

# Indo-German Support Project for Climate Action & 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 and IKI India & Climate Policy Newsletter.

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).

Development of climate co-benefits methodologies to address untapped potentials for Indian NDC and support climate finance for low carbon investments.

Developing models for public-private sector collaboration.

## 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 policies that do not have a climate impact focus, but nevertheless have positive mitigation or adaptation effects.

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

Accounting of climate co-benefit impacts, measured in Greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation or sinks, 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 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 Government of India:

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

**Adaptation Impacts** - Water, Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure.

**Cooperation with the Indian Railways** - Assessment of climate co-benefits for SUP ban and Forestry. Support in Biodiversity policy, Renewable Energy and E-mobility.

### With Public and Private Sector Enterprises:

**Cement Sector** - Joint research between India and Germany, implementation pilots on low-carbon cements and sectoral climate co-benefit methodologies.

**Steel Sector** - Techno-commercial feasibility study to support decarbonisation of steel production with SAIL.

**Public Sector Enterprises** - Capacity building of Indian PSEs on Climate Action in cooperation with SCOPE.

