

# Active for international climate action

IKI Annual Report 2020



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



INTERNATIONAL  
CLIMATE  
INITIATIVE

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# INTRODUCTION

## A successful year filled with challenges

The global community had drawn up extensive plans for climate action and biodiversity conservation in 2020. The agenda for the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow included a number of ambitious updates to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that are central to the Paris Agreement. The 15th UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Kunming (China) was also expected to produce a post-2020 framework to succeed the global Aichi targets. Unfortunately, both conferences were postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Moreover, the current global health crisis continues to threaten human life, create serious economic problems and derail government engagement in climate action and the conservation of biodiversity. National budgets have been reallocated, travel restrictions imposed and the world placed into lockdown. Globalisation was, almost overnight, brought to a halt. Also affected are projects supported by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) as well as other funding programmes and initiatives. Cancelled business trips, consultation meetings and workshops have made project work exceptionally difficult. Preventing infection and safeguarding health continue to be a top priority. In addition, in as much as the world has lost greatly because of Covid-19, it has gained in knowledge. All over the world, calls have been made and plans drawn up to make the economic recovery the basis for a continued transition – a sustainable restart. New initiatives and perspectives have arisen that are fostering what is now referred to as the ‘Green Recovery’. IKI has contributed to this discussion and continues to support this work.

IKI is grateful to all of its partners for their flexibility and wealth of ideas that have made it possible to fully and thoroughly pursue these project goals.

The 2020 ‘Pandemic Year’ was nonetheless another highly successful year for IKI. Despite many challenges, IKI fully expended its allocated budget, with countless projects being launched, financially topped up or adjusted and extended – with an aim of facilitating employment opportunities for the people in IKI partner countries. The IKI funding pillars were also oriented on managing the consequences of the pandemic in line with the Corona Response Package that provided much-needed emergency aid. The largest special call for the IKI-funded Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility can now provide comprehensive support for highly ambitious climate change mitigation projects in developing and emerging countries. This has been and continues to be possible only as a result of all IKI partners working together worldwide. As always, we would like to thank all those who support IKI projects, who breathe life into them and bring them to fruition. Their work is the subject of this IKI annual report published for the first time in the new IKI design.

## Redesigned as a road map for the future

Future annual reports will be published at the beginning of every year. Links to the articles featured in these annual reports are available on the IKI website, to supplement the various fields of knowledge and disseminate good practice. Funding programmes also need to change in order to match the pace of international climate and biodiversity policymaking. Accordingly, IKI evaluates its own practices at regular intervals and adjusts these to accommodate global decision-making from the international community. Over the last few years, IKI has developed a series of innovative funding instruments, and will be working to adapt thematic calls (among other aspects) to better match the rhythm of global climate change and biodiversity conferences.

The new IKI corporate design also reflects the contextual changes that have been introduced. The logo symbolically includes the earth as a reference to IKI’s global approach and reach. The multiple layers in the logo demonstrate IKI’s multifaceted worldwide support as well as the broad range of topics addressed. The new colour palette with more subdued and natural hues represents the efforts made by IKI to counter global warming and the loss of biological diversity. This has been the remit for IKI and its partners around the world since its formation in 2008.





## The International Climate Initiative – how it works

**A flexible, solution-oriented funding instrument as a contribution to global climate and biodiversity finance.**

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) is the most important instrument utilised by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) to support international climate action and biodiversity. With IKI, the BMU supports solution strategies in developing and emerging countries that seek to achieve sustainable change. Support is targeted precisely to the areas where needs and aspirations are the highest. IKI assists its partner countries to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that lie at the heart of the Paris Agreement and to take an ambitious

## Germany's international commitments

For Germany, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) fulfils part of its commitments from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The work by IKI also contributes to efforts to implement the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

approach to their future development. Such development includes measures for adaptation to the impacts of climate change and for improving resilience to the unavoidable consequences. In relation to biodiversity, IKI supports partner countries in their efforts to achieve the targets agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with the aim of countering and reversing the dramatic losses suffered by natural habitats all over the planet. To obtain IKI funding, proposed projects must be based in countries on a list prepared by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). To date, IKI has approved funding for more than 750 climate and biodiversity projects in over 60 countries worldwide, with a total funding volume of 4.5 billion euros (2008–2020).

**IKI finances projects run by organisations that implement measures together with developing, emerging and transitional countries within the four IKI funding areas:**

- Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions
- Adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- Conservation of natural carbon sinks such as forests or peatlands, and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)
- Conservation of biological diversity | →

Many projects normally involve more than one funding area. The list of measures addressed by IKI projects includes advising policymakers, capacity building, technology partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms. Funding is also available for reports and position papers as well as investment vehicles for climate action and biodiversity conservation.

## Topic-driven financing and bilateral cooperation

IKI uses a two-pronged strategy to support its partner countries. On the one hand, this involves ideas competitions with a thematic focus: these include large-volume thematic selection procedures (thematic calls) as well as two small-scale project programmes, namely IKI Small Grants and IKI Medium Grants. All three types of ideas competition utilise a call-for-proposals model for funding priorities that are set each year with no focus on individual countries. Based on their expertise and experience, implementing organisations propose project activities in countries that are a good match for the funding priorities.

On the other hand, IKI also works bilaterally in key areas with 15 priority countries. Part of this cooperation involves the country-specific, large-volume selection procedures (country calls). Working in close consultation with the partner governments, ideas competition is again used here to select projects for two specific and urgent thematic fields. In addition, a country-specific IKI 'interface project' also operates in most of these priority countries, working on key topics such as climate change mitigation, adaptation or biodiversity conservation. These interface projects are

managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The projects maintain an office in the respective priority country, work closely with German embassies and help to improve Germany's

cooperation with the partner country in the field of policymaking. Each interface project also facilitates networking of all the local IKI projects in the country run by different implementing organisations in order to maximise synergistic benefits between projects. The current 15 priority countries that IKI works with are: Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

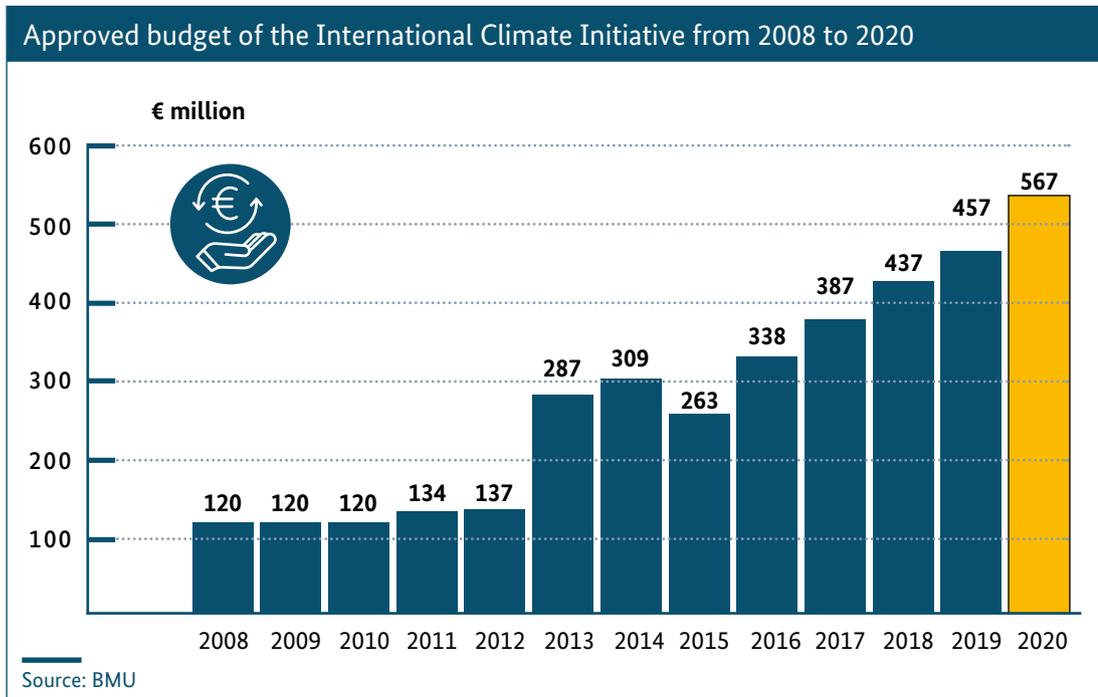


15

IKI focus  
countries

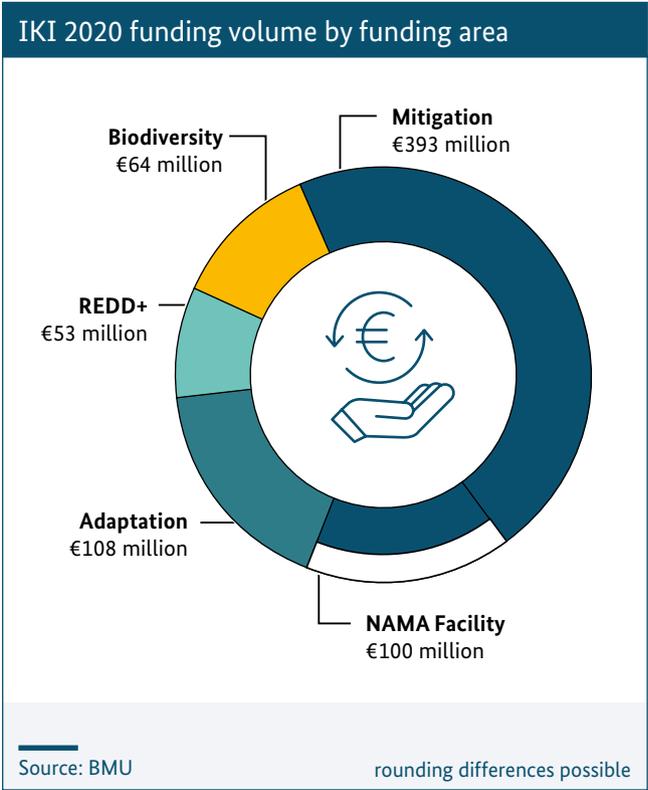
With the exception of IKI Small Grants, ideas competitions are organised into two stages. A shortlist of projects is compiled from all the project outlines submitted. The shortlisted applicants are requested to prepare a detailed project proposal. This proposal is then used as the basis for the final funding decision. Two key features of IKI set it apart from conventional approaches to development cooperation. One is the competitive model for the funding programme and the other is the inclusion of NGOs as implementing organisations. None of IKI funds flow to government institutions in partner countries.

Topic-related advice and assistance, programme management and project evaluation work are supported by the IKI Secretariat, which forms part of the federally owned Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH. | →



# Special assignments and global networks

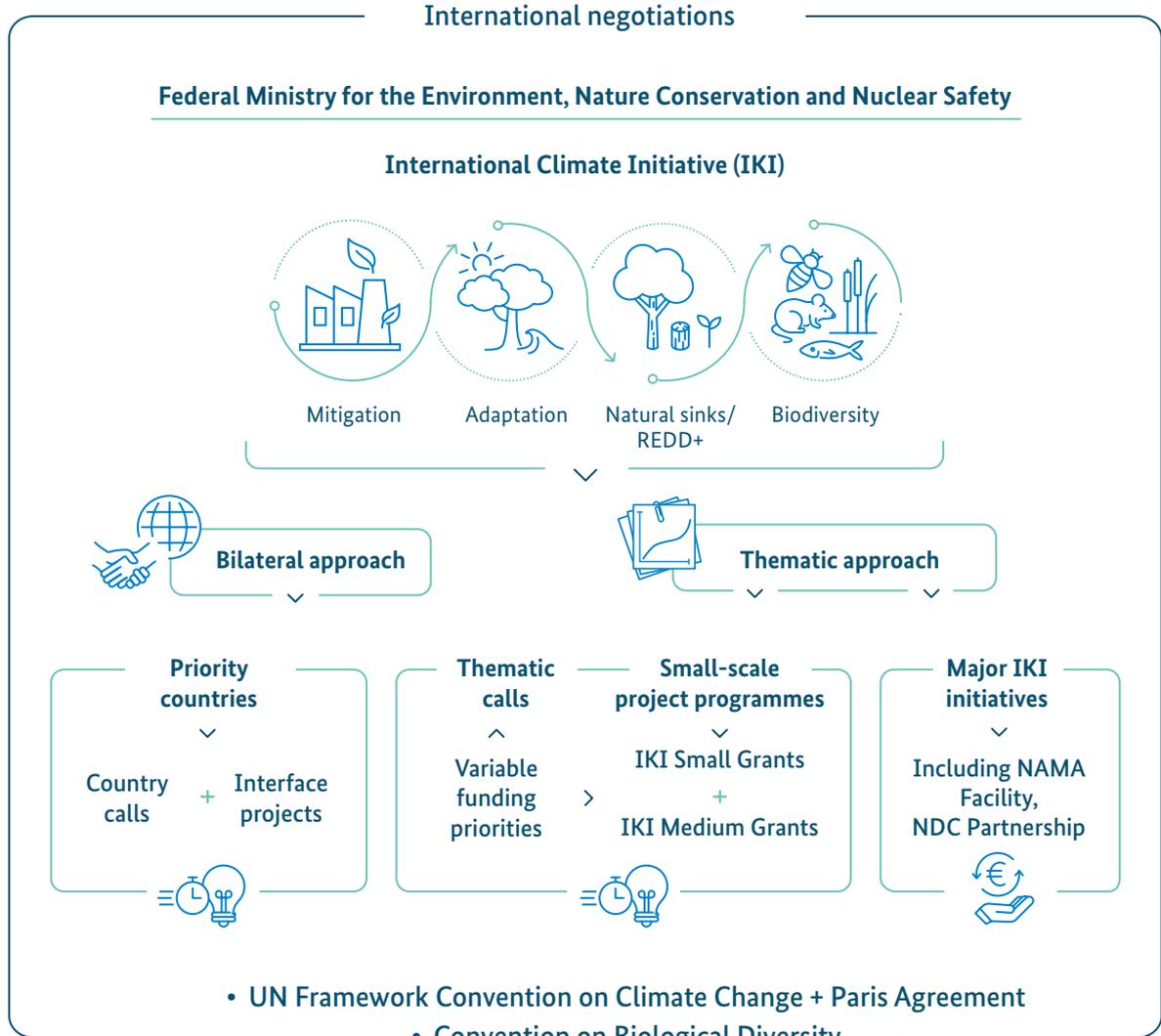
Alongside its projects, IKI also uses large-scale global initiatives that are funded together with other donors to promote innovative climate action solutions. Such initiatives include the [NAMA Facility](#) (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action) launched by the BMU and other donors, which is a multi-sponsor initiative calling for ambitious measures to mitigate emissions. The German Government is also using the Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement ([SPA](#)) to strengthen self- and co-funded global initiatives and networks for implementing the Paris Agreement. Examples of these include the [NDC Partnership](#), the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency ([ICAT](#)) and the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership ([LEDS GP](#)).



Together with the European Union, IKI also co-finances Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement ([SPIPA](#)). Within SPIPA, the BMU works alongside the G20 countries with the aim of strengthening the role of NDCs in international economic and political relationships.

Other IKI-funded initiatives include the Nitric Acid Climate Action Group ([NACAG](#)), which works with partner countries to reduce their harmful nitrous oxide emissions, and the Germany-Norway-United Kingdom ([GNU](#)) Partnership on forest climate finance, which coordinates cooperative activities between the three donors in countries such as Colombia and Peru. ■

# IKI in an international context



601

million euros for new and ongoing projects

5

ideas competitions launched

986

project outlines submitted

38

new projects

385

ongoing projects

150

IKI partner countries

Source: BMU

## IKI in 2020: a retrospective

**Despite difficult conditions in 2020, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) continued to make its contribution to global climate action and biodiversity conservation.**

The 2020 'Pandemic Year' also proved very challenging to the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and to the projects that it supports. While the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic were many and wide ranging, IKI nonetheless fully spent its allocated budget of 567 million euros. Actual expenditure in 2020 for a total of 385 new and ongoing projects was about 601 million euros (2019: 467 million euros, 2018: 410 million euros); the difference between budget appropriation and actual expenditure results from excess funds retained from previous years. Commitments were made totalling to 619 million euros for actual expenditure in 2020 and planned expenditure in following years. This sum also includes payments made into international climate and biodiversity funds as well as commitments for the IKI Medium Grants managed by Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH, the IKI Small Grants managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale

Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) Facility. By the end of the year, 109 projects in partner countries had either been started or had received more funding.

## Thematic ideas competitions: 3 new calls and 934 project outlines

In the thematic selection procedure funding pillar, three ideas competitions started in 2020. In the 2020 thematic call, on the subject of 'Creating Green Societies in Challenging Times', proposals for projects with a funding volume of 8 million euros to 30 million euros were requested for a total of 13 funding priorities. With the IKI Medium Grants (funding volume of up to 800,000 euros), four complementary funding priorities were available: energy, transport, cities and biodiversity. The IKI Small Grants (up to 100,000 euros) cover the entire range of topics in the IKI funding areas. | →

### FINANCE

## Sustainable financial institutions and instruments



Global climate action and biodiversity conservation are strongly dependent on financing from the public and private sectors. IKI therefore promotes approaches that support policymakers as well as private and multilateral financial institutions in their efforts to mobilise sustainable investments. This involves assessing the risks associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy as well as highlighting the potential offered by investment, both to investors and to

private or public financial market players. In 2020, a total of nine IKI projects addressed the topic of developing and implementing instruments in this context. The funding volume of these projects was approximately 79 million euros. One result of this work is the [Climate Finance Partnership Fund](#), which is a private equity fund for renewables. Overall, about 50 ongoing IKI projects with a total volume of 483 million euros can be categorised under sustainable finance.

### **Overview of calls and work packages started in 2020:**

- 2020 thematic call: outline submission by March 2021 and outline review
- IKI Medium Grants 2020: outline submission by May 2020 and processing of the 204 project outlines received
- IKI Small Grants 2020: outline submission by February 2021 and outline review

### **Alongside the new ideas competitions, further progress was also made in thematic selection procedures started previously to the 2020 thematic call. The milestones were:**

- Thematic call 2019 1.0: submitters of 13 project outlines were requested to prepare a project proposal
- Thematic call 2019 2.0: receipt of 188 project outlines and shortlist of 14 projects
- IKI Small Grants 2019: receipt of 542 project outlines, shortlist of 38 projects, funding approved for 2 projects

Alongside the international calls, the ‘Funding Institutions’ component was also launched in the context of IKI Small Grants. This provides support to both national and regional funding institutions looking to expand their institutional capacities with the aim of holding their own ideas competitions for local projects. In 2020, cooperation with the first of these funding institutions was initiated: the National Environment and Climate Fund (Fonds national pour l’Environnement et le Climat, FNEC) in Benin. FNEC provides funding together with IKI small-scale projects, which contribute towards the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

## **Country-specific selection procedures: close cooperation with partner countries**

### **In the country-specific selection procedure-funding pillar, IKI launched two new ideas competitions in the IKI focus countries Peru and South Africa in 2020:**

- South Africa: receipt of 17 project outlines
- Peru: outline submission by April 2021

**For another nine ideas competitions already ongoing, the selection process was prepared and continued in 2020:**

- India (2019): review of 14 project outlines
- Indonesia (2019): review of 19 project outlines
- Thailand (2019): review of 6 project outlines
- Viet Nam (2019): review of 10 project outlines
- Argentina (2018): submitters of 1 project outline were asked to prepare a project proposal
- Costa Rica (2018): submitters of 1 project outline were asked to prepare a project proposal
- Colombia (2018): submitters of 2 project outlines were asked to prepare a project proposal
- Mexico (2018): submitters of 1 project outline were asked to prepare a project proposal
- Ukraine (2018): review of the 6 outlines received
- Russia (est. 2021): joint preparation of funding priorities with the Russian Government | →

## *IKI GETS MORE DIGITAL*

### **Virtual country tours and IKI Brown Bag Lunches**



During the pandemic, IKI turned necessity into a virtue and incorporated many digital solutions into its day-to-day work. As one example, digital country tours with video conferences and virtual workshops were held during the preparatory phases of projects. Online seminars from ZUG and GIZ have offered assistance to potential project implementation organisations since

2020. The idea of virtual IKI Brown Bag Lunches as a knowledge-sharing space for IKI experts and specialists also offers a global dialogue platform for various thematic fields within IKI. As can be seen, these digitalisation processes have not only made IKI more innovative but also play their part in climate change mitigation by removing the need for physical travel.

## Impact of the pandemic on IKI's work

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, IKI projects faced major challenges when implementing their objectives. With local meetings, seminars and workshops cancelled, and far-reaching travel restrictions imposed, many projects faced problems, especially at the outset. Thanks to effective communication from all involved, IKI responded quickly and was able to extensively facilitate its projects to ensure that delays did not threaten the quality of their results.

During the first lockdown, the BMU also extended the submission deadlines for ongoing calls by two weeks. As the duration of the pandemic went from weeks to months, IKI adapted its working practices to suit the new conditions and developed solutions for the various issues encountered. This was possible mainly due to IKI's global partners' capacity to implement solutions quickly, based on close collaboration and the rapid communication of difficulties. ■

## AMBITIOUS CLIMATE ACTION

### IKI supports the ongoing development of NDCs

In 2020, IKI provided funding of about 70 million euros to 36 projects whose primary focus was to support their partner countries in their efforts to (further) develop and implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Also in 2020, IKI made a contribution to the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility, whose mitigation actions help to ensure the achievement of NDCs. Supplementing the

funds already allocated, IKI also became the biggest donor to the NAMA Facility Ambition Initiative with a contribution of 100 million euros. The initiative is targeting countries who increase their national climate ambitions before the next UN Climate Change Conference. Total funding for the NAMA Facility by IKI amounted to 130 million euros in 2020.



***SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT** is one of the funding priorities that addresses multiple areas. IKI projects provide support to strategies for sustainable, climate-compatible and resilient cities, and for urban biodiversity.*



***COOPERATION** with local communities is a key priority for IKI. Working towards common goals with local partners on supported projects to protect the climate and biodiversity.*

## A challenging year for the world

**The pandemic as a starting-point for more climate action and biodiversity conservation. Six selected examples of project work by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in the 2020 ‘Pandemic Year’.**

For many years now, the global community has faced a huge set of challenges due to the climate crisis and the loss of biodiversity. The coronavirus pandemic that started in early 2020 nonetheless threatened to overshadow both of these issues. Yet these two kinds of crisis are closely intertwined: the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to humans is a direct consequence of the ways in which people exploit basic natural resources, with the effect of changing or even destroying ecosystems.

The coronavirus pandemic has made it painfully clear that protecting the planet is critical for all life – and that action on climate and biodiversity is not something for a far-flung future but is needed every day, here and now.

## A rapid reaction to the crisis: the IKI Corona Response Package

Due to the pandemic, developing and emerging countries in particular were forced to reallocate their sparse funds for climate and conservation efforts to their healthcare systems. In 2020, governments worldwide started putting together huge recovery packages aimed at countering the adverse effects of the pandemic by saving jobs and keeping businesses afloat. All over the world, initiatives and funding programmes were launched with the aim of combining this economic revival with a sustainable recovery. The objective was therefore to anchor climate action and biodiversity conservation as basic aspects of national and global policy, and to avoid the threat of long decades of dependence on fossil technologies and environmental damage due to the continued use of traditional subsidy structures. | →

### A One Health approach to protected areas



**PROTECTING ECOSYSTEMS** not only conserves biodiversity but also improves adaptation to climate change impacts for local communities. Together with the IUCN Green List, this project developed a global management standard for protected areas, which was augmented by the One Health approach in response to the pandemic. The project is also distributing a global portfolio of case studies that documents successful management practices.

**Protected area management as a contribution to conserving biodiversity and climate action**

**Funding:** €4,368,657

**Time frame:** 11/2015 to 12/2022

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/greenlist>

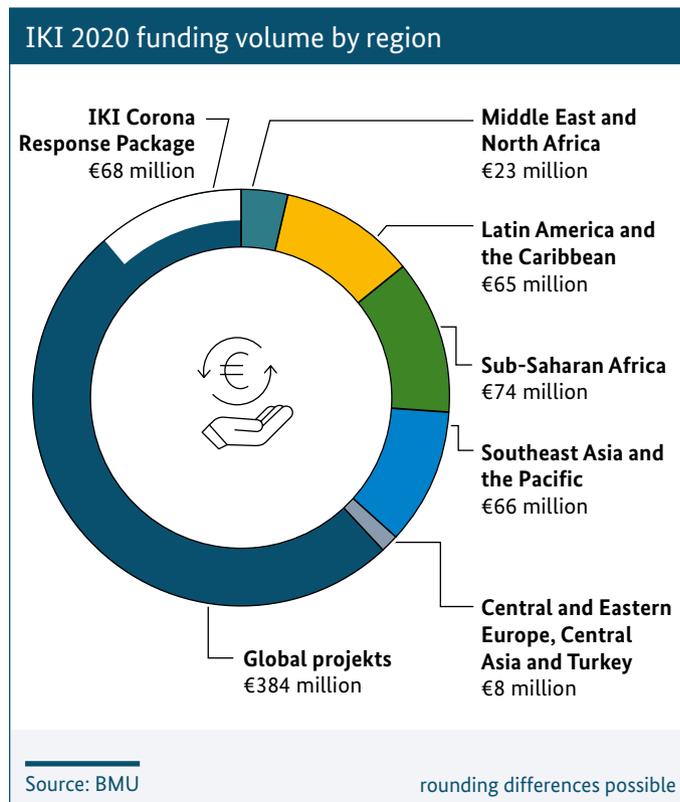




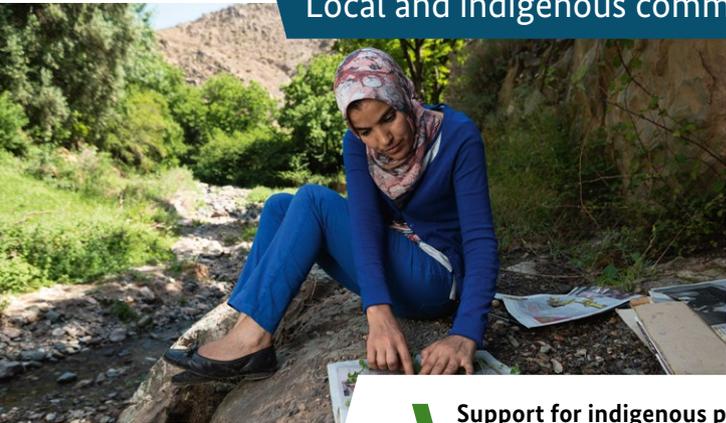
## million euros of funding for the Corona Response Package

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) therefore worked with the [International Climate Initiative](#) to develop the [Corona Response Package](#) as a

pandemic countermeasure for 2020. The Package helps IKI partner countries to mount a targeted and concerted response to the challenges of the pandemic, climate change and biodiversity loss. The package focuses on three corresponding key areas: first, emergency measures to protect nature reserves and biodiversity hotspots; second, support for a sustainable Green Economic Recovery; and third, preventive measures that aim to avoid future pandemics. A total of 28 selected projects and initiatives in 25 countries received additional funding and expanded remits from the Corona Response Package, with one new project also being approved. One aim was to safeguard existing social structures while strengthening the effects of projects on the labour market.



## Local and indigenous communities



**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION** can be successful only by involving local communities and indigenous peoples. In 45 countries, the project supports these populations while preserving their traditional territories. The project also offers a small-scale project fund and uses capacity building to empower communities to manage protected areas. The project is also working towards greater involvement of indigenous, local expertise in public planning processes.



### Support for indigenous peoples and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs)

**Funding:** €27,000,000

**Time frame:** 11/2013 to 12/2023

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/iccas>

A further goal was to improve and accelerate the transition to a climate- and biodiversity-friendly economy at a number of different levels. The package of measures was allocated a budget of 68 million euros.

## How IKI is helping to power the Green Recovery

A total of 16 ongoing IKI projects characterised by their especially positive economic effects received top-up funding from the Corona Response Package. A further nine projects were re-adjusted to focus on steps designed to facilitate a Green Recovery. These projects are prioritising topics such as energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, urban development and the mobilisation of sustainable investment.

In June 2020, the BMU also participated via IKI in the Economic Advisory Initiative formed by the NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) Partnership. The initiative responds to requests from developing and emerging countries for economic advisers, who work to integrate efforts to | →

implement national climate targets and conserve biodiversity during the coronavirus pandemic with economic recovery planning. IKI is financing 20 advisers in eight countries. Globally, more than 50 of these experts are funded in 34 countries by different donors within the context of the Economic Advisory Initiative.

IKI has also utilised an OECD project to extend the scope of the NDCP and in so doing, to support the deployment of advisors to four more countries. As part of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), additional support is being offered in 20 countries for sustainable economic packages and transition pathways.

## Solar-powered ice makers



**THE EXPANSION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY** is a key component of the Indonesian Government's strategy to achieve its mitigation targets. This project is helping the government to implement a strategy for the rollout of renewables, the benefits of which will be demonstrated by pilot projects. Such pilot projects include the introduction of a solar-powered ice maker as well as the use of agricultural waste as an input for biogas production.



### ExploRE - Strategic exploration of economic mitigation potentials through renewables

**Funding:** €3,850,000

**Time frame:** 11/2018 to 07/2022

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/explore>

## Making financial flows Paris-compatible



**TO ENSURE THE GOALS** of the Paris Agreement can be met, the global financial system needs to be restructured to secure an increasing volume of investment in the low-carbon economy. The Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment Tool developed by this project models the risks involved in low-carbon investment. During the pandemic, further improvements were made to the tool that have now made it compatible with Green Recovery programmes.

### Measuring Paris Agreement alignment and financial risk in financial markets

**Funding:** €42,806,403

**Time frame:** 07/2018 to 06/2021

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/pacta>



## Funding priorities for the Green Recovery

Apart from these measures, IKI also utilised the different selection procedures started in 2020 to respond to the novel crisis. The idea of a sustainable restart was consciously applied to the 2020 thematic selection procedure, with preference given to eco-friendly, climate-compatible approaches to recovery alongside those tackling the social and economic fallout from the pandemic. The second ideas competition for the IKI Medium Grants, which started in 2020, was also oriented on coronavirus impacts. A key point of focus here was strengthening the resilience of local and indigenous population groups in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. | →

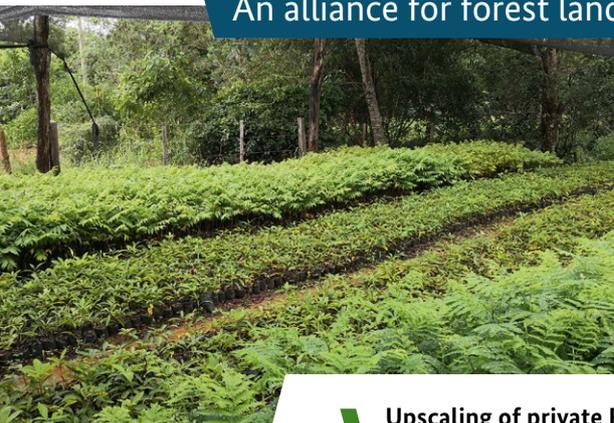
## NAMA Facility Ambition Initiative launched

Also in 2020, IKI started a special funding programme for the [NAMA Facility](#) (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action), targeting countries with especially ambitious plans for climate change mitigation. Germany approved IKI funds amounting to 100 million euros for this Ambition Initiative. The United Kingdom and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation also contributed the sums of 68 million euros and 4 million euros, respectively. The Ambition Initiative provides support solely to projects in countries who have made a commitment to increase their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) prior to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26).

## IKI helps to encourage greater ambition for NDCs

Alongside the Ambition Initiative, a series of other IKI projects helped to strengthen ambitions for climate change mitigation in several partner countries during the course of 2020. These projects provided direct support to partner governments in the preparation and submission of improved NDCs or promoted the drafting of relevant climate policies and legislation as well as the of

### An alliance for forest landscapes



**FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION (FLR)** makes an important contribution to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). During the course of the pandemic, the project set up an FLR alliance in Paraguay that promotes FLR activities. A centre of excellence is also being established to improve the implementation of these measures, as well as a labour market platform aimed at hiring experts for FLR activities.



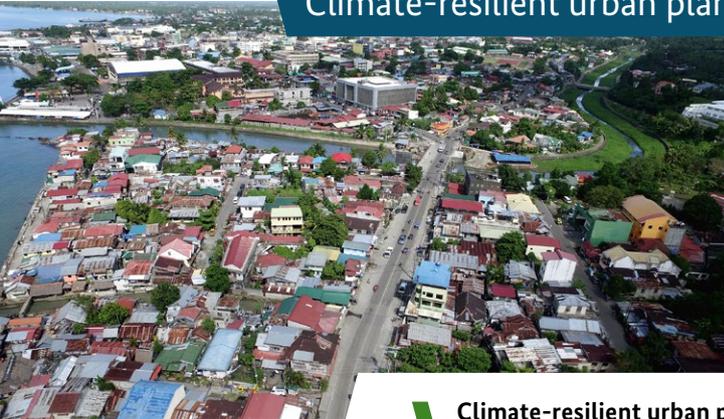
#### Upscaling of private FLR investments in Latin America

**Funding:** €3,376,911

**Time frame:** 03/2019 to 02/2024

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/upscalingFLR>

## Climate-resilient urban planning



**ADAPTATION TO THE IMPACTS** of climate change is essential for cities in the Philippines. This project is advising the partner government on suitable policymaking measures and sustainable urban development planning. Model activities in five cities are helping to gain and implement new insights. The consulting portfolio has also been expanded to include climate and disaster risk assessment while accounting for the coronavirus pandemic.



### Climate-resilient urban planning – support for city authorities in the Philippines

**Funding:** €2,687,706

**Time frame:** 03/2017 to 09/2022

**Web story:** <https://iki-bmu.com/resilience>

implementation ambitious targets. Project partner work included close collaboration with the NDC Partnership and activities relating to the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP). Examples of IKI projects that successfully contributed to an increase in climate change mitigation ambitions in 2020 include the Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA), the Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action (TASCA) project, the **IMPACT** project and the NDC Support Programme (NDC SP). In the case of the NDC SP, this programme is supporting 37 countries in their efforts to use NDCs as an instrument for the transition to climate-friendly, zero-carbon pathways. Work in the TASCA and the IMPACT projects has, for example, helped Ethiopia and Nepal to submit more ambitious NDCs. IKI interface projects also took part in efforts to achieve more ambitious NDCs in many different countries during the course of 2020.

Overall, IKI made a decisive contribution to a wide range of achievements in international climate and biodiversity policy in 2020, demonstrating that efforts to manage the pandemic and stimulate a sustainable recovery can be implemented hand in hand. ■

# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BMU</b>	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
<b>CAEP</b>	Climate Action Enhancement Package
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>FNEC</b>	National Environment and Climate Fund Benin (French: Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat)
<b>gGmbH</b>	Limited-liability non-profit company (German: Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung)
<b>GmbH</b>	Limited-liability company (German: Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung)
<b>GIZ</b>	German Development Cooperation Organisation (German: Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit)
<b>GNU</b>	Germany, Norway, United Kingdom
<b>ICAT</b>	Initiative Climate Action Transparency
<b>IKI</b>	International Climate Initiative
<b>LEDS GP</b>	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership
<b>NACAG</b>	Nitric Acid Climate Action Group

<b>NAMA</b>	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PAGE</b>	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SPA</b>	Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement
<b>SPIPA</b>	Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement
<b>TASCA</b>	Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute
<b>ZUG gGmbH</b>	A federally-owned, non-profit company formed by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (German: Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft)

