



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

# **The International Climate Protection Initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany**

# IMPRINT

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# FOREWORD



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 livelihood 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 key focus of the current climate negotiations.

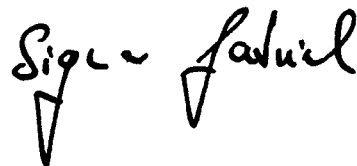
The German government's Climate Protection Initiative, which was launched in 2008, is a practical

example of how to provide this financing. Auctioning emission allowances 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 Euro 400 million is available.

As part of the international commitment under the Initiative, up to Euro 120 million can be used in 2008 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 of around Euro one billion.

The International Climate Protection Initiative supports climate-friendly economies, the maintenance of carbon sinks and measures for adapting to climate change in partner countries. This brochure presents some examples of projects ranging from

optimising energy consumption in water pump stations in Jordan to the protection of forest ecosystems in Peru's Amazon region and the promotion of an international climate insurance system for developing and newly industrialising countries. The projects financed under the Initiative demonstrate firstly how attractive and diverse climate protection can be; secondly, the Initiative provides the necessary impetus for a post-2012 international climate protection agreement. It is thus an invitation to other countries to actively join in the fight against climate change. It also demonstrates that climate protection is necessary and that it can be financed.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sigmar Gabriel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'S' and 'G'.

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 developing countries. There is a need for considerable international effort in order to slow down the growth in emissions, deforestation and the degradation of carbon sinks 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 US 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, transition and developing countries with especially high emissions growth to reverse that trend. It is crucial that these countries be integrated effectively in the international negotiation process if a successful follow-up agreement is to be achieved. International Climate Protection Initiative projects in 2008 are being implemented in cooperation with 49 partner countries. These include China, India, Russia, South Africa and Brazil, as well as Thailand, Indonesia and Turkey.



# THE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CLIMATE PROTECTION INITIATIVE

The German Climate Protection Initiative invests revenues from the auctioning of emissions trading certificates in national and international climate protection. In Germany in 2008, 8.8% of emissions rights from the emissions trading system were sold. 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).

Initially Euro 400m have been made available for the Climate Protection Initiative in 2008, of which Euro 280m are available for the national component and Euro 120m for the international component of the Initiative. The upward trend in prices for the certificates has led to higher revenues 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.

## National component of the Climate Protection Initiative

The support programmes and individual projects of the National Climate Protection Initiative are intended to advance available climate-friendly tech-

nologies, to demonstrate and disseminate forward-looking climate protection technologies using 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, and the use of biomass for energy and renewable heat.

## International component of the Climate Protection Initiative

Through its International Climate Protection Initiative the Federal Ministry 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. In the context of topping up eligible ODA (Official Development Assistance) resources in 2009, considerably more money will be available for international environmental cooperation than has previously been the case.



## Funding regions and approaches of the International Climate Protection Initiative

The International Climate Protection Initiative focuses regionally on a number of emerging countries. These countries have a high potential for emissions reduction in view of their significant and sharply rising greenhouse gas emissions. 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) will receive support.

A variety of approaches are pursued within the international initiative in order to achieve these objectives. They include:

- ▶ financing investments and programmes in financial sectors by means of grants,
- ▶ support via (interest-subsidised) loans and also, where appropriate, via project-based contributions to international funds, and
- ▶ advice and capacity development (i.e. technology transfer, policy advice, studies on potential, Public Private Partnerships, joint research activities, training courses and strategy development).





## Thematic priorities and criteria

The International Climate Protection Initiative supports projects in the areas of “emissions reduction” and “adaptation to climate change”.

Thematic priorities and areas for support include:

- ▶ the development of national emissions reduction strategies,
- ▶ support for renewable energies and energy efficiency,
- ▶ emissions reduction in the transport sector,
- ▶ projects aimed at substituting greenhouse gases and projects in the waste management sector,
- ▶ innovative projects aimed at expanding use of the carbon market,
- ▶ the preservation of carbon sinks, especially forests and other ecosystems such as wetlands
- ▶ synergies between climate protection and biodiversity conservation,
- ▶ the implementation of selected adaptation activities and
- ▶ the establishment of climate-related monitoring and accounting systems.

The core of project proposals from our partners should consist in a direct and economically efficient mitigation impact. The International Climate Protection 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.

## Emissions reduction

Projects totalling up to Euro 60 million are to be implemented in 2008 with the aim of promoting climate-friendly patterns of production and consumption and sustainable forms of energy supply. Project activities will 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 Climate Protection 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 Climate Protection 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 renewable 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 Protection Initiative therefore also promotes showcase projects for converting such systems to natural refrigerants.

The Climate Protection Initiative is pursuing the following goals:

- ▶ Improved policy setting (regulatory law, standards, public assistance strategies, quality assurance)
- ▶ Access to technologies and know-how
- ▶ 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.

## Examples of projects

### I.1 Optimising the energy consumption of water pumping stations in Jordan

**Implementation:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

**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 – technical, operational and executive.



## I.2 TREE – Transfer Renewable Energy & 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 being 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.

## I.3 Switching from halogenated to natural refrigerants in supermarkets

**Implementation:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

**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, CO<sub>2</sub>) 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.

#### I.4 Climate protection programme in Turkey

**Implementation:** Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW development bank) with the climate protection credit programme of 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 US\$ 41m (incl. Tranche II, approx. US\$ 80m) is to be made available to the Turkish environment and development bank Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB). Funds from the International Climate Protection Initiative amounting to Euro 4.5m (plus Euro 4.9m 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.



## ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

In this area, measures aimed at enabling adaptation to the impacts of climate change, conserving climate-relevant biodiversity and safeguarding natural habitats will receive support of up to Euro 60m for the year 2008. “Adaptation” is an integral component of the Bali Action Plan and will continue to be a central component 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 reduc-

ing 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 second major priority of the International Climate Protection Initiative is to support people as they adapt to climate change and to safeguard natural habitats. Other activities include the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems that play an important role as CO<sub>2</sub> sinks and have a proven relevance in relation to human adaptation. The Initiative also supports projects that serve to further the global “Life Web” initiative of the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) programme of work on protected areas. It is these synergies in particular – between forest conservation, biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate change mitigation and adaptation – that the Initiative seeks to foster. One innovative financing model that is to be developed and tested for specific projects, affected populations and regions is that of insurance arrangements.

The Climate Protection Initiative is pursuing the following goals:

- ▶ Broadening the knowledge base through projects aimed at collecting, processing and interpreting geographical and statistical data
- ▶ Provision of practical aids to decision-making
- ▶ Taking on the extra costs of “climate proofing” for infrastructural and development projects particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
- ▶ Implementation of exemplary pilot projects
- ▶ Development of institutional capacity as well as implementation of sub-components of suitable national adaptation programmes
- ▶ Protection and preservation of forests in developing countries
- ▶ Improved infrastructure for disaster mitigation, response and relief.



## Examples of projects

### II.1 Reducing emissions caused by deforestation: Conserving forest ecosystems in Peru's Amazon region

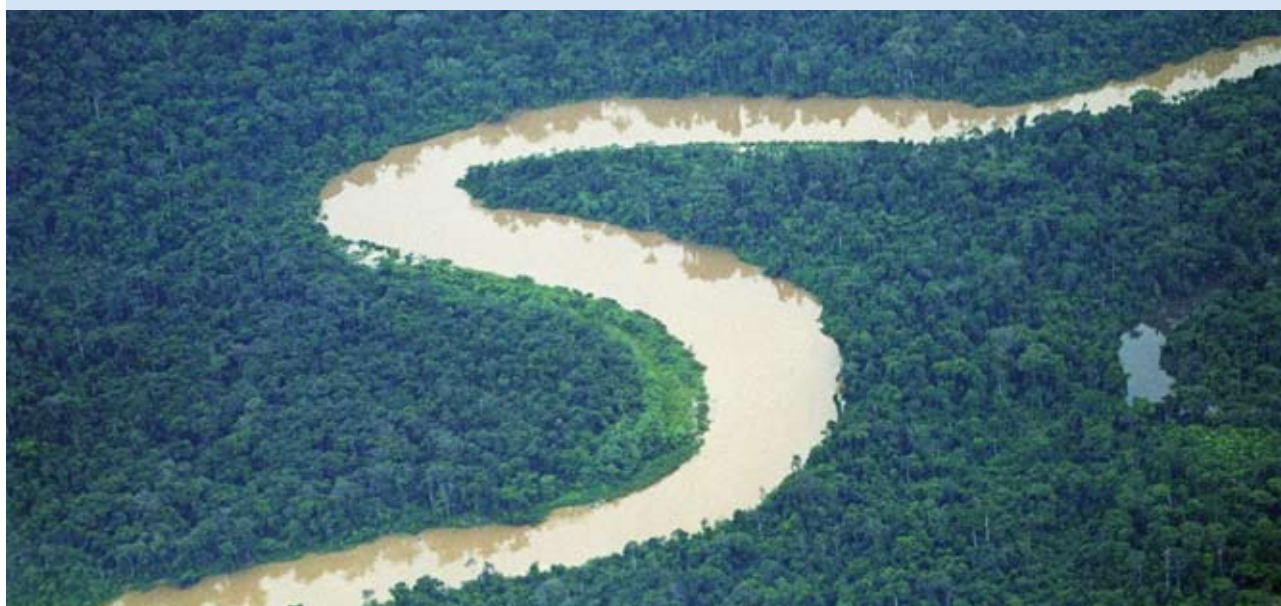
**Implementation:** KfW development bank

**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 increasingly 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.





## II.2 Contributing to the establishment of the first climate insurance for developing and emerging countries

**Implementation:** KfW with the GIRIF / IndexRe climate insurance

**Context:** As a result of global climate change, both the number and intensity of extreme weather events such as drought, flooding and major storms are rising.

In contrast to industrialised countries, in most developing and emerging countries neither private households nor companies can insure against drought, flood or storm damage. This impacts negatively on their development.

**Approach:** The first climate insurance worldwide will give options to local insurers – and also directly to private and public companies – in developing and emerging countries to insure against the weather risks that will increase in the wake of climate change. The programme’s immediate target group comprises public institutions and private local insurance companies that seek reinsurance against the impacts of climate change, especially floods, storms or drought. The indirect

target group comprises the insured parties, i.e. households and companies which, thanks to the climate insurance scheme, gain access to policies that allow them, for the first time, to safeguard themselves better against the impacts of climate change. The Global Index Reinsurance Facility (GIRIF) / IndexRe climate insurance is currently being established for this purpose. This climate insurance is a Public Private Partnership. The private shareholder is PartnerRe, a US-based reinsurance company, holding some 45%. The public shareholders are several: the World Bank subsidiary IFC, the Dutch FMO, and the KfW bank group acting on behalf of the German Environment Ministry BMU. On behalf of the BMU, the KfW is contributing up to Euro 7.5 million, to a maximum of 10% of the initial capital stock of the insurance. The insurance will exclusively provide products that are not yet offered in the target countries. If the lighthouse project is successful, it is likely to be replicated, leading to broader availability of such products in the target countries. The provision of insurance policies covering weather damage will make it easier for companies and households in developing and emerging countries to adapt to climate change.

### II.3 Managing disaster risks and adapting to climate change in remote villages of the Himalayas

**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 melt-water 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<sup>3</sup> to 1000 m<sup>3</sup>. 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 to be 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 and 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 Protection Initiative finances long term “help towards self-help” in isolated areas particularly affected by climate change.

### II.4 Managing forests for adaptation to climate change in the “Rainforests of the Atsinanana” World Heritage Site in 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 109m t CO<sub>2</sub> over the next 30 years. The carbon stored in the forests of the project area amounts to more than 209m 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.



## Partners and Monitoring

The preconditions for action on the part of the International Climate Protection Initiative are a robust executing organisation in the partner country and support for the projects from the country's government. It is open to different actors in the partner countries and in Germany, 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, multilateral development banks, and organisations and programmes of the United Nations.

### International advisory panel

An international supervisory board will offer strategic support to the practical work undertaken in the International Climate Protection Initiative as well as providing necessary creative input and thus contrib-

uting effectively to the Initiative's development. The international advisory panel is made up of experts from governments, academia, non-governmental organisations, companies, financial markets and international financial institutions. 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 regarding the innovative financing of future climate protection measures.

### Monitoring system

The effectiveness of measures supported through the International Climate Protection Initiative will be tested regularly using efficient monitoring and systematic evaluation carried out by external experts. Experiences acquired through the Initiative are to be used to develop it further and will be integrated into an overall report on the National and International Climate Protection Initiative.

## How to submit a project proposal

The International Climate Protection Initiative will be supporting projects that address the reduction of greenhouse gases and adaptation to climate change impacts over the coming years as well. 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. Project outlines for the budget year 2009 can be submitted up until April 2009. If the outline is accepted, the applicants will be asked to submit a detailed project description and provisional calculation of costs. 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 “Announce-

ment concerning the support of projects in the context of the International Climate Protection Initiative” (November 2008). The announcement can be accessed at <http://www.bmu.de/klimaschutzinitiative>.

The BMU has set up a Programme Office for all queries concerning support 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 International Climate Protection Initiative.

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