats to the Black Sea coastal zones. Changes are now occurring more rapidly and are affected by events characterized by a high level of uncertainty. Adequate regional institutional capacity is required to prepare both for projected and unexpected changes. Given the transboundary nature of the marine environment, states need to foster cooperation to ensure a coordinated

adaptation policy development and its respective implementation.

In the last decade, collaborative efforts to protect the Black Sea have brought some positive results. The legal framework for cooperation in the region is set in the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention, 1994), its Protocols and the Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea carried out by the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Black Sea Commission), established in 1998. The commission tends to discuss and deal with climate change issues within its advisory groups on fisheries, pollution and biodiversity. However, there is no solid document providing a clear understanding of how matters will be solved between regions, unless the draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Black Sea Region (prepared by Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC), Working Group on Environmental Protection) is adopted. The draft of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy includes the following key strategic elements: a) promoting of regional cooperation; b) catalyzing of additional funding; c) galvanizing and raising awareness in stakeholders; d) championing the development of individual and institutional capabilities; e) targeting of research to key priorities. Thus, existing regional platforms for political exchange require additional support to give impetus to cooperative efforts of neighboring states to tackle common climate change threats in the Black Sea ecosystem. The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and their work on adaptation to climate change (ICPDR Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change) shall be considered.

Therefore, the aim of the programmes are to **create an enabling environment to adapt and built resilience** related to climate change in the Black Sea region (throughout Ukraine, Turkey, Bulgaria, Georgia and Romania). At the same time, the objective is to **reinforce the regional cooperation platforms** incl. BSEC and to support the states involved to agree on a draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Black Sea region. The programmes shall consider the following activities:

- (1) **Awareness-raising among** stakeholders and the wider public of threats related to climate change as well as of options and solutions related to adaptation to climate change in the Black Sea region. This should include the establishment of an exchange platform on a regional level and the availability of a set of information products.
- (2) **Bolstering research** on priority areas, monitoring improvement and development of scenario simulation of climate change within research pilot projects. In this context, it is expected that vulnerability assessments are conducted and recommendations are given on strengthening resilience and policy measures to develop and implement the Black Sea Region Climate Change adaptation strategy.
- (3) **Capacity building of key stakeholders** to steer a regional dialogue platform on adaptation

Programme outlines should give consideration to issues of biodiversity protection. As far as tangible measures as mentioned above are concerned, **co-financing contributions** from state, federal and also municipal level and/or from private actors would be an advantage in

the final selection. Activities must also foresee the development of adequate **MRV systems** or where available connect to already existing monitoring efforts. Furthermore, activities of projects in **implementation** have to be taken into account and overlaps must be avoided.

### **2.3 Possible Programme products and activities**

The programmes are also expected to include an appropriate mix of “programme elements/products” such as:

- consultancy services for the processing and elaboration of strategies, “roadmaps”, action plans or similar processes and written documents,
- studies or analytical research services on selected topics,
- inputs to the development of governmental documents such as land use plans for selected regions and cities (to be quantified preliminarily),
- inputs to the development of financial programmes to support actual measures on mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity in the requested areas including co-financing,
- technical and pilot projects, e.g. in federal states, cities and/or enterprises including co-financing,
- capacity building including events, delegation visits or expert stays.

## **3 Selection criteria**

Submitted programme outlines will be evaluated and selected by BMU, in cooperation with the Ukrainian government, according to the following conditions and criteria:

### **3.1 Relevance to the NDC and NBSAP implementation process**

- Requirements stated in Section 2 for eligibility and thematic priorities for funding
- **Transformative impact, level of ambition and innovation potential** (technological, economic, methodological, institutional)
- **Contribution to international climate cooperation**, in particular in the context of the UN climate negotiations through support for the implementation of the resolutions of the Conferences of the Parties to the [UNFCCC](#), including the resolutions on NDC implementation, the climate-related negotiations conducted within the framework of the [Montreal Protocol](#) and/or contribution **to international cooperation in the context of the CBD processes** through support for implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the CBD and Ukrainian’s **NBSAP**
- Relevance for **implementation of SDGs** of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development
- Contribution to economic and social development in the partner country and to the creation of **enabling political conditions** in the partner country
- Coherence with and integration into **national and/or regional/transnational strategies, international cooperation and synergies** with other projects and sectors

### 3.2 Aptitude of submitter(s):

- Requirements stated in section 2.1 for implementing actor/joint programme coordinator (notably: competence, capacity, experience (thematic and regional), professional business management of submitter and the submitter's partners in the joint programme).
- Consortium with clearly described comparative advantages of partners
- Cooperation with national, local or regional partners in order for the activities to be anchored long-term in the target region
- Track-record of the organisation that coordinates the joint programme regarding the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of use of funds

### 3.3 Aptness of the programme:

- Alignment with Thematic Priority guidance of the IKI in this RfP (see section 2)
- Ambition and contribution to IKI Standard Indicators, which allow to aggregate the effects of the overall IKI programme
- Sustainability of outcomes and replicability of the concept and/or results; the measures that promote sustainability (e.g. decreasing volume of funds over the course of the programme) should be specified
- Potential for large-scale and long-term impact
- Maturity and coherence of the concept, including programme management and monitoring
- Convincing allocation of the budget among the proposed programme products
- Convincing allocation of the budget among the proposed programme partners
- Envisaged co-financing from the Ukrainian Partners on several levels including private sector
- Own contributions from implementing organisation and third-party financing
- Appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the use of funds

## 4. Funding recipients and programme organisation

IKI supports activities by implementing agencies, NGOs, consultancies, universities, research institutions, based in Germany and abroad, by international and multilateral organisations and institutions, e.g. development banks and United Nations bodies and programmes.

The programmes should be implemented in a **consortium of more than two organisations** (minimum), including significant participation of **national implementing agencies** (compare section 2) in the framework of a cooperation agreement (see fact sheet Consortium Agreement), with one organisation acting as **joint programme coordinator**. This joint programme coordinator is the **sole recipient of the approval notification and the sole contract partner of BMU** receiving direct payments through BMU; no grants are paid directly to other partners in the joint programme. The joint programme coordinator is responsible for forwarding the grant to the partners as agreed within the consortia of the programme.

The **joint programme coordinator and its consortia partners are expected to have comprehensive relevant expertise and experience in Ukraine.** The joint programme coordinator must display this expertise and, as a rule, demonstrate that it has continuously implemented international cooperation programmes in the relevant thematic area jointly with partners in the region for at least five years. The partners must demonstrate their expertise in accordance with their role in the programme.

The **joint programme coordinator must be able to undertake qualified planning and a cost-effective implementation of programmes and to monitor and render account for them,** if necessary in collaboration with the partners or subcontractors directly involved. This includes ensuring compliance with relevant environmental and social safeguards in accordance with IKI's safeguard policy. Specific monitoring of the programmes is expected. Programme planning and monitoring should be based on the results framework developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see introduction on the online platform for more information via the [IKI website](#))

**The joint programme coordinator and the consortia partners must provide competent staff for the technical and administrative programme implementation.** Average annual BMU funding volume should not exceed the grant recipient's average annual turnover over the last three business years. When the grant is forwarded, the joint programme coordinator is responsible for ensuring that the programme partners (forwarding recipients) also comply with this requirement in respect of their funding share. The average annual funding volume derives from the planned total BMU funding volume and the planned duration of the programme as stated in the outline.

**Activities by organisations/institutions based in Germany and abroad are supported via grants.** Activities conducted by German federal implementing agencies are commissioned pursuant to the terms and conditions applicable to these agencies. With regard to funding for institutions based abroad, the sections of this funding information apply correspondingly.

## 5. Selection procedure

The selection process is based on a two-stage procedure:

1. **Outline stage:** In the first stage, a programme outline is submitted (in English language) via online platform on the [IKI website](#). No further templates or documents have to be submitted. At the end of the assessment of programme outlines by BMU and the Ukraine government, the most suitable proposals will be pre-selected to enter the second stage.

The following deadline applies: For the Request for Programme Outlines UKR selection procedure, programme outlines must be submitted online by 29 April 2019 24:00 (Central European Summer Time, CEST). The online platform will not be accessible after this deadline, and outlines that are not submitted by the designated means cannot be considered for the selection procedure.

All outlines that have been submitted through the online platform by the deadline will be evaluated. All applicants will be informed about the result of the evaluation in writing.

1. **Formal programme proposal stage:** Once preselected, the joint programme coordinator will receive a written invitation to submit a formal request for funding for an appraisal mission (start of second stage). Joint programme coordinators then have up to six months to complete the appraisal mission and on that basis have to submit a thoroughly prepared programme proposal. BMU/IKI will then decide on this application in a final review. The relevant terms and application templates to be taken into consideration – including the requirements concerning monitoring and safeguards – will be provided after the first stage. In accordance with IKI procedures, the programme can receive funding at the earliest in the second half of 2020.

### Involvement of the ZUG gGmbH

BMU has commissioned the IKI-Secretariat managed by the Zukunft-Umwelt-Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH to manage the funding programme:

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## **Annex 1: Requirements for support**

Formal confirmation of the support of the Ukrainian government for the programmes will be obtained by BMU. Programmes must be implemented in cooperation with national, local or regional political partners. Partners are to be named in the programme outline.

The programme or parts of it cannot have already started, and it is expected to be completed within seven years.

Support by IKI can be provided only if implementation of the programme is impossible without public funding.

In order to fully exploit synergies and to prevent duplication of funding, relations to other instruments or areas of support, to ongoing or earlier funding measures of the Federal German Government, the German federal states or the European Union or to any international measures (bilateral/multilateral) must be disclosed and their relevance for the proposed programme explained. The closer the proposed programme is in its goals, target groups, activities and concrete outcomes to a concluded/ongoing project, the more precisely the demarcation from or linkage with such a project needs to be presented. Intended or previously approved support from third parties for the proposed programme must be stated, specifying the support donor(s) and the specific amount(s) of funding. Proof of such intended or approved support must be provided in the second stage of the selection procedure at the latest.

In order to ensure the additionality of greenhouse gas reduction and of the German contribution to international climate finance, no emissions certificates or other emissions credits generated by IKI programmes may be traded either during or after the programme term. For this reason, funding resulting from the sale of such emissions permits or credits may not be accounted for in the overall financing of IKI-supported programmes. However, this does not apply to emissions credits within the non-compliance market, insofar as they comply with the relevant IKI guidelines and are demonstrably being used to ensure the sustainable funding of climate protection activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry or land use.

## **Annex 2: Type, extent and amount of the funding**

Support can be granted for all expenditures necessary and in line with the principles of sound financial management to achieve the programme goal, insofar as it is not possible to achieve this goal without this support. There is no provision for grants on a cost-basis.

It is generally a condition for approval of a grant that the applicant makes an appropriate contribution, that there is appropriate input from the partners, and that additional funding is mobilised to meet the eligible expenditure.

A preliminary intended allocation of the budget has to be presented including a description on the allocation to outputs and to the specific project partners.

Efficiency of expenditures as well as economic use of the funds must be demonstrated.

The support granted must promote sustainable development in the partner countries. It is not intended to give the grant recipient an economic advantage.

The funded programmes must meet the criteria for recognition as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

BMU advocates climate-neutral business travel. Measures include in particular reducing business travel. Where it cannot be avoided, expenditure for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions resulting from traveling within the IKI programme is eligible for funding.

### **Annex 3: Grant conditions**

Implementation of IKI support measures is governed by Sections 48 to 49a of the German Administrative Procedures Act (VwVfG) and the general collateral clauses for grants to support projects (Allgemeine Nebenbestimmungen für Zuwendungen zur Projektförderung, [ANBest-P](#)).

The Federal Audit Office has a right of audit under Sections 91 and 100 of the German Federal Budget Code (BHO).

BMU or its agents must upon request be provided with any necessary information and permitted to view books and documents relating to the programme and to conduct audits. In the application for a grant, applicants must declare that they consent to BMU or its agents publicising the name of the supported organisation and the purpose of the grant in the course of its publicity work. If there is evidence that the grant conditions have not been complied with, the grant approval can be withdrawn in accordance with the statutory provisions and return of the grant funds can be required.

In the case of contracts with foreign grant recipients, collateral clauses corresponding to the ANBest-P will become part of the contract.

There is no right to be awarded a grant. The decision to approve support is taken by BMU after due assessment of the circumstances and in the light of the budgetary funds available.