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and Nuclear Safety



THE INTERNATIONAL **CLIMATE** INITIATIVE

of the Federal Republic of Germany

IMPRINT

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p.03 (top): Water scarcity in India	J. Böthling/Agenda
p.03 (below): Monsoon in Bangladesh	R. Heine/GTZ
p.04: Dialogue	N. Herzog/GTZ
p.05: Cerro Torre, Patagonia, Chile	P. Gebhard/Laif
p.06: Aluminium works in Russia	N. Herzog/GTZ
p.07 (top): Water consultancy in Jordan valley	J. Böthling/GTZ
p.07 (below): Pumping station in Jordan	GTZ
p.08 (top and below): Training session for experts	T. Aufschlager/RENAC
p.09: Refrigerated shelves, Pick'n Pay, South Africa	P. Mphahlele/GTZ
p.10: Wind turbine	P. Korneffel/GTZ
p.11: Paths to water in India	J. Böthling/Agenda
p.12: Amazon rainforest	J. Böthling/GTZ
p.13: Fisherwoman in Micronesia	L. Goggin/The Nature Conservancy
p.14: Glacier and meltwater in Garhwal, Himalayas	age-fotostock/Look-foto
p.15 (top): Slash and burn in Madagascar	M. Kees/GTZ
p.15 (below): Charcoal burner in Madagascar	M. Egbert/GTZ
p.18: Clouds in sky	H.-G. Oed/BMU

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CONTENTS

Foreword by the Federal Minister	2
Introduction	3
The German federal government's Climate Initiative	4
National component	4
International component	4
Key regions and themes	5
Thematic priorities and criteria	5
I. Emissions reduction	6
Project Optimising the energy consumption of water pumping stations in Jordan	7
Project TREE – Transfer Renewable Energy and Efficiency	8
Project Switching from halogenated to natural refrigerants in supermarkets	9
Project Climate protection programme in Turkey	10
II. Adaptation to climate change and conservation of climate-relevant biodiversity	11
Project Reducing emissions caused by deforestation: Conserving forest ecosystems in Peru's Amazon region	12
Project The Micronesia Challenge	13
Project Disaster prevention and adaptation to climate change in the Himalayas – India	14
Project Managing forests for adaptation to climate change in the "Rainforests of the Atsinanana" World Heritage Site – Madagascar	15
The first year of the International Climate Initiative – Outcomes in brief	16
International Climate Initiative Projects in 2008	18
About the International Climate Initiative – Institutions and procedures	22
International advisory panel	22
Monitoring and evaluation	22
How to submit a project proposal	23
Abbreviations	24



FOREWORD BY THE FEDERAL MINISTER

Today, climate change and its far-reaching impacts are no longer on the sidelines. It has become one of the major challenges facing international politics. Climate change affects developing countries in particular. More frequent natural disasters and extreme weather events, growing water scarcity, coastal flooding and accelerated species extinction are consequences which not only entail immense economic costs, they are even now threatening the livelihoods of many people. It is up to us – countries, businesses and individuals – to take the necessary decisions and measures in order to avert the worst impacts of climate change. But time for action is running out.

It is now clear that forgoing climate protection will cost us far more than climate protection itself. The question of financing future climate protection measures is a prime focus of the current climate negotiations. The German government's International Climate Initiative, launched in 2008, is a practical example of how to provide this financing. Auctioning certified emission reductions in Germany generates new and additional funds that do not come from taxpayers, but from industry's payments for emissions. This money is reinvested in ambitious national and international climate protection projects. For 2008 a total of EUR 400 million was available; the resources available for 2009 have been increased to EUR 460 million.

As part of the Initiative's international component, up to EUR 120 million will be deployed again in 2009 for additional climate protection measures in newly industrialising and developing countries, as well as in the transition countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The projects supplement Germany's

existing bilateral cooperation, which already makes climate protection a priority area with annual funding in the region of EUR 1 billion.

The International Climate Initiative supports partner countries in line with their specific needs relating to all aspects of climate protection – notably efforts to reduce emissions, improve capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and conserve climate-relevant biodiversity. This brochure presents examples of projects ranging from the optimisation of energy consumption in water pumping stations in Jordan and the conservation of forest ecosystems in Peru's Amazon region to the provision of support to Micronesia to tackle the challenges presented by climate change.

The projects financed under the Initiative demonstrate firstly how attractive and diverse climate protection can be; secondly, the Initiative provides the necessary finance-related impetus towards achieving a post-2012 international climate protection agreement. It is thus an invitation to other countries to actively join in the fight against climate change. Above all, it demonstrates that climate change mitigation can indeed be financed.

Sigmar Gabriel

Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

INTRODUCTION



The impacts of climate change are already making themselves felt around the world – particularly in the newly industrialising and developing countries. There is a need for considerable international effort in order to slow down the growth in emissions, deforestation and carbon sink degradation as well as the rise in average global temperature.

In 2007 the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) estimated that the volume of finance and investment required to reduce global emissions in the year 2030 amounts to USD 200 - 210 billion. This is in addition to the financing required for adaptation measures in response to the adverse effects of climate change, which is estimated at several tens of billions of US dollars. These sums of money can not be made available from the public purse alone; rather, it is necessary to harness investment flows from the private sector as well for climate change mitigation.

The first commitment period under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol comes to an end in 2012. In the context of negotiations over a follow-up agreement the international community adopted the Bali Roadmap in December 2007. This roadmap places “emissions reduction”, “adaptation”, “financing mechanisms” and “technology transfer” at the centre of international negotiations on a post-Kyoto agreement. The negotiations are due to be concluded at the climate conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

For purposes of effective climate change mitigation it is in the interests of industrialised nations – and is indeed their obligation – to help emerging economies and transition and developing countries with especially high emissions growth to reverse that trend. It is crucial that these countries be integrated effectively into the international negotiation process if a successful follow-up agreement is to be achieved.





THE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CLIMATE INITIATIVE

On 5 December 2007 the German cabinet adopted the “Integrated Energy and Climate Programme of the Federal Government” (Integriertes Energie- und Klimaschutzprogramm der Bundesregierung, IEKP). The German government has decided in the context of this programme to use the revenue from the sale of emissions certificates to finance climate protection measures and to incorporate it into the budget of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). In Germany in 2008, 8.8% of emission rights from the emissions trading system were sold.

Initially EUR 400 million were made available for the Climate Initiative in 2008, of which EUR 280 million were earmarked for the national component and EUR 120 million for the international component. The upward trend in prices for the certificates led to higher revenues in 2008 than had first been expected. This shows that the auctioning of certificates in European emissions trading can make a considerable contribution towards generating additional funds for climate protection. In recent months, however, certificate prices fell sharply because of the global financial crisis. Nonetheless, EUR 120 million are again available for the International Climate Initiative for the year 2009.

National component

The support programmes and individual projects of the National Climate Initiative are intended to advance available climate-friendly technologies, to demonstrate and disseminate forward-looking climate protection technologies by means of model projects, and to identify and remove obstacles preventing the implementation of climate protection measures. The target group for support comprises households, businesses, local authorities as well as social and cultural institutions at national level. Activities receiving support include, for example, climate protection projects in social and cultural institutions, the installation of micro-cogeneration (CHP) units in private households and in commercial facilities, the use of biomass for energy, and the deployment of renewable heat sources.

International component

Through its International Climate Initiative the German Environment Ministry (BMU) supports climate protection projects around the world in developing and emerging countries as well as in the transition countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The aim of the Initiative, as an innovative financing mechanism, is to support partner countries in their climate protection efforts. With this new form of environmental cooperation, the BMU is adding a new component to the German government's existing development cooperation.



Key regions and themes

To improve the significance and visibility of the International Climate Initiative, it is essential to focus support both thematically and regionally. The Initiative aims to showcase best practice in climate protection to an international audience. It seeks to complement the efforts of other players in climate change mitigation, not to duplicate them. The International Climate Initiative focuses regionally on a number of emerging economies. These countries have a high potential for emissions reduction in view of their significant and sharply rising greenhouse gas emissions. Particularly innovative projects are also being supported in other selected countries and regions. Furthermore, projects targeting valuable carbon sinks with high levels of biodiversity (such as in the Amazon region, the Congo Basin and South-East Asia) that are particularly vulnerable to climate change are receiving support.

Thematic priorities and criteria

The International Climate Initiative supports projects in the areas of “emissions reduction”, “adaptation to climate change” and “conservation of climate-relevant biodiversity”.

Thematic priorities and areas for support include:

- the development and implementation of national and local emissions reduction strategies,
- renewable energies and energy efficiency,
- emissions reduction in the transport sector,
- substitution of refrigerants that also contribute to global warming,
- testing innovative project mechanisms (CDM/JI),
- conservation, sustainable use and restoration of globally significant carbon sinks, habitats and climate-relevant biodiversity,
- synergies between climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation,
- implementation of selected parts of national and regional programmes for adaptation to climate change,
- establishment of monitoring and accounting systems to review and evaluate mitigation activities.

The core of project proposals for the International Climate Initiative should consist in a direct and economically efficient mitigation impact. The Initiative primarily supports innovative projects that offer a role model for the country or region concerned in terms of developing a low-carbon economy and/or adapting to climate change.



I. Emissions reduction

Project activities promoting emissions reduction and thus fostering climate-friendly patterns of production and consumption and sustainable forms of energy supply concentrate on:

a) Improving energy efficiency

In developing, emerging and transition countries, potential energy savings amount to 30 - 90% of present energy consumption levels. Improving efficiency in electricity generation and distribution, in commerce, industry and transport, and in private households and public facilities is therefore a priority for the Initiative. Such measures can cut greenhouse gas emissions, reduce local air pollution, improve people's quality of life and strengthen national economies. The keys to improving energy efficiency are providing knowledge for policymakers and market players such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and triggering investment in the generation mix, in buildings and in energy-efficient products.

b) Developing renewable energies

Many of the less developed countries have great potential to utilise renewable energies, but tap only a small part of that potential. The Initiative supports pilot projects that hold particular promise for the development of low-carbon, decentrally organised energy supply systems. In addition, consultancy is provided on how to develop an enabling setting, and support is given for conducting studies of re-

newable energy potential and drafting energy action plans.

c) Reducing F-gases (fluorocarbons) which have a harmful impact on climate

Due to increasing use of refrigeration and air-conditioning technology F-gas emissions are on the rise. The International Climate Initiative therefore also promotes showcase projects for converting such systems to natural refrigerants.

The International Climate Initiative is pursuing the following goals:

- Improved access to technologies and know-how
- Improved policy setting (regulatory law, standards, public assistance strategies, quality assurance)
- Support for implementation
- Dissemination of knowledge about concepts, technologies and products relating to the use of renewable energies and the improvement of energy efficiency in selected sectors (commerce, industry, real estate)
- Improved acceptance among investors of renewable energy and energy efficiency standards and products



Project

Optimising the energy consumption of water pumping stations in Jordan

Implementation: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

Context: The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) is the largest electricity consumer in the country, needing about 14% of Jordan's entire electricity production. In addition to high costs, this entails large quantities of greenhouse gas emissions, for Jordan's power supply is based almost entirely on fossil fuels. One of the main causes of the high levels of electricity consumption is the technical inefficiency in the operation of the pumps required to lift the water 1,400 metres from the Jordan valley to consumers. Studies have shown that, because of inappropriately sized pumps and insufficient quality of maintenance and repair processes, the potential to save electricity in the operation of the various pumping stations is in the order of 25 - 50% of the energy consumed.

Approach: In a first step, an energy audit conducted within the context of the project will identify the savings potential, both in terms of financial impacts and with regard to greenhouse gas emissions reduction. On that basis, a payback analysis is to be produced and schemes developed that ensure sustainable institutionalisation of the improvement processes. Such schemes can include forms of plant

operation and ownership, or performance contracting arrangements. In the second part of the project, the measures developed in the first part will be implemented. The key aspects determining the success of this project, which is to have a beacon effect far beyond Jordan, are the raising of awareness and the building of capacity among participating staff at all levels.





Project

TREE Transfer Renewable Energy and Efficiency

Transferring renewable energy and energy efficiency know-how for decision-makers and engineers in developing and emerging countries

Implementation: Renewables Academy (RENAC) AG

Context: There is often a lack of knowledge at various levels about what constitutes an enabling policy setting for formulating and implementing sustainable energy supply measures, as well as a lack of awareness in the private sector about opportunities and areas of application for climate-friendly technologies and services.

Approach: The aim of the project is to effect a transfer of knowledge, based on need, on the issues of renewable energies (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) for decision-makers and engineers in developing and emerging countries. This serves simultaneously to create a sustainable basis for a reduction in CO₂ emissions in the partner countries. In addition to running courses, project activities include setting up a training centre and a virtual learning platform. The training and advice on offer is intended as a means of supporting both policy and private sector decision-makers in the practical implementation of measures towards climate-friendly patterns of production and consumption. The focus is on be-

ing better able to identify potential for RE and EE, developing political and economic strategies for deploying RE and EE, and contributing to their increased implementation. The experience gathered in Germany with regard to the conditions and incentive systems needed to develop RE and EE markets feed into this process. Knowledge is also conveyed regarding key non-technological issues such as profitability, financing, legal requirements, market launch strategies and incentive systems.





Project

Switching from halogenated to natural refrigerants in supermarkets

Implementation: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

Context: Emissions caused by unavoidable leaks from conventional refrigeration systems not only contribute to depleting the stratospheric ozone layer but also, due to their extremely high global warming potential, play a major role in heating up the Earth's atmosphere. While natural refrigerants are available as a substitute, they are still viewed with some scepticism. So far no company in South Africa has risen to the challenge of implementing sustainable refrigeration technology.

Approach: Opportunities for eliminating the use of halogenated refrigerants (CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs) harmful to the climate are to be demonstrated using the example of a supermarket chain in South Africa. Facilities with natural refrigerants (hydrocarbons, ammonia, CO₂) are to be brought into use, which operate without fluorinated refrigerants harmful to the ozone layer and to the climate. Replacing thoroughly inefficient air-conditioning systems with modern, electricity-saving systems also makes a tangible contribution towards improving the strained electricity supply situation in South Africa. The aim of the project is, on the one hand, to demonstrate the technical feasibility and superiority of such

systems and, on the other, to develop an attractive model for investment. One possibility for this may be the development of a new CDM methodology which, in addition to saving energy, also generates Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) for the saved emissions of fluorinated refrigerants HFC-404a and HFC-134a, regulated under the Kyoto Protocol. The additional income from CERs can help to speed up considerably the modernisation of commercial refrigeration plants. Insights gained from an evaluation of the project will be applied to transferring the environmentally-friendly refrigeration technology to other supermarkets in South Africa as well as to other African countries.



Project

Climate protection programme in Turkey

Implementation: KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) in cooperation with the Turkish environment and development bank Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB).

Context: By ratifying the UNFCCC Turkey has taken an important step towards acknowledging the importance of global climate protection goals. Discussions are currently underway in the Turkish parliament as to whether the country should sign up to the Kyoto Protocol. The issues of “renewable energies” and “energy efficiency” have acquired new momentum in political debate. Great potential exists for generating energy through wind, organic waste, geothermal technology and small-scale hydroelectric plants. There is also plenty of scope for action regarding energy efficiency measures both in the private domain and in the industrial sector. Support programmes have so far been of an isolated and one-off character.

Approach: Within this programme a line of credit totalling USD 41 million (incl. Tranche II, approx. USD 80 million) is to be made available to the Turkish environment and development bank Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB). Funds from the International Climate Initiative amounting to EUR

4.5 million (plus EUR 4.9 million in Tranche II) will be used for this purpose as an interest subsidy. TSKB will use this facility to provide private investors with long-term loans for energy efficiency measures and for the use of renewable energies.

The programme contributes towards economic development and securing a clean and efficient supply of energy and thus towards climate protection and resource conservation in Turkey. The involvement of TSKB serves to demonstrate that investing in renewable energies and energy efficiency make sense not only ecologically but also economically.



II. Adaptation to climate change and conservation of climate-relevant biodiversity

“Adaptation” is an integral component of the Bali Action Plan and will continue to be a key element of international climate negotiations on this basis. The 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) makes it clear that adaptation to climate change is essential for preventing or at least reducing threats to humans and the environment. Developing countries in particular are already affected the most severely by climate change, and this trend is set to continue. According to the latest estimates from the United Nations (United Nations University, UNU – Institute for Environmental and Human Security, EHS) about 200 million people will become climate refugees by the year 2050 on account of increasingly frequent droughts, weather extremes or environmental disasters.

Given these circumstances, the focus of this priority area of the International Climate Initiative is on supporting people as they adapt to climate change and safeguarding natural habitats. Other activities include the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems that play an important role as CO₂ sinks and have a proven relevance in relation to human adaptation. The Initiative thus supports projects that serve to further the global “LifeWeb” initiative of the CBD (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity) programme of work on protected areas. It is these synergies – between forest conservation, biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate change mitigation and adaptation – that the Initiative especially seeks to foster.

The International Climate Initiative is pursuing the following goals:

- Broadening the knowledge base through projects aimed at collecting, processing and interpreting geographical and statistical data
- Meeting the extra costs of “climate proofing” for infrastructural and development projects particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
- Ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of globally significant carbon sinks and of habitats of particular importance to adaptation
- Developing institutional capacity as well as implementing sub-components of suitable national and regional adaptation programmes
- Combining different aspects of adaptation within an integrated project approach, such as water resources management, optimised land use and sustainable biomass production (resource management, deriving value from degraded land), preventive healthcare, disaster risk management and migration management.



Project

Reducing emissions caused by deforestation: Conserving forest ecosystems in Peru's Amazon region

Implementation: KfW development bank

Context: Peru is almost three times the size of Germany, and 53% of the country is covered by forest. Of this, a large part, totalling about 70 million hectares, is primary forest. Peru thus hosts a significant proportion of tropical forests worldwide, which are a globally important carbon sink. Moreover, with a great number of endemic plant and animal species, it is one of the 10 countries with the greatest biological diversity of the world. Considerable pressure upon natural resources, driven by rural poverty and inappropriate land-use methods, is leading to severe degradation of the forests, which is impacting on ecosystems and causing the loss of biodiversity.

Approach: The goal of the project is to halt the advancing deforestation of large rainforest and mountain forest areas and thus, through the management of three protected areas (approx. 300,000 ha) and their buffer zones, to contribute to avoiding emissions.

These forests on the western margin of the Amazon basin have very high levels of biological diversity. They are the environment and livelihood basis for the indigenous peoples living there, and increasing-

ly also for settlers from the uplands. The protected area administrations and the population are to manage and protect these areas in a sustainable and participatory manner.

The aim is thus to reduce the rate of deforestation by up to 50%, which would correspond to an annual reduction of forest loss by some 25,000 ha, translating into a maximum greenhouse gas emissions reduction of up to 3.7 million t C/ha. The project is intended to enable Peru's state environmental administration, for the first time, to monitor the entire protected area system with regard to its carbon stocks. The project will help the newly established environment ministry of Peru to generate pilot experience in projects on "avoided deforestation" and to feed these into the post-2012 negotiations.



Project

The Micronesia Challenge

Implementation: The Nature Conservancy and the Micronesia Conservation Trust Fund, on behalf of the governments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Context: Small island states are particularly affected by the impacts of climate change. These islands are at risk due to global sea-level rise, the destruction of coasts and near-coastal areas, freshwater scarcity on the islands, and the spread of alien species driven by rising temperatures. In response, the heads of state of the above island states and the heads of the Micronesian territories of the United States (Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) have signed the “Micronesia Challenge”. The “challenge” is to effectively conserve by the year 2020 at least 30% of the in-shore marine areas and 20% of the soil and land resources.

Approach: Co-financed by the International Climate Initiative of the BMU, the project makes it possible to implement sub-components of the Micronesia Challenge in designated protected areas. This is done by, among other things, bringing together the competent authorities and players and establishing an ecological network.

Within the context of the project, agreements have been concluded with local stakeholders on the conservation of their habitats, and diverse target areas identified. These include the Yela bog woodland site in the Federated States of Micronesia, which is endangered by the retreating coastline and intensifying land use. Further protected areas are the Northern Reefs of the Republic of Palau, which are particularly affected by coral bleaching and the ensuing dieback. The Woja community living on the Majuro Atoll (Marshall Islands) will suffer freshwater scarcity in future because of inadequate water resources management.

Activities conducted within the Micronesia Challenge not only help local people to carry out specific projects, but also foster socio-ecological sustainability across the entire region.



Project

Disaster prevention and adaptation to climate change in the Himalayas India

Implementation: Humanitarian Aid Germany (Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe)

Context: The Indian Himalayas are a region particularly at risk from climate change. Global warming leads to the rapid melting of glaciers, of which 5018 in total are affected worldwide. In a few years' time there will be no more meltwater runoff in the Himalayas in summer, and this will cause ever more frequent drought. One result of the ensuing water scarcity will be the reduction in the per capita amount of drinking water available, from 1800 m to 1000 m. In its National Action Plan on Climate Change the Indian government has emphasised the threat to the Himalayan region and the need to take special account of it in the context of adaptation strategies.

Approach: Run by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, a German church-based disaster relief organisation, this is a project that is carried out in cooperation with Indian partner organisation Navdanya Trust, founded by well-known Indian environmental campaigner and civil rights activist Vandana Shiva. The aim is to establish a pilot project for developing adaptation strategies to climate change and disaster prevention in about 100 village communities in the Himalayas, specifically, in the desert area around

Ladakh and in Garhwal, near the glaciers that form the source of the Ganges on which 500 million people depend.

The project is thus devoted to one of the clearest signs of climate change, namely, glacier melt. In a locally embedded and practical process, it seeks to prepare local people for climate change – that is, for changes in the water supply caused by reduced meltwater – and to work out solutions for the future in collaboration with the villagers themselves.

The focus of the project – in addition to educating people in the new climate centres to be built – is to establish an early warning system for water scarcity and, where necessary, for glacial floods as well. It also includes strategies aimed at helping local people to adapt to changed circumstances over the long term, in particular to a reduced water supply. Through this project the International Climate Initiative finances long term “help towards self-help” in isolated areas particularly affected by climate change.



Project

Managing forests for adaptation to climate change in the Rainforests of the Atsinanana World Heritage Site Madagascar

Implementation: UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Context: Forested areas in Madagascar have shrunk considerably over the last few decades. The remaining rainforests on the island are particularly affected by high rates of deforestation of more than 5% every year. Advancing deforestation not only releases large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere but also endangers the country's extraordinary biological diversity and threatens the livelihood base of the rural population.

Approach: The goal of the project is to save from deforestation a forested area extending over 303,000 ha in the "Rainforests of the Atsinanana" World Heritage Site in the southeast of the island and to regenerate those forests already largely destroyed on a further 87,000 ha. The aim is to

strengthen the adaptive capacity of this World Heritage Site in Madagascar in the face of climate change impacts. Emissions caused by deforestation could be reduced by 109 million t CO₂ over the next 30 years. The carbon stored in the forests of the project area amounts to more than 209 million tonnes. In order to achieve the project's objectives, existing connecting areas of forest cover between the core areas of the region already identified as national parks will be protected or restored. This will be achieved in part by identifying priority areas, developing predictive models of forest cover, clarifying conditions of ownership and enacting reforestation measures in the connecting areas. Monitoring and management capacity in the existing protected areas is to be improved, sustainable agricultural usage that protects the forests is to be promoted among local communities, and wood use is to be reduced by means of improved wood stoves.

The target groups of the project are, on the one hand, the local communities living in and around the project area and, on the other, the national authorities responsible for the protected areas. Through this project, strategies for adaptation to the impacts of climate change are being developed for protected areas in Madagascar for the first time. It can thus serve as a model for other regions in Madagascar.



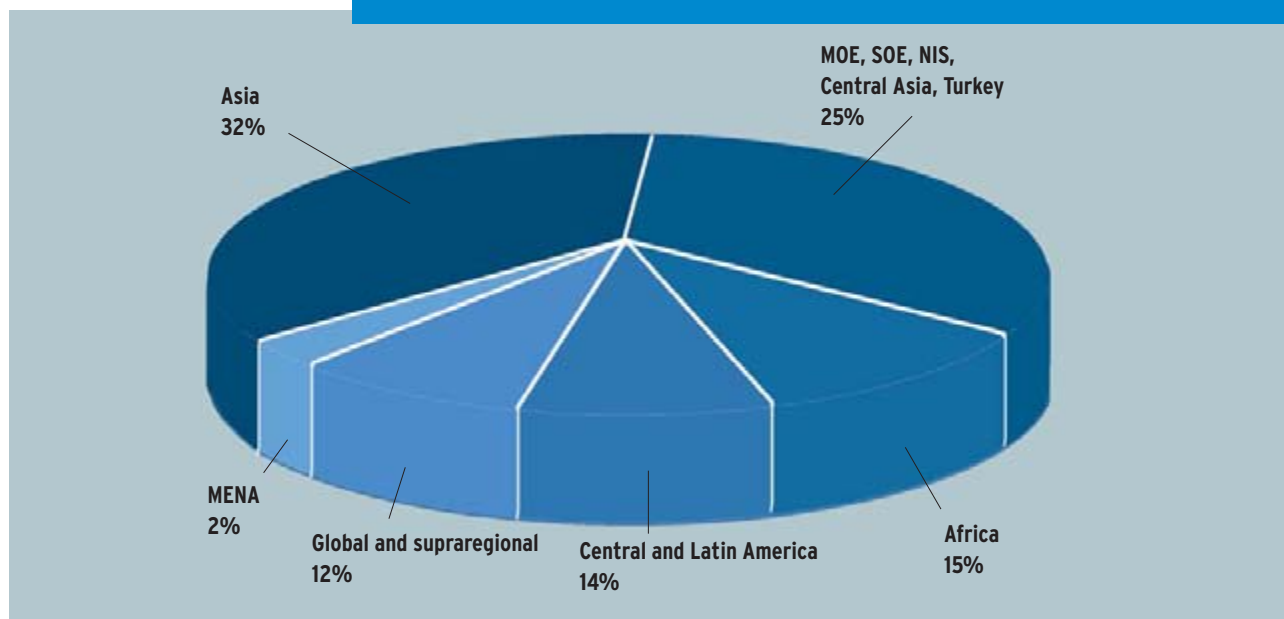
THE FIRST YEAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE - OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

In its first year of operation (2008), 97 projects with an overall volume of approx. EUR 608.2 million have been launched within the context of the Initiative. Funding provided by the BMU amounted to EUR 170.4 million, of which EUR 99.6 million were disbursed in 2008. This has generated EUR 319.1 million ODA (Official Development Assistance). The BMU thus contributes substantially to increasing the ODA/GNP ratio of the German federal government. Through an array of special projects involving reduced-interest loans, which are granted espe-

cially for investments in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energies, overall a 3.2-fold ODA leverage effect has thus been achieved by the BMU funds.

In 2008, International Climate Initiative projects were launched together with 49 partner countries, more than half of which were in Asia, the transition countries and Turkey. The following figure illustrates the regional distribution of projects.

Regional breakdown of International Climate Initiative projects in 2008

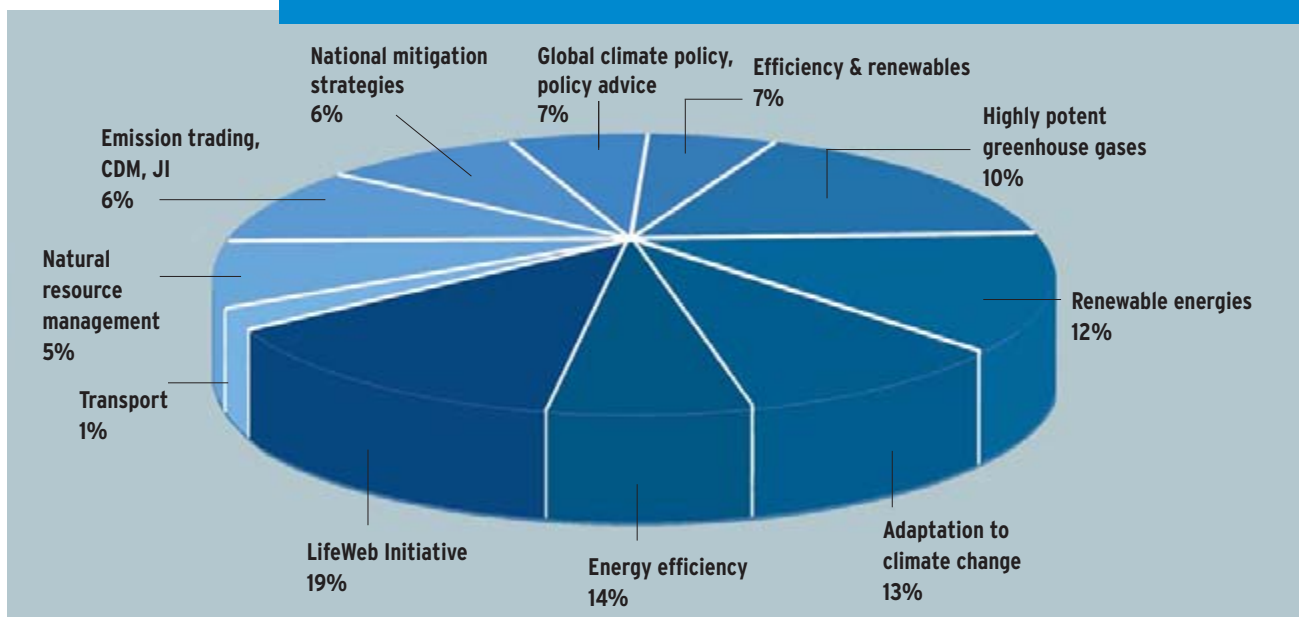


The 97 projects launched to date are being implemented by a diverse array of institutions. The established implementing organisations of the German federal government (including GTZ, KfW, DED, InWEnt) have been commissioned to perform approximately two-thirds of the projects; further institutions responsible for project implementation include a range of NGOs (such as WWF, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, E3G, Diakonisches Werk), universities and research institutes (incl. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, the Wuppertal Institute and the Fraunhofer

Institute), international and multilateral organisations (e.g. EBRD, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO) and other private-sector companies (e.g. atmosfair GmbH, dena, GFA Invest GmbH, RENAC).

In thematic terms, two out of three projects target emissions reduction, with priorities in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energies and the substitution of refrigerants that are greenhouse gases. The remaining projects focus on adaptation to climate change and on the conservation of climate-relevant biodiversity, with projects within the context of the LifeWeb Initiative playing a major role.

Thematic breakdown of International Climate Initiative projects in 2008





International Climate Initiative Projects in 2008

AFRICA		
Country	Project title	Duration
Burkina Faso	CDM Project for Rural Electrification	10/2008-12/2011
Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic	Trinational Forest Conservation Area (Congo Basin)	12/2008-12/2010
DR Kongo	Lac Tumba & Ngiri Forest Reserves	10/2008-12/2011
Ghana	Sustainable Energy and Water Supply for Accra University	11/2008-12/2009
Mauritius	Converting Air-Conditioning Equipment in Public Buildings to Natural Refrigerants	10/2008-12/2009
Namibia	Developing a National Energy Action Plan	10/2008-11/2009
South Africa	Credit Programme for Climate Protection in Municipalities	01/2009-01/2011
South Africa	Basic Programme on Energy and Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-03/2010
South Africa	Switching Supermarkets from Halogenated to Natural Refrigerants	10/2008-12/2009
South Africa	Improving Know-How for the Application of Renewable Energy Technologies	09/2008-12/2010
South Africa	Conserving Wetlands in the Cape Region	10/2008-12/2009
Swaziland	Converting the Production of Commercial Refrigeration Equipment to Natural Refrigerants	10/2008-12/2009
Tanzania	Conserving Mountain Forests	09/2008-12/2009
Regional (Southern Africa)	Solar Chill: Deploying Solar-Powered Environmentally Sound Freezers and Refrigerators in Off-Grid Areas	10/2008-12/2010
Zambia	Preserving the Miombo Dry Forest by Enlarging and Managing Existing Protected Areas	09/2008-12/2010

ASIA

Country	Project title	Duration
China	Sino-German Platform for Renewable Energies Wind Environment Research & Training Center	11/2008-12/2009
China	Reducing Greenhouse Gases by Recovering Volatile Hydrocarbons at Petrol Stations	12/2008-12/2009
China	Low Carbon Economic Zones	09/2008-02/2010
China	Study on CCS Repositories	09/2008-12/2008
China	Supporting the Introduction of Standards for Natural Refrigerants	08/2008-06/2010
China	Switching XPS Foam Production from Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) to Climate-Friendly CO ₂ Technology	10/2008-12/2010
China	Credit Programme for Energy Efficiency	03/2009-03/2014
China	From Halogenated Refrigerants to Climate-Friendly Hydrocarbons Showcase Production of Environmentally Sound Air-Conditioning Systems	10/2008-12/2010
China	Economics of Climate Change	12/2008-12/2009
China	Credit Programme for Climate Protection	03/2009-02/2014
China	Sino-German Cooperation Platform for the Conservation of Species-Rich and Carbon-Storing Ecosystems	09/2008-08/2011
China	Insurance Instruments for Adaptation to Climate Change	11/2008-10/2011
India	Eco-Industrial Parks in Andra Pradesh	11/2008-10/2010
India	Energy Campaign for the Hotel and Restaurant Industry	10/2008-12/2009
India	Converting a Production Facility to the Manufacture of Climate-Friendly Air-Conditioning Equipment	12/2008-12/2010
India	Climate Protection and Distributed Energy Supply German-Indian Energy Forum	12/2008-12/2010
India	Trigeneration in the Tamil Nadu House Delhi	11/2008-10/2011
India	Climate-Neutral Energy Supply for Rural Areas	11/2008-10/2010
India	Disaster Prevention and Adaptation to Climate Change in Remote Himalayan Villages	11/2008-12/2009
Indonesia	Strategic Support for the Autonomous Village Energy Programme Desa Mandiri Energi DME	12/2008-10/2009
Indonesia	Biodiversity Conservation through Preparatory Measures for Avoided Deforestation (REDD) in the Merang Peat Forest Area	12/2008-12/2011
Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, East Timor	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Coral Triangle	12/2008-02/2010
Micronesian Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau	The Micronesia Challenge	12/2008-12/2010
Papua New Guinea	Creating the Yus Conservation Area	09/2008-03/2012
Philippines	Credit Programme for Energy Efficiency	12/2008-03/2011
Philippines	Credit Programme for Climate-Friendly Refrigeration Equipment	12/2008-03/2011
Philippines	Adapting to Climate Change and Conserving Biological Diversity	01/2009-12/2012
Thailand	Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bioenergy	01/2009-12/2011
Thailand	Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the Kho Khao Holiday Island	11/2008-12/2009
Thailand	Climate Protection in Nature-Based Tourism	01/2009-12/2011
Viet Nam	Improving the Energy Policy Setting for Renewable Energies and Grid-Connected Pilot Wind Energy Project	12/2008-12/2011
Viet Nam	Sustainable Development of Coastal Protected Forests (Wetlands) in Bac Lieu Province	12/2008-08/2012

EUROPE, CAUCASUS, CENTRAL ASIA

Country	Project title	Duration
Regional	Capacity Building for Climate Protection	08/2008-12/2009
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe		
Albania	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Belarus	Restoring Peatlands	09/2008-07/2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia	Credit Programme Balkan Energy Efficiency Initiative	12/2008-12/2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbien	Credit Programme Balkan Green Financing	12/2008-12/2015
Croatia	Credit Programme for Climate Protection	12/2008-12/2013
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Russian Federation	Action Plan for Sustainable Energy Supply for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi	10/2008-05/2009
Russian Federation	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Russian Federation	Conserving Virgin Forests in the Bikin Region	12/2008-01/2012
Serbia	Pigs for Kilowatt Utilising Pig Slurry to Produce Biogas	11/2008-04/2009
Turkey	Credit Programme for Climate Protection	12/2008-12/2012
Turkey	Credit Programme for Renewable Energies	12/2008-12/2011
Ukraine	Utilising Alcoholic Fermentation Residues	10/2008-01/2009
Ukraine	Credit Programme for Energy Efficiency	12/2008-12/2013
Caucasus and Central Asia		
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	Caucasus Initiative: Forest Restoration in Southern Caucasus	09/2008-04/2010
Georgia	Climate-Tolerant Restoration of Degraded Bioregions in Southern Caucasus	09/2008-08/2011
Kazakhstan	Advice on Implementing the Sustainable Energy Finance Facility (SEFF)	08/2008-12/2011
Kazakhstan	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Kazakhstan	Conservation of the Altai Sayan Region	09/2008-12/2009
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	Programme to Improve Energy Efficiency in Mountain Villages	11/2008-12/2009
Kyrgyzstan	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Tajikistan	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010
Turkmenistan	Sustainable Forest Management	11/2008-06/2011
Uzbekistan	Health Adaptation to Climate Change	12/2008-11/2010

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Country	Project title	Duration
Jordan	Improving Energy Efficiency in the Water Sector	10/2008-07/2010
Regional	Documentary Film: Energy Efficiency in Buildings in the MEDA Region	12/2008-03/2009

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Project title	Duration
Brazil	Master Plan to Tap CDM Biogas Potential in Rio Grande do Sul	08/2008-04/2009
Brazil	Programme of Activities (PoA) for Energy Efficiency Improvement in Buildings	10/2008 -02/2009
Brazil	Refrigerator Recycling Programme	11/2008-12/2010
Brazil	1000 Roofs Programme Disseminating Solar Thermal Hot Water Production	12/2008-11/2011
Brazil	Multiplying Best Practice in Adaptation to Climate Change	09/2008-02/2010
Brazil	Conserving the Atlantic Coastal Forests	12/2008-03/2009
Brazil	Support for Protected Areas in Amazonia (ARPA)	12/2008-12/2009
Chile	State-Owned Properties for Projects to Generate Electricity from Renewable Sources	11/2008-09/2010
Ecuador	Switching from Fossil Fuels to Biofuels on the Galapagos Islands	09/2008-08/2011
Mexico	Climate Change Mitigation in Five Ecosystems	11/2008-06/2010
Peru	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation by Conserving Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia	10/2008-12/2011
Regional	Sustainable Energy Advisory Facility (SEAF)	11/2008-12/2010
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Bioenergy in the Caribbean	10/2008-01/2009

GLOBAL

Country	Project title	Duration
Asia, Africa, South America	Training Local Gold Standard Experts	11/2008-12/2010
Global	TREE Programme: Transfer Renewable Energy & Efficiency	09/2008-12/2009
Global	Solidarity and Gender Justice in the Greenhouse	09/2008-06/2009
Global	Strategic Environmental Dialogue Forums with Newly Industrialising Countries	11/2008-12/2009
Global	Preparatory Workshops for Developing and Newly Industrialising Countries for Negotiations on a 2009 Climate Agreement	10/2008-12/2009
Global	Global Knowledge Transfer on Energy Efficiency	09/2008-12/2008
Global	CD-REDD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries	09/2008-12/2009
Global	Climate Impacts: Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform (CI: GRASP)	12/2008-02/2011
Global	Supporting Structures for the LifeWeb Initiative	12/2008-12/2011
Global	PREVENT Providing Support to Delegations from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for the Post-2012 Negotiations	11/2008-12/2010

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE – INSTITUTIONS AND PROCEDURES

The preconditions for financial support from the International Climate Initiative are competent executing organisations in the partner country and explicit support for the projects from the country's government. The Initiative is open to different national and international actors, with innovation and competition forming the basis for its implementation. Project proposals can be submitted by implementing organisations of German development cooperation, and by non-governmental and governmental organisations, universities and research institutes, private-sector companies and multilateral development organisations.

International advisory panel

The Initiative's international advisory panel brings together experts from international financial institutions, academia, civil society and the private sector. The panel meets once a year in conjunction with the UNFCCC sessions, and advises the Initiative on the identification of project types, activity areas and ways to harness potential for cooperation and synergy. In addition, the panel debates the further evolution of the Initiative and discusses best practice, feeding these back to further important players and multipliers in the climate policy arena.

The international membership of this body reflects the complex range of interests that exists at international level and enables multiple, cross-sector perspectives to emerge for the innovative financing of future climate protection measures.

Monitoring and evaluation

The effectiveness of measures supported through the International Climate Initiative will be tested regularly using efficient monitoring and systematic evaluation. The findings will be used to refine the Initiative and will be integrated into an overall report on the National and International Climate Initiative.

How to submit a project proposal

The International Climate Initiative will continue over the coming years to support projects that address the reduction of greenhouse gases, adaptation to climate change impacts and conservation of climate-relevant biodiversity. The focus will be on projects in developing, emerging and transition countries that can be expected to generate lasting effects in the target region and multiplier effects beyond. In addition, the aim is to support the process leading towards the conclusion of a Kyoto follow-up agreement to come into effect after 2012.

For projects due to start in the second half of 2009, project outlines can be submitted for the two-stage selection procedure by 31 March 2009. If the outline is accepted, applicants will be asked to submit a detailed project proposal and finance plan.

Arrangements and details regarding the support measure, the procedure for submitting

proposals and criteria according to which the projects are selected are contained in the "Information on support for projects in the framework of the International Climate Initiative of the BMU". The information for applicants can be accessed at http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_protection_initiative/general_information/doc/43337.php.

The BMU has set up a Programme Office for all queries concerning the International Climate Initiative that is also the addressee for project outlines and applications; the Office is run by GTZ with support from KfW. It supports the BMU in the implementation and management of the Initiative.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMU	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EE	energy efficiency
EHS	Institute for Environmental and Human Security of the United Nations University
F-gases	fluorocarbons
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit mbH (German Technical Cooperation)
HCFCs	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
IEKP	Integriertes Energie- und Klimaschutzprogramm der Bundesregierung (Integrated Energy and Climate Programme of the Federal Government)
ODA	official development assistance
InWent	Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JI	Joint Implementation
NGO	non-governmental organisation(s)
RE	renewable energies
SME	small and medium enterprises
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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