# Meeting of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in Mexico



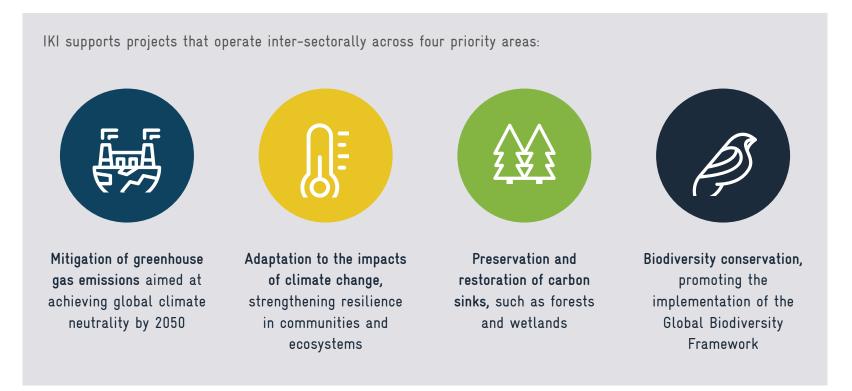
Por encargo de:

Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza y Seguridad Nuclear



de la República Federal de Alemania

Since 2008, the German Government has promoted climate action and biodiversity conservation in the Global South through the International Climate Initiative (IKI). This **funding program** supports two fundamental global frameworks: the **Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, both of which recognize that climate change and biodiversity loss are interconnected crises that require integrated solutions.



Over time, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) has positioned itself as a strategic platform to support partner countries in designing and implementing ambitious policies to address climate change and biodiversity loss.

One of the program's fundamental pillars is its focus on priority countries, which together account for nearly 50% of global emissions and host some of the most valuable and threatened ecosystems on the planet.

In this context, Mexico holds a key position within the IKI portfolio, not only due to its geographic and biological significance but also because of its potential to generate sustainable solutions with both regional and global impact.

# Introduction



The Meeting of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) was held on Wednesday, April 2nd, 2025, in Mexico City, bringing together key representatives from the governments of Mexico and Germany, as well as the teams of various IKI projects implemented within the country.

On behalf of the Mexican government, the event included representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Agriculture), the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), and the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO). The German delegation was comprised of delegates from the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), the Federal Foreign Office (AA), and the ZUG public agency, all of which provide technical and strategic support to the IKI portfolio.

The collaboration between Mexico and Germany regarding climate change and biodiversity has been clear and coordinated, reflecting a convergence of interests and a strengthened shared agenda. This synergy is framed by the commitment of both governments to advance the fulfillment of international goals, such as the **Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**.

A profound reform of the pillars of national climate policy is underway in Mexico, under the leadership of SEMARNAT, including the strengthening of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the participatory development of the National Adaptation Program, and a vision focused on the



Clarissa Heisig, Embajada de Alemania

sustainable development of communities. Germany, as a strategic partner and main donor, values this openness and continues to support Mexico through a portfolio of 33 IKI projects across different regions of the country.

This event aimed to reinforce cooperation, generate networks among the projects, and foster dialogue with counterparts to consolidate a solid, inclusive, and effective bilateral agenda in the face of global challenges.

# 74 ATTENDEES

### 1.1. Objectives of the Meeting

To share valuable lessons, progress, and challenges amongst projects working on climate change and biodiversity in Mexico.

To identify opportunities for coordination and cooperation to strengthen the collective impact on public policies and national goals.



### 1.2. Agenda

The day included a dynamic program of presentations, discussion panels, and collaborative working sessions, addressing key topics such as bilateral cooperation priorities, project implementation on the ground, their contribution to national targets, as well as opportunities for coordination, financing, and communication among initiatives.

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
Welcome message	Iris Jiménez, International Cooperation Coordinator, International Coordination Unit of SEMARNAT Clarissa Heisig, Political Advisor for Development Cooperation, German Embassy
Presentation of IKI's priorities	Philipp Behrens, Head of the International Climate Initiative Division, BMWK Nicolas Schäfstoß, Head of the International Finance Division, BMUV
Panel: Implementation of IKI projects on the ground	Moderator: Lorena Gudiño, Coordinator of the Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance, GIZ
Presentation of the IKI portfolio in Mexico	Mona vom Endt, Focal Point for the IKI Interface in Mexico (GIZ)
Project fair	Project representatives
Mexico's priorities on climate and biodiversity	Xóchitl Ramírez, Director General of Sustainability and Climate Resilience, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) Diana Guzmán, Director of Adaptation and Mitigation, General Directorate of Climate Change Policy, SEMARNAT Marisela Ricárdez García, Director of Climate Change Risk and Adaptation, INECC Andrea Cruz, Coordinator of Strategies and Policies on Biodiversity, CONABIO
Activity: Contribution to national goals (NDC and EnbioMEX)	Moderated by: NDC Group: Emiliano Reyes, Lishey Lavariega, and Diana Guzmán EnbioMEX Group: Óscar Ramírez, Daniela Valera, and Andrea Cruz
Conclusions and closing remarks	Philipp Schukat, Coordinator of the Climate Cluster at GIZ Mexico

# **IKI priorities**





**Philipp Behrens,** Head of the International Climate Initiative at the **BMWK**, highlighted the importance of Mexico as a strategic partner within the IKI portfolio.

He emphasized the value of maintaining consultation and exchange spaces such as the IKI Meeting, which serve as open forums to share ideas, lessons learned, and experiences among colleagues. He also underscored the need for these spaces to remain free from excessive formality, thus fostering more effective collaboration aligned with shared challenges. Behrens presented Germany's vision for international climate cooperation, structured through the joint work of three ministries: the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), and the Federal Foreign Office (AA). This interinstitutional coordination enables the implementation of a comprehensive approach that prioritizes areas such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, the conservation of natural carbon sinks, and the active engagement of key stakeholders.

Far from a fragmented approach, IKI promotes an interconnected vision, contributing to greater coherence and impact at the territorial level. Since its creation in 2008, the initiative has financed more than 1,000 projects worldwide, with a total investment exceeding 7.5 billion euros.

Philipp Behrens, BMWK

One of the **central challenges addressed** was the need to **mobilize private investment** to complement available public resources. It was acknowledged that governmental funds, while significant, will not be enough to achieve the structural transformation the region requires. Therefore, efforts are underway to **establish suitable regulatory frameworks and innovative financial instruments**—such as international investment funds—that facilitate the flow of private capital toward high-impact climate projects.



Within this context, the IKI 2030 Strategy was introduced, establishing a clear framework to guide investments in climate action and biodiversity conservation in developing countries and emerging economies. This strategy aligns the mandates of the German ministries responsible for climate, biodiversity, and foreign policy, allowing for a programmatic approach that combines strategic direction with operational flexibility.

> Mexico is one of 14 priority countries in this strategy, which means it receives special attention in the selection and financing of projects with high transformative potential.

Nicolas Schäfstoß, representing the BMUV, highlighted three additional priority areas within the IKI framework: climate change adaptation, biodiversity protection, and nature-based solutions.

Regarding adaptation, he emphasized the value of **ecosystembased solutions**, particularly in sectors such as tourism, where these strategies generate multiple environmental, social, and economic benefits.

He also stressed the importance of linking these actions to national plans and long-term policies to ensure coherence, scalability, and sustainability in the response to climate change.



Nicolas Schäfstoß, BMUV

Key objectives of the IKI 2030 Strategy include:

- Increasing climate commitments (NDCPs, NAPs, NBSAPs)
- Improving conditions for climate action and conservation
- Implementing mechanisms for measuring and scaling up pilot actions
- Mobilizing at least 1.5 billion euros of private investment in partner countries

# PROJECT

- O Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance Phase IV
- Living Lakes (IKI)
- EcoZones: Piloting an approach for co-designing, scaling and replicating inclusive climate action at the neighbourhood level
- Energy Efficiency in SMEs as a Contribution to a Low-carbon Economy in Mexico
- Land-use planning and financial innovation to increase Mexico's resilience to climate change
- Large-scale transformation towards biodiversity-friendly, climate resilient agriculture through risk finance solutions and enabling policy and trade frameworks
- O CitiesAdapt
- Supporting the Nitric Acid Climate Action Group (NACAG)
- Transformative Urban Coalitions
- EcoAdvance
- O BIOFIN II (IKI)
- Climate smart agriculture, innovations, and traditional knowledge in highly degraded territories in Mexico
- ACCESS: Accelerating Access to Low Carbon Urban Mobility Solutions through Digitalization
- Preparation of an Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Mexico
- Operational plans for climate-resilient Ejidos communities (IKI)
- PoliLAC (IKI)

In terms of biodiversity, IKI supports the implementation of national strategies, including the protection of natural habitats and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. However, financial gaps persist and, consequently, IKI is working to connect local developers with financial institutions and provide technical assistance.



Finally, the close collaboration with Mexico was reaffirmed, with 33 ongoing projects—seven of them bilateral—across areas such as renewable energy, water management, and forest conservation, totaling over 40 million euros. The commitment to continue working with both local and international actors to accelerate implementation and achieve real transformations was strongly reiterated.

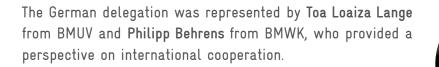
# Panel: Implementation of IKI Projects on the Ground



As part of the meeting, a discussion panel was held focused on the implementation of IKI projects on the ground. This activity was aimed at sharing and learning from concrete experiences, results, and challenges faced by various initiatives. This space made it possible to show how initiatives translate into local solutions, but also how they can lead to larger changes at the national and sectoral levels.

The panel was moderated by Lorena Gudiño, Coordinator of the Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance at GIZ, and included three selected projects that reflect thematic and geographic diversity, as well as different levels of intervention and implementation maturity:

- Project: Scaling up climate finance through the financial sector (30x30 Zero), represented by Andrés Bahamón (IFC)
- Initiative: Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN II), represented by Alonso Martínez (UNDP)
- Living Lakes Biodiversity and Climate Change, represented by Alejandro Juárez (Instituto Corazón de la Tierra)



Each participating project gave a brief presentation outlining its operational context, main actions, and



"IKI funds should be viewed as seed capital."

Toa Loaiza Lange, BMUV



results. The discussion then centered on identifying factors that enable or hinder the scalability of impacts, as well as on pinpointing the tools, partnerships, and conditions necessary to achieve broader and more sustainable outreach.

### MAIN TOPICS HIGHLIGHTED DURING THE PANEL

Integration among projects	<ul> <li>Projects often operate in isolation.</li> <li>It is essential to foster collaboration between projects to maximize impact and avoid duplicated efforts.</li> </ul>
Scalability and project continuity	<ul> <li>Projects must include an exit strategy from the outset to ensure sustainability beyond the initial funding period.</li> <li>Political and administrative changes hinder continuity; it is necessary to institutionalize projects and establish long-term sustainability mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Encourage the involvement of the private and financial sectors at the local level	<ul> <li>Develop innovative financing models to strengthen strategies at the local level and for small producers.</li> </ul>
Gap between science and decision-making	<ul> <li>Integrate scientific evidence into project planning and evaluation.</li> <li>Foster the development of successful, evidence-based solutions.</li> </ul>



Alonso Martínez, BIOFIN II

In terms of scalability and financing, the BIOFIN II project highlighted that one of the key factors contributing to its continuity has been consistent support from IKI over the past seven years. However, the need to institutionalize financing mechanisms to ensure that projects do not rely solely on key individuals who may be affected by changes in government administrations was also acknowledged. The urgency of closing financing gaps from the federal to the local level was emphasized, including by involving the private sector. From a local implementation perspective, the Living Lakes project in Jalisco shared its experience addressing environmental problems in Lake Chapala and its collaborative approach with rural communities. Work is being done with livestock farmers to improve forest management through practices such as composting, live fences, and farmer field schools. Additionally, significant engagement with youth and locals has been achieved, which has been key to advancing toward more sustainable land management.

The 30x30 Zero project presented its focus on training, sustainable financing, and network creation. It emphasized the need to diversify available financial instruments and highlighted the opportunity offered by public debt reduction as a means of mobilizing green financing. One of the main opportunities identified was the interconnection and scalability of projects.

Although there are multiple initiatives in Mexico focused on biodiversity and climate, the lack of effective mapping to identify tools, share experiences, and maximize collective impact was recognized. The importance of connecting efforts at local, bilateral, and global levels to strengthen strategies and broaden financing opportunities was underscored.

In conclusion, the panel participants agreed on the need to strengthen international cooperation aligned with national goals as a key condition for advancing more effective implementation of commitments on climate change and biodiversity.



Philip Behrens, Alejandro Juárez and Toa Loaiza Lange



Philip Behrens and Andrés Bahamón

It was highlighted that spaces that allow for the exchange of experiences, such as this panel, are essential for making shared challenges visible, improving coordination among actors, and building a strong and collaborative community of practice around IKI.

# IKI Portfolio in Mexico



The presentation on the IKI Portfolio in Mexico provided a comprehensive overview of the work carried out by the IKI Interface in the country. It was delivered by Mona vom Endt, responsible advisor for the IKI Interface in Mexico on behalf of GIZ.

Mexico is considered a priority country for IKI. Since 2014, it has had a dedicated Interface implemented by GIZ. The primary mission of this mechanism is to strengthen the ecosystem of IKI projects in the country by maintaining close coordination with both the German government and Mexican counterparts, while also facilitating connections among national, regional, and global projects.

> The IKI Interface serves as a key bridge to ensure coherence, visibility, and synergies within the portfolio.

The IKI Interface also manages exchange and outreach spaces, as well as communication channels: the IKI Alliance blog and a quarterly newsletter, published in English and Spanish and distributed to more than 1,600 contacts.



Mona vom Endt, GIZ

### IKI PORTFOLIO IN MEXICO







# **Project Fair**







During the project fair, the **15 participating initiatives** presented their work using informative posters, which served as meeting points for attendees interested in learning more about each proyect. This format facilitated direct engagement between project representatives and the various stakeholders in attendance.

The session enabled close and fluid interaction between the projects and the German delegation, generating enriching dialogue around progress and challenges related to sustainability. This space not only allowed for a detailed presentation of the initiatives but also fostered the creation of networks and collaboration among participants.

The fair was a meaningful exchange platform, where substantive conversations emerged, strengthening ties among the involved actors and opening new possibilities for the development of joint initiatives.

# Mexico's Priorities on Climate and Biodiversity



Considering the growing environmental challenges that Mexico is facing, representatives from various federal **agencies shared** an **interinstitutional dialogue on progress, strategies, and priority lines** of action regarding sustainability, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. The objective of this space was to present the **priorities of the Government of Mexico** in the areas of climate change and biodiversity, from the perspective of different institutions leading fundamental efforts to **achieve national and international goals**.

The presentations **addressed**, in an integrated manner, topics related to agri-food production, water management, emissions reduction, ecosystem-based adaptation, and the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Through this exchange, efforts to align national public policies with international commitments became evident, incorporating cross-cutting approaches such as climate justice, gender equity, biocultural heritage protection, and the strengthening of socio-ecological resilience. The interventions not only highlighted technical and institutional advances but also helped identify key areas of opportunity for more integrated, inclusive, and effective environmental governance.

Below is a summary of each presentation:

Xóchitl Ramírez, Director General of Sustainability and Climate Resilience at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRICULTURA), focused her intervention on the environmental impacts of agriculture and the strategies promoted by the sector to transition toward sustainable and



Xochitl Ramírez, Agricultura

climate-smart production. In Mexico, agriculture is identified as:

- The main driver of deforestation
- The second largest source of GHG emissions
- The sector with the highest water consumption, facing major efficiency and pollution challenges

In response, a transformative agenda was presented, based on protecting the genetic heritage of key crops—such as maize—and coordinated intervention in strategic areas such as fisheries, water, deforestation, and pesticide use. Notable advances included the launch of the National Agreement for Forests and Mangroves, as well as the National Water



Diana Guzmán, SEMARNAT



Marisela Ricárdez García, INECC

Agreement, aimed at promoting efficient water use. The progressive elimination of highly hazardous pesticides and the strengthening of traceability in production chains were also presented as priority actions.

Diana Guzmán, Director of Adaptation and Mitigation at the General Directorate of Climate Change Policy at SEMARNAT, presented progress on the update of Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), which outlines the country's commitments to emissions reduction and climate adaptation. Key goals include a 35% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the implementation of carbon budgets, and achieving net-zero emissions by 2055.

The strategy also involves strengthening the Emissions Trading System (ETS), applying modeling tools to assess the impact of measures, and incorporating cross-cutting perspectives such as gender, human rights, and technology transfer. Additionally, the focus on loss and damage was emphasized as a key component of the new climate agenda.

Marisela Ricárdez García, Director of Climate Change Risks and Adaptation at the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), addressed the role of naturebased solutions (NbS) in climate adaptation processes. She highlighted the development of a national metric system to evaluate both the impacts of climate change and the associated costs, as well as the contribution of NbS to ecosystem service provision. Ricárdez emphasized the importance of strengthening water resilience through





Andrea Cruz, CONABIO

advanced monitoring and the update of the National Meteorological System, as well as the improvement of early warning systems. Key projects included the development of the Climate Change Atlas in collaboration with UNAM, and the integration of NbS in urban areas.

Finally, Andrea Cruz, Coordinator of Strategies and Policies on Biodiversity at the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), presented advances in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in Mexico. The national strategy is structured around preventing negative impacts, conserving ecosystems and species, acting within strategic sectors, and protecting natural capital. She highlighted progress on specific goals such as Target 15 (transparency in sustainable business investments) and Target 18 (elimination of harmful subsidies to biodiversity). Additional actions included strengthening environmental governance, expanding biocultural value chains, implementing the National Restoration Program, and recognizing Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). The speaker emphasized the importance of interinstitutional cooperation as a key condition for advancing the country's biodiversity commitments. Exchange on the Contribution of IKI Projects to National Goals (NDC and EnbioMEX)



In the context of a crucial year for strengthening climate action and biodiversity protection in Mexico, an activity was held to identify, in concrete terms, how IKI-supported projects can contribute to meeting national goals. This activity considered two strategic processes that will shape Mexico's environmental policy in 2025: the update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and the release of the second version of EnbioMEX, both aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The exercise divided participants into two working groups, structured around thematic boards that enabled dynamic and organized participation by attendees. They were asked to write down their projects' activities on cards and match them with specific targets under EnbioMEX and the NDC. Afterwards, participants switched groups to ensure everyone contributed to both working sessions, encouraging broader exchange. This was followed by a plenary session that allowed participants to share the contributions of both groups.

The NDC group addressed the core components of climate contribution: adaptation and loss and damage, mitigation, cross-cutting issues, and means of implementation. The EnbioMEX group focused on the analysis of the four strategic pillars of the National Biodiversity Strategy: conserve, avoid, act, and safeguard. All participants rotated between the working tables. The activity was moderated by teams specialized in each theme. The main results can be found in the annex to this document.

During the final plenary session, group results were presented to the audience. A spokesperson for the NDC group



shared that it was encouraging to see that all IKI projects have either a direct or indirect impact on areas covered by the NDC. Contributions to various issues were highlighted, such as greenhouse gas emissions, systems adaptation, gender mainstreaming, youth inclusion, and loss and damage. Financing mechanisms were also pinpointed as a key topic already being addressed by several projects.

The spokesperson for the EnbioMEX group pointed out that all represented projects are aligned with at least one of the national strategy's pillars. The most addressed pillars were action and conservation, while the areas with the least coverage were those related to avoiding overexploitation, the use of GMOs, and sustainable resource management. It was noted that the pillar related to sustainable management still requires further strengthening.

Areas of **Opportunity** to Strengthen Cooperation and Impact of the IKI Portfolio in Mexico



Based on the lessons learned during the 2025 IKI Meeting in Mexico, several key areas were identified where cooperation efforts could be enhanced to increase impact in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as biodiversity conservation. These opportunities arise from both persistent national challenges and untapped synergies among projects, stakeholders, and ongoing public policies.



One of the most widely shared conclusions was the need to strengthen coordination among IKI projects and overcome siloed work. It was proposed to:

- Improve communication and exchange channels between initiatives.
- Create spaces to share learnings, tools, and results.
- Utilize collaborative digital platforms that facilitate access to information and promote synergies.

The isolated operation of many projects was acknowledged as a limitation to achieving greater collective impact.



## B. SCALABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

It was emphasized that projects should incorporate clear exit strategies from the beginning, in order to ensure sustainability beyond the funding period. Key aspects include:

- Institutionalizing results and mechanisms from early stages.
- · Designing strategies that ensure continuity despite political or administrative changes.
- · Learning from successful experiences, such as BIOFIN II, which has maintained its impact thanks to consistent and strategic support.



Another recurring theme was the need to broaden and diversify financing mechanisms, especially at the local level. Participants reflected on the following:

- Involving the financial and private sectors in addressing territorial challenges.
- Designing instruments that facilitate access to financing for communities, producers, and small businesses.



• Promoting innovative schemes, such as green debt-fornature swaps, proposed under the 30x30 Zero project.



The importance of closing the gap between scientific knowledge and decision-making was stressed. To this end, the following proposals were made:

- Integrate evidence from the planning to the evaluation stages.
- Recognize the value of local knowledge generation as a basis for sustainable solutions.
- Strengthen community capacities as a pathway to achieving long-lasting impacts.

The experience of the Living Lakes project was highlighted as an example, where work with rural communities through farmer field schools has contributed to reducing ecosystem pressures and fostering sustainable agricultural practices.

### E. SCALABILITY, MAPPING, AND COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Both bilateral and regional/global projects agreed on the need to:

- Advance thematic and territorial mapping of the IKI portfolio to identify convergence points.
- Strengthen the IKI Community as a space for exchange, collaboration, and visibility.

• Connect local efforts with national, bilateral, and global priorities.

### F. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION が当 AND VISIBILITY

Finally, participants recognized that a strong communication strategy is key to amplifying the IKI portfolio's impact, mobilizing allies, and building a shared narrative. Some of the proposed actions included:

- Share results and learnings in accessible, visual, and relatable formats aimed at decision-makers, communities, productive sectors, and broader audiences.
- Document and share stories of success using various formats—videos, infographics, podcasts, graphic materials, and testimonies of people in the field—that the impacts achieved with familiar faces and help humanize these issues.
- Increase public visibility of the projects via media, social networks, newsletters, and outreach events.
- Develop a shared digital platform to centralize materials produced by the different initiatives, enabling open access, cross-learning, and connection among actors and regions.

These actions would not only strengthen the legitimacy and reach of the projects but also generate a multiplying effect, inspiring other initiatives, institutions, or communities to replicate or adapt successful experiences.

# ANNEX 1

# Results of the Exchange on the Contribution of IKI Projects to National Goals (NDC and EnbioMEX)

A. ACTIONS FOCUSED ON EACH OF THE ENBIOMEX STRATEGIC PILLARS



• Ensuring the use of native species in restoration programs and avoiding the use of exotic invasive species



- Climate change adaptation for small-scale producers; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Community climate monitoring system: early warning; climate-smart agriculture; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Mitigation: reduced energy consumption in SMEs through energy efficiency; climate change-pollution link; NAMA-SME (GIZ)

AVOID



POLLUTION

- Reduction in agrochemical use in coffee and agave crops; Jalisco PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Reduction in agrochemical use in agricultural crops; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Reduction in soil and water pollution; Living Lakes (GNF)



#### ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS) OF GENETIC RESOURCES

• Sustainable Mixtec project: conservation and recovery of native maize, seed banks; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)



#### **GREEN AND BLUE SPACES**

- Pollinator gardens ; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Promotes strategies and policies to increase resilience to heat and water stress in urban green spaces; Transformative Urban Coalitions(WRI)





#### SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Pollinator-friendly practices;
 PoliLAC (GIZ)



- Biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Agroecological practices and seed banks Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Sustainable agricultural and livestock practices; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Sustainable forest management, agroecological practices for small producers; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)



 Protection of pollination ecosystem services in agriculture; PoliLAC (GIZ)

- Productive landscape restorationwatershed approach; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Baseline data and indicators on surface area and growth of native tree species in priority ecosystems (cloud forest) under a PES scheme
   PRONatura Veracruz; From seeds
  - to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)



- Agroecological capacity building and climate monitoring – Mixtec Project; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Establishment of field schools to build capacities for pollinator health and biodiversity; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Creation of field schools for capacity building; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Proper pest control and integrated pest management; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Capacities in production, organization, and finance; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Capacity building for various local actors to enhance urban resilience; Transformative Urban Coalitions (WRI)



- Analysis of spending, gaps, instruments, and state of financing; Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)
- Support for Targets 15, 18, and 19 BIOFIN II (PNUD)
- FIRA-SabERES financing mechanism Landuse planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Financial and technical support for 23 targets – Accelerator Partnership; PMI (The World Bank Group)
- Adaptation of financial instruments to improve the health and biodiversity of pollinators; PoliLAC (GIZ)



#### TRANSPARENCY

 Adoption of digital tools and data, e.g., Sirio; Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)



#### PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (IPLC)

- Mixtec project: 100% Indigenous communities

   strengthening internal organization and governance; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Indigenous populations in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Campeche, and Michoacán
- Participatory community monitoring PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Governance model development in cities to accelerate climate action using participatory methodology – Transformative Urban Coalitions, WRI



- Public-private partnership (PPP) networks; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Citizen biodiversity monitoring; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Recovery of traditional knowledge Mixtec Project; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Regional knowledge management platform on pollinators; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Key information on native cloud forest species: propagation, monitoring baseline, outreach materials, datasheets – PRONatura Veracruz,; From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)
- Traditional knowledge ; PRO, IKI GSI



- Accelerator Partnership: coordination among national actors; PMI (The World Bank Group)
- Baseline of key actors for the restoration of the central Veracruz cloud forest (networking) Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Integration of coffee supply chain actors for resilience and risk mitigation among producers; Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)



- Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Integration of women into local decision-making spaces; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)



 Diagnosis and reform proposal: commercial and financial incentives for biodiversity-friendly practices Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)



ACT

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

 Clean food through agroecology; Living Lakes (GNF)



#### RESTORATION

- Increase in forest cover of the cloud forest through the reforestation of 10 hectares with 10,000 native trees and 25 species PRONatura Veracruz; From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)
- Productive restoration; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Integrated productive restoration Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Capacity building and technologies for successful restoration; PRONatura Veracruz, From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)



 Propagation of threatened native species from cloud forests – PRONatura Veracruz, From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)

### **CONSERVE**



#### CONSERVATION

- Technical Studies for the declaration of a Protected Natural Area (PNA) in Cerro de García; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Agricultural best practices to protect insect populations; PoliLAC (GIZ)
- Territories of Life, OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) ICCAs (PNUD)
- Identification of key areas for conservation, germplasm sources, and endangered native species
- Conservation of pollinating insects in agricultural production; PoliLAC (GIZ)



PLANNING

- Agro-diverse corridor in Jalisco
- Strengthening community land management through local management committees; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Integration of a PNA management council; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Territorial planning; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Prioritization analysis to identify key areas for restoration in the upper Antigua River basin, Veracruz – PRONatura Veracruz,, From Seeds to Forest
- Management of PNAs; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Networking with key actors for conservation and restoration strategies in montane cloud forest areas (MCF)



#### ENBIOMEX WORKING GROUP SUMMARY

The ENBIOMEX working group focused on identifying and analyzing how the various participating projects are contributing to the global biodiversity targets. A group review was then conducted to collectively synthesize contributions and clarify the areas in which the projects are having an impact. It was observed that most projects are strongly concentrated in the Action and Conservation pillars, while the Avoidance pillar—which includes aspects such as preventing overexploitation, use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and strengthening sustainable management of genetic resources—remains significantly underrepresented.

Although sustainable use and management are considered a priority area, it is noteworthy that few projects are explicitly addressing this theme, suggesting it is still being approached only superficially.

### **B. ACTIONS ALIGNED WITH NDC TARGETS**



#### Last Mile Logistics: cross-docking center, low emissions in Mexico City; ACCESS (ITDP)

- Digitalization of public transport to reduce emissions in Mexico City and Monterrey; ACCESS (ITDP)
- Zero-emissions public bike-sharing system in Monterrey; ACCESS (ITDP)
- Identification of sector-specific actions for offset methodologies

### MITIGATION



- Energy efficiency in SMEs: reduction in electricity and fossil fuel consumption; NAMA-SME (GIZ)
- Carbon capture and storage project; ACCESS (ITDP)
- Nitrous oxide mitigation in the nitric acid sector: potential reduction of 160 MtCOIDe; NACAG (GIZ)



 Distributed community energy: support for renewable energy projects in the artisanal fishing sector ("solar ice") for sector decarbonization and local development; Climate Change Alliance -Phase IV (GIZ)



#### LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE, AND FORESTRY (LULUCF)

- · Awareness raising on forested territory and springs
- Forestry sector in Oaxaca; SabERE Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Strengthening restoration processes and professionalizing seed-to-tree traceability systems so that restoration projects contribute to NDCs and improve forest carbon capture projects; From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)
- Development of impact indicators



- Reduction of agrochemical use through a shift in agricultural practices Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)
- Reduction in pesticide and fertilizer use and increased forest cover through regenerative livestock – Living Lakes (GNF)
- Agroecological practices with zero dependence on agrochemicals
- Sustainable Mixtec Project; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Sustainable agricultural, livestock, and forestry practices; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)



- Urban planning using nature-based solutions (NBS) for risk and resilience at the neighborhood level CitiesAdapt (GIZ)
- Reducing pressure on forest areas through improved governance of terrestrial zones – UBCP
- Territories involving over 50 organizations in 10 states; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)



#### ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION (EBA)

- Urban development incorporating NBS for urban resilience and risk mitigation through green infrastructure; CitiesAdapt (GIZ)
- Promotion of urban policies and strategies to enhance resilience; Transformative Urban Coalitions (WRI)
- Professionalizing restoration to improve tree planting success rates and adaptation outcomes, with the goal of maintaining or increasing forest cover and aquifer recharge;
   From seeds to forests (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)
- Community climate monitoring and early warning systems for productive decisionmaking; Climate smart agriculture (Proyecto Mixteca Sustentable A.C)
- Ecosystem-based practices across 10 product chains in 10 states; Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Pollinator-friendly practices that contribute to health and biodiversity in agriculture and livestock - PoliLAC (GIZ)



#### WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

• Ensuring the conservation, protection, and restoration of key water capture zones (e.g., cloud forests), and water infiltration areas for cities and agriculture in mid-/lower basins; From Seeds to Forest (Pronatura Veracruz, A.C.)

## **ADAPTATION**



#### PROTECTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND HERITAGE

• Urban development using NBS for urban resilience and risk mitigation; CitiesAdapt (GIZ)



#### RESILIENT PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS

- Adoption of agricultural practices and parallel investment for climate resilience; Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)
- Resilient agri-food systems across 10 value chains Land-use planning and financial innovation (WRI)



#### ECONOMIC LOSS AND DAMAGE

 Risk management guide for vulnerable communities - SEDATU, CitiesAdapt (GIZ)

LOSS AND

DAMAGE



- Promoting women's participation in the freight distribution sector; ACCESS (ITDP)
- Women and youth leadership through university competitions; CitiesAdapt (GIZ)
- Women in energy: access to financing for women entrepreneurs NAMA-SME (GIZ)
- Women's participation in productive activities and local organizations; Landuse planning and financial innovation (WRI)
- Support for the development of a strategic plan on gender, human rights, and climate change

## CROSS-CUTTING THEMES



JUST TRANSITION

- Reduction in production costs and increase in selfsufficiency for agricultural inputs; Living Lakes (GNF)
- Strategy for a just transition, including actions, goals, and indicators; Living Lakes (GNF)



 Development of parametric insurance for coffee producers; Large-scale transformation (Oro Verde)

### NDC WORKING GROUP SUMMARY

The NDC working group focused on identifying project actions related to climate change from various perspectives, including urban areas, agriculture, and livestock. Most projects presented strong actions in both adaptation and mitigation, as well as a cross-cutting approach that includes communities and vulnerable groups, such as older adults and Indigenous Peoples, along with the empowerment of women and integration of youth.

Several projects are contributing to emissions reductions in key sectors, such as sustainable transport and digitalization. Others are focused on pollinator protection, strengthening and adapting production systems to climate change, and restoring forest cover.

Projects like *CitiesAdapt, Living Lakes,* and *SabERES* are enhancing community resilience, urban areas, and productive systems through agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and support for local public policies. Integration of gender, youth, and Indigenous perspectives was also noted in several projects. For example, *NAMA PyMEs* promotes genderresponsive climate financing; *BioFinCas NUUP* develops climate insurance for producers; and *Urban Coalitions* promotes multi-sectoral participation and local capacity building. However, specific NDC targets related to the oil and gas sectors, waste, and residential/commercial areas showed no reported actions.



# ANNEX 2

## Meeting presentations





- Since 2008, the IKI has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing, emerging, and transition countries.
- More than 1000 projects with a current funding volume of almost €7.5 billion.
- Since 2022, the IKI has been implemented by three ministries.
- Project selection mainly in ideas competitions for various types of funding
- IKI Strategy 2030 focusses funding on the 14 IKI priority countries

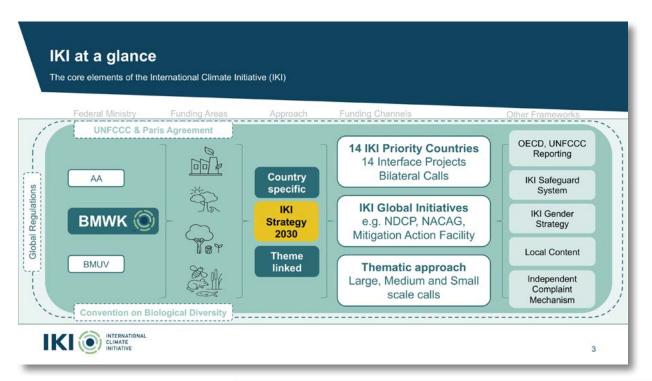
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

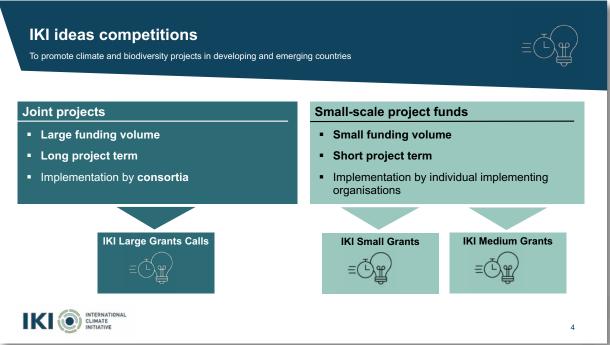
IKI

#### Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions

Adaptation to the impacts of climate change Conservation of biodiversity

Conservation of natural carbon sinks Focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)





#### **Mitigation Action Facility**

Leading the way in transformative climate action

- <u>Vision</u>: Accelerate decarbonisation to keep temperature rise to below 1.5°C by financing measures shifting the priority sectors of energy, transport and industry (fund remains open to cross-sectoral projects linked to priority sectors)
- <u>History</u>: Evolved in 2023 after 10 years of implementation as the NAMA Facility
- <u>Value proposition</u>: An agile, high-impact and country-driven fund, that supports scalable, replicable sector-wide solutions in partner countries towards sustainable carbon-neutral pathways
- <u>Funding</u>: Grant-based programme for technical support and climate finance to promote upscaling of innovative mitigation measures, selected in annual calls
- Funding partners: Germany, UK, Denmark, EU, CIFF
- Website: www.mitigation-action.org

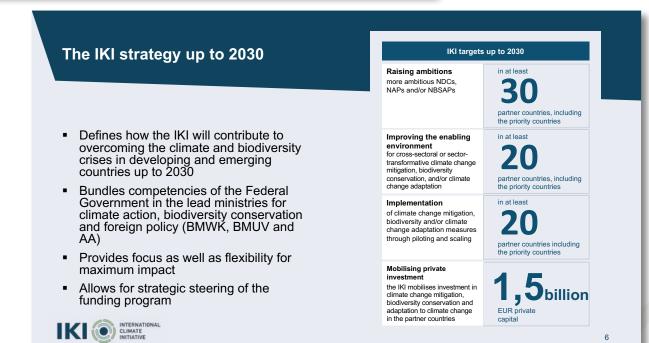


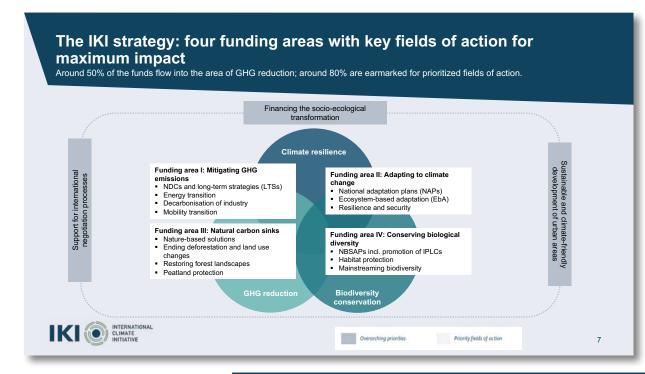
experience from the NAMA Facility (2013 – 2022), the MAF is taking the legacy forward:
835 Million € committed
1.8 Billion € leveraged
60 projects supported
28.1 Million people benefitting
11.3 Million tons CO <sub>2</sub> reduced

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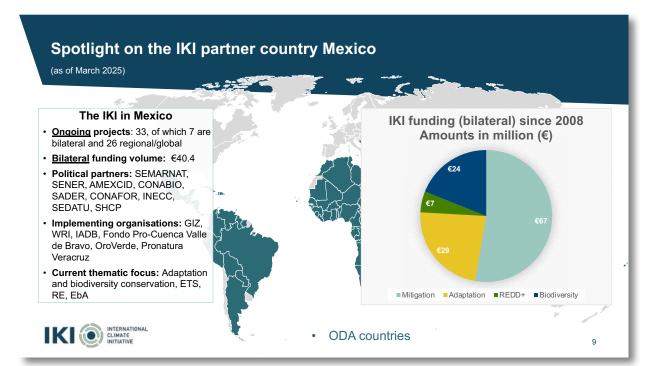
Building on a decade of

Mitigation Actior Facility













## ¿Qué es la IKI?

La Iniciativa Internacional del Clima (IKI, por sus siglas en alemán) es un programa implementado por el Gobierno Alemán



#### ¿Qué hace la Interfaz IKI México? Mantener un estrecho contacto con los ጣጣወ comitentes en Alemania. Encargado de fortalecer el sistema de cooperación entre los proyectos IKI Facilitar el diálogo político entre en México Mexico y Alemania en temas de clima y biodiversidad. Alianza Mexicana-Alemana Conectar a los proyectos de Cambio Climático IKI del país y la región, (proyecto interfaz) fomentando sinergias.



## **Comunidad IKI en México**

Su **objetivo** es crear un *sistema de cooperación* de los proyectos IKI para:

- Fortalecer la implementación eficaz de la acción climática y de biodiversidad.
- **Mejorar el intercambio de buenas** prácticas y la gestión del conocimiento.
- **Coordinar procesos de cooperación** para crear soluciones integradas.



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## ¿Cómo me puedo involucrar?







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Blog IKI Alliance Boletín electrónico



Reuniones y encuentros





Descarga el formato en https://bit.ly/IKIMexico y envíanos tu artículo a iki.alliance.mexico@giz.de

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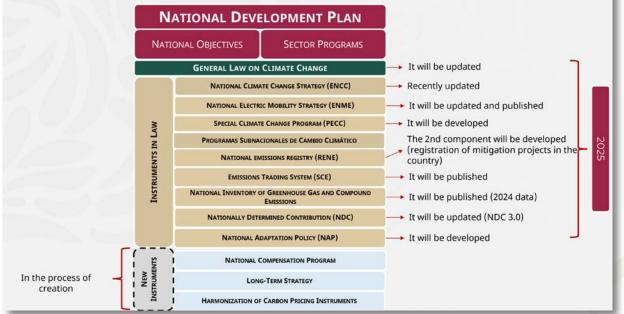


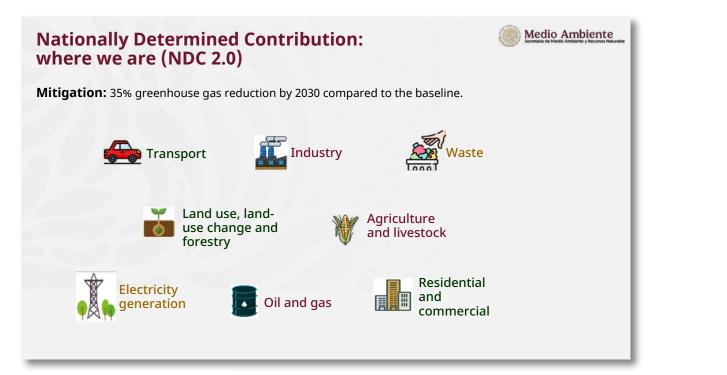


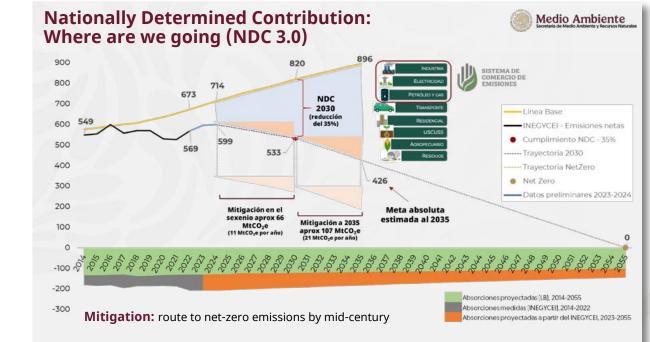


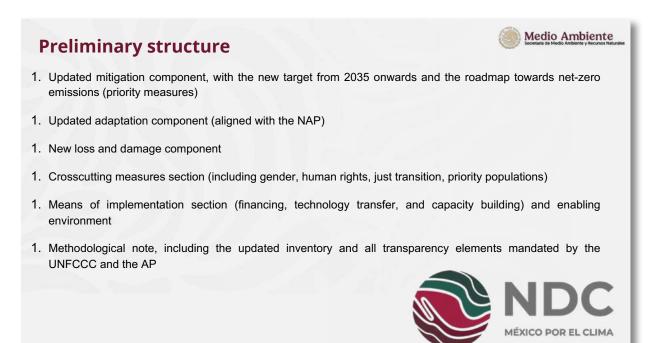












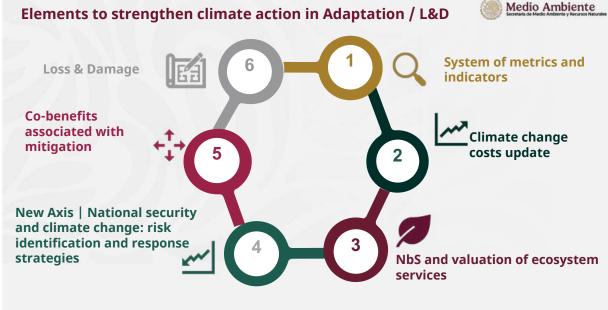
## **Towards NDC 3.0: Update process**

- Modeling exercises: sectoral decarbonization pathways toward carbon neutrality by midcentury, socioeconomic and biodiversity impacts, and "net-zero damage" scenarios.
- Sectoral dialogues: agreement with Federal Public Administration sector heads to monitor measures being implemented and identify additional measures.
  - Activation of cooperation to facilitate the implementation of studies, design of measures, costing, estimates of the mitigation potential of each measure, etc.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues: consultations by stakeholder group, for priority groups, and on cross-cutting issues.



Medio Ambiente

## Medio Ambiente **Nationally Determined Contribution:** Where are we going (NDC 3.0) **Adaptation:** • Strengthening the adaptation component through the development process of the National Adaptation Policy with support from the project financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF - Readiness) "Advancing adaptation planning in GREEN Mexico". CLIMATE • Development of a new axis linked to national security. FUND Loss and Damage: • New component for timely response to climate impacts, including elements such as: Climate emergency response. Slow-onset events Non-economic losses and damages. Risk transfer (e.g., parametric insurance). Human displacement linked to the effects of climate change. Loss & Damage





Medio Ambiente

## **Priorities in Adaptation**

- Promote green, low-carbon development, incorporating the approach of adaptation to climate change as an opportunity for investmentment and technological innovation.
- Strengthening of early warning systems and upgrading of weather stations. To update risk and vulnerability atlases and hotspots.
- Definition of metrics and indicators
- Methodological framework to move from the vulnerability approach (AR4) to the risk framework (AR5 and AR6)
- Updating of the National Vulnerability Atlas platform
- Design of a tool for identifying and recording compensation actions that geographically record and quantify the benefits in carbon, water and other ecosystem services (National Compensation Programme)
- Incorporation of NbS in cities: 3 metropolitan areas ( CDMX, Guadalajara and Monterrey)
- Accelerating Adaptive Solutions for High-Risk Hotspots





Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal y Proceso Nacional de México





## Del Marco Mundial a las Metas Nacionales











Áreas de sinergia con: 🔣 🧿 Apoyar con herramientas de evaluación de riesgos, alineación con marcos como TNFD, integración en cadenas de valor, Transparencia sistemas de trazabilidad y debida 15.0 Actividad empresarial y financiera sustentable diligencia. · Apoyar estudios de subsidios perversos, rediseño de esquemas de apoyo agropecuario, promoción de incentivos a prácticas sostenibles. Incentivos Concurrencia directa con proyectos Eliminación de 18.0 incentivos y subsidios como BIOFIN y otros mecanismos de perjudiciales para la política fiscal y financiera. biodiversidad

## Criterios clave para la alineación de proyectos con MN

- Vinculación con metas e indicadores de la ENBioMex.
- Contribuciones claras a prioridades de la administración actual: restauración, cero deforestación, sostenibilidad agropecuaria y conservación comunitaria.
- Coordinación interinstitucional y multisectorial.







# Encuentro de la Iniciativa Internacional del Clima (IKI) en México

Por encargo de:





de la República Federal de Alemania