

Indo-German Support Project for Climate Action and IKI Interface Function



In a nutshell

Budget | 10 Mio Euro
Duration | 04/2021-03/2026

The project implements the interface function for IKI projects in India to foster synergies within the IKI portfolio in India.

Supporting:

IKI India Networking Workshops
IKI India Climate Policy Newsletter and IKI India website

The climate and biodiversity dialogue between Germany and India.

Support for the Indo-German Environment Fora.

Impacts

The Indian economy is developing in a more climate-friendly way.

Climate mitigation efforts contribute to the achievement of India's NDCs.

In the long run, decarbonisation of the economy and negative emissions are achieved.

Objectives

Strengthening capacities of decision-makers to develop innovative approaches for the implementation of India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Developing climate co-benefits methodologies for development policies and programmes as well as private sector initiatives.

Developing models for public-private sector collaboration by piloting low-carbon solutions in hard-to-abate sectors, such as cement and steel.

Cooperation Partners

Political Partner

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India in collaboration with line ministries

State Partners

State Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu



Public-Private Sector

The project cooperates with the Standing Conference of Public Sector Enterprises (SCOPE), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Indian Railways (IR) and the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi to foster decarbonisation in steel and cement sectors using a climate co-benefit approach.

Climate Co-Benefits

Climate co-benefits refer to development policies and programmes that do not focus on climate change but its implementation nevertheless has significant mitigation and/or adaptation impacts.

Most sectors lack the methodological basis to account climate co-benefits.

Accounting of climate co-benefit impacts can be reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and thus support achieving India's NDCs. Also, public and private sector companies can use climate co-benefit accounting for accelerating investments in a low-carbon transition and trading on carbon markets.



Actions

Develop an assessment framework for climate co-benefits.

Develop climate co-benefits-based methodologies and roadmaps.

Piloting climate co-benefits methodologies in the Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Provide capacity building on models for public and private sector collaboration and climate co-benefit approaches.

Advise key governmental organisations on strengthening climate action by using climate co-benefits approaches.

Establish a multi-stakeholder exchange forum on climate co-benefits at different levels.



Entry points of Climate Co-Benefits

With the Government of India:

Mitigation, Adaptation and Biodiversity Impacts - Single-Use Plastic (SUP) Ban, *Nagar Van Yojna* (Urban Forestry Scheme) and wetlands programmes.

Cooperation with the Indian Railways - Assessment of climate co-benefits for SUP ban and Urban Forestry scheme in focus areas of Biodiversity, Renewable Energy and E-mobility.

With Public and Private Sector Enterprises:

Cement Sector - Supporting pilots and joint research between India and Germany on low-carbon cement production and sectoral climate co-benefit methodologies with IIT Delhi.

Steel Sector - Conducting a techno-commercial feasibility study to support decarbonisation of steel production with SAIL.

Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) - Capacity building of Indian PSEs on climate action in cooperation with SCOPE.

