

GERMAN SUPPORT TO SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION (MSI) OF THE BARBADOS PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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1. Introduction

The following report outlines the German contribution to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) agreed upon in 2005. Germany is channelling its support to the SIDS both through bilateral cooperation at national and regional level as well as through multilateral cooperation via contributions to the EU, the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks or the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

1.1. Actors involved in cooperation with the Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

German activities to support SIDS in the implementation of the MSI are shared among different entities of the German Government:

The **Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** is in charge of bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. Contributions to Regional Development Banks, World Bank, the GEF or the European Development Fund as well as a large share of bilateral cooperation with the SIDS are thus coming from its budget.

In a move to enhance aid effectiveness the German government concentrated bilateral cooperation considerably to a number of 58 (from 120 in the 1990s) partner countries receiving assistance. This move is in line with the Paris Agenda on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action and implements the recommendations made in the 2005 OECD/DAC Peer Review of Germany. It will make the German government's efforts more effective and give it both greater scope for shaping developments in the partner countries and more influence within the donor community.

Although many of the Small Island Developing States are not included in this list of partner countries (in the framework of bilateral development co-operation) they continue to receive assistance as part of regional programmes or programmes dealing with specific sectors, such as climate and forest protection. It should also be noted that Germany will continue to work with countries that are not among the partner countries through its contributions to the development policy of the European Union and multilateral organisations and via its contributions to the HIPC Initiative. Promoting regional cooperation between developing countries and supporting regional organisations have also become increasingly important.

The BMZ contracts the so-called implementing organisations – KfW Development Bank and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) - to realise the projects, which are funded completely from the national German budget.

The **Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)** is collaborating with specific SIDS countries or regions in the framework of the so-called International Climate Initiative (ICI). ICI brings financial support to international projects supporting climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity projects with climate relevance. ICI financing aims to trigger further private investment, it also aims to ensure that financed projects will strategically support a post 2012-climate regime. For SIDS countries adaptation is a key issue given the specific vulnerability.

The **German Foreign Office (AA)** is supporting Small Islands Developing States through the so-called small-scale projects.

1.2. Structure of the Report:

Due to the special character of cooperation provided, which focusses on partner countries and regions and is often dealing with several thematic topics of the MSI at the same time, this report takes a regional approach rather than a thematic one as suggested in the outline of the progress report. However, the focal areas of the MSI which are dealt with particularly in each programme or project are indicated at the beginning of each entry in order to allow for a certain classification.

The report is structured as follows: First it focuses on bilateral national and regional cooperation in the Pacific, Caribbean region as well as the German assistance in Mauritius. Afterwards the report looks

at Germany's financial contributions to international funds as well as regional development banks operating in (the) SIDS.

2. Cooperation in the Pacific Region

2.1. Timor Leste

Timor Leste is a signatory to the MSI and a partner country of BMZ. While principles and specific actions of the MSI are very relevant for Timor Leste, the government has not yet developed a specific strategy, or special bodies for the implementation of the MSI. A number of measures are found in the draft forthcoming national development strategy though.

With a budget of 15 Mio € (2005-2012) BMZ supports a number of concrete measures with special relevance to the implementation of the MSI focal areas:

Climate change adaptation and sea-level rise:

At present, a national strategy is not yet available for Timor Leste. However the World Bank is highlighting the importance of this topic. The Rural Development programme works on the mitigation effects mainly through combating re-forestation, but also in low input agriculture which is promoting pesticide free inputs.

Biodiversity:

The convention for biodiversity has been signed and monitoring reports have been carried out. As a result several nature reserves have been created (rainforest, maritime areas). The Rural Development program supports sustainable and low (non-chemical) input agriculture and is active in monitoring biodiversity by conducting forest inventories.

Natural and environmental disasters:

Timor Leste has developed a policy on food security and plans for disaster management are currently being developed. The Rural Development program supports the organization of early warning systems in food security, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, UN organizations (Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP)) and some NGOs.

Marine resources: sustainable management:

Timor Leste has now established the demarcation of its marine protection areas. The fisheries development strategy is being developed together with FAO. And a new policy does not allow foreign vessels to do fishing in TL waters since 2009.

Agriculture and rural development:

A national agricultural policy is in place. The sector wide coordination of rural development has started. The Rural Development program promotes an integrated approach with policy advice, agricultural extension, sustainable technology development, market oriented agriculture, self-organisation of rural people, watershed management and rural infrastructure.

The crisis and conflict project deals with youth employment.

Transport and security:

Timor Leste has currently no national strategy in this area. The Rural Development program is preparing the rehabilitation of rural road network "labour intensive and equipment supported" approach. Special attention has to be given to the preparation of "Environmental Management Plans" for implementation of road works, environmental issues are an important part of the "Rural Road Policy" which is in preparation by RDP II (capacity development in preparation of sustainable development policies by different stakeholders).

Lessons learnt from bilateral cooperation in the above-mentioned areas: Timor Leste is not only a mountainous small island developing country, but also a post-conflict young nation with special conditions and limitations that need to be considered in supporting sustainable development (see constraints). Contrary to other countries with a long history of post colonial nation building and development of governance and administrative structures, TL Government is still depending on interim

UN support structures. Interventions by projects need to provide a good mix of technical assistance (capacity development), but also some form of direct implementation in order to create urgently needed quick results. The development of the country is still in between the stages of relief / emergency and sustainable rural development. Weak administrative structures and management processes still hamper the application of other modes of delivery, such as sector-wide approaches or budget support.

Effectiveness: the measures supported by the BMZ were especially effective in the sense of the MSI concerning developing low input agriculture and market orientation, as well as labour intensive rural infrastructure. The rehabilitation of rural roads and rural infrastructure has been effective with regard to increasing access to services and markets. Activities in the field of Community Development (strengthening of community based organisations (CBO) and village development planning) support current decentralisation efforts and practices of good governance. Community managed tree nurseries and afforestation programmes contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Aid effectiveness is still hampered by insufficient donor coordination (by Government as well as the donors themselves).

During the BMZ support Timor Leste became an ordinary member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and awareness towards to marine pollution (MARPOL) had increased at government level, although no ratification processes of international maritime conventions (except SOLAS¹) have been started so far.

Constraints/challenges: Main points include: fragile environment, vulnerability to environmental changes (food insecurity), costly and maintenance intensive rural infrastructure, limited control over marine resources, low productivity of agriculture, infant legal system and outreach, human capacities. There is need for building capacity to elaborate and implement sustainable development policies. Additional challenges: poor investment climate, limited private sector service provision, uncoordinated distribution of free inputs by numerous agencies and NGOs, unsustainable subsidy programs by Government.

Trends/ emerging issues: the World Bank is exploring potentials in the energy sector and in mitigation/ adaptation to climate change. The EU is planning to invest in rural development, especially in rural roads in the next years (10th European Development Fund (EDF)). Current decentralisation efforts of Government provide an opportunity to support decentralised governance structures and processes.

2.2. Pacific-German Regional Programme – Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region

Project Duration: 01/2009 -12/2012
Thematic Area: Climate Change and Sea Level Rise
Project Countries: Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu
German Contribution: up to 4.2 Million € (BMZ)

Objective

The new Pacific-German regional programme “Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region” aims to build and strengthen the capacities of Pacific member countries and regional organizations, to adapt to, and mitigate climate change impacts in the agriculture, forestry, and land management sector. The 4-year project, which started in January 2009, has a German contribution of up to 4.2 million Euros and is based with the SPC Land Resources Division in Suva, Fiji. The project will focus activities in three countries, namely, Fiji, Vanuatu, and Tonga. Germany will extend the regional and substantial focus of the project. It is envisaged to allocate further 10 Million € to reach more Pacific island countries.

At the regional level, the project aligns with the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015 (PIFACC). The project supports Vanuatu in implementing its National Adaptation

¹ International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974

Programme for Action (NAPA) and contributes to the fulfilment of the Fiji and Tonga National Communications to UNFCCC.

The programme is working in four areas:

1. Support for the **Secretariat of the Pacific Community-Land Resources Division (SPC-LRD) to become a regional knowledge hub** on adaptation of land based resources to climate change. This includes the development of new trainings and advisory services for the SPC member countries.
2. Development of **national adaptation strategies for land based resources** in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu. Pilot activities will be set up to experiment with new adaptation methods and help communities building their resilience against the impacts of climate change.
3. **Integration of climate change issues into land use planning** in Tonga and Vanuatu. The policies regarding land use planning as well as agriculture and forest will be reviewed to mainstream climate change into these sectors. Pilot sites carrying out climate sensitive land use planning will be set up.
4. Capacity building in the Fijian forest sector for **participation in international carbon finance schemes on avoided deforestation**. The programme will support Fiji to develop a policy in line with the outcomes of the UNFCCC conference in Copenhagen on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and will support communities accessing international financing opportunities for carbon certificates.

A series of regional and national workshops has been carried out in order to define the strategic fields of work within the above-mentioned frame. Stakeholders elaborated a detailed plan of operations for each of the components and designed and agreed on a monitoring system for the steering and reporting of the programme.

Due to the early stage of implementation, lessons learned and good practices; effectiveness of implementation support and mechanisms, including monitoring systems; special constraints and challenges faced; and recent trends and emerging issues cannot yet be assessed.

2.3. Pacific Mangroves Initiative

Project duration: 2010-
Thematic area: Biodiversity Resources
Project Countries: Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga
German Contribution: 2,3 Mio € (BMU)

This new programme aims at increasing resilience to climate change and improve livelihoods of the people of the Pacific Islands through targeted strengthening of capacity in adaptive co-management and restoration of mangroves and associated ecosystems in each of the selected countries.

2.4. German Pacific Regional Forest Programme

Project Duration: 1994-2008
Thematic Area: Biodiversity Resources/Land Resources
Project Countries: Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia
German Contribution: 12 Mio € (BMZ)

The German Pacific Regional Forestry Programme strengthened capacities at regional level (SPC), at national level (line ministries) and at local level (local communities) with regard to sustainable forest management (SFM) and sustainable land management (SLM) in 7 Pacific Islands Countries. Main actions leading to concrete results were the development and endorsement of national forest policies and strategies in 6 countries and the development and endorsement of national strategies for land management in 2 island countries. To implement national strategies and policies, pilot projects were rolled out in Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa and Federate States of Micronesia providing technical and institutional capacity development for local communities to develop and implement sustainable forest

and land use management. The model area in the Drawa region in Fiji has evolved to a Pacific-wide reference for SFM and SLM (see textbox 1).

Capacity development at regional level led to the integration of SFM and SLM into SPC's strategic plans. Accordingly and with strong support by the programme, SPC's institutional frame was modified to accommodate the new topics into its structure: specialized units and programmes for sustainable forest management and sustainable land management were created and constitute today an important part of SPC's core business and reputation at local, national and international level.

The 14 year programme has shown that long term engagement and a multi level approach is required to innovate, test, roll out and consolidate long term changes in forestry and land management in Pacific Island Countries. One of the biggest challenges for forestry and land management in the future is climate change and to develop Pacific tailored solutions for effective adaptation. The successfully implemented project was finished by end of December 2008.

Text Box 1: The Drawa Model Area

The **Drawa** model area was undertaken to demonstrate that community-based sustainable natural resource management is ecologically feasible, socially acceptable and economically viable. On about 6,500 ha of community land in the centre of Vanua Levu (Fiji's second biggest island), 11 *mataqalis* (landowning clans) together with the forestry department, SPC and the German Government through GTZ have developed and implemented sustainable forest management and sustainable land management. The Drawa Forest Cooperative (DRAFCO) was created to run the forestry business (from forest inventory through harvesting to sawmilling and selling) based on a long term management plan that was endorsed by the forestry department. The number of youth associations committed to sustainable land management through agro forestry has evolved from 2 to 6 at the end of the programme. The income from these activities has continuously risen over the years and contributed to up to 50% to the income of the respective households. The Land Owner Association of Drawa (LOAD) overlooks the management of the whole area and assures that obligations and benefits are equitably shared.

Beside the fact that the Drawa model area has proven that community-based sustainable natural resource management is possible in Fiji, one major lesson learnt is that the bottom – up participatory approach has created a strong ownership by the local communities and thus put the foundation for the sustainability of the model area beyond the project's live.

Asked for general appreciation by an independent evaluation, the landowners said: "...this model area is a successful example of community-based natural resource management and it's worthy of replication." Hence, Fiji's forestry department has integrated the principles and experiences of the Drawa model area into its new forest policy and plans a roll out process of the Drawa model area for the whole of Fiji. Numerous visitor groups from other countries have come to the model area to discuss with Drawa stakeholders in order to make these experiences applicable in their home countries.

2.5. YUS Indigenous Forest Reserves

Project Duration:	09/2008 – 03/2012
Thematic Area:	Climate Change and Sea Level Rise/Biodiversity Resources
Project Countries:	Papua New Guinea
German Contribution:	4.8 Mio € (BMU)

More than 70% of the area of Papua New Guinea is covered by tropical rainforest, which is an important carbon reservoir. In view of the extent and species diversity of its rainforests, the country has special importance for climate protection and biological diversity. However, the rainforests are at risk due to commercial use (e.g. the logging industry, oil palm plantations, mining and mineral oil extraction) and use by the growing local population. Deforestation is one of the principal sources of the country's greenhouse gas emissions.

The project will involve the creation of the first official protected area of Papua New Guinea, covering 76,000 ha in the YUS region on the Huon peninsula. Municipalities and local communities will be

involved directly in decision-making processes and in the administration and sustainable management of the protected area. Moreover, in cooperation with local universities, methods will be developed to measure carbon balances, monitoring strategies and indicators will be elaborated, and the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be studied.

The project will provide a model for further locally administered protected areas. The anticipated reduction of deforestation makes a direct contribution to climate change mitigation.

Results up to July 2009:

During the first months of the project, in January 2009, the YUS-Conservation Area gained the legal status as conservation area and was officially opened in April 2009. Further, a CBO was established. The goal is now to support measures which improve the living conditions in the local communities. Other projects concerning health, education and community development are started to back up these efforts.

The next steps will be the work on a conservation area management plan as well as a development plan for the area.

The cooperation with different universities (Harvard, Cornell) was established and an agreement on a research plan was made. Further, different monitoring activities started.

2.6. Coral Triangle Initiative

Project Duration:	12/2008 – 02/2010
Thematic Area:	Climate Change and Sea Level Rise/ Coastal and Marine Resources
Project Countries:	Papua New Guinea, Indonesia
German Contribution:	2.4 Mio € (including 1.4 Mio € BMU)

The Coral Triangle region in the Indo-Pacific Ocean is a global hotspot of marine life abundance and diversity. Destructive fishing practices, overexploitation of coastal and marine fisheries for local and export markets as well as the weakening of the adaptation capacity of the local flora and fauna as a result of climate change are leading to a loss of marine resources affecting the welfare of the population heavily dependent on the sea and its resources for livelihoods, food security and income. Covering the Economic Zones of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor Leste and the Solomon Islands, the loss of biodiversity in the region could affect more than 200 million people. In response, the governments of the six countries have launched a "Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security".

The project aims at establishing two large Marine Protection Areas respectively in the Savu Sea, Indonesia, and in the Kimbe Bay-Bismarck Sea area of Papua New Guinea to increase the regions' resilience to climate change. A network of smaller Marine Protected Areas will combine science-based marine protection with community-based measures matching the socio-economic needs of the local population, in order to maintain a robust ecosystem which still allows for sustainable development.

The lessons learned in the process of designing and implementing the resilient network of protected sites within the project are applicable to other areas across the Coral Triangle region. The project is therefore expected to have impacts which will increase the sustainability and impact beyond the core sites.

Results up to July 2009:

The International Climate Initiative contributed significantly to the development and establishment of the Savu Sea Marine National Park, which is of high priority when responding to the threats of climate change. Conservation action planning, case and field studies, regional workshops as well as working with communities and local level authorities are aspects of the project. Therefore, the approach is multisided to face sea-level rise and adaptation to climate change.

2.7. Advancing the Micronesia Challenge through New Protected Areas

Project Duration:	2/2008 – 12/2010
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Thematic Area: Climate Change and Sea Level Rise/ Freshwater Resources
Project Countries: Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau
German Contribution: 2 Mio € (including 1.5 Mio € BMU)

Island states such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In its Fourth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified with great certainty island states' vulnerability to sea level rise, deterioration of coastal conditions, diminution of freshwater resources and increased invasion by non-native species. In 2006 the presidents of the three countries and leaders of the Micronesian US territories signed the "Micronesia Challenge" to effectively conserve 30 % of near shore marine resources and 20 % of terrestrial resources by 2020.

The project will assist the implementation of the Micronesia Challenge in designating areas for conservation, in order to build resilience to the effects of climate change and address the four threats as described by the IPCC. To achieve this, target sites are identified such as the Yela Swamp Forest in the Federated States of Micronesia, threatened by retreating coastline and advancing land development, the Northern Reefs of Palau affected by coral bleaching, and the island home of the Woja community on Majuro Atoll, which faces freshwater scarcity due to poorly planned water extraction and management. Measures undertaken are mostly conservation activities through collaborative agreements with the local stakeholders.

The project is expected to secure the community's tenure and control of their resources, give legal support to local institutions undertaking such measures and favour sustainable socio-economic development in the region. The project is highly transferable and can be replicated throughout the Micronesian region.

Results up to July 2009:

In order to adapt to the sea-level rise, two conservation easement plans for a swamp forest as well as for a mangrove swamp have been developed. Through different workshops a diverse group of environmental related professionals from the region were brought together to begin dialogue and planning for climate change adaptation. Furthermore, watershed management planning started in the region.

2.8. Support to "Tourism Investment for the Development of Enterprise and Sustainability"

Project Duration: 10/02/2010 – 13/02/2010
Thematic area: Tourism Resources
Project Countries: Samoa
German Contribution: 10.000 € (advertisement, administrative assistance provided by German Technical Cooperation with own resources)

GTZ supports the preparation of the TIDES conference, a Tourism investment conference and networking event to be held in Apia, Samoa on February 10 – 13, 2010. The event is being managed by the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), with the support of other project partners: south-pacific.travel, Papua New Guinea Tourism Promotion Authority (PNGTPA), Cook Islands Tourism Corporation (CITC) in the South Pacific and Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade (ICEX), World Youth Student and Educational Travel Confederation (WYSETC) and GTZ in Europe.

TIDES is part of a long term strategy and commitment by PATA and ProInvest of the European Union in support of tourism investment as a mechanism for sustainable economic growth in the region. The key objectives of the event are to raise awareness of the region's investment potential, to allow attendees to develop or strengthen international partnership opportunities and to engage stakeholders in dialogue concerning critical aspects of future tourism in the region.

3. Cooperation in the Caribbean

3.1. Caribbean renewable energy development programme CREDP

Project Duration:	02/2003 – 03/2008 04/2008 – 03/2012
Thematic Area:	Energy Resources
Project Countries:	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) Cuba, Dominican Republic
German Contribution:	Phase I 2.25 €, Phase II 4.5 € (BMZ)

The Caribbean region is currently heavily dependent on fossil fuels, with petroleum products accounting for an estimated 93% of commercial energy consumption. Despite the substantial wind, solar, hydropower and biomass resources, renewable energy provides less than 2% of the region's commercial energy. In 1998, 14 Caribbean countries and 2 British dependencies agreed to work together to prepare a regional programme to remove barriers to the use of renewable energy and thereby foster its development and commercialization.

The programme aims at stimulating the investment climate in RE/EE (Renewable energy and energy efficiency) in the Caribbean. The scope of the programme covers the provision of Technical Assistance to the national governments and regional and sub-regional organizations on the formulation of national and regional energy policies and the required framework conditions for RE/EE; support to the electric utilities and other investors with regard to the preparation and implementation of concrete RE and EE projects; and finally, institutional strengthening of the Energy Unit of the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CCS).

During the second phase, the programme is offering its assistance to all CARICOM countries including Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Furthermore, the mandate will be extended to cover not only Renewable Energies but all aspects of Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation, taking up a holistic approach in addressing sustainable energy development in the Caribbean region.

3.2. Management of Marine Coastal Areas

Project duration:	2010-
Thematic area:	Coastal and Marine Resources/Land Resources
German Contribution:	5 Mio €

This new programme aims at reducing the effects of climate change on the coastal areas in the Caribbean by protecting and sustainably managing coastal and marine ecosystems in an integrated manner.

3.3. Cooperation with the Dominican Republic

There are several programs in the Dominican Republic. Prominent status with a view to the implementation of the MSI in the future will have the

Energy Efficiency Program

Project Duration:	2011 - 2015
Thematic Area:	Energy Resources
German Contribution:	10,00 Mio. € (BMZ)

The Energy Efficiency Program shall contribute to efforts in the Dominican Republic in increasing the reliability of power supply and decreasing power losses in the east of the country. This shall be achieved through the construction of switching stations and transmission lines.

The main goal of the program is hence to improve the regional development potential and to provide for competitive industries and commercial – employment-oriented – growth.

Through an increase of reliable power supply, also generators become redundant and contamination will, hence, be reduced.

3.4. Transboundary Programs Dominican Republic - Haiti

Project Duration: 2004-2010
Thematic Area: Coastal and Marine Resources/Land Resources/
German Contribution: 25,2 Mio. € (BMZ)

The binational project **Poverty Alleviation by sustainable use of natural resources in the transboundary watershed of the Rio Artibonito** (until 07/2010 with a total of 4,5, Mio. €) and the regional Project **PROGEREN I-III** (until 2011 with 12,7 Mio. €) contribute to the implementation of the MSI by combating desertification and developing capacities in sustainable land management. Measures taken include the promotion of agricultural diversification, assistance in sustainable land planning in traditional agricultural communities and promotion of sustainable forest management. The spotlight of the measures taken is on an increased stakeholder participation and empowerment of communal and national organizations and institutions to comply with the strategy of the MSI regarding the management of natural resources.

Beside these programs in technical cooperation, the program for **Sustainable Management of natural resources in the border region** (until 12/2010 with 5,5 Mio. €) provides financial support and cooperation to the protection of natural resources.

The control of natural and environmental disasters is the main objective of the program for **Reconstruction and Crisis Prevention** (until 2008 with 2,5 Mio. €) in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in which activities to predict and respond to emergency situations, created by natural and environmental disasters, specifically created by Hurricanes which affect human settlements, are supported.

3.5. Guyana Protected Areas System

Project Duration: 2005-2011
Thematic Area: Biodiversity Resources
Project Countries: Guyana
German Contribution: Phase I 2,94 Mio. € (BMZ), Phase II 5,0 Mio. € (BMZ)

German development cooperation is supporting the Guyana nature conservation funds "Guyana Protected Areas System" in establishing and administrating further Protected Areas in Guyana. Additional to the first Protected Area, Kaieteur National Park, areas shall be established in the northwest and south (Shel Beach, Kanuku Mountains) of the country.

The local indigenous community is engaged in measures of protection and the increasing sustainable use of natural resources.

Due to retirement of World Bank co-financing, German Development Cooperation assured the execution of major components through additional funds of 5,0 Mio. € in phase two.

3.6. Avoided Deforestation in the Guianan Region

Project Duration: 2009-2011
Thematic Area: Biodiversity Resources
Project Countries: Guyana, Suriname, Brazil

German Contribution: 2.2 Mio. € of which Guyana: 750.000 € (BMU);

Through the International Climate Initiative, Germany is contributing to building national capacities in Guyana for implementing activities aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). These activities involve not only the national government, but all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. Specific activities include forest cover mapping and monitoring, forest carbon biomass estimates and climate change monitoring plans, development of environmentally sound economic development through REDD carbon programs, and community engagement activities in order to maintain Guyana's historically low deforestation levels.

3.7. Bioenergy in the Caribbean

Project Duration:..... 10/2008 – 01/2009
Thematic Area: Energy Resources
Project Countries: St. Vincent and the Grenadines
German Contribution: 282.000 € (including 272.380 € BMU)

Currently more than 80% of the energy supply of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) comes from imported fossil fuels. However, the Caribbean island state's climate and natural environment make it a very viable location for energy recovery from biomass (e.g. organic residues from cassava and banana production, and from fish processing).

The project aims to determine how energy supplies for SVG can be sourced from biogas (biomethane) instead of diesel. A technical and financial plan of action will be drawn up for this purpose, with a focus on decentralized biogas extraction using small biogas facilities. A Project Design Document (PDD) will also be produced to open up co-financing opportunities for implementation of the plan of action as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project. Employees of the state-owned power company VINLEC and the Ministry of Agriculture will also receive training in biogas technology.

Successful implementation of the plan would bring immediate emission reductions by replacing fossil fuels with renewable energies, and avoiding methane emissions from waste and effluents. Positive economic and ecological impacts are also to be expected (e.g. improved hygienic conditions, fewer unpleasant odors and the introduction of an integrated waste management system). The project can serve as a model for neighboring islands where similar conditions prevail.

Results up to July 2009:

The case study showed that the potential of bioenergy is not yet used in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It provides advice on how to obtain and use bioenergy to enhance the socio-economic effects in the country. Through this it would be possible to establish new jobs, reduce the foreign currency spending of the country and to downsize the migration into cities.

3.8. Sustainable Energy Advisory Facility (SEAF) for Latin America and the Caribbean

Project Duration: 11/2008 - 12/2010
Thematic Area: Energy Resources
Project Countries: Latin America and the Caribbean
German Contribution: 422.000 € (including 361.830 € BMU)

The abundant renewable energy resources of Latin America and the Caribbean could provide a significant share of the region's current and future fast growing energy needs and also enable access to clean energy for the poor. This sustainable path of development has, however, hardly been considered in national energy policies and strategies. So far the targeted support needed has simply not been delivered at the right time to the right players. UNEP's Sustainable Energy Advisory Facility (SEAF) for Africa, Asia and Latin America is designed to provide targeted and flexible support for sustainable energy activities.

The project objective is to provide information and technical support for sustainable energy activities as a pilot scheme in Latin America and the Caribbean countries. It is intended to improve the abilities of decision makers in government and the private sector to fully integrate environmental and social costs in the design and implementation of more sustainable energy plans and projects. To this end, the project will support the completion and continuity of sustainable energy projects, promote synergies amongst projects, assess and select environmentally sound technologies, and integrate energy sector programmes into overall sustainable development strategies.

The project will contribute to launching innovations and developing markets for technologies and policies to combat climate change, and it will create sustainable jobs.

Results up to July 2009:

During the first months of the project, introductory/consultative workshops were conducted in Central America, Mexico and several Caribbean countries (e.g. introductory workshops were held in Panama and Jamaica in February-March, 2009). There, the SEAF project and services were introduced. Further, invitations were issued for submission of applications for SEAF interventions.

After the initial project period, applications for SEAF interventions have been received, and are currently under review. Applicant governments/countries are: Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

4. Cooperation in the Indian Ocean

4.1. Converting Air-Conditioning Equipment in Public Buildings to Natural Refrigerant

Project Duration:	10/2008 – 12/2009
Thematic Area:	Energy Resources
Project Countries:	Mauritius
German Contribution:	1.2 Mio. € (BMU)

In the tropical island state of Mauritius, there are many older energy-inefficient air-conditioning systems in operation which still use CFCs as a refrigerant. Natural refrigerants are rarely used in Mauritius. However, central air-conditioning units which utilize natural refrigerants are not only more environmentally compatible; they also consume less electricity, making them more cost-effective than systems which use fluorinated refrigerants.

As part of the project, new air-conditioning equipment is being procured and installed in two selected government buildings. The new systems will utilize ammonia as a natural refrigerant. The project also includes the delivery of training in the operation and maintenance of the systems. In parallel, advisory services are being provided to the Ministry of Environment on generating revenue from tradable carbon credits via the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) so that it can tap into significant co-financing opportunities for further investment in future.

Besides avoiding climate-damaging F-gas emissions, conversion to more energy-efficient air-conditioning systems can also cut costs. Experience with the successful utilization of natural refrigerants can be replicated elsewhere in Africa, thus facilitating the transfer of this environmentally compatible technology to other countries. The total reduction potential of similar old CFC air-conditioning systems in Africa is estimated at around 6 million t CO₂eq.

Results up to July 2009:

A tender for the supply of the ammonia chillers and the safe disposal or recycling of the old equipment has been prepared and finalized (the winner of the tender is the Spanish company Ramon Vizcaino). Further, a comprehensive training programme for the safe handling of the new ammonia systems was elaborated and a first 3-week- training course for leading engineers was conducted. Another step of the project is the collection of necessary data for the design of a CDM project and for the monitoring of the greenhouse gas reductions.

4.2. Employment in Tourism for Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Project Duration:	First project phase: 09/2007 – 09/2008 Second project phase: 10/2008 – 03/2010
Thematic Area:	Tourism Resources
Project Countries:	Mauritius
German Contribution:	35.000 € German Technical Cooperation with own resources

The objective of the cooperation between Sun Resorts (holding 4 upmarket resorts on Mauritius) and GTZ is to highlight the existing contributions to sustainable socio-economic development and poverty reduction as well as to identify options to further improve these. Apart from this cooperation bound objectives, GTZ's aim is to evaluate potentials for restructuring the Sun Resorts' existing value chains. Chief among those is assessing how valuable contributions can be made to sustainable poverty reduction and economic development in the partner countries across Africa and Madagascar.

5. Cross-sectoral and cross-country Cooperation

PREVENT - Providing Support to Delegations from Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States for the Post-2012"

Project Duration:	11/2008 – 12/2010
Thematic Area:	Cross-sectoral
Project Countries:	LDC and SIDS (negotiators)
German Contribution:	1.2 € (BMU)

International negotiations on how to shape the climate regime following termination of the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol in 2012 (the 'post-2012 regime') have been under way for several years now. This includes further reduction commitments for the industrialized countries, but also verifiable contributions by the developing countries. However, the poorest and smallest developing countries often lack the capability to appraise the consequences of certain negotiation approaches and proposals, as they have limited access to computer-based analysis models and scientific expertise.

The purpose of the project is to provide scientific and analytical support to the delegations from LDCs and SIDS in the course of the further post-2012 negotiations. This support will be provided when requested by delegations. Briefing papers and analyses are being prepared for this purpose. A specially adapted computer model helps to rapidly capture the links between greenhouse gas reductions or warming scenarios and climate change impacts for specific regions in developing countries. In addition, capacity is being built by training and integrating experts from these countries. Experts will support negotiators during the negotiations.

By transferring knowledge and technology, the project promotes planning processes for sustainable development in the least developed countries under the circumstances arising due to global climate change.

Results up to July 2009:

By June 2009, the PREVENT project was a resource of scientific, technical and policy advice for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). Further, it is a source of such advice for the LDC negotiating group.

For example, the PREVENT team attended the UNFCCC meeting in Bonn (March 2009) for "real-time" support to AOSIS and LDC negotiators. Further, the team participated in an AOSIS-workshop for the delegation of AOSIS ambassadors from the UN-Headquarters in April 2009. Other support sessions, workshops and the preparation of advices followed.

6. Federal Foreign Office - Small Scale Projects

The Federal Foreign Office supports different projects in the Small Island Developing States. These are mostly small scale projects with a total amount between 1,000 and 50,000 €. These projects focus on infrastructure (traffic ways, water supply, energy supply etc), improvement of income and nutrition, environmental protection, health care and education. Larger projects are supported with sums up to 2,000,000 €. These bigger projects are mainly located in the sectors of peace building or disaster prevention as for example a two-phase (2008-2009 and 2009–2011) project concerning conflict management in Timor-Leste which is supported with a total amount of approximately 3 Mio. € and a successful initiative aiming at the prevention of disasters in the coastal areas of Haiti funded with 229,086 €.

While most of the projects are located in the areas of “construction equipment and furnishing” (18) and “culture” (15) the financial focus lies on the projects of “peace-building”, “disaster prevention” and “law enforcement”.

Most of the projects have an average duration of one to two years some projects however run over many years (especially in the cultural sector).

Overview of Small Scale Projects supported by the Federal Foreign Office

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Financial resources (total)
Disaster prevention	6	950,000 Euro
Peace-building, conflict management and Democratisation	7	6,050,000 Euro
Culture programs	15	525,000 Euro
Construction, equipment and furnishing	18	200,000 Euro
Education and capacity building	6	100,000 Euro
Law enforcement	2	1,650,000 Euro

7. Multilateral Cooperation

Germany's share to multilateral cooperation is channelled through different actors. As a member of the EU, Germany is a large contributor both to the EU-budget and the European Development Fund. Germany is also the second largest donor of the World Bank as well as an important partner of regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) or the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and contributor to their development funds. Finally, Germany is the third-largest donor of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

Via contributions to their financial mechanisms of these organisations the federal Republic of Germany is involved into programmes and projects addressing the concerns of SIDS.

7.1. EU

The EU supports SIDS within its broad ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) - and OCT (Overseas Countries and Territories) initiatives. Combining the payments of the European Commission and its member states, the EU is since several years the most important donor of development aid to SIDS. Being the largest contributor to the EU budget and to the European Development Fund which provides financial assistance to all ACP-countries in the Pacific, Germany is a major supporter of SIDS within this context.

Within the framework of the Pacific Strategy the EU strengthened and deepened its regional partnership and integration in order to cooperate on a political basis, to focus on development and to improve the effectiveness of assistance. In 2007 the EU created the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) which addresses especially LDCs and SIDS. The aim has been the establishment of a platform for exchange, co-operation and technical and financial aid within the framework of the different strategies to fight poverty.

7.2. Regional Development Banks

Germany is a member of the three major regional development banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank) and the Caribbean Development Bank, all of which assist SIDS. Germany also contributes regularly to the replenishment of the concessional lending windows of these institutions (African Development Fund, Asian Development Fund, Fund for Special Operations, Special Development Fund).

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) cooperates with 16 Caribbean SIDS in a broad range of areas with relevance to the implementation of the MSI, with emphasis on energy and infrastructure projects as well as a comprehensive programme for the prevention of natural disasters.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) supports its Caribbean members with individual loans and projects as well as with regional projects in the Caribbean. Additionally it provides loans to the CDB for Caribbean projects and its multi-lateral Investment Fund (MIF) cooperates with the EU to build up capacities in micro-financing in the Caribbean (Carib-Cap). The programme intends to focus on the Anglo-Caribbean islands lagging behind their Latin-American neighbours as well as enhance the Caribbean micro-financing network (CMN). In addition the MIF tries to improve deficient natural disaster prevention in particular in Anglo-Caribbean countries.

In contrast to the Caribbean Development Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) does not address the needs of African SIDS within specific programmes, but supports them via national programmes and a programme for adjusting to climate change.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) supports 14 SIDS in the framework of its Pacific strategy. The Leadership Enhancement and Advancement Program (LEAP) intends to strengthen the skills of senior executives and executives within the middle and upper grade of civil service in the public and private sector. Additionally the ADB operates a programme to improve the infrastructural services, a HIV/AIDS preventing programme as well as a Capacity Development programme in the Pacific region.

7.3. Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

The GEF provides important financial contributions to biodiversity and climate change programmes and projects in the SIDS. From 2008-2010 Germany has committed 295 Mio. US-\$ to the Global Environment Trust Fund of the GEF being the third largest donor to this fund. Via the trust fund inter alia projects in SIDS are financed. Additionally measures in SIDS can be financed via the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The German contribution to the LDCF amounts to 40 Mio €. Furthermore, Germany has committed 20 Mio € to the SCCF.