

## CO<sub>2</sub> reduction projects of the Climate Protection Model from the Printing and Media Industry

To compensate for greenhouse gas emissions within the framework of the climate protection model of the Printing and Media Industries with AQ Green TeC, certificates are generated only for premium-quality Gold Standard projects. The Gold Standard is an independent quality standard for climate protection projects. Cofounded by the WWF, it is solely awarded to projects proven to reduce greenhouse gases, whilst simultaneously benefitting the local environment and sustainable social development. At present CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be compensated in one of the following projects:



### Energy-efficient cooking bags, Cameroon

Energy-efficient cooking bags significantly reduce the demand for fuel in rural and suburban regions of Cameroon. This protects the tree population, reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, creates job opportunities and contributes to poverty reduction.



### Wind energy, Pakistan

Pakistan's fragile energy supply is expected to reduce the country's costly dependence on oil and coal imports and close serious power supply gaps by expanding renewable wind energy in Pakistan's energy mix.



### Wind Energy, India

This wind energy project with 33 windturbines in the central/western Indian state of Maharashtra generates electricity from renewable energy sources. Besides reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the project contributes to improving the quality of life in the region.



### Energy-efficient cookstoves, Nigeria

The project entails the manufacturing and distribution of energy-efficient charcoal stoves to replace the inefficient cookstoves. The project will help thousands of families and small to medium enterprises in Nigeria to reduce their greenhouse gasemissions.



### Cookstoves, Ghana

This „Gyapa Improved Cook Stoves in Ghana“ project replaces inefficient charcoal cookstoves with energy efficient cookstoves, called „Gyapa“. The initiative involves the manufacturing process as well as distribution activities.



### Restoration of boreholes, Eritrea

The 'Safe Water' community project in central and north Eritrea targets existing boreholes which have fallen into disrepair. The goal of the project is to supply local communities with clean water, whilst reducing smoke pollution from boiling water over open woodfires.



### Wind Energy, Chile

This wind energy project in Chile comprises of two wind farms that generate electricity from renewable energy sources. In total, there are 57 wind turbines that will produce approx. 273,000 MWh of electricity annually. The project helps to cover the energy demands in the country and will feed the generated electricity into the national grid.



### Solar PV, India

This project has been developed to provide a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources in India. Azure Power India Pvt. Ltd. promotes the project with its special purpose entities, which involve installing solar power projects in Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

# Climate protection with German Forest – Reforestation Ennepetal/NRW



The last dry summers had extreme effects on the native spruce. As a moisture-loving tree species of the cooler higher altitudes, the spruce was under permanent stress. The small and inconspicuous bark beetle, which has always attacked spruces, was able to multiply explosively due to the good weather. The spruce's natural defence mechanism, the beetle's „dead resin“ during the boring process, failed completely due to the low water demand. And so the bark beetle was able to spread unhindered in the large-scale spruce monocultures. In Germany, around 400,000 hectares of spruce forests were completely destroyed. This is because the beetle eats its way through the water and sugar channels in the tree. The tree starves and dries out.

## Reforestation of large bare areas after bark beetle infestation in Ennepetal

This also happened in the forests southeast of Ennepetal in NRW at the Krägelohr Berg ([link to the area](#)). The spruce stock has collapsed on an area of about 38 hectares. Dried and scrawny trees line the picture. The forestry had no choice but to harvest the infested trees in order to reduce the risk of the bark beetles jumping over to healthy trees. The picture that emerges at present is devastating. The bare areas are now being successively reforested. The natural regeneration of birch, poplar, bird cherry and spruce is supplemented with site-appropriate tree species adapted to climate change. The desired mixture of deciduous tree species – hornbeam, oak, lime and mountain elm – increases biodiversity many times over and strengthens the resilience of the forest against biotic (beetles, fungi, etc.) and abiotic factors (windthrow).

## The partner: Stiftung Unternehmen Wald

The bvdM commissions its partner Stiftung Unternehmen Wald to plant trees in Germany. Under the guidance of forestry experts, suitable areas are selected and planted with native and site-appropriate deciduous and coniferous species. The aim is to create mixed, species-rich and stable forests that provide a richly structured habitat for plants and animals and are adapted to climate change.

