

3rd IKI India Networking Workshop

13–14 October 2022, Delhi





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Introduction

The 3rd IKI India networking workshop was held on 13th and 14th October 2022 in Delhi. The workshop enjoyed participation from 30 IKI India projects. A total of 49 participants including members of both Indian and German Ministry delegations participated in the workshop. The networking workshop is jointly organized by the IKI India Interface project and TERI. The networking workshop focused on synergizing IKI projects in India and provided a platform to disseminate knowledge and share project outcomes.

High level representatives from the German Ministries Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), as well as from the German Embassy and the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) contributed to the lively and fruitful discussions.

DAY 1



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The first day focused on enhancing synergies among projects and interlinkages. Ms. Karin Deckenbach, Project Manager at GIZ, welcomed participants and expressed her delight to meet IKI project partners in person. She encouraged participants to continue the interactions from the second workshop and to take forward the efforts to further synergize IKI projects in India. Dr. Vatsala Sharma from TERI also welcomed IKI partners and wished for a successful event.



Ms. Karin Deckenbach also welcomed dignitaries from The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), and the German Embassy, New Delhi.

The networking session started with opening remarks from:

- Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah, Joint Secretary Climate Change and International Cooperation Divisions, MoEFCC
- Mr. Steffen Koch, Head of the Department for Economic & Global Affairs, German Embassy, New Delhi



JS Neelesh Kumar Sah expressed his gratitude to be a part of the 3rd IKI-India Networking Workshop. He stated that India and Germany have been strategic partners since 2001. They have been cooperating on climate change since many years. The IKI bilateral cooperation with India started in 2008 and since then various projects have contributed to positive changes. The Indo-German Environment Forum is another forum under which India and Germany are actively cooperating.

Mr. Sah further informed that India has recently updated its NDC's based on PM Modi's 'Panchamrit' (five ambrosia) pledge at CoP26 in Glasgow. The pledge included having 500 GW non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030 and reduce projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes by 2030, however, these goals are not part of the updated NDC. In fact, the NDC update commits to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level as well as the overall goal for India to be net zero by 2070.

The Joint Secretary explained that India's updated NDC commitments are in line with its national circumstances and with the 'Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)' principle. Mr. Sah added that it is a matter of pride that India is working towards fulfilling its climate targets and already has a 41% installed capacity from renewables.

Mr. Sah further elaborated on Indian prime minister Narendra Modi's call for a global "movement" centered on individual climate responsibility and "sustainable lifestyles" that he calls "Lifestyle for Environment" or LIFE.Mission and a "Climate Change India Portal" on the MoEFCC website.

Detailing on bilateral cooperation on climate change, Mr. Sah said that India and Germany are strategic partners since 2001. Both nations have augmented this partnership to include bilateral climate change cooperation and have recently signed a joint declaration of Intent for partnership in Green and Sustainable Development.

He emphasized that India looks forward to further strengthening cooperation with Germany on climate change through IKI.

Mr. Steffen Koch, Head of the Department for Economic & Global Affairs, German Embassy informed that IKI has currently 41 projects running in India which are important for Indo-German collaboration. PM Modi and Chancellor Scholz have recently signed a Joint Declaration of Intent for establishing a Green and Sustainable Development Partnership. This initiative is the first of its kind and it will strengthen strategic partnership on energy, climate and environment.

Mr. Koch explained that IKI was formed in 2008 and India was a priority country for IKI from the beginning, highlighted by the very successful lighthouse project Mega Solar Thermal Power Plant. At the moment IKI has committed almost 300 million Euros for India. India remains a priority country for bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Germany and the Green and Sustainable Development Partnership will take the fruitful relations further.

Key Note Address were presented by:

- Mr. Philipp Behrens (virtually) Head of Division International Climate Initiative, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), Germany
- Mr. Alban Kisife, Deputy Head of Division International Cooperation on Biodiversity, Federal Ministry for the



Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Germany

- Ms. Teresa Reubel, BMUV, Germany
- Ms. Sophia Engel, Deputy Head of Division for United Nations, 2030 Agenda, Cooperation with Newly Industrialized and Developing Countries, BMUV, Germany

The speakers explained Germany's priorities on bilateral cooperation on climate change in India. Further, the speakers shared the German Government's vision on global climate programs and priorities.

Mr. Philipp Behrens said that India is a priority country for Germany and both the countries have been successfully cooperating in climate actions. The bilateral cooperation is promising to be advanced under the Green and Sustainable Partnership and the perspective of a multilateral Just Energy Transition partnership.

Informing about Germany's climate actions, Mr. Behrens said that with the new Government, there is a deeper focus on energy transition, with the BMWK being responsible for the transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy. However, Russia's war on Ukraine has posed big challenges for fulfilling Germany's energy transition plans as the reduction and substitution of gas imports from Russia is a paramount priority to keep Germany's economy going. Still, Germany is determined to meet its climate change targets and implement the German Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG, 2023) which

shall ensure that renewable energy accounts for at least 80 % of gross electricity consumption by 2030.

Mr. Behrens further said that Germany under G7 commitments wants to partner with India in a Just Energy Transition Partnership to ensure that people currently working in the coal sector get green jobs during coal phase down.

Further stressing on German Chancellor's push for creating an international coalition on climate action, Mr. Behrens informed that a G7 Climate Club will be established by the end of this year and hopes to include India as one of its members.

Mr. Alban Kisife informed that the Government of Germany has renewed its focus on the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and their advancement. He underlined that national biodiversity targets need to be aligned with Global Biodiversity Targets.

Mr. Kisife informed that the German Chancellor has promised to increase German contributions to international biodiversity finance to 1.5 billion Euros per year by 2025.

Ms. Teresa Reubel highlighted that the German Government's target is to protect 30% of its ecosystem by 2030, calling it a 30 X 30 target and is committed to reducing pollution.

Ms. Sophia Engel highlighted the 'Indo-German Green and Sustainable Development Partnership'. In this partnership the German Government will focus on projects to support energy



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transition, nature-based solutions, ecology, biodiversity, climate actions and the Sustainable Development Goals. She informed that the German Government plans to fund 475 million Euros through IKI in these areas of climate action.

Afterwards, all IKI projects introduced themselves and presented the key areas of work, priorities, major products and results.

The IKI projects were then divided into four thematic working groups to discuss their major outcomes, activities and key experiences that could be of help for other projects.

The four thematic working groups were directed to channel their discussion on their experiences with working with partners, challenges, best practices and advice. Along with identifying potential synergies between projects, thematic group discussions were also asked to identify potential areas to contribute to the Indo-German partnership on Green and Sustainable Development. The thematic working groups enhanced the engagement amongst projects and the exchange of learnings, insights and experiences.

All the thematic group presented the outcomes of their discussions on day 2 of the Networking Workshop.

DAY 2

Day 2 started with presentations of key outcomes of the thematic working groups.

Thematic Group: Mitigation NDC Ene

The Mitigation NDC Energy group included the Indo-German Support Project for Climate Action in India, Integration of Renewable Energies in India NAMA project, Indo German Energy Forum, Ptx-Hub, International Hydrogen Ramp-up Program, Energy Storage for Renewable Energy Integration in India, Transformative Climate Action after Paris, Strategic Partnerships for Implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Key approaches for creating synergies and co-benefits presented were:

- Different projects know nodal persons in different ministries. There is a need for information sharing and synergy creation. This will facilitate smooth functioning of projects. The IKI-India website can work as a platform for sharing such information.
- A focus area should be the exchange of knowledge and experiences in particular of decarbonizing hard to abate sectors like iron and steel, petrochemical, cement and fertilizers
- IKI projects should nominate a nodal person for each of the partner ministries and for location-based synergies in regions/states: Align IKI projects working in same locations (cities, states) for combined efforts and possibly joint interaction with ministries, departments etc.
- Government programs like Swachh Bharat, Ujjwala are designed to fulfil a social or economic purpose. However, there are climate co-benefits to these programmes which needs to be accounted to have a holistic understanding of mitigation and adaptation impacts of these Government programmes.
- For contribution to the Green and Sustainable Development Partnership, the group proposed that Energy Transition of Industries, decarbonisation of the energy sector, state level approach to climate change- SAPCC (State Action Plan on Climate Change), LiFE, Just Energy Transition, Energy Efficiency are some of the areas where there can be more collaboration between India and Germany.
- There can be more IKI project and inter-ministerial collaboration for the development of carbon markets in India.
- Green Hydrogen was stated as a new and important area for Indo-German cooperation.



Thematic Group: Mitigation & Adaptation Urban

The Mitigation Urban group included Green Freight India, India Sustainable Mobility Initiative, Climate Smart Cities, Urban Climate Action, Soot-free low-carbon city fleets, NDC Transport Initiative for Asia, Cities Combating Plastic entering Marine Environment, Eco Logistics, Low Carbon freight sustainable cities, Waste Solutions for a Circular Economy in India.

Key approaches for creating synergies and co-benefits presented were:

- Many projects are working in the same geographical areas and there needs to be effective collaboration between them. This can be done through more dialogue and information sharing to smoothen project implementation. Therefore, a mechanism for regular exchange of information needs to be created
- There needs to be more sharing of learning experiences with different sectors like mobility, air quality, waste management through regular interactions
- There is a need to create capacities for urban planning which needs to be integrated with state and regional plans.
- One of the challenges faced by projects is the availability of reliable data. Sometimes data just did not exist.
- Private sector engagement needs to be leveraged for financing climate related projects.
- Discussion on the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan was the highlight of the group discussion. PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity is essentially a digital platform to bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and also reduce travel time for people.
- The identified areas of cooperation were: Smart Cities Mission, Clean Air Mission, LiFE mission, Waste Management, Climate Alliance Cube NIVA etc.



Thematic Group: Adaptation & Biodiversity

The Adaptation & Biodiversity group included Aquatic Resources in the Himalayan Region, Integrated sub-national action for Biodiversity, Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services in Agrarian Landscapes, Wetlands Management for Biodiversity and Climate Protection, Living Lakes - Strategies to protect the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems, Restore Conserve and Protect Forest and Tree Cover for NDC Implementation in India.

Key approaches for creating synergies and co-benefits presented were:

- The IKI partners shared their experience working with Biodiversity Management Committees where they trained locals for planning biodiversity.
- There were also discussions on Trees outside forests, the Miyawaki method of urban foresting and sharing of experiences from mangrove restoration.
- In the area of Integrated Wetland Management, the projects have trained wetland managers and have been working with universities, they have been able to include biodiversity conservation as a part of University Curriculum.
- A suggestion of the working group was that there needs to be a structure or methodology for establishing a baseline for biodiversity and adaptation. Indicators also need to be developed to measure ecosystem services and this needs to be accounted into the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- Public and private sector financial sources need to be utilized for biodiversity conservation, for that, agroforestry business models are in need to be adopted.
- Methodologies need to be developed for measuring climate co-benefits of biodiversity programs, Government Programs and other works of the private sector.
- Suggestion to MoEFCC: there needs to be biodiversity registers and a link of biodiversity with climate change.
- There need to be thematic exchanges across borders among IKI projects.
- India and Germany can cooperate on the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration from India and contribute to FDI on FLR like wetlands, RECAP4NDC, agroforestry, urban forestry.

Thematic Group: Cross-cutting projects

The Cross-cutting group included Climate Capacity Building (B-EPIC), Transparency of subnational climate change mitigation measures, Circular Economy Solutions Preventing Marine Litter, Management of Organic Waste in India – MOWI, the Global Project “Export Initiative Environmental Protection GreenTech “Made in Germany”, Institutionalisation of Capacities on Climate Change Studies and Action, Aligning climate action with long-term climate and development goals.

Key approaches for creating synergies and co-benefits presented were:

- This thematic group identified to be working on SDG 5 (Gender Equity), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 9 (Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution).
- Every project should be encouraged to develop an exit strategy in line with financial investments, which enable them to ensure long-term sustenance of project activities after its closure.
- There was a common understanding among projects that there is ignorance of the states on having state climate action plan, the government counterparts lack relative understanding of issues of climate change, resource efficiency and circular economy.
- This lack of grasp on climate change issues is reflected in the absence of regional GHG inventories, no national adaptation and mitigation plan at state level and lack of climate aspect in legislation.
- While India is steering towards a grave climate change impact, it is the appropriate time to include climate change as an integral aspect of urban planning and as an integral component of Environmental Impact Assessment process.
- It is pertinent that a national database of lifecycle assessment studies of materials documented for significant GHG emissions should be made available for knowledge management and transfer to industries. This would enable them to explore alternative materials for process and manufacturing while reducing their climate impact.
- Extensive hands-on capacity building related to designing and inclusion on climate adaptive and mitigative approaches in daily activities and processes for partners, for whom these terminologies remain a significant challenge.





Thematic presentations were followed by a round table discussion on “The Way Forward - Enhancing Indo-German and IKI India cooperation”. Speakers were:

- Ms. Barbara Schaefer, (virtually) Deputy Head of Division BMWK
- Ms. Sophia Engel, BMUV
- Mr. Alban Kisife, Deputy Head of Division of International Cooperation on Biodiversity (BMUV)
- Ms. Antje Berger, Counselor Environment, German Embassy
- Mr. Stephan Hesselmann, German Embassy Department for Economic & Global Affairs
- Moderator: Mr. Mohamed El-Khawad, Cluster Coordinator, GIZ India

Ms. Barbara Schaefer reaffirmed that IKI will explore further opportunities for working with India on topics like Industrial Decarbonisation, energy transition, industry and private sector cooperation and biodiversity loss.



Ms. Antje Berger expressed the hope that the global community is able to solve the climate crisis to keep the future of this Earth safe. She added that IKI shall accelerate to include the dimensions of gender equity and equality as an important aspect to address climate change.

Mr. Stephan Hesselmann encouraged all partners to work in synergy and showcase results for the review meeting of both Governments two years from now, to take the Indo-German Partnership for Green and Sustainable Development forward. He stressed that renewable energy technologies need to be brought on the ground to meet the ambition of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees.

Mr. Alban Kisife concluded with the notion that he is hopeful of having more collaborations with higher government officials under the Joint Working group on Biodiversity to explore future projects on biodiversity in India.

Ms. Sophia Engel stressed that there has to be more political momentum to meet climate change goals. This is possible with political partners meeting more often to discuss climate change issues. One of the key takeaways from the IKI networking workshop is, that there need to be more mini workshops of regional or thematic nature to ensure more dialogue and knowledge sharing. She also stressed for integrated solutions for climate change and informed that nature-based solutions are a priority of the German government.

Ms. Barbara Schaefer informed that industrial decarbonization is a priority area of Germany. It is necessary to ensure that the energy transition is just.

As a highlight of the workshop the IKI-India We Share Website was launched by Vatsala Sharma, TERI and Philipp Herrmann, GIZ. The IKI-India Website is a one stop information and interaction platform for all IKI projects. It provides an overview of all IKI projects and works as an information sharing platform for all IKI partners for enhancing knowledge exchange and fostering synergies between IKI projects. The participants gave valuable suggestions for making the website more interactive and informative. [LINK](#)

Annexure

Table 1 Participating Projects

S.No.	Project Title	S.No.	Project Title
1	Indo-German Support project for Climate Action in India	19	Aquatic Resources in the Himalayan Region
2	Energy Efficient Cooling	20	Integrated sub-national action for Biodiversity
3	Integration of RE into the Indian Electricity System	21	Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services in Agrarian Landscapes
4	Indo German Energy Forum	22	Wetlands Management for Biodiversity and Climate Protection
5	Ptx-Hub	23	Living Lakes - Strategies to protect the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems
6	International Hydrogen Ramp-up Programm	24	Restore, Conserve and Protect Forest and Tree Cover for NDC Implementation in India
7	Energy Storage for Renewable Energy Integration in India	25	Climate Capacity Building (B-EPIC)
8	Transformative Climate Action after Paris	26	Transparency of subnational climate change mitigation measures
9	Strategic Partnerships for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	27	Circular Economy Solutions Preventing Marine Litter
10	Green Freight India	28	Management of Organic Waste in India – MOWI, under the Global Project “Export Initiative Environmental Protection GreenTech „Made in Germany”
11	India Sustainable Mobility Initiative	29	Institutionalisation of Capacities on Climate Change Studies and Action
12	Climate Smart Cities	30	Aligning climate action with long-term climate and development goals
13	Urban Climate Action		
14	Soot-free low-carbon city fleets		
15	NDC Transport Initiative for Asia		
16	Cities Combating Plastic entering Marine Environment		
17	EcoLogistics Low Carbon freight sustainable cities		
18	Waste Solutions for a Circular Economy in India		



List of Participants

S.No.	Name	Organisation
1	Karin Deckenbach	GIZ India
2	Philipp Herrmann	GIZ India
3	Muriki Santosh Kumar	TERI
4	K.Venkat Ramana	TERI
5	Dr. Monalisa Sen	ICLEI
6	Kashmira Medhora Dubash	ITDP
7	Aswathy Dilip	ITDP
8	Sivasubramaniam Jayaraman	ITDP
9	Dr Bhaskar Natrajan	AEEE
10	Akhil Singhal	AEEE
11	Sebastian Markart	GIZ India
12	Muskan Mascharak	GIZ India
13	Liju Mathew	GIZ India
14	Harshita Sehgal	GIZ India
15	Henrik Personn	GIZ India
16	Indradip Mitra	GIZ India
17	Amit Bhatt	ICCT
18	Indrani Phukan	GIZ India
19	Marta Torres Gunfaus	IDDRI
20	Lauren Harry-Villain	IDDRI
21	Ernst Doering	GIZ India
22	Deepak Baidur	GIZ India
23	Tanya Mittal	GIZ India
24	Avni Mehta	GIZ India
25	Kenneth M. Pala	GIZ India
26	Ravindra Singh	GIZ India
27	Mira Amtmann	GIZ India
28	Kunal Bharat	GIZ India
29	Rachna Arora	GIZ India
30	Lalit Sharma	GIZ India
31	Katharina Paterok	GIZ India
32	Zainab Agha	The Climate Group
33	Rana Pujari	The Climate Group
34	Sourabh Manuja	GIZ India
35	Carla Rossito	GIZ India

S.No.	Name	Organisation
36	Bharat Bhushan Nagar	GIZ India
37	Supreet Kaur	GIZ India
38	Winfried Damm	GIZ India
39	Gaurav Sharma	GIZ India
40	Pooja Bose	GIZ India
41	Elke Steinmetz	BMUV
42	Souvik Bhattacharjya	TERI
43	Vatsala Sharma	TERI
44	Neelesh Kumar Sah	MoEFCC
45	Rajasree Ray	MoEFCC
46	Richa Sharma (tbc)	MoEFCC
47	Christiane von Au	ZUG
48	Stephan Grabherr (tbc)	AA
49	Steffen Koch	AA
50	Alban Kisife	BMUV
51	Mohamed El-Khawad	GIZ India
52	Meghana Kshirsagar	GIZ India
53	Ashwin AS	GIZ India
54	Sanchita Deb Roy	GIZ India
55	Kundan Burnwal	GIZ India
56	Saurab Babu	GIZ India
57	Ankit Rawat	GIZ India
58	Sophia Engel	BMUV
59	Papai Dubey	Nature Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)
60	Jai Kumar Gaurav	GIZ India
61	B.R. Vanishree	GIZ India
62	Mr. Drimson Jack Fernandes	GIZ India
63	Divya Bawa	GIZ India
64	Apoorva R	WRI
65	Kuldeep Sharma I-RE	GIZ India
66	Thomas Lennartz	GIZ India
67	Johanna Jagnow	GIZ India
68	Antje Berger	AA



