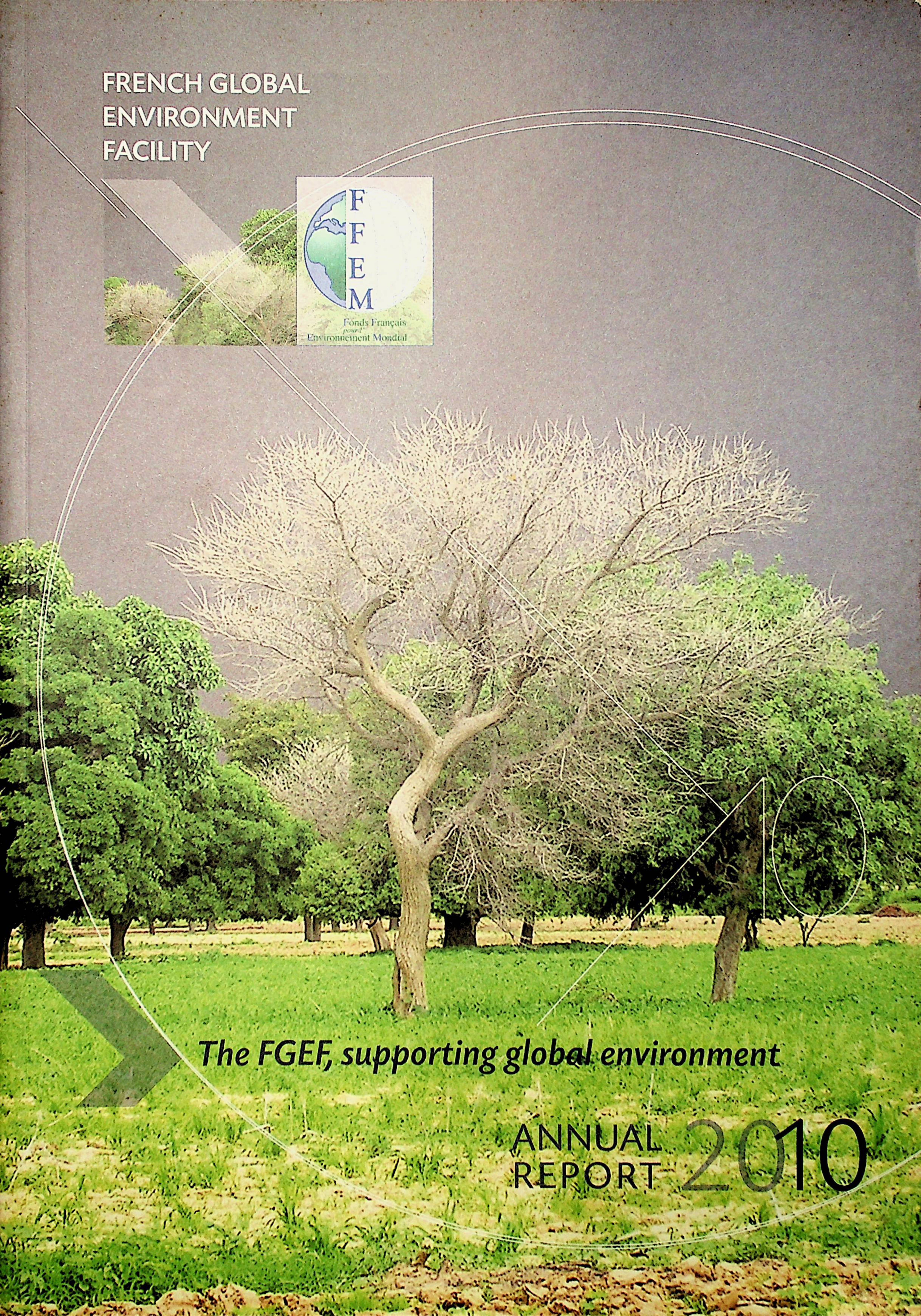


FRENCH GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY

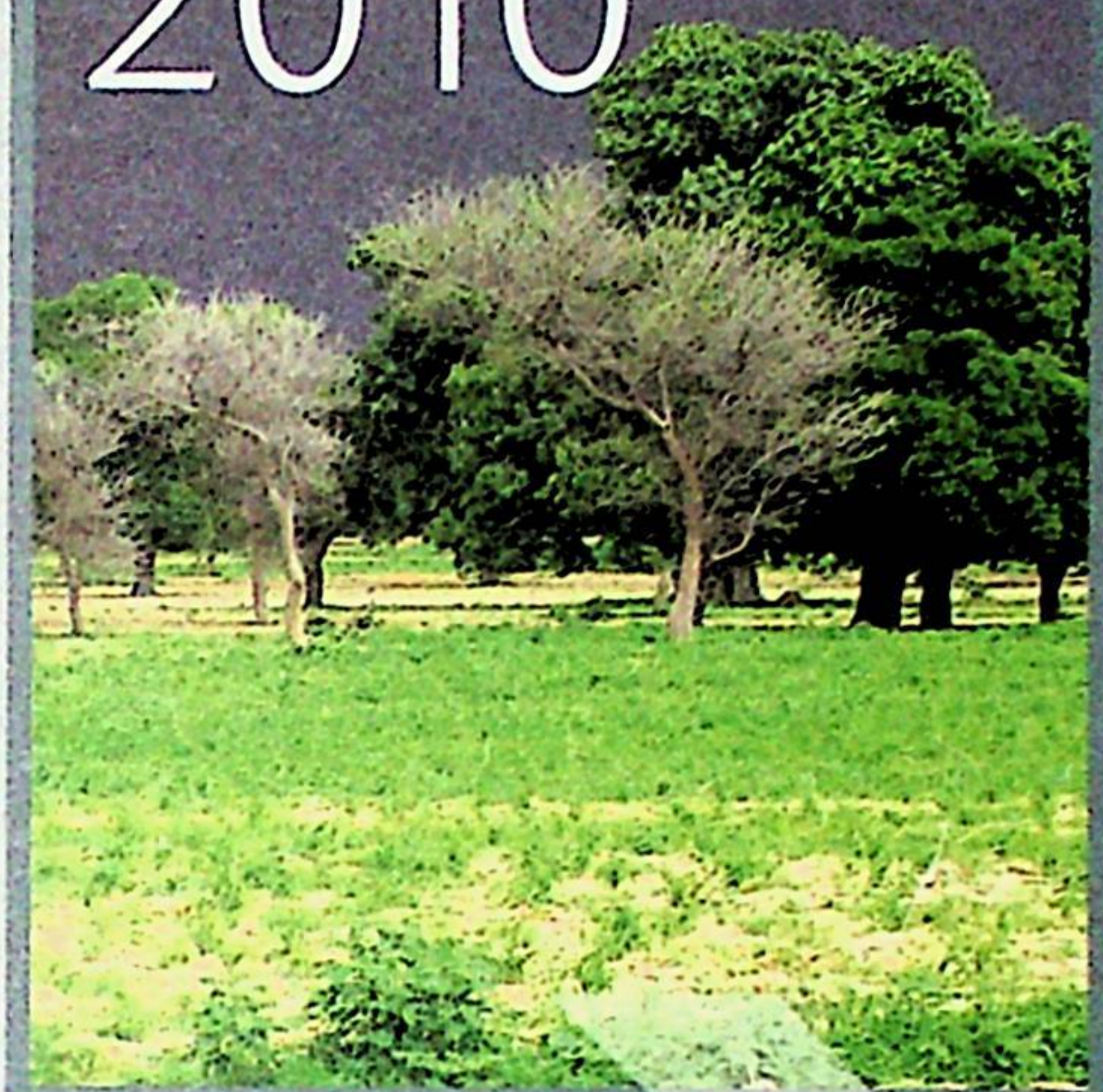


The FGEF, supporting global environment

ANNUAL
REPORT 2010



ANNUAL
REPORT
2010



FRENCH GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY

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THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (FGEF)

The French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) is a public bilateral funding instrument for French bilateral cooperation and sustainable development policy, which was established in 1994 in the wake of the Rio Summit. Working to guidelines shared with its multilateral counterpart, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and with French ODA, the FGEF has given France more flexibility for financing investments and practical activities aimed at economic and social development in developing countries.

The FGEF acts in the following topic areas:

- > Biodiversity;
- > Climate change;
- > International waters;
- > Desertification and land degradation;
- > Chemical pollution;
- > The ozone layer (Montreal Protocol).

Projects financed by the FGEF are promoted by one of its member institutions (Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry, Ministry of Foreign

and European Affairs, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing, Ministry of Higher Education and Research, Agence Française de Développement).

Its Steering Committee is chaired by the Directorate-General for the Treasury of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry, which is also responsible for monitoring its institutional performance.



||||| EDITORIAL

RÉMY RIOUX

CHAIRMAN OF THE FGEF STEERING COMMITTEE

"Initially intended as an additional French contribution to the Global Environment Facility, the FGEF now plays a unique role within the French ODA system, demonstrating its capacity for taking risks, supporting innovation and making effective links between bilateral and multilateral aid. By forging numerous partnerships with the GEF in the first instance, but also with the other European and multilateral financing agencies concerned, it is helping to improve the effectiveness and coordination of aid programmes and to bridge the divide between bilateral and multilateral aid.

Under the vigilant supervision of its Scientific and Technical Committee, the FGEF develops innovative approaches to the topic areas and geographical areas in which it acts and the instruments and stakeholders it draws on to do so. Its relatively modest grants (1M€ on average) have a substantial leveraging effect, raising some 10 M€ per project.

The FGEF's new resources for 2011-2014 will enable France to continue and scale up the implementation of innovative activities, in which global environment issues are an integral component of development projects for the benefit of countries of the South.

The FGEF's resources are replenished every four years. The total of 277.5 million € for 1994 to 2010 is included in French Official Development Assistance (ODA) accounts. Following a generally very positive retrospective assessment for 2007 to 2010, the Facility was replenished for the 5th time with 95 M€ to cover 2011 - 2014, which increased its resources by 35%.

Three priority objectives are set out for the FGEF's future activities: maintaining its excellent record in innovation, deepening its links with research and fostering more partnerships with the private sector, local authorities and NGOs.

Since 1994, the FGEF has enabled the launch of more than 200 projects designed to reconcile economic growth with environmental protection and to serve as examples for implementing environmental projects and policies on a larger scale. It acts as a "laboratory" for innovation to facilitate links between research and development. Constantly building on its experience, the FGEF continues to be one of the leading instruments in French cooperation and development policy for the global environment."

IN WHAT WAYS CAN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION BE PROMOTED?

AN INTERVIEW WITH

MICHEL GRIFFON

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

➤ *Promoting environment research and innovation is a major objective in the FGEF's intervention strategy. What responses can be made to the environmental problems facing us today?*

The FGEF seeks to innovate, which means, literally, putting forward new techniques and organisational procedures to address global environment problems. Climate change, desertification, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity losses are, above all, the undesired collateral effects of a great many productive economic activities. These negative effects have a cost for society that must be internalised.

➤ *How is this done?*

There are only four ways of internalising these costs. First, by preventing negative external effects through regulation, based on the "polluter pays" principle. Secondly, by taxing negative externalities, where taxation acts as an incentive to gradually reduce these negative effects. Thirdly, by establishing a market for rights to generate a limited amount of externalities (flexible mechanisms). Finally, by financing incentives to foster a virtuous cycle of change, given that developing new solutions almost always depend on technology, which creates market opportunities.

➤ *What is the FGEF's position on internalisation?*

The FGEF acts through positive incentives to implement solutions that help to resolve environmental problems while forming a basis for productive activities. This positive incentive approach is founded on the fact that grants from the FGEF, which are counted as Official Development Assistance, are targeted to the reduction of global environmental externalities, in other words the preservation of global public goods, but also and simultaneously to activities fostering economic and social development. The FGEF's originality lies in the win-win principle applied to each operation for the benefit of the global environment and local populations, who are often the unwitting victims of negative externalities.

➤ *To what kind of projects does the FGEF give priority?*

We support initiatives from entrepreneurial players who interface between the interests of global players seeking to reduce negative externalities and the local players who generate them. The aim is to create a win-win situation for the global environment, for the local players concerned and for the entrepreneur who takes the initiative.

With the FGEF, France adopted a simple and original instrument for cooperation that acts as a laboratory for operational innovations benefiting the global environment.

The FGEF constantly seeks to innovate, which means, literally, putting forward new techniques and organisational procedures to address global environment problems: climate change, desertification, degradation of water cycles in international water masses (and ecosystem degradation in general), biodiversity loss, persistent organic pollutants, pollution of international waters (rivers and lakes and seas).



➤ *Can you give us some examples?*

One example is the creation of biodiversity reserves, which can generate tourist income for the benefit of local populations. Another example is the protection of fishing zones in agreement with fishing communities, in order to protect marine areas as well as restoring fish populations for the benefit of fisheries. Similarly, using techniques that save fossil fuel and reduce greenhouse gas emissions benefits both the businesses applying them and the global environment.

➤ *Who are the “entrepreneurs” you support?*

“Environmental entrepreneurs” are innovative by nature. They may be conventional or engineering firms, NGOs or research organisations. They all need reference material, research results, operating procedures and financing. As their investments are partly in the common interest, they need to be guaranteed, at least initially, through operations that involve public-sector funding, hence the need to support them.

➤ *Who are the other players involved in environmental innovation?*

First of all, the main virtual player is the “common environmental interest”: this is represented by the host

State and the main financing agency (in this case the FGEF and the operation’s main public or private financing agency). Research, whether public or private, also needs to be involved, to provide technical and organisational solutions to reduce negative externalities and, where necessary, support final on-site adjustments and monitoring. Consulting companies may also be involved (e.g. engineering consultancies). The FGEF interacts with all these players to facilitate high-quality technological solutions and ensure the quality and relevance of the institutional role and the operation’s economic model. As these operations are conducted within an international cooperation framework, particular care is given to assessing the quality of cooperation.

➤ *How do you see the FGEF’s role in future?*

The FGEF has been contributing for 15 years to the promotion of an entrepreneurial spirit that combines the public interest with the interests of stakeholders, and which is fundamental to green growth and sustainable development. We need to keep exploring new ideas, to innovate and continue to finance technological and institutional prototypes with potential for the future, to start up sustainable market mechanisms that benefit the environment and to associate all private, public, NGO and research players with an interest in operations that promote better quality in the global environment.



KEY FIGURES 2010

17 projects approved for financing.

21 M€ were committed by the FGEF to 17 projects or programmes for sustainable development.

63 % of its grants were targeted to Africa and the Mediterranean.

FGEF grants to projects amount to about **1.1 M€** on average. The FGEF finances about **12.2%** of the total project cost, on average.

In 2010, **19** projects were selected at the identification stage for a provisional total of **32 M€** in grant financing.



|||| FOREWORD

MARC-ANTOINE MARTIN FGEF SECRETARY-GENERAL

2010, the United Nations International Year of Biodiversity, saw the adoption by the Convention on Biological Diversity of a strategic plan for 2011-2020, the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and the green light for IpBes, the new Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Ambitious objectives were set out to restore degraded ecosystems and extend protected areas, both of which are core activities for the FGEF in the biodiversity topic area.

The Conference of the Parties to the Cancun Climate Convention confirmed the objectives of keeping global temperature rise below 2°C, establishing governance of the Green Climate Fund and strengthening adaptation activities and mechanisms for technology transfers to developing countries. The REDD+ mechanism, designed to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, should ensure closer integration between global environmental protection and economic and social development. The FGEF gave financial support to the publication of "REDD+ at project scale: assessment and development guide", which offers technical recommendations to investors or project developers to help them minimise their risks.

As well as these international developments, 2010 also provided the opportunity to review 15 years of the FGEF's work. On 6 April, a symposium on "Transforming global environment challenges into opportunities, the example of the FGEF" was attended at Bercy by many FGEF partners, including the Director-General for the Treasury, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Global Environment Fund, the Ambassador in charge of international climate change negotiations for France, high-level representatives from the National Research Agency, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the Agence Française de Développement, IUCN International, WWF France and entrepreneurs from the North and South.

On 19 November, researchers, scientists and project developers met at the Palais de la Découverte in Paris for a symposium on research and action to preserve marine biodiversity (*Florilège de la recherche et de l'action en faveur de la biodiversité marine*) organised by the National Research Agency and the FGEF. The event was an opportunity to share innovating experiences bringing prospects for closer working relationships between researchers and developers to meet the challenges of a new growth model that relies less on natural resources and creates employment.

The FGEF Steering Committee gave its approval for total grants of 21 M€ to 17 projects, and a provisional total of 32 M€ for 19 projects at the identification stage, with 1€ from the FGEF leveraging an average of 9€ in co-financing. These grants are mainly targeted to Africa and the Mediterranean, in accordance with the FGEF's strategic priorities. Of these projects, 30% concern biodiversity and 51% climate change.

Finally, 2010 was the last year in the FGEF's fourth 4-year replenishment cycle. The retrospective assessment of the FGEF's strategy and operational and financial management found positive results for 2007-2010, which allowed the next replenishment procedure to begin for the 2011-2014 period.

The FGEF will continue to make every effort to implement innovative activities through multi-player partnerships at local, French, European or international level and in synergy with other bilateral and multilateral funds, thus continuing to support France's international strategies and undertakings on the global environment and sustainable development.

PROJECTS

IDENTIFIED OR LAUNCHED IN 2010

BIODIVERSITY

TUNISIA – *launched*

Contribution to the management plan for Chaambi National Park in Tunisia
FGEF contribution: 0.9 M€
Total amount: 2.5 M€

BRAZIL – *launched*

Support to the development of a sustainable forest and biodiversity management policy in Amapa State (Brazilian Amazon)
FGEF contribution: 1.6 M€
Total amount: 5.5 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Support to ecocertification for logging concessions in Central Africa (ECOFORAF)
FGEF contribution: 1.5 M€
Total amount: 3.7 M€

LATIN AMERICA – *launched*

Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLAC)
FGEF contribution: 0.98 M€
Total amount: 3.9 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Ecosystem conservation and local development with the cosmetics and perfume industry
FGEF contribution: 1 M€
Total amount: 3 M€

AFRICA (Regional)

identified and launched
Management of conservation areas in West Africa
FGEF contribution: 1.3 M€
Total amount: 3 M€

EUROPE (Regional) – *identified*

Protecting biodiversity in Albania's mountain areas: sustainable farming and livestock development, identification and development of local and biodiversity-based produce
FGEF contribution: 1.2 M€
Total amount: 3.8 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Structure and dynamics of Central Africa's forests: towards timber extraction procedures catering for the ecological functions of tree populations and the variability of environmental conditions (DynAffor)
FGEF contribution: 2.5 M€
Total amount: 5.5 M€

CLIMATE CHANGE

CHINA – *launched*

"Rural carbon" and capacity building in the provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan
FGEF contribution: 1 M€
Total amount: 75.3 M€

TURKEY – *launched*

Support to energy efficiency for Turkey's SMEs
FGEF contribution: 1.5 M€
Total amount: 3 M€

MOZAMBIQUE – *launched*

Adaptation to climate change in Quirimbas National Park
FGEF contribution: 1 M€
Total amount: 8.5 M€

ASIA (Regional) – *identified and launched*

Sustainable planning for power supplies in the Mekong Basin countries
FGEF contribution: 1 M€
Total amount: 7 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified and launched*

Forests and adaptation to climate change in West Africa (ACFAO)
FGEF contribution: 1.64 M€
Total amount: 3.9 M€

LATIN AMERICA (Regional)

identified and launched
Regional technical platform for REDD+ development in the Guiana Shield countries
FGEF contribution: 1 M€
Total amount: 3.2 M€

AFRICA (Regional)

identified and launched
Development of reference material on Jatropha oil production in West Africa
FGEF contribution: 2.5 M€
Total amount: 15 M€

MEDITERRANEAN (Regional)

identified and launched
Support to the organisational structure of projects under the Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP)
FGEF contribution: 0.75 M€
Total amount: 1.5 M€

ASIA (Regional) – *identified and launched*

Large-scale dissemination of low carbon technologies financed by the carbon markets
FGEF contribution: 1.35 M€
Total amount: 4.4 M€

PACIFIC (Regional) – *identified*

Projet PICMAC (Pacific Island Integrated Coastal Management for the enhancement of Adaptation Capabilities to Climate Change)
FGEF contribution: 2 M€
Total amount: 5 M€

LATIN AMERICA (Regional) – *identified*

Conservation and sustainable management in the Grand Chaco
FGEF contribution: 1.5 M€
Total amount: 5 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Support to banks to finance sustainable management in humid tropical forests
FGEF contribution: 2.7 M€
Total amount: 10.7 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Capacity building and access to remote sensing data for forest monitoring in Central and West Africa
FGEF contribution: 3.35 M€
Total amount: 14.6 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD)
FGEF contribution: 2.5 M€
Total amount: 9.2 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Capacity building for the definition of climate plans for Africa
FGEF contribution: 1.5 M€
Total amount: 3 M€

In 2010, FGEF grant commitments amounted to 21.03 M€. A further 31.89 M€ was earmarked for projects identified but not yet launched.

The FGEF continued its mission to protect the global environment, focusing as a priority on Africa and the Mediterranean and on the biodiversity and climate change topic areas. Its activities combine two fundamental aims:

- > to fulfil the Copenhagen undertakings on fast-start project financing in 2010, 2011 and 2012 in the areas of forestry, emission reductions and action against forest degradation,
- > to pursue its activities for biodiversity protection in 2010, the United Nations International Year of Biodiversity.



INTERNATIONAL WATERS

EUROPE (Regional) – launched
Building data management capacities for assessments and monitoring of transboundary water resources in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)
FGEF contribution: 0.8 M€
Total amount: 2.3 M€

AFRICA (Regional) – identified and launched
Water resource monitoring and forward planning tool for the Congo River Basin
FGEF contribution: 1.3 M€
Total amount: 3.7 M€

MEDITERRANEAN (Regional) – identified
Strengthening a network of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean MedPAN
FGEF contribution: 0.75 M€
Total amount: 1.7 M€

LAND DEGRADATION - POP

AFRICA (Regional)
identified and launched
Regional programme for sustainable land use management and climate adaptation in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT)
FGEF contribution: 2 M€
Total amount: 13.2 M€

- BIODIVERSITY
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- INTERNATIONAL WATERS
- LAND DEGRADATION, PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POP)

HIGHLIGHTS 2010

6 April 2010

Conference at Bercy: The Global Environment, from Challenges to Opportunities

The conference on "Transforming global environment challenges into opportunities, the example of the French Global Environment Facility", held at the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry, was attended by many FGEF partners, whether stakeholders or observers, with responsibilities for global environment policies.

Special newsletter on the
6 April 2010 conference

<http://www.ffem.fr/jahia/Jahia/accueil/presse-evenements/evenements>



http://www.ffem.fr/jahia/webdav/site/ffem/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/U_ADMIFFEM/Evenements/LettreDinfoConf6Avril2010.pdf



KEY FIGURES 1994-2009

Click here for key figures reflecting the FGEF's role as a leading partner for action against environmental degradation

http://www.ffem.fr/jahia/webdav/site/ffem/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/U_ADMIFFEM/Publications/

[FFEM%20indic%20GB%20pour%20site.pdf](#)

24 May 2010

4th General Assembly of the Global Environment Facility



Facility (GEF) was held from 24 to 28 May 2010 at Punta del Este, in Uruguay. This

event is a strategic opportunity for stakeholders in GEF activities to meet, take stock and collectively strengthen strategies and actions to protect the global environment and promote sustainability.

www.thegef.org

BIODIVERSITY

11 March 2010

International conference in Paris on the world's main forest basins

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
SUR LES GRANDS BASSINS FORESTIERS
11 mars 2010 - Paris



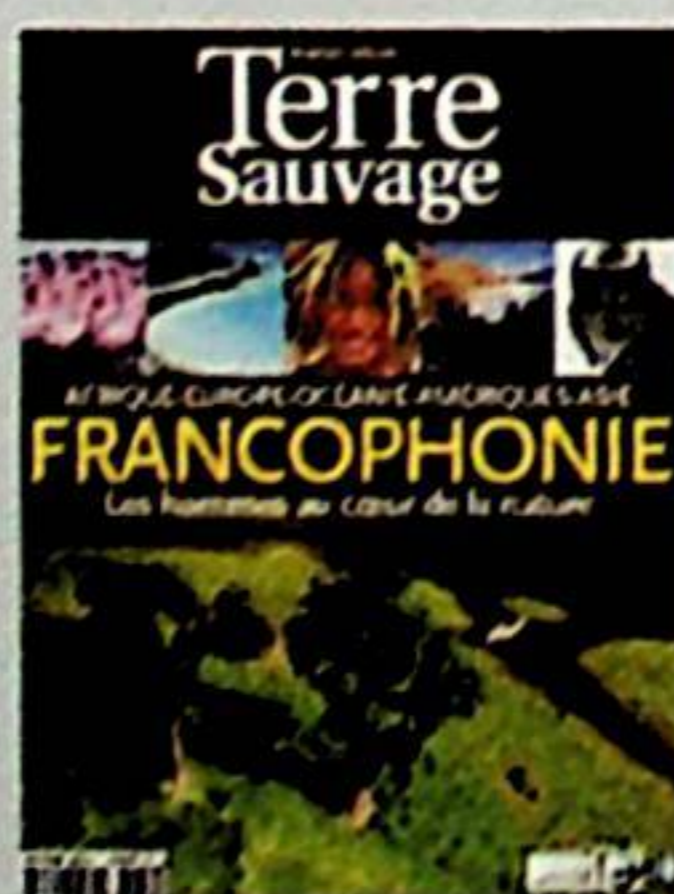
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE MAJOR FOREST BASINS
March 11, 2010 - Paris

54 countries representing the world's main forest basins (in Africa, Latin America and Asia) and the main donor countries to forests, attended this conference for in-depth discussions and implementation of the international mechanism for action on deforestation resulting from the Copenhagen Accords. These forest basins cover 30% of the Earth's land surface - almost 4 billion hectares - and support the livelihoods of 12 billion people. This was the first major event after the Copenhagen conference, during which six countries, including France and Norway, reaffirmed their 3.5 billion dollar financing commitment over three years for REDD+ programmes to act against deforestation in developing countries.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Conference-internationale-sur-les-14577.html>

Dossier de presse :

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/Dossier_de_presse-3.pdf



October - December 2010

Special issue of Terre Sauvage magazine on nature's vital role in the French-speaking world

In partnership with the International Organisation of French-Speaking Countries, the IUCN and the FGEF, Terre Sauvage published a special issue in October 2010 on biodiversity in the French-speaking countries across the five continents. Entitled "Francophonie, les hommes au cœur de la nature", this special issue highlights the natural wealth of our planet, emphasising projects conducted under the Small-Scale Initiatives programme financed by the FGEF.



<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/THEMATIQUES/savoirscommuns/09-Savoirs-communs.pdf>

1st July 2010

FGEF-AFD discussions on geographical indications

The 9th volume in the Savoirs communs ("Common Knowledge") series, produced by the FGEF and AFD in July 2010, focuses on "Geographical indications: product quality, environment and culture". Geographical indications in the countries of the South are one of the keys to development and to improvements in product quality, and offer real opportunities for sustainable development, especially in remote areas. This publication highlights the difficulties involved in developing geographic indications in the South and describes the necessary conditions for successful implementation.

Nagoya, 18 - 29 October 2010

World conference on biological diversity: adoption of a strategic plan for 2011-2020

The 10th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held in Nagoya in Japan in October 2010. Some 18 000 participants attended, including representatives from the 193 countries that have signed the Convention. The conference was a key event in the international year of biodiversity and brought a number of significant advances. One is the adoption of the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, which provides the member countries with a framework for action through specific objectives and targets. These include putting an end to overfishing, restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems and achieving 17% coverage of protected areas. The adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources should ensure better access to genetic resources for developing countries and more equitable sharing of the benefits resulting from their use. Finally, the participants expressed their interest in establishing an Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IpBes), which would operate in the same way as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the field of biodiversity.

www.cbd.int/cop10



19 November 2010 Symposium on research and action for marine biodiversity

As one of the events for the International Year of Biodiversity, the National Research Agency (ANR) and the French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) jointly organised an afternoon symposium on 19 November for players involved in scientific research and sustainable development. The event was designed to showcase a selection of emblematic projects for marine biodiversity preservation, which were presented by researchers, scientific experts and operated in the field.



CLIMATE CHANGE

29 November 2010 Cancun Climate Conference



The 16th United Nations Conference on Climate Change was held in Cancun (Mexico) from 29 November to 10 December 2010. The 193 participating countries came to agreement on governance of the Green Climate Fund and on the objective of keeping global temperature rise below 2°C. COP16 also adopted the Cancun Framework for Adaptation, which is designed to strengthen institutional capacities for coping with climate change.

www.cc2010.mx

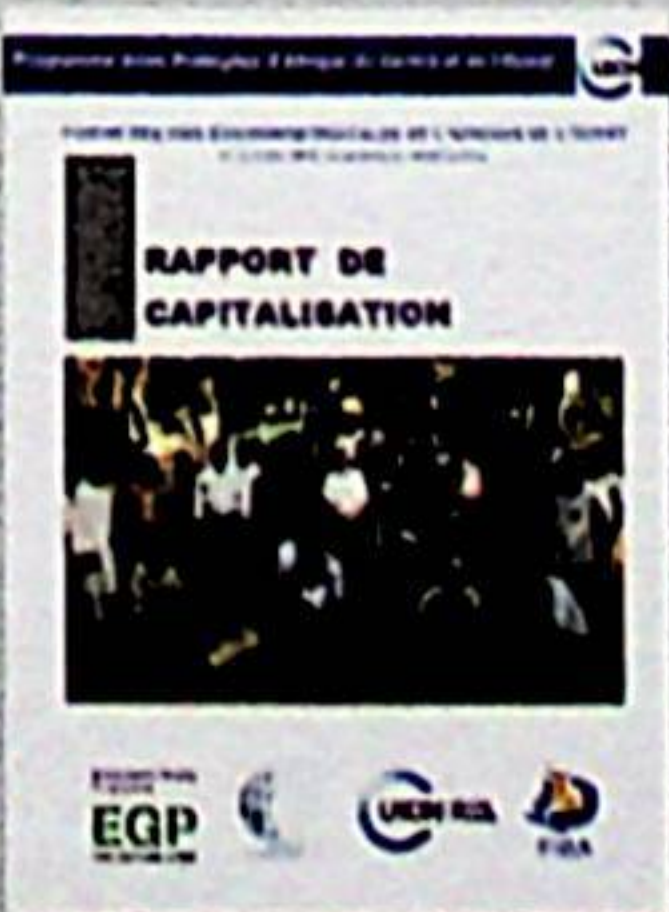
INTERNATIONAL WATERS

3 - 7 May 2010 The FGEF at the World Ocean Conference 2010

The FGEF contributed to the 5th World Ocean Conference held at UNESCO in Paris from 3 to 7 May as one of the events marking the 50th anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the celebrations for the International Year of Biodiversity.



<http://goc2010.org>



1st June 2010

Forum of West African Environmental NGOs

The forum of West African environmental NGOs and has held from 1 to 4 June 2010 in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), focusing on the topic of "Local NGOs - their position, role, experiences and future in protected area management in West Africa". The topics

addressed by the 32 NGOs attending included participatory management of community protected areas, women's involvement and sustainable financing of protected areas. The forum also produced a capitalisation report presenting a wide range of experiences that could inspire other initiatives in the region.

http://www.lafiba.org/index.php/fr/actualites/a_la_une/a_lire_rapport_de_capitalisation_du_forum_des_ong_environmentales_de_lafrique_de_louest

THE FGEF

WORKING FOR THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

A bilateral public fund

The FGEF was established in 1994 by the French government in the wake of the Rio Earth Summit, as an additional tool for French official development assistance.

A laboratory for innovation and capitalisation

The FGEF supports innovative methods and concepts and pilot demonstration activities that are replicated on a larger scale by other developers and financial agencies in other geographical areas.

Resources totalling 277.5 M€ from 1994 to 2010

The FGEF's resources, including its state budget allocation, are replenished every four years and are additional to France's contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

An inter-ministerial Steering Committee

Five French member institutions are stakeholders in the FGEF's intervention strategy: the Ministries for the economy, foreign affairs, ecology and research, and the Agence Française de Développement.

A financial instrument

To support French cooperation policy in the fields of global environment protection, the FGEF co-finances sustainable development projects that are consistent with the Multilateral Agreements of the Environment (MAE) signed by France.

A financial instrument for sustainable development

The FGEF acts through a strategy for economic and social development in the beneficiary countries, over and above environmental protection in the strict sense.

A promoter of North-South partnerships

The FGEF supports multiplayer partnerships in developing countries, in cooperation with researchers, public institutions, private enterprise, the authorities, non-governmental organisations and foundations in the North.



➤➤➤ *Since 1994, the FGEF has committed almost 229 million € in grants to 207 national or regional programmes and projects, with each euro from the FGEF generating 9 euros in external co-financing.*



- **A collegiate instrument for intervention**
- **An interface with the Global Environment Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**
- **1994 – 2010 activity review**

"The FGEF is one of the main instruments supporting French cooperation and development policy on climate change, biodiversity, international waters, desertification and land degradation, protection of the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants."

Extract from the State/AFD framework agreement of 3/09/2004

protection in developing countries

The FGEF promotes the preservation of our planet's equilibrium through projects addressing major global environment issues:

- > biodiversity
- > climate change
- > international waters
- > land degradation including desertification and deforestation,
- > persistent organic pollutants
- > the stratospheric ozone layer*

It subsidises sustainable development projects or programmes that are consistent with French undertakings under multilateral agreements on the environment.

The FGEF's activities obey the guiding principles set out by the president of the French Republic regarding the environment and the "green economy", the principles of the Environment Charter, and the national sustainable development strategy and its international component. They are also consistent with the French cooperation and development framework and with CICID decisions, particularly its sectoral strategies for "development, energy and climate", "water", "combating desertification" and "environment", and with the guiding principles of international conventions on the environment to which France is a party.

By building synergies in its projects between French bilateral aid and multilateral aid, it fosters innovation, research, experimentation and multi-player partnerships

Each project or programme co-financed by the FGEF is presented under the responsibility of one of the five member institutions making up its Steering Committee:

- > The Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI),
- > The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE),
- > The Ministry for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (MEDDTL),
- > The Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR),
- > The Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

The projects and programmes co-financed by the FGEF are prepared, presented, monitored and assessed by one or more of the member institutions making up the Steering Committee, on the basis of opinions issued by its Scientific and Technical Committee. The FGEF Secretariat supports project processing, monitoring, capitalisation and communication.

* Protection of the stratospheric ozone layer is addressed under specific procedures by the FGEF Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. (see pages 19 and 21)

Breakdown by member institution of the 221 projects identified

Promoting institution	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
MAEE	68	72 238 333	570 682 506
AFD	81	95 476 055	1 088 102 079
MEDDTL	40	44 276 008	527 284 409
MULTIPLE (inc. KFW)	20	27 453 517	273 209 917
MINEFI	7	9 611 311	340 309 535
MESR	5	5 186 513	16 134 049
Total	221	254 241 737	2 815 722 495

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Interministerial Governance

The Steering Committee is chaired by the representative from the Ministry for the Economy (Directorate-General for the Treasury, International Financial Affairs and Development Division) and holds several meetings a year to decide on:

- > overall FGEF policy, guidelines for intervention by geographical and topic area, methods and resources,
- > project identification notes after receiving the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee,
- > launch of project financing,
- > the Secretariat's budget.

It also appoints the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee, who act in a consultative capacity for the FGEF.

The Steering Committee met three times in 2010. During these meetings, it decided on overall FGEF policy and recommendations for its implementation, project identification on the basis of identification notes after receiving the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and gave the go-ahead for project funding on the basis of the commitment notes prepared during the feasibility phase, enabling the Secretariat to commit funds.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Directorate General for the Treasury
Multilateral Affairs and Development Department

Rémy Rioux	Chairman of the Steering Committee
Cyril Rousseau	Deputy Director for International Financial Affairs and Development
Thomas Gosset	Head of Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions
	Head of Project Assistance

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

François Gave	Deputy Director for the Environment and Natural Resources
Jean Lamy	Deputy Director for Climate and Energy (until September 2010) replaced by Philippe Martinet

MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY, ENERGY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Marine de Carné	Deputy Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development
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MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Pierre Fabre	Research Advisor to the Director for European and International Relations and Cooperation
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AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Jean-Bernard Véron	Advisor to the Directorate for Strategy
Robert Peccoud	Head of the Strategy Directorate's Department for Research and Knowledge Management

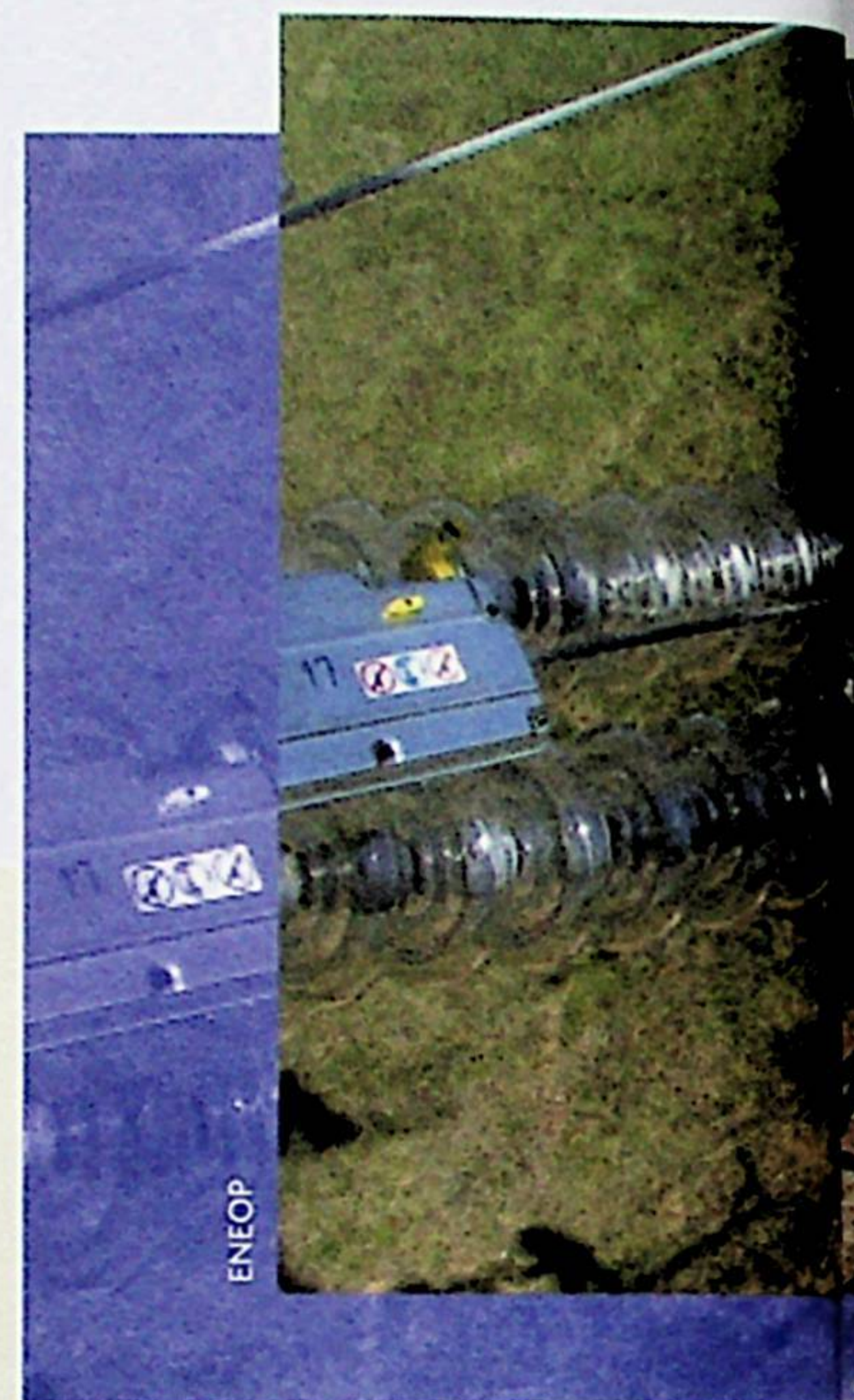
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

A rigorous process of analysis and assessment

The Scientific and Technical Committee is a consultative and advisory body for FGEF projects and sectoral strategies. Its 11 members are key figures recognised for their economic, environmental and social competence in the fields covered by the FGEF.

Its role is to:

- > issue recommendations at the project identification notes stage,
- > take part in the project processing procedure by formulating recommendations at the commitment stage,
- > facilitate and conduct studies and discussions on scientific and technical aspects of global environment issues,
- > take part in initiatives to provide information and raise awareness on global environment issues among French and international partners.



THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Michel Griffon Chairman of the CST ANR, Deputy Director-General	All topic areas
Marc Bied-Charreton University of Versailles Saint Quentin Yvelines University professor and Chairman of the French scientific Committee on desertification	Land degradation / desertification
Lucien Chabason IDDRI, Deputy Director	Sustainable development - Economics
Patrick Duncan CNRS, Researcher	Biodiversity
Philippe Freyssinet ANR, Head of the sustainable energy and environment department	Climate change and pollutants
Anne Gouyon Becitizen, Agricultural economist	Climate change and biodiversity
Michel Hamelin ADEME, International Activities Directorate, Deputy Director	Climate change and pollutants
Alain Karsenty CIRAD, Environment and Societies Department, Socio-economist	Climate change
Doyle Mc Key University of Montpellier II, Professor of Ecology	Biodiversity
Rémi Pochat Central P ₂ C laboratory CGAAER, Scientific Director	International waters
Louis-Alexandre Romaña IFREMER, Directorate for Forward Studies and Scientific Strategy (DP2S) Scientific Director, Coastal Environment	International waters
Jacques Varet (nov. 2010) BRGM, Senior advisor to the CEO	Climate change and biodiversity



THE FGEF SECRETARIAT

Flexible and responsive management

The FGEF Secretariat works alongside the Steering Committee, the FGEF's decision-making body, and the Scientific and Technical Committee acting in a consultative capacity. The Secretariat is the FGEF's operational arm.

The Secretariat is entrusted to the Agence Française de Développement, which provides the human and material resources needed to run the Facility. To enable the FGEF to carry out its missions, the State has given a mandate to the AFD to sign agreements and contracts concerning projects financed by the FGEF and the MLF.

The Secretariat's tasks are as follows:

- > preparing and implementing the Steering Committee's decisions,
- > processing and monitoring of projects financed by the FGEF, in liaison with its member institutions,
- > developing sectoral relationships with institutional, scientific and economic partners and associations,
- > supporting the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry in matters regarding the Global Environment Facility (GEF), by producing opinions on the GEF Executive Committee's documents on strategy and on projects processed by the GEF,
- > implementing the bilateral share of the French contribution to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and operational monitoring of the MLF on behalf of the State.

THE FGEF SECRETARIAT

Marc-Antoine Martin (*martinma@afd.fr*)

Secretary-General

Véronique Lefebvre (*lefebvre@afd.fr*)

Coordinating assistant

Julien Calas (*calasj@afd.fr*)

Biodiversity and Small-Scale Initiatives programme

Christophe Du Castel (*ducastelc@afd.fr*)

International waters, land degradation and forests

Ghislain Rieb (*riebg@afd.fr*)

Biodiversity, climate change and POPs

Denis Vasseur (*vasseurd@afd.fr*)

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General budgetary affairs / Monitoring of financing agreements / Assistance to engineers

Elisabeth Carpentier (*carpentiere@afd.fr*)

General budgetary affairs / Monitoring of disbursements / Assistance to engineers

Dominique Bolrard (*boirardd@afd.fr*)

General and budgetary affairs

Valérie Fakir (*fakirv@afd.fr*)

Communication

Béatrice Vincent (*VINCENTB1@afd.fr*)

**External expert
Protection of the ozone layer (Montreal Protocol)**

The FGEF Secretariat supports French debating positions and actions in its capacity as an alternate member of the GEF Board and the Montreal Protocol Executive Committee.

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY AND THE FGEF

Of 221 projects identified by the FGEF as of 31 December 2010, 40 also involve GEF resources.

The GEF is currently the main multilateral instrument for global environment protection and contributes substantially to the rationalisation of the international environmental system.

It is the financial instrument for 4 Multilateral Agreements on the Environment (MAE) The United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

As of 31 December 2010, the GEF had awarded 8.6 billion US\$ in aid from its own funds and secured over 36.1 billion dollars in co-financing to support more than 2400 projects in about 165 developing countries.

Its 33 donors are developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom or France, but also developing countries such as the Russian Federation, South Africa, India and Brazil.

The World Bank is responsible for financial management of the GEF and for replenishing its funds every four years.

The GEF has a governing body of 32 members, representing 14 OECD countries including France, 2 Central and Eastern European countries and 16 developing countries. The chairman of the FGEF Steering Committee is the member for France of the GEF Board; the FGEF secretary-general is the deputy member.

The GEF, like the FGEF, has a consultative scientific and technical body, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

Several executive agencies are responsible for implementing GEF projects: The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

As a bilateral facility, the FGEF's activities differ from those of its multilateral counterpart in the priority given to intervention in Africa, in its partnerships with French-speaking stakeholders, in the innovations it promotes and in its strong emphasis on integrating environmental components in economic and social development projects for beneficiary countries:

- > The FGEF devotes more than 50% of its resources to sub-Saharan Africa (as against 22% for the GEF).
- > The FGEF share in the total cost of projects may not exceed 50%, but there is no ceiling for GEF contributions.

➤ Contributions to "GEF 5" for 2011-2014 amount to about 4.25 billion US\$, a 35% increase over the previous exercise. France, the 5th ranking GEF donor, contributed 215.5 million € (5.1%).

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE FGEF

The Montreal Protocol is an international agreement that was signed in 1987 by 24 countries and the European Economic Community. Its aim is to cut ozone-depleting substances by half, in particular through the mandatory phase-out of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), which were widely used in industry and aerosol sprays.

It sets out an exact schedule for the gradual phase-out of several substances that cause damage to the ozone layer. Terminal phase-out was planned for 1 January 1994 for halons, 1 January 1996 for CFCs, and 1 January 2030 for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). The developing countries have an average grace period of 10 to 15 years to comply with these objectives.

The Protocol requires the signatory countries to implement measures to control imports and exports from and to non-Party countries of products and equipment that include regulated substances. All Parties have been required to ban HCFC imports from other countries as from 1 January 2004. Finally, the agreement stipulates that the signatory countries must submit annual statistical reports to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat, detailing their production and consumption of regulated substances, as well as their imports and exports.

The FGEF Secretariat takes part in meetings of the MLF Executive Committee and the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in open-ended working groups and in international thematic meetings of strategic interest. It also takes part in some of the meetings of Africa's ozone coordinators.

The FGEF Secretariat provides support to discussions and activities under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols.

In 2010, the FGEF also continued its advisory activities. As a sitting member of the Executive Committee, it chaired the Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom group, thus contributing to the success of negotiations on methods of intervention (types of projects, replacement substances) and to the definition of project guidelines for HCFC elimination.

The FGEF Secretariat took part in the funding international meetings:

- > the 60th, 61st and 62nd meetings of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee (in April, July and November 2010),
- > a workshop on ecologically sound management of ODS reserve stocks (July 2010),
- > the 50th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) in July 2010,
- > the 22nd meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol (November 2010),
- > several meetings between national ozone experts in Brussels.

These advisory activities provide guidance for projects approved by the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee and those processed directly by France as part of the activities required in managing its bilateral share.

➤ The multilateral fund was replenished with 490 million USD to cover 2009-2011.

➤ The annual French contribution to the MLF amounts to 6.7 million €.

➤ The FGEF Secretariat may implement bilateral projects absorbing up to 20% of the overall French contribution to the MLF.

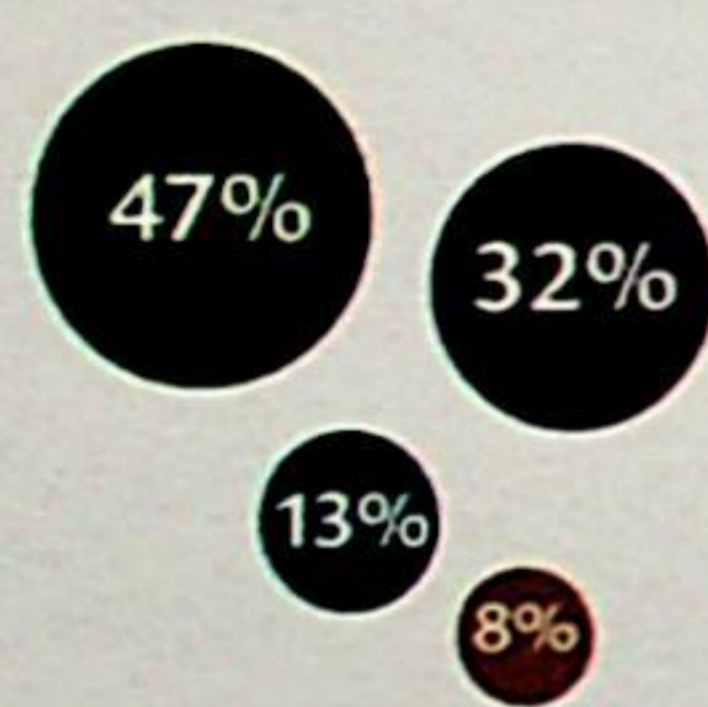
➤ From 1991 to the end of 2010, French contributions to the MLF amounted to a total of 205 million USD, including a bilateral share of 14.7 million USD in project funding commitments since 1994.

At the end of 2010, 221 projects had been or were being processed by the FGEF, potentially absorbing total grants of 254 M€.

By awarding grants to innovative projects for economic and social development that have a significant and lasting impact on the global environment, the FGEF enables France to place an emphasis on its geographical priorities in sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean, while also fulfilling its commitments under international conventions on the environment.

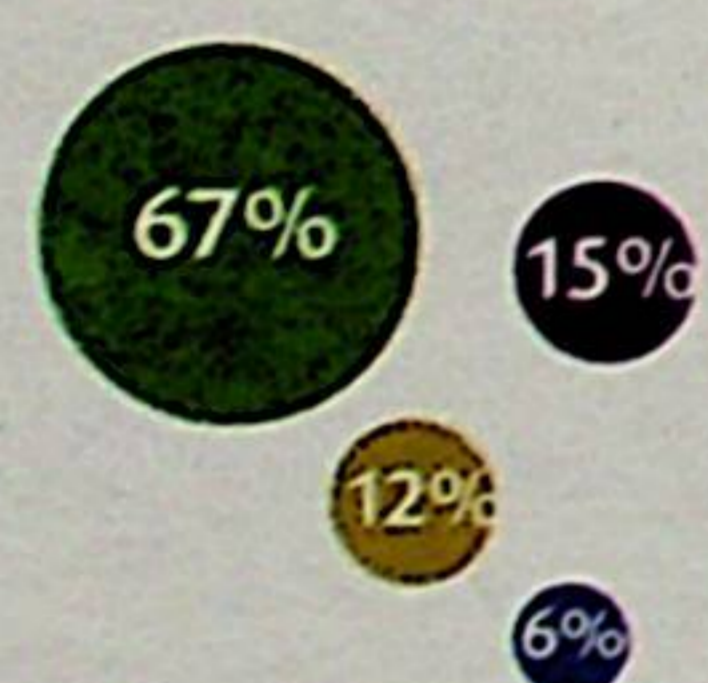
As of 31 December 2010, the breakdown of projects co-financed by the FGEF was as follows:

Breakdown by topic area



Topic area	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
● Biodiversity	115	118 651 228	990 403 310
● Climate change	60	81 279 906	1 455 636 019
● International waters	31	33 439 051	253 768 795
● Land degradation and POPs	15	20 871 551	115 914 372
Total	221	254 241 737	2 815 722 496

Breakdown by region



Country / Region	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
● Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	146	170 167 676	1 415 002 790
● Latin America	35	37 937 931	336 606 457
● Asia and Pacific	28	31 887 485	903 695 579
● Eastern Europe	12	14 248 645	160 417 670
Total	221	254 241 737	2 815 722 495

Project advancement

Topic area	Number of projects identified	Number of projects launched	Number of projects with signed agreements
● Biodiversity	115	109	181
● Climate change	60	53	64
● International waters	31	30	36
● Land degradation and POPs	15	15	18
Total	221	207	299

As some projects are financed under several agreements, the number of agreements signed is not equal to the number of projects launched.



The FGEF also implements projects financed from the bilateral share of French contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol is as follows:

Breakdown by topic area

Topic area	Number of projects	Adjusted amount including support costs in \$
Elimination of ozone-depleting substances: project preparation	17	416 493
Projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances	90	14 453 331
Total	107	14 869 824

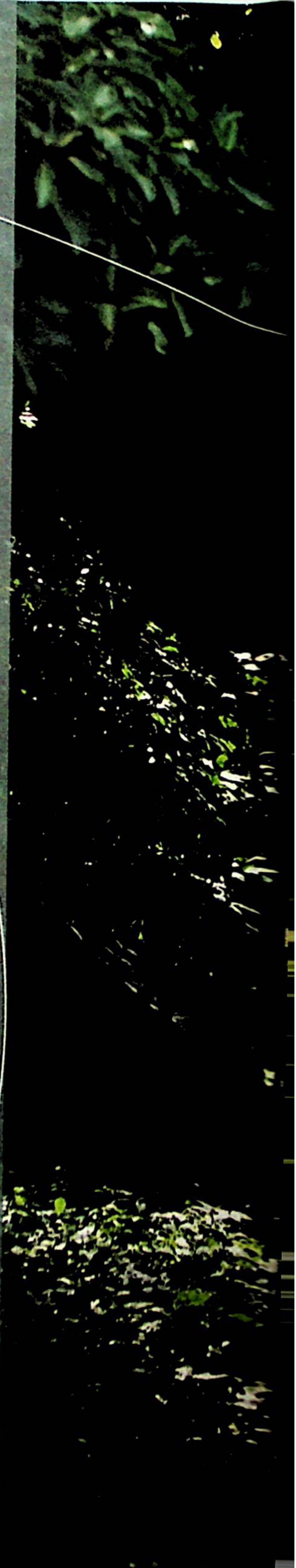
Breakdown by region

Country / Region	Number of projects	Adjusted amount including support costs, in (M\$)
Africa	46 or 43 %	3.42 or 23.0 %
Latin America	3 or 3 %	0.10 or 0.7%
Asia	39 or 36 %	8.15 or 54.8 %
Mediterranean	19 or 18 %	3.20 or 21.5 %
Total	107	14.87

ACTIVITIES BY TOPIC AREA

2010

The FGEF gives priority to integrated approaches that address all global environment topics. In today's "globalised" world, the FGEF has developed a specific approach, enabling French operators, research centres, leading companies, NGOs and local authorities to deepen their appreciation of global environment issues.



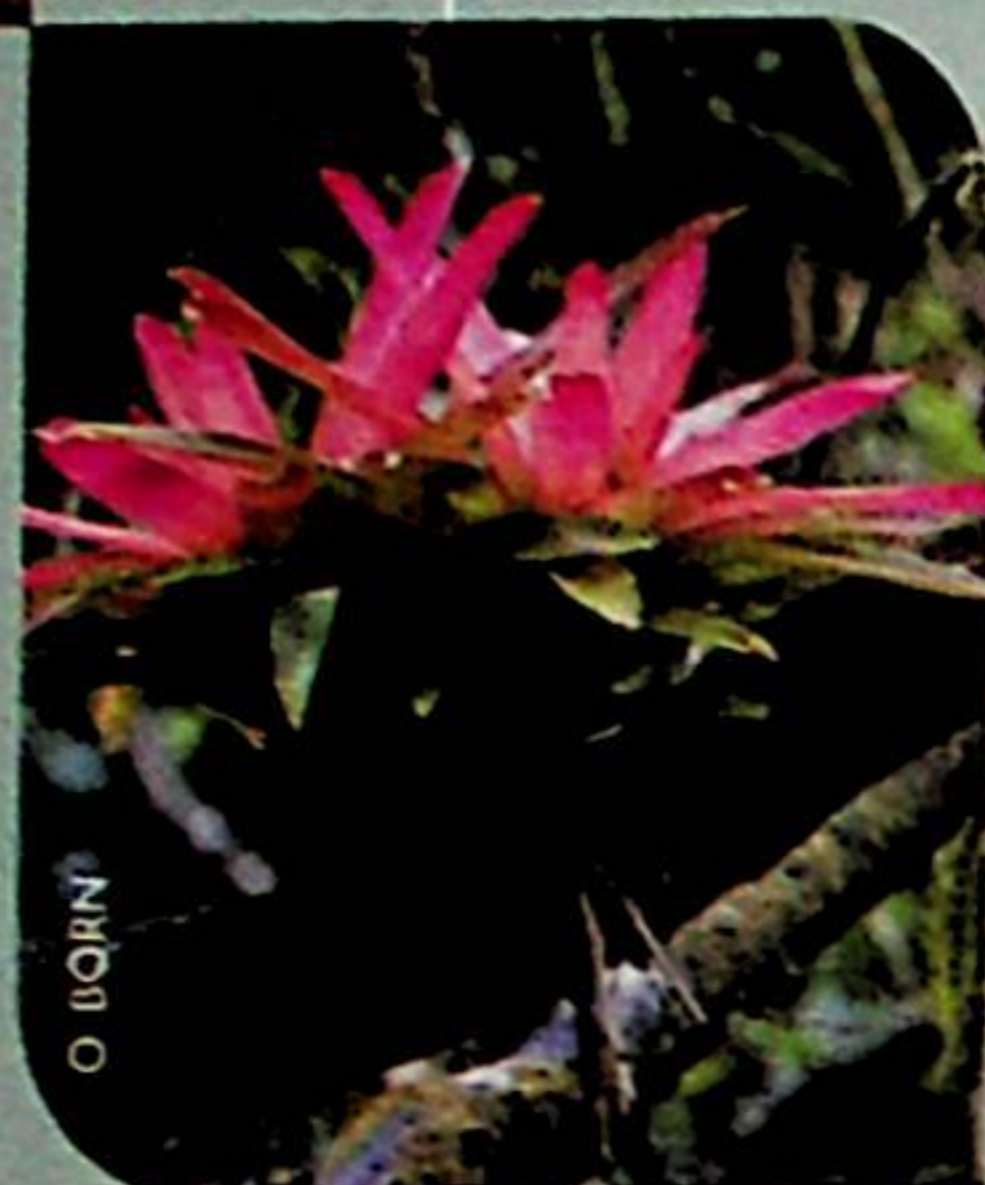
➤➤➤➤➤ The FGEF is active in six global environment topic areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants and the ozone layer. It implements projects that support the aims of international agreements concerning each of these areas.



HELLIO ET VAN INGEN

Biodiversity
Climate change
International waters
**Land degradation,
desertification and deforestation**
Persistent Organic Pollutants
Stratospheric ozone layer

Biodiversity is the FGEF's main area of intervention today, absorbing almost 50% of its commitments to projects.



Marine biodiversity (28 projects absorbing 27.4 M€ in FGEF grants towards total project costs of 241 M€) accounts for about 14% of the portfolio. Through these projects, the FGEF is helping to protect more than 70 Marine Protected Areas (MPA) covering more than 8 000 km² across the globe.



Biological diversity is the outcome of natural selection processes that have been at work for several billion years. It is the natural foundation for human existence and for the resources that all humanity depends on. Biodiversity is closely interlinked with other global environment issues (climate, desertification, water...) and with the other "pillars" of sustainable development. Land and marine ecosystems have essential regulating functions.

The activities supported by the FGEF aim to protect the biodiversity of ecosystems that are both valuable and threatened, with an emphasis on sustainable management of natural resources. Its aim is also to establish innovative financing mechanisms, particularly for the long term, for protected areas and biodiversity conservation.

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity, acting to preserve a source of natural wealth that has come under threat from human activities.

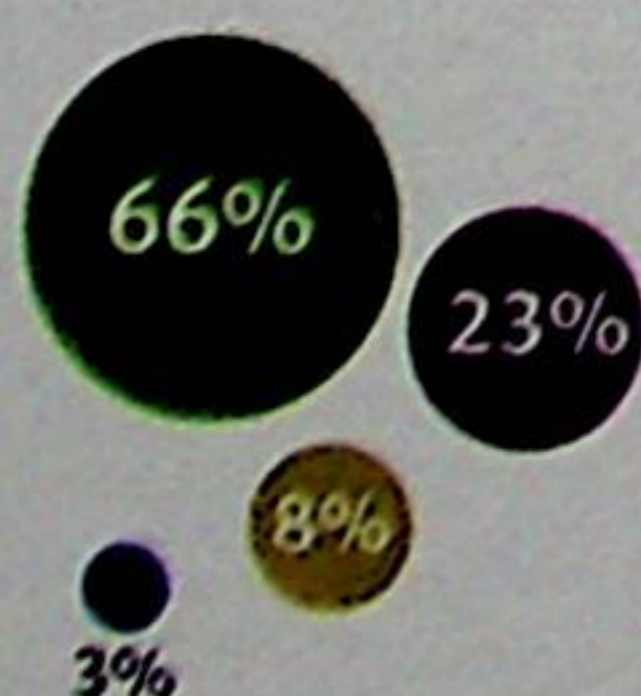
To contribute to this aim, the FGEF provides support for the sustainable management of natural resources, the involvement of local populations, civil society and the private sector in protecting their ecosystems, and innovative activities that can generate income from biodiversity conservation.

www.cbd.int/2010/welcome

The biodiversity portfolio

➔ 115 projects identified for total grants of 118.7 M€, of which 110.1 M€ are already committed to 109 projects.

A list of all projects identified is given in the annex.



Breakdown by region

Country / Region	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
● Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	74	78 619 530	619 891 926
● Latin America	27	27 557 628	283 978 729
● Asia and Pacific	10	8 681 466	64 511 977
● Eastern Europe	4	3 792 604	22 020 678
Total	115	118 651 228	990 403 310

HELLO ET VAN INGEN



Biodiversity conservation: what are the benefits for disadvantaged populations?

Action against poverty is a specific aspect in the link between biodiversity and development. Of the billion people earning less than one dollar a day, 75% live in rural areas.

Poor populations are directly dependent on environmental services and are the worst affected when these become degraded.

Biodiversity conservation is essential to maintain these environmental services and can help to reduce poverty on two levels:
 > locally, in regions where economic options are limited, biodiversity can be a source of additional income for poor families, which they could use in future to invest in other economic activities.

> at the macroeconomic level, biodiversity and environmental services can trigger export-led growth to generate vital income for governments, which can then benefit poor populations. Every biodiversity conservation project therefore needs to make a positive contribution to poverty reduction.



In 2010, 8 projects in the biodiversity portfolio had reached the identification or commitment stage.

Projects identified or launched in 2010

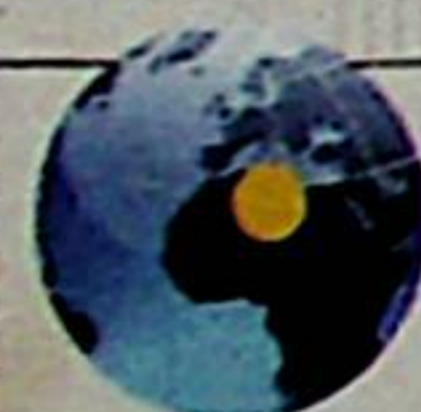
Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €	Promoting institution
27/11/09	02/04/10	Support to ecocertification for logging concessions in Africa (ECOFORAF)	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	3 712 500	AFD
02/04/10		Ecosystem conservation and local development with the cosmetics and perfume industry	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	3 000 000	MEDDTL
02/04/10	26/11/10	Managing village conservation areas in West Africa	Africa/Regional	1 305 000	2 967 000	MEDDTL
09/07/10		Structure and dynamics of Central Africa's forests: towards timber extraction procedures catering for the ecological functions of tree populations and the variability of environmental conditions (DynAffor)	Africa/Regional	2 540 300	5 540 300	AFD
Total Africa				6 345 300	15 219 800	
03/07/09	02/04/10	Sustainable forest management in Amapa State (Brazilian Amazon)	Brazil	1 600 000	5 457 759	MEDDTL
27/11/09	09/07/10	Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLAC)	Latin America Regional	983 000	3 850 000	AFD
Total Latin America				2 583 000	9 307 759	
27/11/09	02/04/10	Contribution to the management plan for Chaambi National Park	Tunisia	900 000	2 472 000	MEDDTL
Total Mediterranean				900 000	2 472 000	
09/07/10		Protecting biodiversity in Albania's mountain areas: sustainable farming and livestock development	Europe/Regional	1 200 000	3 783 850	MAEE
Total Eastern Europe				1 200 000	3 783 850	



E. THAUVIN - AFD

View of Sidi Bou Said, Tunisia

PROJECT



PROJECT

Developing socio-economic integration between protected areas and populations

Contribution to the Chaâmbi National Park management plan

Mediterranean - Tunisia

Member institution: MEDDTL

Amount: 2.47 M€ including 0.90 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: Tunisian Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

Partners: Monaco international cooperation (0.38 M€), Tunisian MEDD (0.81 M€),

Tunisian Union for Social Solidarity (0.13 M€), others (0.24 M€)

Tunisia, an emerging economy, is faced today with a major environmental challenge. Profound alterations to its environment in the last few decades have brought the country's particularly abundant biodiversity under threat. The main factors involved, as well as severe water scarcities, are increasing demand for agricultural produce and new farming methods.

The Chaâmbi National Park is one of Tunisia's 24 protected areas and 8 national parks. It was established in 1980 in the west of the country to protect the most representative fauna and flora of Tunisia's

mountain ridge region. However, thirty years after the Park's creation, results are not uniformly positive. The Park has preserved essential features of Tunisia's biodiversity, but it has also severely restricted the population's access to natural resources, thus upsetting the balance of production systems in adjacent zones and worsening poverty among neighbouring communities. In the longer term, this may well jeopardise the advances made in biodiversity conservation.

The project co-financed by the FGEF aims to develop effective socio-economic integration between the Park and neighbouring populations. In practice, this is being done by strengthening the involvement of local populations in managing natural resources, but also through rural development activities benefiting the same communities. By supporting ecotourism activities on the one hand and infrastructure development on the other, the project is reconciling the Park with local people by ensuring that they derive substantial economic benefits from its existence.



PROJECT

Supporting sustainable forest and biodiversity management Developing a low-impact timber sector in Amapa State

Latin America - Brazil

Member institution: MEDDTL

Amount: 5.45 M€ including 1.60 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: GRET (Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique)

Partners: Conservation International (2.80 M€), Amapa State (1.05 M€)



PROJETO FLORESTA EM PÉ - 2009 - MARCELO SANTOS MELO - IBAMA

Forestry in Brazil

Lying in the heart of the Amazon basin, the Guiana Shield is an area of outstanding ecological interest as the world's largest single tract of relatively intact primary humid forest. It has a high percentage of endemic species and harbours a large proportion of the Earth's biodiversity. The Guiana Shield also includes Amapa State, in the far north of Brazil, which covers some 143 000 km², or about one quarter of the area of mainland France. Its forests harbour a remarkable abundance of some 770 000 species, most of which are still unknown to science.

Amapa's economy is relatively undeveloped but its population is increasing rapidly. This necessarily means rapidly increasing human pressure on ecosystems in the very near future, and especially on forests. In response to these threats, Amapa's government has decided to introduce a sustainable development policy based on rational uses of its natural resources. A 10 M ha biodiversity corridor was established in 2003, followed by the creation of FLOTA (the State forest management body) in 2006 to develop low-impact timber extraction.

To strengthen the conservation of forest areas and biodiversity in the region, the FGEF is providing institutional support to Amapa State as well as management support for the biodiversity corridor and FLOTA. The project is expected to treble the timber sector's contribution to Amapa's GDP, thus contributing to its social and economic development.

A key event in 2010: the Nagoya Conference



In October 2010, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a strategic plan for 2011-2020 at the Nagoya Conference.

The parties also adopted the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources, and gave the green light to the IpBes (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services). This 10th Conference of the Parties set out ambitious objectives for the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the extension of protected areas.



PHOTOGRAPH BY [unreadable]

PROJECT



PROJECT

Preserving protected natural areas

Improving the management of West Africa's protected areas

Africa - Regional

Member institution: MAEE

Amount: 2.65 M€ including 0.99 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiaries: Protected area managers and technicians, stakeholders (NGOs, village associations, private operators)

Partners: FIBA/PRCM (0.84 M€), IUCN (0.58 M€), MAEE (0.14 M€), UNESCO (0.10 M€)

Many protected areas in West Africa are not achieving the conservation and development objectives expected from them, despite the sub-region's outstanding biological diversity. Very few of these areas are properly managed, and the pressure of human activities is increasing as the population expands.

Training for agents in these protected areas is often inadequate, and eco-tourism is developing with difficulty, thus delaying possibilities for sustainable financing of these parks. A further difficulty is the highly centralised system of park management, which is preventing local populations and civil society from becoming involved. More generally, there are no regional and national procedures to assess the effects and impacts of these

The project is running numerous training activities for protected area managers and partners, some of which lead to a university diploma, for example from Senghor University in Alexandria.



protected areas on the environment, the local economy and human development. This situation is hampering the dissemination of successful experiences and efforts to resolve the problems encountered.

The project financed by the FGEF and its partners (FIBA, IUCN, MAEE and UNESCO) aims to introduce a system for assessing protected area management in West Africa, which will provide a basis for subsequent improvements (demonstrative projects, training, communication, etc.). By improving natural resource management, this will contribute to the conservation of West Africa's biodiversity.



Geoffroy Mauvals

"In 2010, we conducted a sample-based study of the

many economic benefits that can potentially accrue from protected areas in the savannah regions of Burkina Faso and Benin. Not surprisingly, our study confirms that a protected area can add up to 40% in earnings to the traditional livelihoods, like farming, of the local populations, who are among the poorest in the country. The additional income is essentially from tourism and food gathering in the wild, provided they are practiced sustainably and with conservation objectives. The figure would certainly be higher if these two activities were better developed and better integrated in park management decisions. With sustainable and jointly agreed management, protected areas can bring significant benefits to local populations and help to improve their living conditions, thereby slowing down migration to the cities."

Geoffroy Mauvals (UICN-PAPACO)
www.papaco.org

Small projects to address big issues: the Small-Scale Initiatives programme

The FGEF's Small-Scale Initiatives programme finances biodiversity protection or climate change projects implemented by civil society groups in Africa. The projects financed receive an average grant of 34 000 € from the FGEF, which is a modest amount by the usual standards of financing agencies, but a large sum for local NGOs. Technical monitoring of these projects is carried out by the French Committee of the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN).

In 2010, a review was published covering the 55 projects implemented in 20 mainly French-speaking African countries under the SSI programme, with total FGEF grants of 1.9 M€. The achievements of these projects include the creation of community-managed hunting reserves in Benin, ecotourism development in Madagascar, protection for marine turtles in the Congo and the creation of medicinal plant gardens in Senegal and Burkina Faso. The second SSI programme for 2009-2011 is financing 50 new projects that are supporting new NGOs as well as those still in need of accompaniment. Three calls for projects were issued in 2010 (in February, July and September).



http://www.ffem.fr/jahia/webdav/site/ffem/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/ADMINISTRATEUR/6PPI/Petites_initiatives_Tout_un_Programme_2010.pdf



PROJECT

Improved public policies for natural area protection

Managing conservation areas in West Africa

Africa - Regional

Member institution: MEDDTL

Amount: 2.97 M€ including 1.30 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Partners: IUCN (0.11 M€), technical partners (1.55 M€)

Biodiversity is still abundant in West Africa's protected areas, and in the region's natural areas in general. However, these areas are under threat from inadequate management and the resulting lack of methods, qualified staff, budgets and equipment, all of which are obstacles to effective environmental protection. Furthermore, ecosystems are becoming increasingly fragile due to inappropriate practices around and even within the parks, such as increasing agricultural pressure, overexploitation of forests, poaching and illicit fishing. These pressures arise from increasing demand for staples, a consequence of demographic trends in Africa where the population has trebled in 50 years. As a result, lands are being put to productive uses without any planning or assessment, and this is putting biodiversity and natural areas under threat.

Natural area management by public services alone (through national parks and reserves) has met with limited success, but new conservation players have been emerging in the last decade. These are local populations, their elected or representative organisations and civil society groups, whose capacities have been steadily improving although their means are still inadequate.

The project supported by the FGEF, in collaboration with IUCN-PCWA (International Union for Conservation of Nature - Programme for Central and Western Africa) and numerous local NGOs, involves financing initiatives introduced by conservation NGOs in seven different sites in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Niger. The main objective is to support greater involvement and responsibility on the part of local populations, civil society, their representatives and all key players in the region for the management of West Africa's protected areas.

➤ Among the seven NGOs supported by the project for conservation area management in West Africa, the Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC) has gained considerable experience in community conservation and ecotourism in Ghana. The NCRC was created in 1996 in Accra, and two years later contributed to the creation of the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary (WCHS), established to protect a population of hippopotamus in north-western Ghana along the Black Volta. During the next decade, the sanctuary's activities brought real benefits to local people (wells, schools, a dispensary, a road and solar power), who are now more inclined to obey the rules as well as the authorities who

issue them. Several other income generating activities were developed including tourism and shea-nut harvesting.

The NCRC has set out three strategic objectives for 2008-2012: adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation, capacity building for other conservation organisations and community ecotourism. The project supported by the FGEF is in line with these objectives and aims to consolidate the institutional and financial governance of the WCHS. It is also financing awareness-raising in schools and communities, logistical support for tourist activities (electric motors for boats) and the construction of a shea-nut processing workshop.

www.ncrc-ghana.org

HELLIO ET VAN INGEN





Alexis Kaboré

"AFAUDEB is a Burkinabé association aiming to increase the neighbouring population's involvement in the management of protected areas, whether national parks and nature reserves or community nature conservation areas such as village hunting zones (ZOVIC). So far, AFAUDEB has helped three municipalities and 20 villages to:

- > legally establish five ZOVIC covering about 5000 ha;**
- > begin the process for creating about 10 new ZOVIC;**
- > organise monitoring and plan-**

ning activities for the ZOVIC by local monitoring Committees and village communities;

- > generate, in 2010, 10 million CFA francs for 20 villages from hunting and harvesting non-timber forest products in the ZOVIC.**

This project for conservation area management will treble the area and the income from managed hunting zones, while also improving protection of those already established."

Alexis Kaboré (AFAUDEB)
www.afaudeb.org

MOUNTAINS OF THE SEA

Discovering the outstanding biodiversity of the Cape Floral Region

Lable Mountain, also known as the Mountain of the Sea in the Khoisan language, is one of South Africa's most outstanding natural areas. It is a key feature of the Cape Floral Region, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004, which alone harbours almost 20% of Africa's plant species, hence the importance of preserving the remarkably abundant biodiversity of Table Mountain National Park, which under increasing pressure from urban growth, mass tourism and the introduction of invasive species. FGEF grants for this area are helping to generate enough income to protect the Park's natural wealth, while also contributing to economic and social development among its neighbouring populations.

Mountains in the Sea, written by John Yeld and Martine Barker with financial support from the FGEF, was published in August 2010. The book, which sold over 600 copies in just a few months, was produced as a guide to the Park's exceptional fauna and flora, an essential step towards biodiversity preservation in the region.





The FGEF supports local and international implementation of climate change strategies that are linked to national and regional sustainable development policies.



The programmes financed by the FGEF place an emphasis on mitigation (energy efficiency, renewable energy, transfers of clean technology, etc.), on adaptation (climate risk prevention systems for example), on carbon finance and on synergies between different global environment topics.

In the area of climate change, the FGEF's actions are consistent with French international undertakings on fast-start financing and with the more general context of international climate change talks. At the 15th and 16th Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, important decisions were made concerning mitigation, adaptation, deforestation and financing for climate change action. On the latter point, the developed countries made commitments to 30 billion USD in financing for 2010-2012, and 100 billion by 2020. These commitments, together with the decision to establish a Green Climate Fund, have increased the FGEF's

importance as a financing instrument for climate action and as a facility with long-standing experience in financing for programmes and projects aiming to fight climate change.

The FGEF's aim is to accompany developing countries in their efforts to curb and adapt to climate change, while promoting innovation of every kind as well as transfers of technologies and know-how on a large scale.

Deforestation, especially when it is linked to climate change, is addressed in the section on land degradation.

The Climate Change portfolio

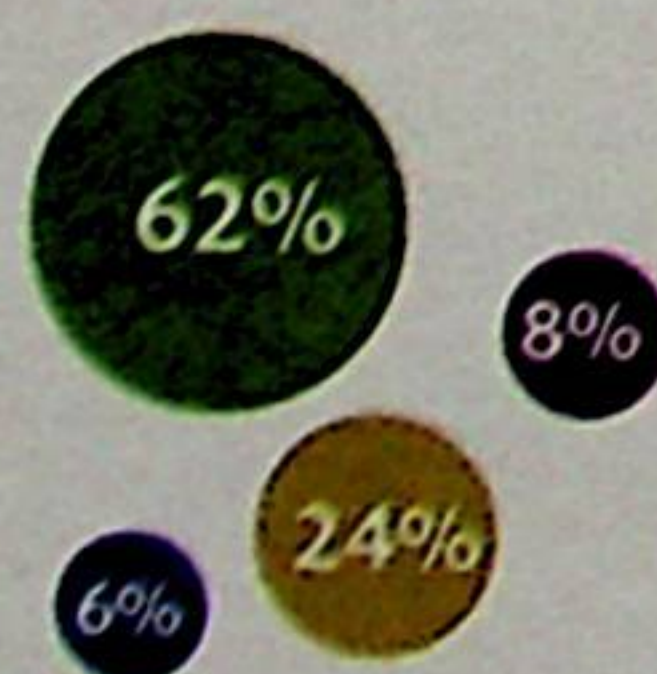


60 projects identified for total grants of 81.3 M€, of which 65.1 M€ are already committed to 53 projects.

Breakdown by region

Country / Region	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
● Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	37	50 012 764	474 917 515
● Latin America	5	6 281 123	33 944 902
● Asia and Pacific	15	19 936 019	827 973 602
● Eastern Europe	3	5 050 000	118 800 000
Total	60	81 279 906	1 455 636 019

A list of all projects identified is given in the annex.



SOME KEY FIGURES

According to the 2007 report from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), average temperatures across the Earth's surface increased by 0.74°C from 1906 to 2005. Furthermore, average sea level has risen by 1.8 mm per year since 1961, and this has accelerated to 3.1 mm per year since 1993.

According to the IPCC, average temperatures in the second half of the 20th century were probably the highest ever recorded for at least 1300 years. The IPCC also considers that unless new climate policies are introduced, average temperatures could rise by a further 1.1 to 6.4°C during the 21st century.
www.ipcc.ch

PHOTOVATT

In 2010, the FGEF supported 15 projects, now either identified or launched, in the climate change topic area.

Projects identified or launched in 2010

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €	Promoting institution
27/11/09	26/11/10	Adaptation to climate change in Quirimbas National Park	Mozambique	1 000 000	8 456 566	AFD
02/04/10	09/07/10	Forests and adaptation to climate change in West Africa (ACFAO)	Africa / Regional	1 640 000	3 909 025	AFD
02/04/10	26/11/10	Development of reference material on Jatropha oil production in West Africa	Africa / Regional	2 500 000	14 963 067	MEDDTL-AFD
26/11/10		Support to banks to finance sustainable management in humid tropical forests	Africa / Regional	2 700 000	10 700 000	AFD
26/11/10		Capacity building and access to remote sensing data for forest monitoring in Central and West Africa	Africa / Regional	3 350 000	14 550 000	MAEE-AFD
26/11/10		African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD)	Africa / Regional	2 500 000	9 200 000	AFD
26/11/10		Capacity building for the definition of climate plans for Africa	Africa / Regional	1 500 000	3 000 000	AFD
Total Africa				15 190 000	64 778 658	
02/04/10	26/11/10	Regional technical platform for REDD+ development in the Guiana Shield countries	Latin America / Regional	1 000 000	3 200 000	MAEE
26/11/10		Conservation and sustainable management in the Grand Chaco	Latin America/Reg.	1 500 000	5 000 000	MEDDTL
Total Latin America				2 500 000	8 200 000	
27/11/09	09/07/10	"Rural carbon" and capacity building in the provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan	China	1 000 000	75 300 000	AFD
02/04/10	09/07/10	Sustainable planning for power supplies in the Mekong Basin countries	Asia / Regional	1 000 000	7 000 000	AFD
09/07/10	26/11/10	Large-scale dissemination of low carbon technologies financed by the carbon markets	Asia / Regional	1 350 000	4 391 211	AFD
26/11/10		PICMAC project (Pacific Island Integrated Coastal Management for the enhancement of Adaptation Capabilities to Climate Change)	Pacific / Regional	2 000 000	5 000 000	AFD
Total Asia and Pacific				5 350 000	91 691 211	
27/11/09	09/07/10	Support to energy efficiency for industrial SMEs	Turkey	1 500 000	3 000 000	AFD
09/07/10	26/11/10	Support to the organisational structure of projects under the Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP)	Mediterranean / Regional	750 000	1 500 000	MEDDTL-AFD
Total Mediterranean				2 250 000	4 500 000	

Action on global warming

The 1990s saw rapidly increasing global awareness of the causes, and especially the consequences, of climate change. The international community realised that it had become essential to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions immediately to avoid global warming that would harm future generations.

This new awareness was reflected first of all in the adoption, in 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has now been ratified by 192 countries. In view of the 35% increase in atmospheric GHG concentrations as a result of human activities (transport, industry, agriculture, deforestation, etc.), the signatory countries undertook to implement national strategies to curb GHG emissions and adapt to foreseeable impacts.

1997 saw a significant step forward with the signature of the Kyoto Protocol, which entered into force in 2005 and has been ratified by 184 countries. The industrialised countries undertook to reduce their GHG emissions by 5% compared to 1990 levels, during the period from 2008 to 2012. Over and above these targets, which vary according to each country, the Kyoto Protocol provides for "flexible mechanisms" that can be used to support national policies for GHG emission reductions.

The Protocol provides for the creation of an international market for trade in emission quotas. Each country receives a quota of « Assigned amount unit » (AAU), which authorises them to emit the same number of tonnes of carbon equivalent. If they exceed their quota, they can buy AAUs from another country which has not reached its quota and therefore has surplus AAUs.

Among the other "flexible mechanisms" introduced, the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) is designed to encourage western countries to support "clean" production methods in developing countries, in order to reduce CO2 emissions. A company in a developed country making an investment of this type will receive GHG emission credits which it can then sell on the carbon market.

The FGEF supports the implementation of this mechanism by financing CDM projects. It contributed to the production, in November 2010, of a guide on "Developing CDM Programmes of Activities", which is designed to encourage a programmatic approach in order to foster the development of economically viable small-scale projects within the CDM framework.

<http://unfccc.int>

* http://www.cdclimat.com/IMG/pdf/PoA_Guidebook_complete_webster.pdf



The Cancun Climate Conference: confidence returns

The 16th United Nations Conference on Climate Change took place from 29 November to 10 December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico. One year after the disappointing outcome of the Copenhagen Conference, COP 16 succeeded in re-establishing confidence in international climate talks. One of the positive outcomes was the agree-

ment of the 193 participating countries on the objective of limiting global temperature rise across the Earth's surface to +2°C. The conference also succeeded in establishing a "Green Climate Fund", designed to help developing countries cope with the consequences of climate change, especially by facilitating technology transfers. The Green

Fund will be governed by 24 members divided equally between countries of the North and South. Finally, COP 16 adopted the "Cancun Adaptation Framework", which will help countries to implement national adaptation plans and vulnerability studies and to build institutional capacities to cope more effectively with climate change.

www.cc2010.mx



Preparing ecosystems to cope with climate change impacts

Adaptation to climate change in Mozambique's Quirimbas National Park

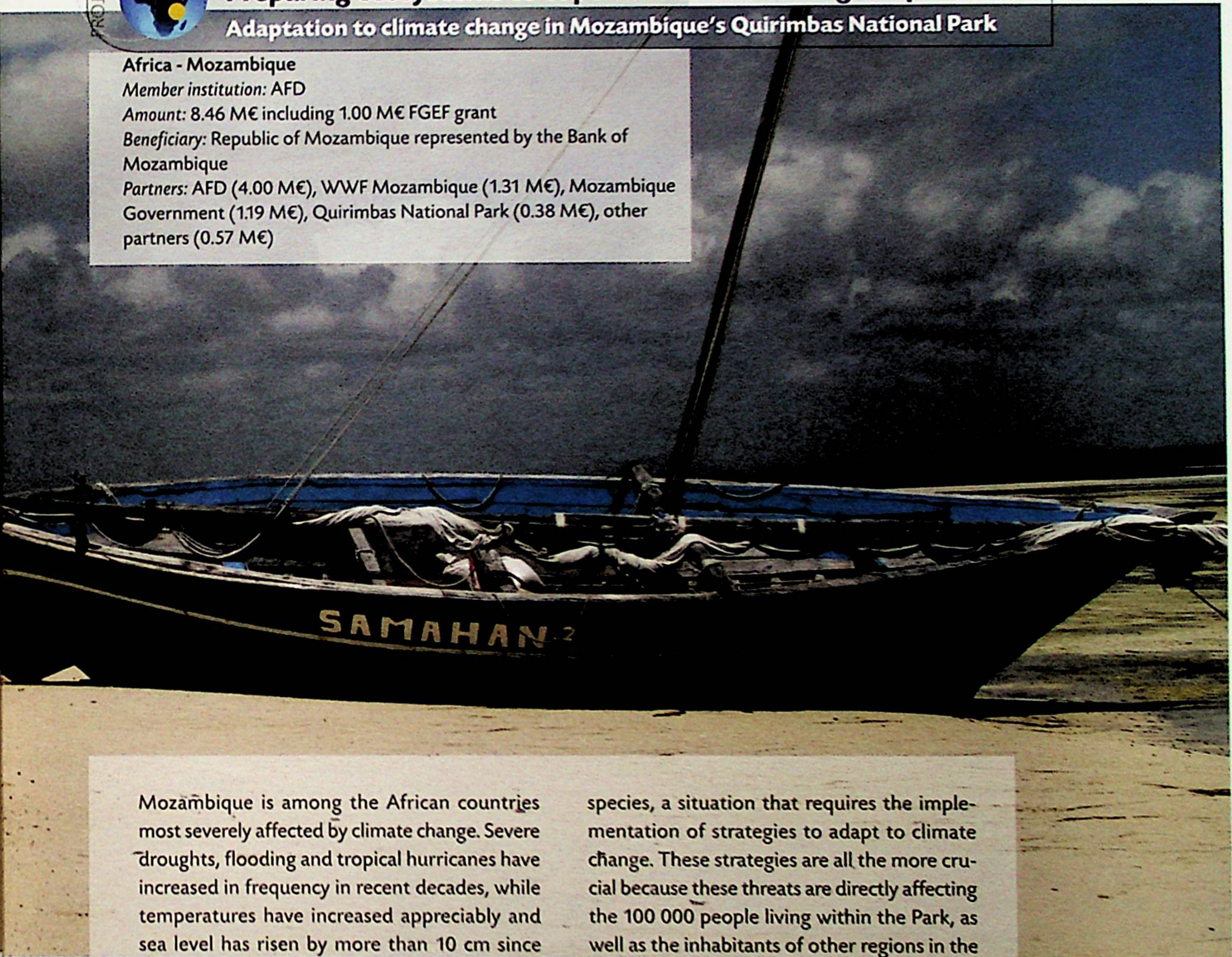
Africa - Mozambique

Member institution: AFD

Amount: 8.46 M€ including 1.00 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: Republic of Mozambique represented by the Bank of Mozambique

Partners: AFD (4.00 M€), WWF Mozambique (1.31 M€), Mozambique Government (1.19 M€), Quirimbas National Park (0.38 M€), other partners (0.57 M€)



Mozambique is among the African countries most severely affected by climate change. Severe droughts, flooding and tropical hurricanes have increased in frequency in recent decades, while temperatures have increased appreciably and sea level has risen by more than 10 cm since 1960. Quirimbas National Park, created in 2002 in northern Mozambique along the Indian Ocean coast, has been relatively less affected by the consequences of climate change than other regions in the country, thanks to the protective effect of the region's numerous islands, coral reefs and mangrove systems. However, local populations remain severely at risk and the situation will worsen if damage to natural protection systems continues. Mass coral bleaching in coastal zones has already been observed, killing 20 to 80% of corals. Ocean acidification as a result of climate change is also expected to have devastating effects on ecosystems.

The Quirimbas National Park has many outstanding but threatened natural habitats and

species, a situation that requires the implementation of strategies to adapt to climate change. These strategies are all the more crucial because these threats are directly affecting the 100 000 people living within the Park, as well as the inhabitants of other regions in the country. Climate change has a great many repercussions that are likely to affect agriculture, drinking water supplies, infrastructure, fishing and tourism. For rural communities whose subsistence depends on natural resources, these consequences mean even greater vulnerability.

This is the context of the project financed by the FGEF, the AFD and their partners. The aim is to preserve the Park's natural resources for the benefit of the local populations. This requires better knowledge on the impacts of climate change on natural environments so that adaptation strategies can be developed that also strengthen the resilience of land and marine ecosystems.



Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the rural sector

Developing and strengthening "rural carbon" capacities in China

Asia – China

Member institution: AFD

Amount: 75.3 M€ including 1.00 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: People's Republic of China

Partner: AFD (73.8 M€)

Climate change and its effects are among the greatest challenges facing the international community today. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aims to stabilise atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG) at a level that would avoid dangerous anthropogenic climate change. To do so, it has built up the foundations of an international market for GHG emission reduction credits, via the so-called "flexible mechanisms" that facilitate the introduction of emission reduction measures where they are economically most effective.



A meeting between local partners

China, with its large population, complex climate and fragile ecology, is particularly vulnerable to climate change and has become increasingly attentive to the issue in its five-year development plans. The rural sector, which accounts for almost 20% of all greenhouse gas emissions in China, offers considerable opportunities for rural carbon projects. These projects cover activities that aim to reduce emissions in rural areas, mainly in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

With support from the AFD and FGEF, China implemented a programme in 2006-2009 to promote the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) in four of its south-western provinces. The new project continues this cooperation programme by facilitating access to carbon finance (CDM and voluntary credits) in the rural sector by removing numerous obstacles, such as inadequate methodologies, financial risks, high costs, etc. The programme is based on a learning approach in the field and aims to reduce GHG emissions from the rural sector while also improving living conditions for China's rural households.



Christophe Barron

"The French NGO 'Initiative Développement' (ID) worked alongside the FGEF on the "Rural Carbon" project in China since the earliest project preparation stages and up to November 2009. ID has been applying its experience with biogas and carbon finance for the project's biogas component, with the CDM centres in Yunnan and Sichuan.

Our role is to accompany these CDM centres in building up innovating approaches to promote their biogas projects on the carbon markets. A great many organisations are attempting to sell carbon credits through projects of this kind, but ID is one of the few that have successfully implemented the methodologies and conducted a project in the field, thereby generating carbon credits from two pilot



Contributing to renewable energy development

Support to the organisational structure of projects under the Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP)

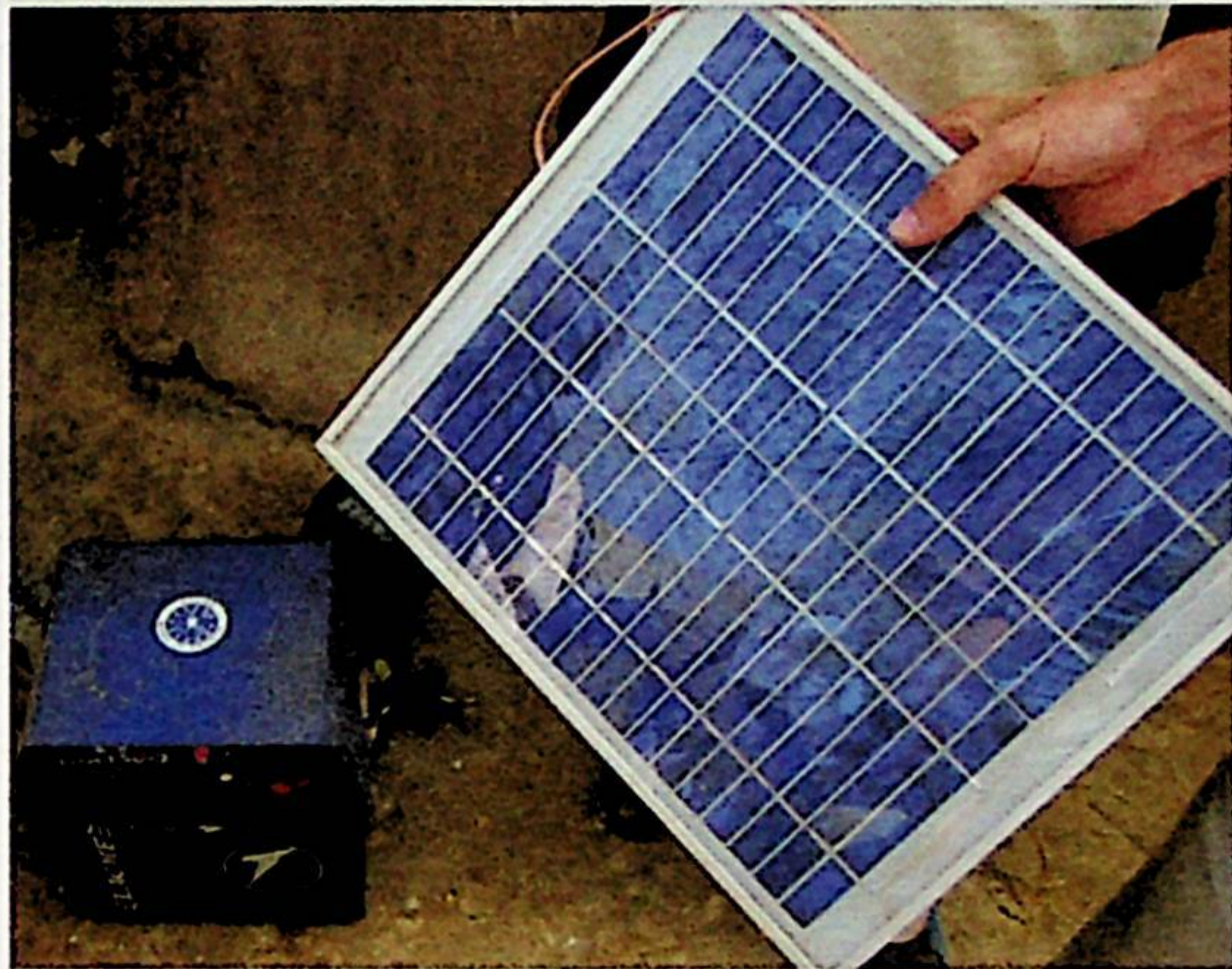
Mediterranean - Regional

Member institution: AFD – MEDDTL

Amount: 1.5 M€ including 0.75 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: ADETEF

Partner: AFD (0.75 M€)



J. CALAS

The countries of the south and east Mediterranean are expected to be faced with major energy and environmental challenges in the years to come. Energy demand and CO₂ emissions are both expected to increase by 157% over the 2007-2020 period. To meet these challenges, the countries concerned are gradually adopting national energy policies to reduce their CO₂ emissions. The Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP), designed to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, is a key component of these strategies in the region as a whole.

The MSP was launched in July 2008 as one of the six priority projects of the Union for the Mediterranean. Its aim is to install 20 GW in output from renewable sources by 2020 and to strengthen interconnections between Mediterranean countries by creating a Euro-Mediterranean market for green electricity. The MSP's main emphasis is on solar and wind power, since the region's solar resources are among the most abundant on the planet.

The project financed by the FGEF and the AFD has three main objectives:

- > To strengthen national capacities for MSP implementation in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries;
- > To strengthen North-South and South-South exchanges and energy security in the region, through trade in power supplies or exchanges of know-how;
- > To contribute to the development of sustainable energy systems by encouraging renewable energy use and energy efficiency in the countries concerned.

projects. The challenge for the "Rural Carbon" project is to repeat the operation on a larger scale with our Chinese partners.

Another innovation in China is the introduction of the voluntary carbon market and the Gold Standard in particular. The aim is to ensure that these projects generate real added value in economic, social and environmental terms for the

disadvantaged rural populations of south-western China.

This partnership between China, the FGEF, the AFD and ID will continue until 2013. The Rural Carbon project is being talked about a great deal and we hope others will follow suit."

Christophe Barron, Initiative Développement,
www.id-ong.org/en

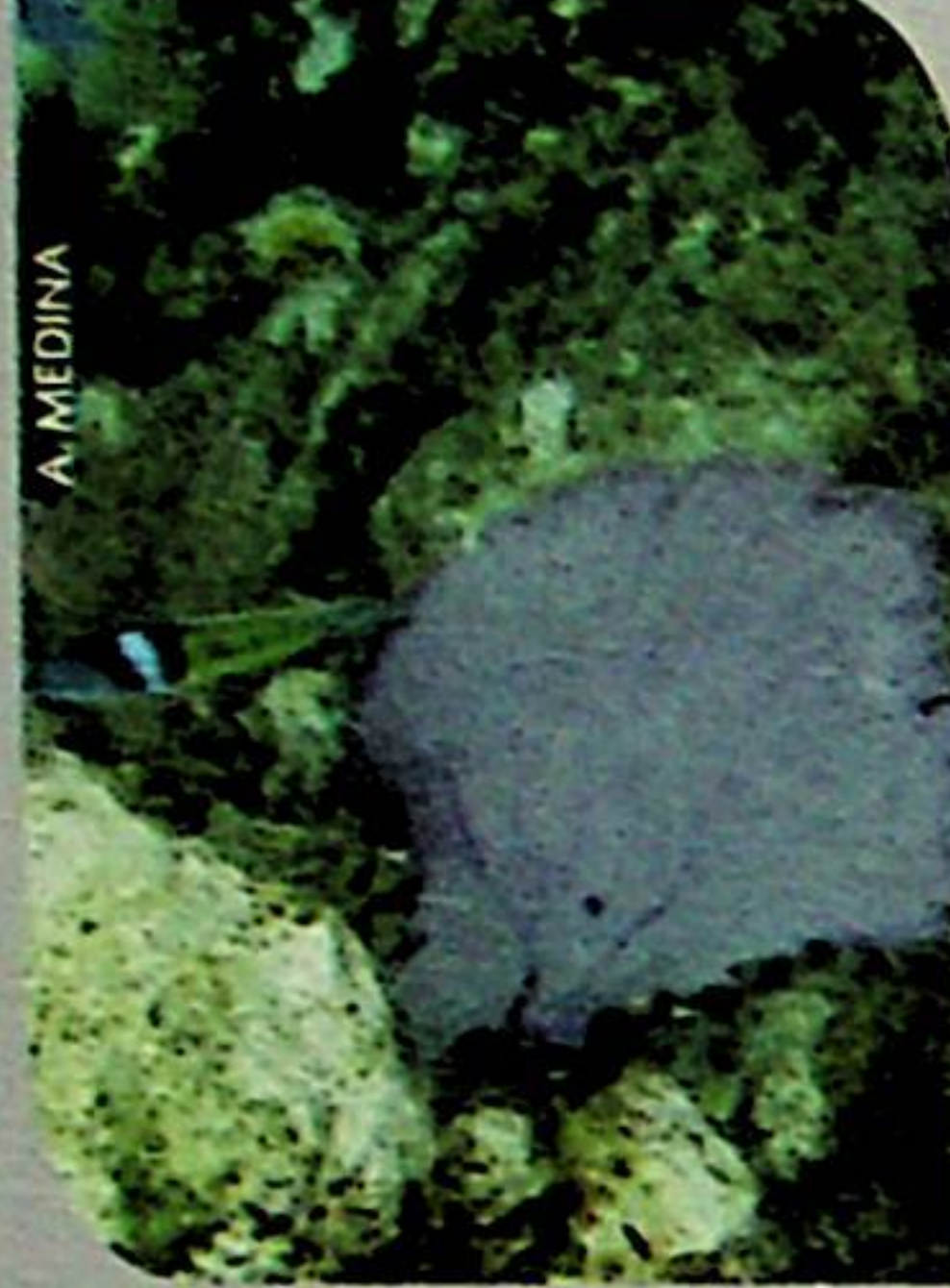


Biogas tank

International waters



The projects co-financed by the FGEF aim to ensure that international waters and their resources are managed sustainably.



Increasing water consumption, due to population growth and agricultural expansion, is the main source of pressure on the availability and quality of water resources.

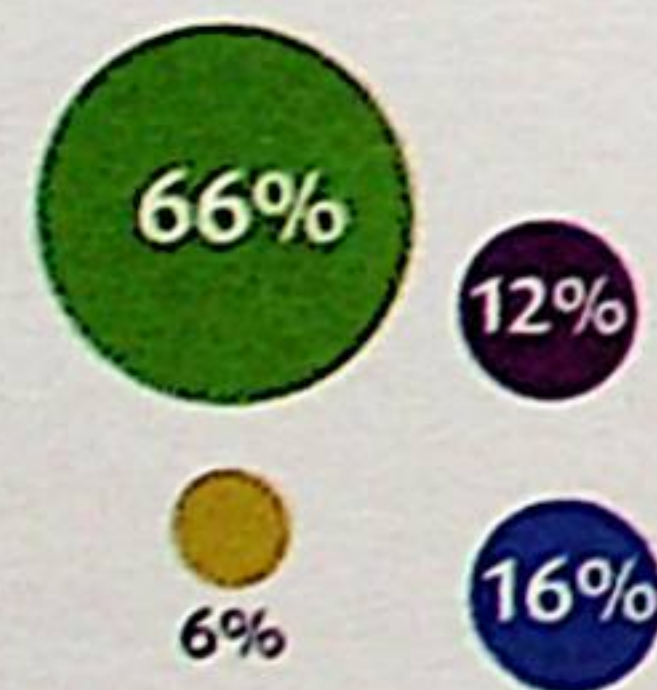
The International waters portfolio



31 projects identified for total grants of 33.4 M€, of which 32.7 M€ are already committed to 30 projects.

Breakdown by region

A list of all projects identified is given in the annex.



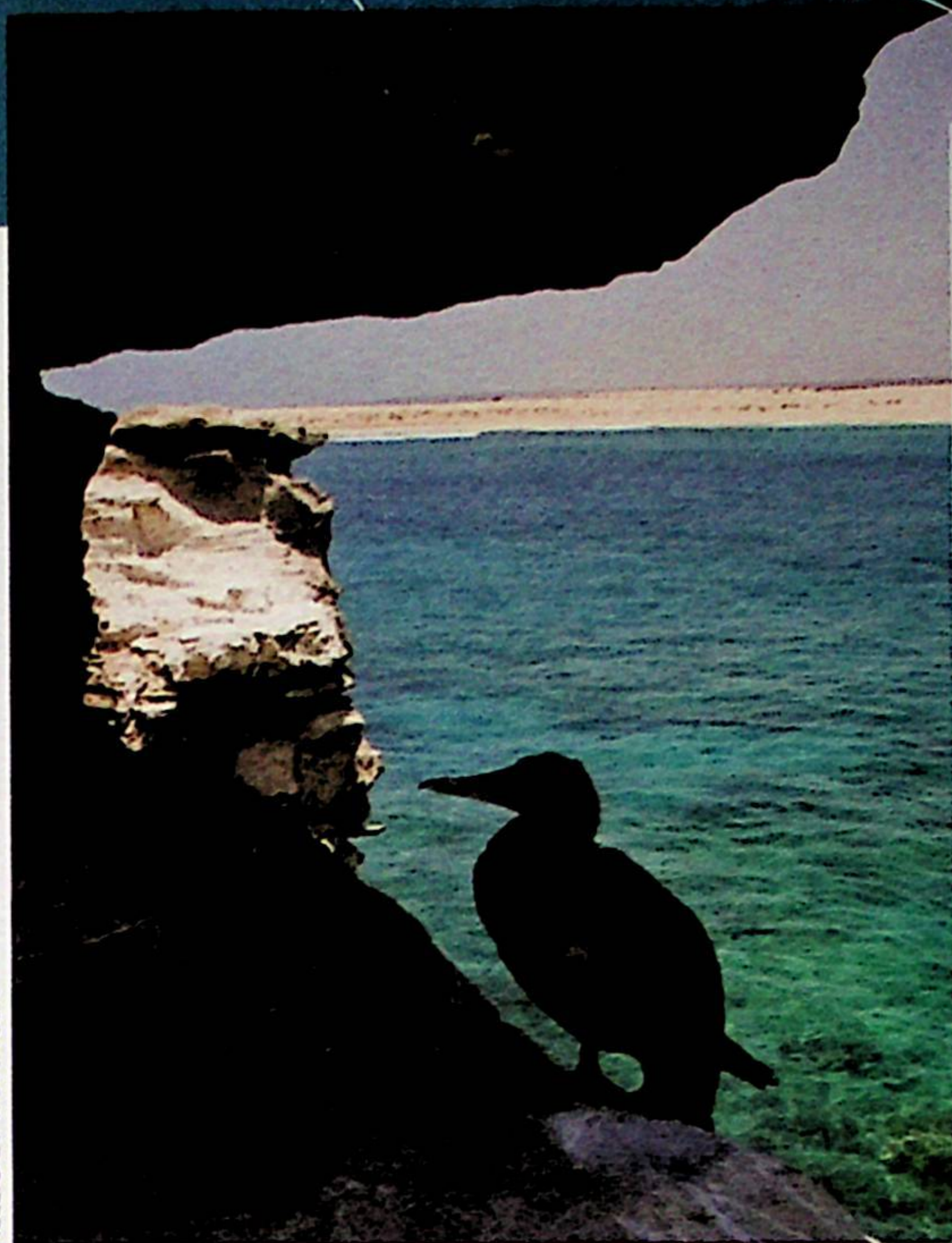
Country / Region	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	21	22 133 830	207 913 976
Latin America	3	4 099 180	18 682 826
Asia and Pacific	2	1 800 000	7 575 000
Eastern Europe	5	5 406 041	19 596 992
Total	31	33 439 051	253 768 795



In 2010, the FGEF supported 3 projects, either identified or launched, in the international waters topic area.

Projects identified or launched in 2010

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €	Promoting institution
02/04/10	09/07/10	Water resource monitoring and forward planning tool for the Congo River Basin	Africa / Regional	1 300 000	3 698 000	AFD-MAEE
Total Africa				1 300 000	3 698 000	
03/07/09	02/04/10	Building data management capacities for assessments and monitoring of transboundary water resources in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)	Europe/ Regional	800 000	2 252 260	MEDDTL
Total Eastern Europe				800 000	2 252 260	
26/11/10		Strengthening a network of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean MedPAN	Mediterranean/ Regional	750 000	1 719 000	MEDDTL
Total Mediterranean				750 000	1 719 000	



5TH WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE 2010:

"Ensuring Survival, Preserving Life, Improving Governance"

The 5th World Ocean Conference, from 3 to 7 May 2010 at UNESCO in Paris, was attended by 859 participants from 80 different countries. It was organised by the World Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands as part of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. The FGEF took an active part in this conference, which addressed topics in which it is involved. Among these was the influence of climate change on oceans, which is primarily

affecting coastal areas and small island nations. As 2010 was the United Nations International Year of Biodiversity, discussions also focused on the management of Marine Protected Areas, which are designed to improve marine biodiversity preservation. Finally, the participants addressed the issue of improving international governance of the oceans, emphasising the importance of scientific observations in putting governance into practice.

<http://goc2010.org>

International waters are marine or inland waters that are either shared by several countries or belong to none. Their quality is deteriorating because of overexploitation and urban, industrial and agricultural pollution, but their international status makes sustainable and effective management all the more difficult, since the procedures have to be agreed on by all parties. This situation is damaging the natural environment and sometimes exacerbating political instability in the countries concerned. According to WHO, over 10% of the world's population consumes food from crops irrigated with wastewater, which can contain harmful chemicals or pathogenic micro-organisms.

Water resources are essential to economic development but it is estimated that domestic consumption by 2025 will also increase by about 40%. Demand for irrigation water, which amounts to 70% of all freshwater abstraction, is expected to increase by 20%. Pressure on water resources is already very high in Africa and the Mediterranean Rim, where water scarcity has serious environmental, health and economic consequences for the populations concerned.

Climate change is likely to worsen the situation even more (extreme events, droughts, sea level rise, etc.) and it has become imperative to develop adaptation strategies for the various sectors concerned, such as agriculture and tourism. These strategies are needed at local and regional levels, but water is a global issue that must be addressed by the international community in a concerted manner, with a view to the long term.

The FGEF's activities concerning international waters are essentially designed to support the institutions responsible for managing shared water masses, especially international rivers. The FGEF also acts in other areas such as catchment basin protection, controlling marine pollution, fisheries management, coastal ecosystem protection and governance of the high seas.

One of the FGEF's strategic priorities is to forge links between global issues concerning international waters and the development of solutions at local level. This means developing projects that cover different scales, with the involvement of all stakeholders. International waters make up a very

broad topic area that can often be linked up with other global environment topics such as biodiversity or controlling desertification. This is why the FGEF gives particular attention to projects that work simultaneously towards objectives in several global environment topic areas.

Through the projects it co-finances with its partners, the FGEF supports the establishment of environmental observatories of marine and inland ecosystems. These observatories can be useful monitoring tools in environments under severe pressure (from overexploitation, invasive species, erratic water regimes, etc.) by supporting the development of the most appropriate responses for their preservation.



PROJECT

Strengthening information sharing to support the management of transboundary waters

Assessment and monitoring of transboundary water resources in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)

Eastern Europe and Central Asia - Regional

Member institution: MEDDTL

Amount: 2.25 M€ including 0.80 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Slovakia

Partners: Bilateral cooperation (0.93 M€), UNECE (0.40 M€), IWAC (0.08 M€) and IOW (0.05 M€)

Since the break-up of the USSR and the emergence of the independent states, a great many problems have arisen in connection with the use, distribution and protection of water resources. Over 50% of the area of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) is made up of transboundary river basins, and this is

aggravating conflicts around water use in these basins.

Since the early 1990s, all of the EECCA countries have taken steps towards transboundary cooperation on water (Helsinki agreement on water signed in 1992). However, difficulties arising from inadequate capacities in the institutions concerned, lack of cooperation and coordination between the different players and lack of financial, human and technical means still have to be overcome.

It is crucial for these basins to develop an effective policy for integrated water resource management (IWRM) capable of preserving the natural equilibrium of water resources, all the more so as their quantity and quality are being jeopardised by climate change. However, except in a few specific cases, access to the necessary information to manage these resources is often problematical in the region.

Seven transboundary basins with specific characteristics have been pre-identified for this project. Two of these were identified in the feasibility study as "pilot" zones: the Dniester Basin in Ukraine and Moldova, and the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Basins shared by Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The overarching aim of the project is to strengthen capacities for data management by the main national and regional authorities concerned. This means developing production and pooling of the necessary information to support management policies and activities for transboundary waters.



F. RIBAS

View of Lake Kivu, Congo DR



PROJECT

Improving water resource management in the Congo Basin

Water resource monitoring and forward planning tool for the Congo Basin

Africa - Regional (DRC, Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic)

Member institutions: AFD and MAEE

Amount: 3.70 M€ including 1.30 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: International Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin Commission

Partners: European Commission (1.25 M€), AFD/MAEE (0.51 M€), GTZ (0.50 M€), FAE/AfDB (0.14 M€)

The Heads of State of Cameroon, Congo, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo created the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin Commission (CICOS) in 1999 in order to boost the inland water transport sector, which is of vital importance in opening up the region's most remote areas. Its mission was broadened in 2007 to include integrated water resource management.

Covering 3 822 000 km² and with an average discharge of 41 000 m³/s, the Congo forms Africa's largest river basin and the second largest in the world. The extent of its tropical forest cover is second only to the Amazon and harbours 60% of Africa's biodiversity. The Congo Basin's water resources are crucially important to the health of its ecosystems (abundant biodiversity including many primate species), its socio-economic activities (fishing, farming) and its vast hydropower potential.

Realising the potential of these hydropower resources will inevitably require very large-scale hydraulic infrastructure, which is liable to have profound impacts downstream. As the Congo Basin is largely undeveloped, policy-makers have a duty to optimise their choices on infrastructure in accordance with the principles of integrated water resource management, to assess the cumulative impacts of hydropower development on water resources and their associated ecosystems and to take potential climate change impacts into account.

The purpose of this FGEF-supported project is to promote regional integration and social and economic development in Central Africa. The programme aims specifically to improve hydrological water resource monitoring and to develop a forward planning tool to aid decision-making for sustainable management of the Congo Basin.

Land degradation desertification and deforestation



Land degradation results from a combination of factors that often arise from human activity. Overexploited soils, pollution by heavy metals or pesticides, desertification, deforestation and climate change can

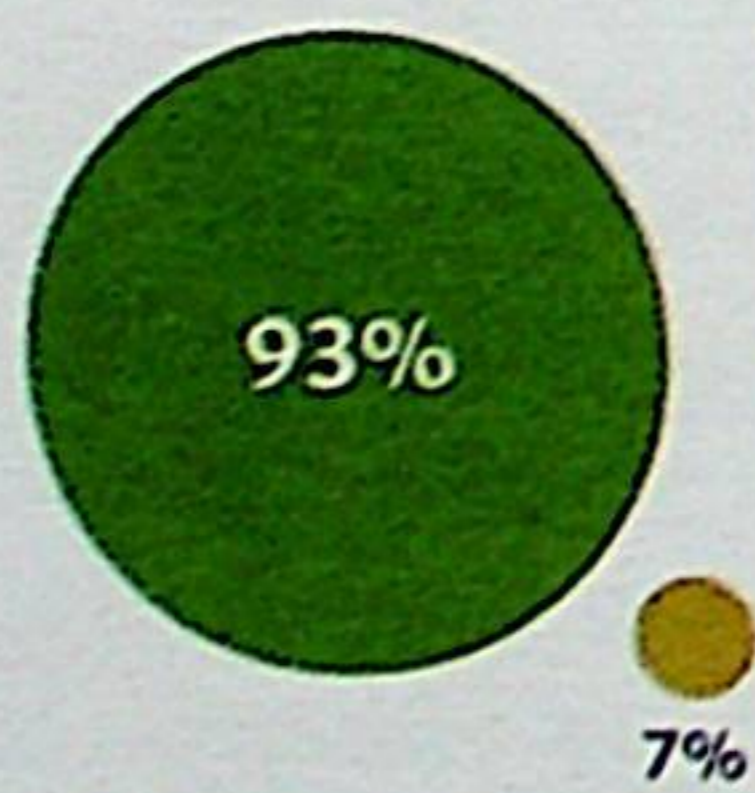


all cause land degradation. Soils become impoverished as they lose their organic nutrients and their fertility, which results in declining agricultural production and increasing food insecurity.

The land degradation and POPs portfolio

➤ 15 projects to which grants of 20.9 M€ are already committed.

A list of all projects identified is given in the annex.



Breakdown by region

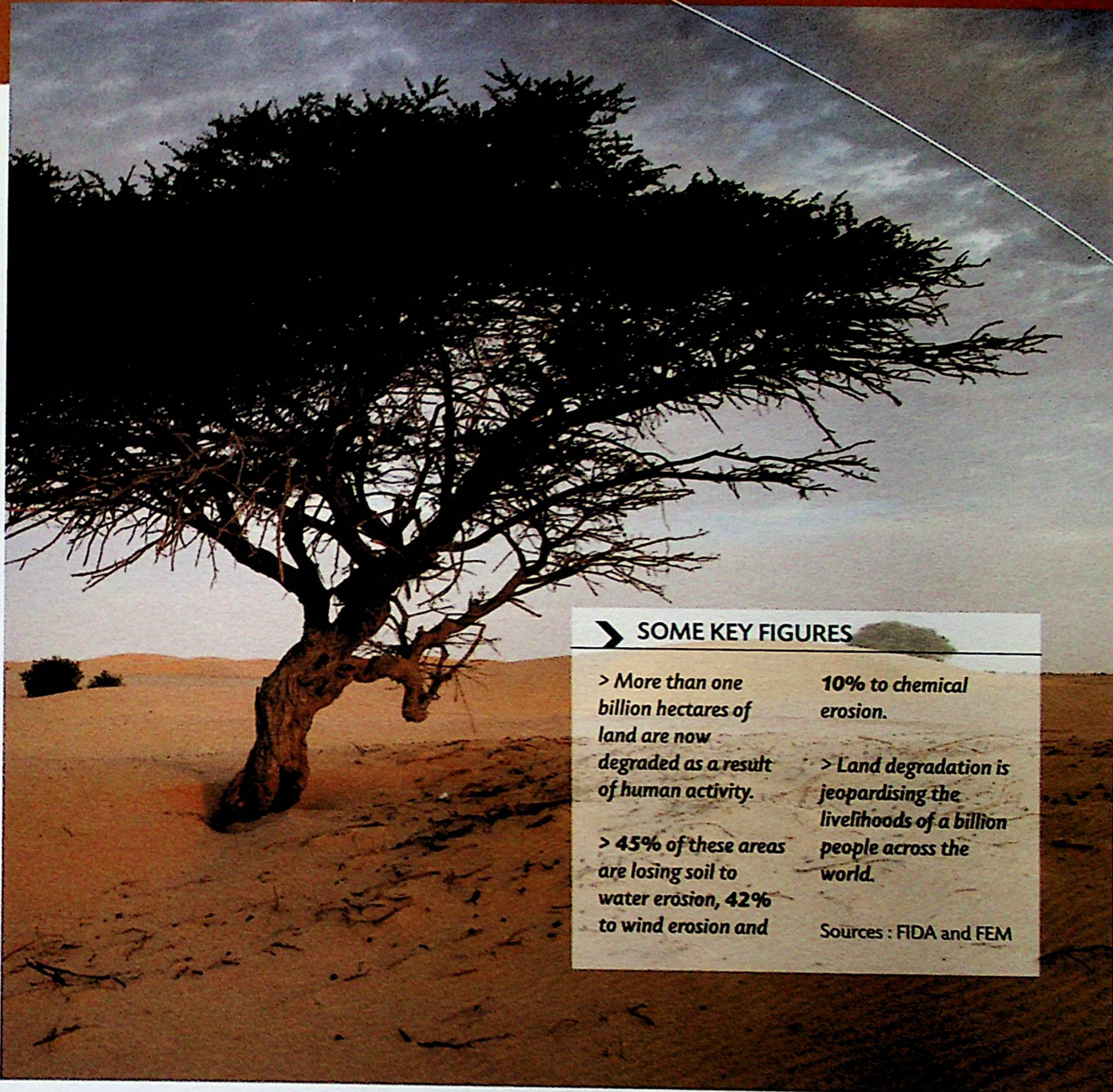
Country / Region	Number of projects	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €
● Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	14	19 401 551	112 279 372
● Asia and Pacific	1	1 470 000	3 635 000
Total	15	20 871 551	115 914 372

➤ In 2010, the FGEF launched 1 project in the "land degradation and POPs" topic area.

Projects identified or launched in 2010

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	Grants to identified projects in €	Total project cost in €	Promoting institution
02/04/10	09/07/10	Regional programme for sustainable land use management and climate adaptation in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT)	Africa / Regional	2 000 000	13 200 033	MAEE
Total Africa				2 000 000	13 200 033	

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)



F. NIMAL - FIBA

SOME KEY FIGURES

> More than one billion hectares of land are now degraded as a result of human activity.

> 45% of these areas are losing soil to water erosion, 42% to wind erosion and

10% to chemical erosion.

> Land degradation is jeopardising the livelihoods of a billion people across the world.

Sources : FIDA and FEM

Land degradation

FGEF activities aiming to curb the consequences of land degradation are consistent with French strategy to combat desertification and land degradation, as set out under the aegis of the MAEE. This strategy is implemented internationally under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) adopted in the wake of the 1992 Rio Summit. It is also implemented at regional level with support from organisations such as the CILSS, and at the local level through partnerships with decentralised civil society authorities.

Projects financed by the FGEF give priority to action aiming to sustain ecosystem resilience or to introduce means and methods capable of reversing the desertifi-

cation process where this is still possible. The priority topics addressed are:

> developing sustainable agricultural production systems: conservation agriculture, restoration of grazing lands and plant cover, erosion control, etc.;

> support to local initiatives (for co-management of natural resources by user groups for example) and especially to capacity building for civil society groups and local authorities;

> natural resource management through pilot projects addressing land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).

> Desertification

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) defines desertification as "land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones as a result of various factors including climatic variations and human activity". It is often a process of irreversible land degradation that damages ecosystems and causes a significant decline in the biological potential of soils.

> SOME KEY FIGURES

> *Arid regions under threat of desertification cover 40% of all available land areas, Africa and Asia being the worst affected.*

> *93% of the areas affected by desertification are grazing lands.*

> *About 100 countries and at least 2 billion people - one third of humanity - are affected by desertification.*

Source: French Scientific Committee on Desertification

Desertification is therefore a major obstacle to economic development in the zones concerned and particularly in rural areas. It is closely linked to climate change problems and also causes ecosystems to lose their carbon storage capacities.

Desertification is now affecting every continent and has become a global challenge for the years to come.

> Desertification is at once:

> a natural phenomenon resulting from climatic factors, such as rainfall deficit, increasing temperatures or greater exposure to the sun, which are worsened by climate change;

> a process arising from human activities and their increasing use of natural resources (overexploitation of lands, deforestation, etc.).



F. RIBAS

Reducing emissions from

The international REDD initiative (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation), launched in 2008, aims to introduce financial incentives to support developing countries making efforts to preserve or extend their forest areas. The REDD mechanism is therefore also designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation. On 27 May 2010, the Oslo Conference on deforestation and climate, attended by representatives from 55 states, adopted the REDD+ Partnership as a means of supporting the REDD Initiative.



ALBERT VAN NISSEN



> Deforestation

Deforestation occurs when forest areas shrink or disappear. It is usually due to agricultural or urban expansion or to excessive logging. The great tropical forests of Amazonia, the Congo Basin and Indonesia are especially severely affected by deforestation. The Amazon's forests, known as the planet's "green lung", have shrunk by 18% since 1970, an area equal to twice the size of France.

Deforestation has severe consequences for ecosystems. First of all, it is responsible for almost 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions and therefore contributes substantially to global warming. Secondly, since forest soils allow water to leach into the ground and regulate river flow, deforestation causes erosion that damages ecosystems of all types. Thirdly, deforestation destroys the natural habitats of a great many species, thus causing considerable biodiversity losses in the regions concerned.

Apart from its ecological consequences, deforestation also affects local populations as it can jeopardise their food security, as well as indigenous peoples whose ancestral cultures are endangered by the resulting radical changes in their environment.

Deforestation and forest degradation: The REDD+ partnership

As well as deforestation and forest degradation, REDD+ puts an emphasis on the carbon storage capacities of forests, on conservation, good governance and respect for the rights of local populations.

The guide is intended for project developers, investors and financing agencies, and sets out basic technical recommendations to help them minimise their risks and successfully implement REDD+ projects.

www.un-redd.org



http://www.onfinternational.org/images/stories/information/publications/guideredd_fr_v2.pdf

Initiatives aiming to implement an REDD+ mechanism reconciling global environment protection and economic and social development are priority for the FGEF. To encourage projects of this type, the FGEF contributed financially to the "REDD+ at Project Scale: Assessment and Development Guide" published in November 2010.

> SOME KEY FIGURES

> According to the WWF, **more than half** of the Amazon's forests will have been destroyed by 2030 if exploitation continues at present rates.

> According to the FAO, **80 000 km²** of forests are lost every year, an area equivalent to the whole of Austria.

> According to the UN, the percentage of forested areas compared to all land areas in south-east Asia dropped from **57% to 49%** from 1990 to 2010.



PROJECT

Contributing to poverty reduction in West Africa through sustainable land use management

Sustainable land use management and adaptation to climate change in the Sahel

Africa – Regional

Amount: 13.2 M€ including 2 M€ FGEF grant

Beneficiary: CILSS (Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)

Partners: European Union (9.95 M€), Canadian Research Centre for International Development (0.76 M€), CILSS (0.49 M€)



CILSS: controlling drought in the Sahel

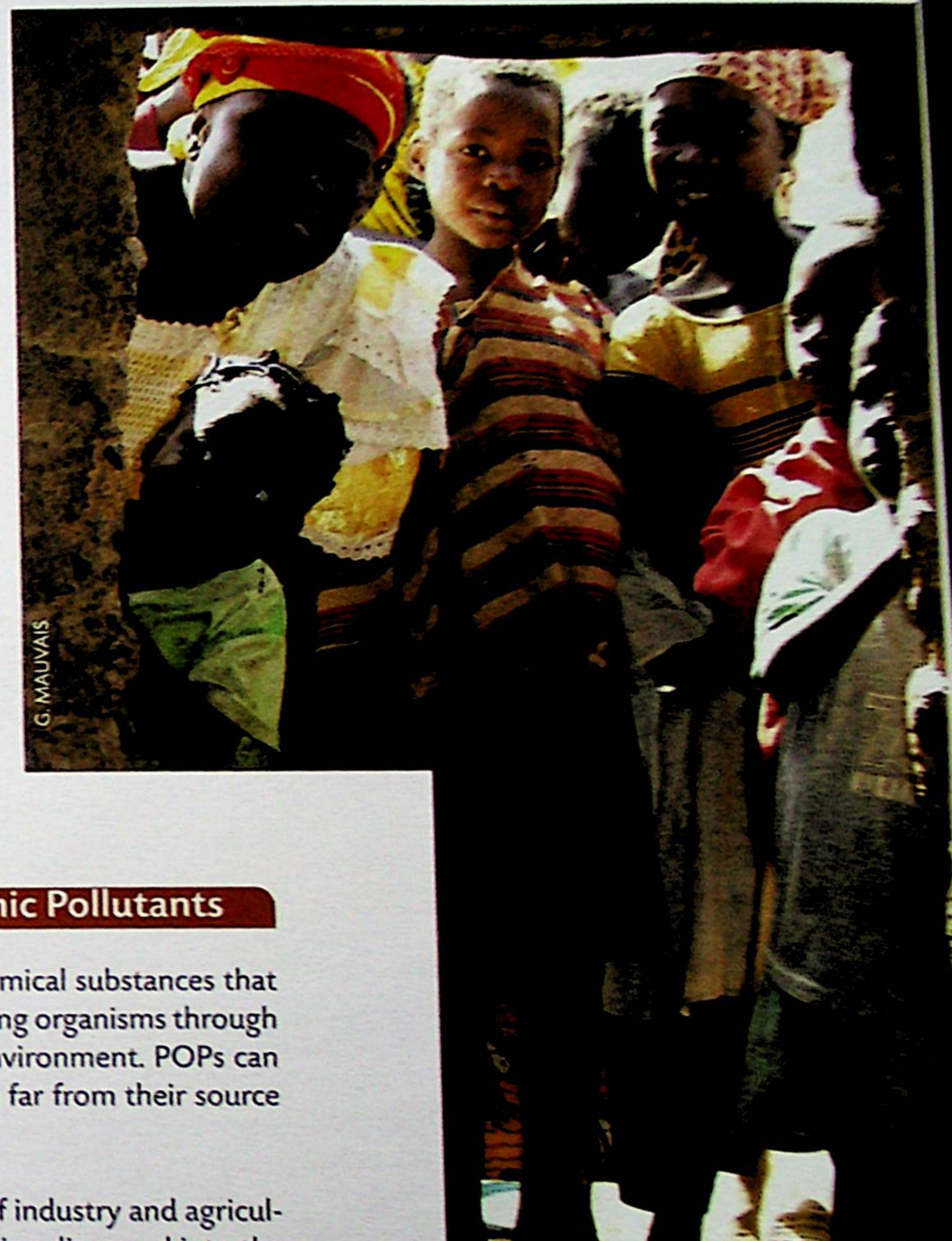
The CILSS (Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) was created in 1973 following a series of severe droughts in the region, and now has 9 member states: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad. Its activities are designed to promote food security and to control the effects of drought and desertification. Their success depends in particular on developing effective policies, strengthening scientific and technical cooperation, disseminating information and capitalising on experience. The Sahel has very low rainfall and the region's climatic conditions have been affected by chronic irregularity in the rainfall regime since the 1970s. In this context, the activities of the CILSS have become crucial in limiting the harmful effects of drought, especially in times of famine and water scarcity. This Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Use Management and Climate Change Adaptation, where the CILSS is the beneficiary, is fully in line with the FGEF's objectives regarding sustainable natural resource management.

Land degradation is severely affecting the countries of West Africa, whose economies and societies are highly dependent on the use of natural resources. Among these countries, those in the Sahel, with their fragile ecosystems, are especially threatened by desertification. West African countries have developed a great many action plans and strategic documents to control desertification. Various projects have also validated techniques to control desertification and demonstrated their positive impacts, not only on ecosystems but also on human livelihoods.

However, the installations already in place do not cover all the areas in need. Land degradation processes are continuing and the population's food security is still under threat.

The difficulties involved in acting at different scales are obviously partly due to insufficient funding, but also to an over-technical approach to desertification control that does not give enough consideration to the ecological, social and economic dynamics that determine patterns of natural resource use. Techniques to control desertification have to be suited to the different physical environments, but also to the production systems that allow people to exploit these environments and to the social conditions that govern access to natural resources and their use. Few policies in West Africa currently take these issues into consideration.

The regional programme for sustainable land use management (PRGDT) is promoted by the CILSS with support from three financing agencies: The European Union (EU), the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the FGEF. It is designed to help reduce poverty in the countries of West Africa and the CILSS zone, by promoting sustainable land use management and building capacities for adaptation to climate change.



Chemical pollutants and Persistent Organic Pollutants

UNEP defines persistent organic pollutants (POPs) as chemical substances that persist in the environment, accumulate in the tissues of living organisms through the food chain and can damage human health and the environment. POPs can migrate over long distances, contaminating environments far from their source and thus raising threats for the entire planet.

As the use of chemical substances rises with the growth of industry and agriculture in developing countries, more and more POPs are being dispersed into the environment.

In view of the risks to ecosystems and human health raised by these chemicals, the international community has been taking steps to reduce and phase out the release of POPs. The Basel Convention, adopted in 1989, regulates transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and sets out criteria for ecologically sound waste management.

The Rotterdam Convention signed in 1998 establishes the principle whereby exports of any chemical covered by the agreement can only take place with the prior informed consent of the importing party.

The Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, signed in 2001, takes the issue further by banning the use of several of the most environmentally damaging chemical substances, such as PCBs (polychlorobiphenyls).

Activities financed by the FGEF relating to the phase-out of POPs are fully in line with these two international conventions and with the strategy of the GEF. In particular, the FGEF supports pilot projects for phasing out and preventing new stockpiles of POPs in Africa and the Mediterranean Rim, its priority areas for intervention.

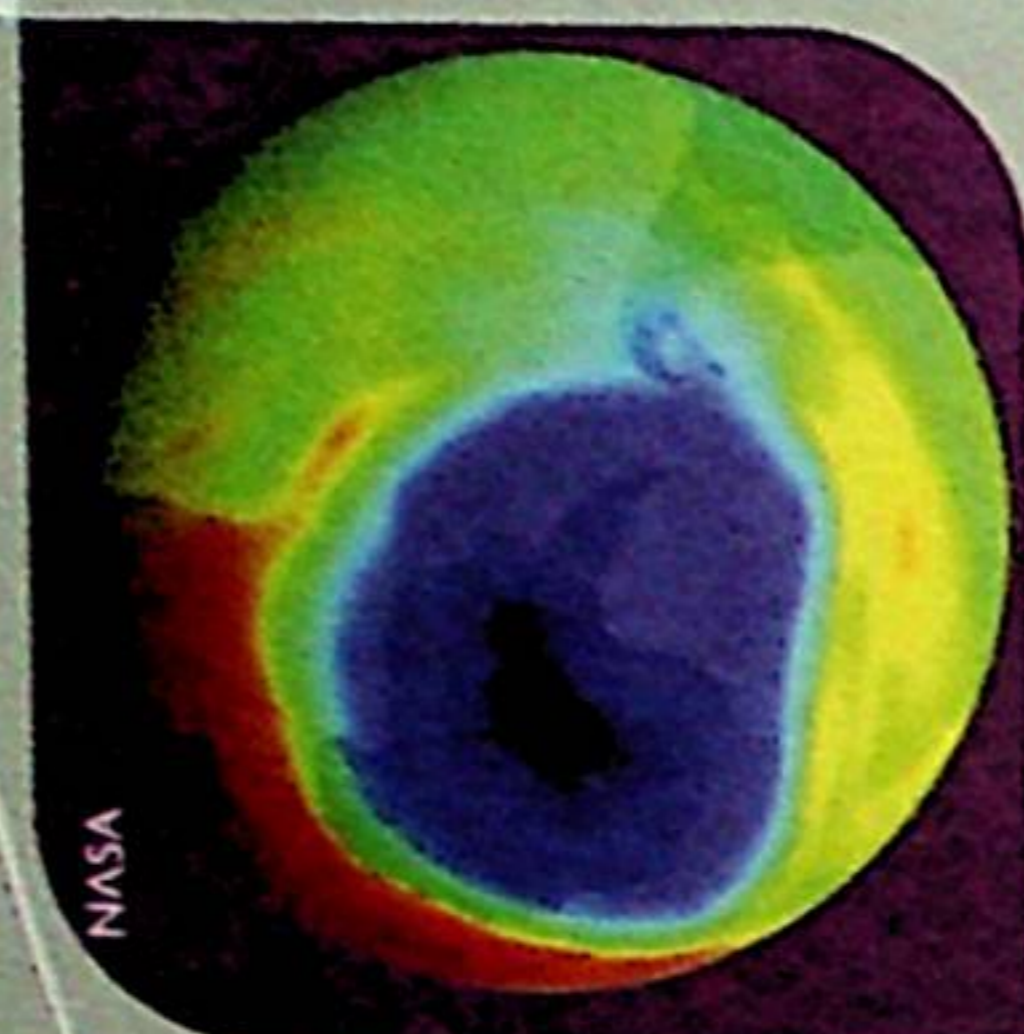
➤ POPs have 4 harmful properties:

- > They are toxic to health and the environment
- > They persist in the environment
- > They bioaccumulate in living tissue
- > They migrate over long distances

ozone layer



The "ozone layer" is the region in the atmosphere where ozone concentrations are highest. This region is in the stratosphere, at an altitude of 20 to 50 kilometres.



The "ozone layer" is essential to life on Earth, which it protects by screening out harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. Any deterioration in the ozone layer's screening effect carries major risks for human beings and all of life on Earth.

The stratospheric ozone layer portfolio

➤ 107 projects identified for total grants of 14.87M\$.

A list of all projects identified is given in the annex.

Breakdown by region

Country / Region	Number of projects		Adjusted amount including support costs (in M\$)	
● Africa	46	or 43%	3.42	or 23.0%
● Latin America	3	or 3%	0.10	or 0.7%
● Asia	39	or 36%	8.15	or 54.8%
● Mediterranean	19	or 18%	3.20	or 21.5%
Total	107		14.87	

➤ In 2010, the FGEF launched 1 project in the "land degradation and POP" topic area.

Projects identified or launched in 2010

Launch date	Project name	Country	Sector	Status	Type	Total in \$ after adjustment
July 10	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Central African Rep.	National plan for terminal CFC phase-out management	Under way	Investissement	50 850
July 10	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Laos	National plan for terminal CFC phase-out management	Under way	Investissement	156 505
Total						207 365

In the late 1970s, scientific studies showed that ozone concentrations were declining periodically above the Antarctic. This "ozone hole" forms in the spring, towards the end of the polar night, and expands for several months before closing up again. For example, ozone concentrations have dropped by 30 to 50% during the southern spring in Punta Arenas in southern Chile, forcing the region's inhabitants to wear skin protection.

This drop in stratospheric ozone concentrations is due to the production, by humans, of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used to manufacture aerosol sprays, coolants, solvents, pesticides and so on.

Growing international awareness of the need for action resulted in the signature of the Vienna Convention in 1985, followed by the Montreal Protocol in 1987. Ratified by all 196 members of the United Nations, this Protocol has banned the production of coolants and solvents containing CFCs and the manufacture of extinguishers containing halons. The Protocol has also set exact schedules for the gradual phase-out of other harmful substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide.

From 2006 to 2010, the average size of the ozone hole dropped from 26 to 19 million km² (according to NASA) and the positive effects of the Montreal Protocol have been widely acknowledged. One of the main challenges at present is to develop links between activities governed respectively by the Montreal and Kyoto protocols.

The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) was established in 1991 to finance projects for phasing out ODS in countries where consumption was below 0.3 kg per capita at the time when the Protocol entered into force, i.e., essentially in developing countries. Projects financed by the MLF may be implemented by the World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP, but also by countries making bilateral contributions to the

MLF, within a ceiling of 20% of those contributions.

The MLF is managed by an Executive Committee of representatives from 7 developed and 7 developing countries, who are responsible for setting out principles and eligibility criteria for projects and for approving MLF financing for projects submitted. Within the Committee, Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom have a single joint vote. France chaired this group in 2010, thus contributing to the success of the negotiations on methods of intervention (types of projects, replacement substances) and to the definition of project guidelines for HCFC elimination.

The MLF is essentially involved in the implementation of investment projects, for example for the conversion of industrial equipment or production processes, mainly under national plans for terminal ODS phase-out, which run for several years, with financing in successive yearly tranches.

The FGEF Secretariat, on behalf of the Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI), represents France on the MLF Executive Committee and is responsible for monitoring its operational activities. It also takes part in the negotiations that will decide whether projects submitted to the Executive Committee are adopted or rejected.

In 2010, the second tranches were approved for two terminal CFC phase-out management plans, one in the Central African Republic and the other in Laos. These two projects are financed from the bilateral share of France's contribution to the MLF and should phase out 7.1 tonnes of ODS.

➤ Projects financed from the French bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol will have helped to phase out 2373 tonnes of ozone depleting substances, in terms of ODP (ozone-depleting potential).

PROJECT ASSESSMENTS AND CAPITALISATION

2010

To assess the relevance of the concepts, methods and innovative tools used in its programmes and projects, the FGEF conducts assessments to measure the quality of its results.

EX-POST ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED IN 2010

● Biodiversity

Africa / Regional: BIO-HUB - Sustainable community management of biodiversity and natural resources in southern and western Africa (MAEE)

West Africa: Antelopes in the Sahara and Sahel (MEDDTL)

Botswana: Nature conservation and community and tourist development in the Kalahari (MEDDTL)

Congo: Management planning for the Congolaise CIB (AFD)

Costa Rica: Protecting biodiversity in Costa Rica's Cocos Islands marine conservation area (MEDDTL)

Côte d'Ivoire: Improving biodiversity conservation in the Taï district (MAEE)

Cuba: Strengthening Cuba's national protected area system (MAEE)

Honduras / Guatemala: Protection for the meso-American reef (MAEE)

Guatemala: Integrated protected area management in Guatemala's Caribbean region (MAEE)

Laos: Support to the maintenance and preservation of urban hydrosystems in tropical areas (AFD)

Morocco: Management of the Ifrane nature park and surrounding forest areas (AFD)

Namibia: ICEMA - Support to the community conservancy network (MAEE)

Vanuatu: Preserving and using the agro-biodiversity of root and tuber crops in Vanuatu (MAEE)

Venezuela: Support to indigenous communities in Canaima National Park (MEDDTL)

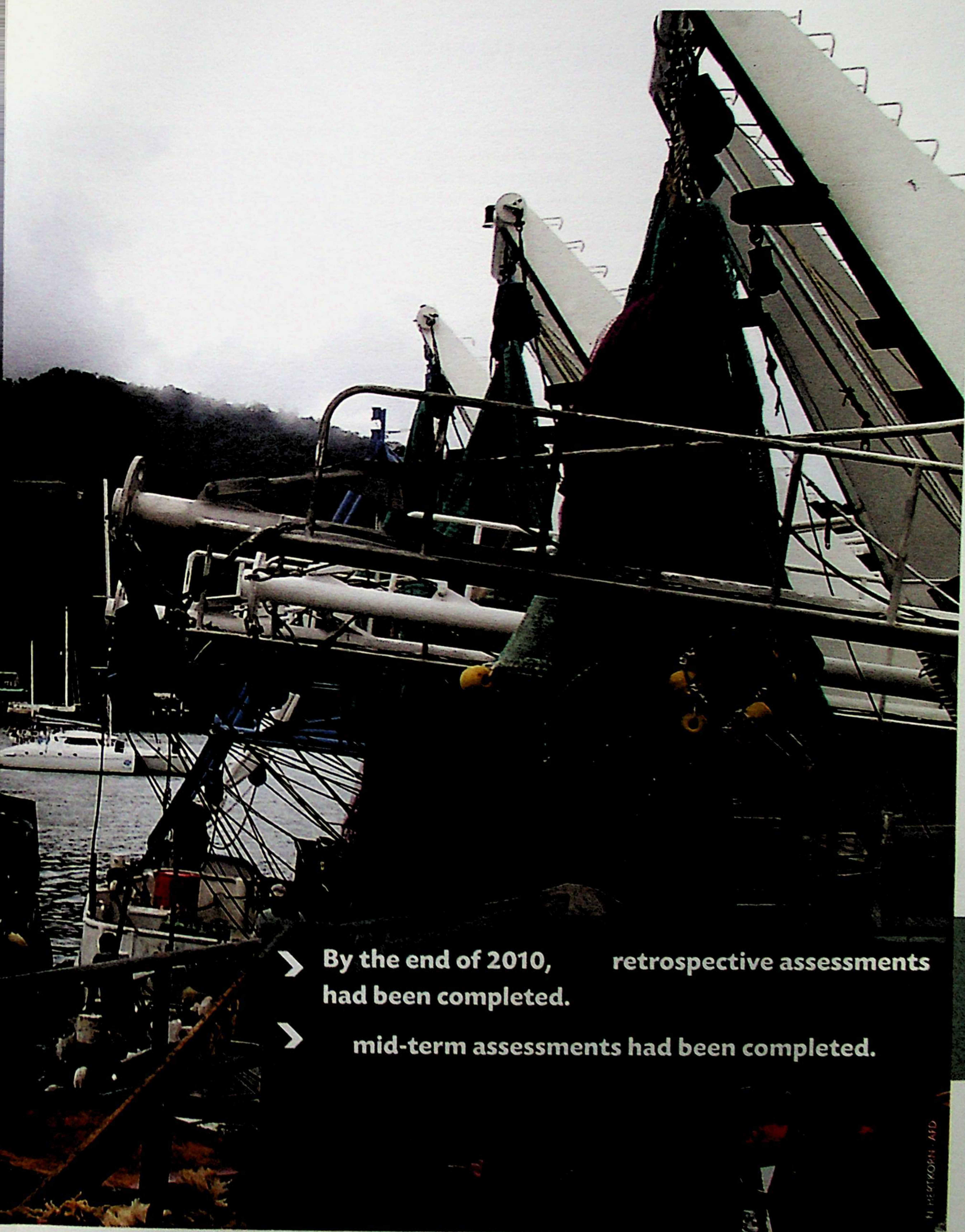
MID-TERM ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED IN 2010

Liberia: Biodiversity conservation around Sapo National Park (MAEE)

Guiana Shield: Biodiversity and sustainable development in the forests of the Guiana Shield (MEDDTL)

Sierra Leone: Protecting humid forests in Gola (MAEE)

➤➤➤ *These assessments are conducted in order to draw lessons from innovative projects already implemented, with a view to their replication on a larger scale by economic and social stakeholders, with the help of public or private financing agencies. They form the basis for capitalising on experience.*



- **By the end of 2010, retrospective assessments had been completed.**
- **mid-term assessments had been completed.**

PI PESTKOPH - AFD



Integrated protected area management in the Caribbean

Guatemala

Beneficiary: Association Fundaeco

Topic area: biodiversity

Grant awarded on: 7 July 2004

Duration: 3 years

Total cost: 2.03 M€ including 0.8 M€ FGEF grant

FGEF member institution: MAEE

The Meso-American Biological Corridor covers 2 % of the Earth's surface and harbours some 15 % of the world's biological wealth. Today, after decades of land clearance and deforestation, the forests of Izabal province have become "biological islands" that are of crucial importance for the protection, dispersion, genetic variability and diversity of species in the entire eco-region.

The project's overall aim is to strengthen the necessary conditions for economically, socially and ecologically sustainable management of the network of five protected areas in Guatemala's Caribbean region, by working towards two specific objectives:

- > to create the social, technical, institutional and legal conditions required to ensure sound local governance for the management of protected areas and their natural resources;
- > to foster the socio-economic dynamics required for sustainable production and uses of natural resources that can generate employment and income within and around the protected areas.



J. CALAS

Summary report

The project took place in a difficult socio-political context and demonstrated a notable capacity for adjusting its strategy to realities in the field. It has been an overall success, and is likely to become a reference on the scale of the Meso-American Biological Corridor for its achievement in prompting a major change in relationships between protected areas and neighbouring communities.

The project succeeded in legalising a large number of land titles for Indian communities living around several protected

areas. Thanks to these titles, the communities gained access to annual funding over a ten-year period. Financing is delivered through a Payment for Environmental Services mechanism (the PINfor Protection Programme), which rewards voluntary undertakings from the Indian communities to protect their forests, in proportion to the areas concerned. The project thus forged a real alliance between biodiversity and natural resource conservation and local development.

One of its main results has been to generate additional income for over 33 % of the people living around the protected areas (more than 10 000 people altogether). The additional income averages 52% over 10 years, which, according to the evaluators themselves, is "an outstanding and even exceptional result".

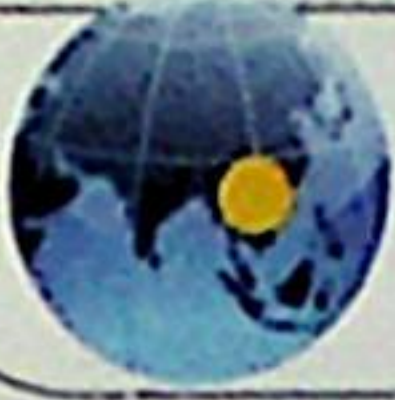
The project's weak point is its long-term viability. This is because the development process initiated is still fragile and some distance away from true local economic development. Furthermore, the violence pervading Guatemala's society and the weakness of the State, which is still in a reconstruction phase, could significantly compromise the project's achievements in the longer term.

Prospects and recommendations

The project was able to test and demonstrate possibilities for involving an indigenous group in the co-management of a protected area. This co-management model deserves to be supported and developed in the future as it is capable of ensuring that biodiversity conservation contributes effectively to development.

However, the ability of governments in the region to act against the illegal and sometimes violent activities of powerful interests (drug trafficking) is essential if these approaches are to endure in the longer term.

There is therefore a need to support the development and replication of innovative mechanisms for financing and co-managing protected areas with local communities and fighting poverty to support biodiversity conservation.



Support to the maintenance and preservation of urban hydrosystems in tropical areas

Laos

Beneficiary: City of Chinon

Topic area: Biodiversity

Grant awarded on: 18 December 2006

Expected duration: 2 years (April 2008 - June 2010)

Total cost: 1.44 M€ including 0.6 M€ FGEF grant

FGEF member institution: AFD

This project followed up on activities to protect and enhance natural areas in urban zones, implemented in 1996 by the ADUC (development and planning agency for the Chinon area) and the Heritage Centre, which became the world heritage directorate for Luang Prabang in 2009.

The project's overall objective was to define methods for the sustainable management of hydrosystems that would at once preserve their ecological niches, maintain or restore their functions (drainage, filtering, irrigation and fish farming) and improve the living environment that depends on them.

Summary report

Over and above biodiversity preservation, the project achieved notable successes in sustainable urban development.

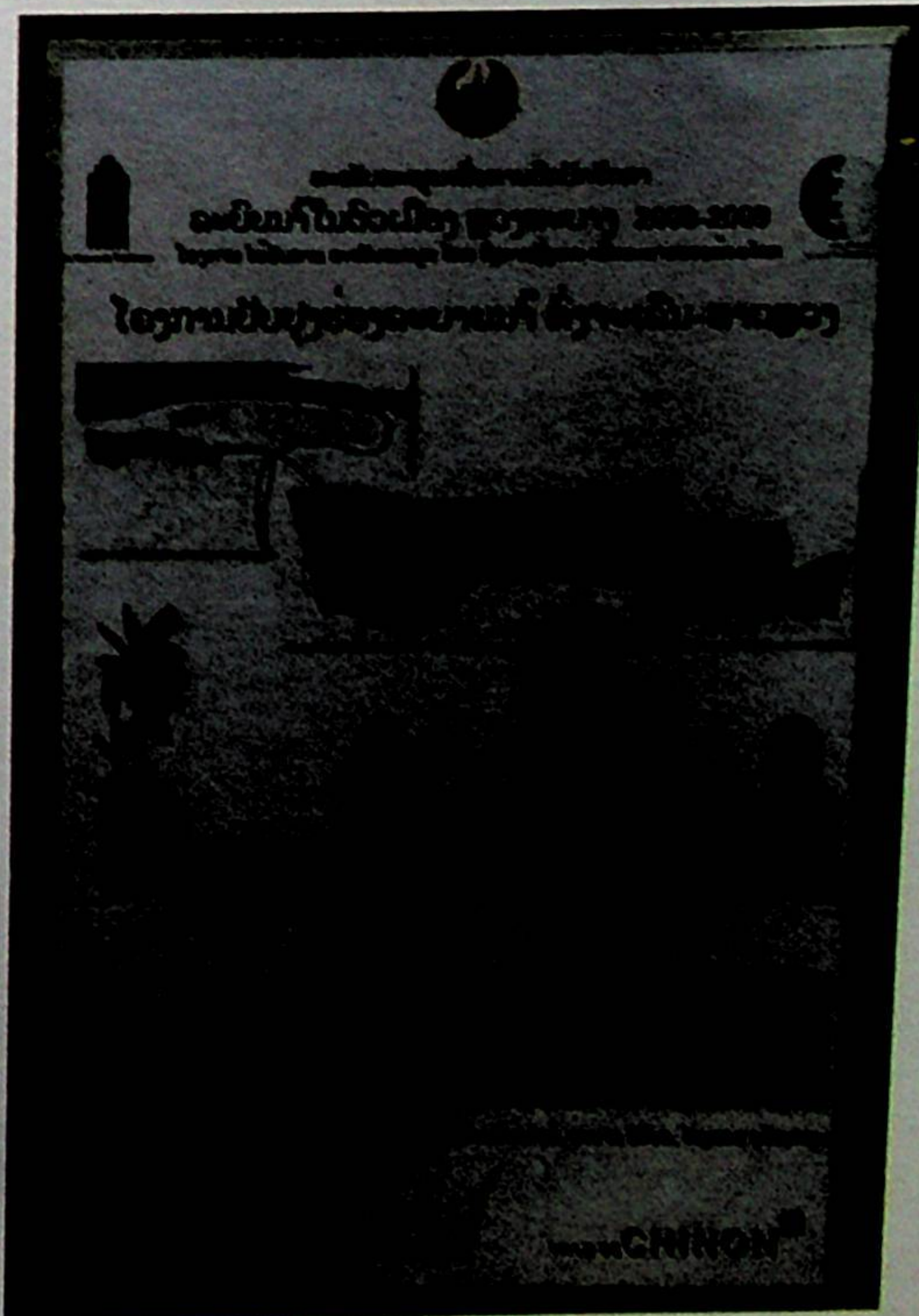
It succeeded in launching in-depth discussions on the management of hydrosystems in urban environments with a view to preserving and restoring functions of general interest, such as drainage, filtering, landscape value and a green area network. As regards town planning, the activities undertaken were relatively effective given the time allowed (two years).

The project brought better knowledge of the hydrosystems, their physical condition and their functional limitations, but also on the social patterns that govern their management (e.g., creation of a free-access GIS). Hydrosystem improvements include the renovation of drainage networks, rodent control and mosquito eradication operations. In view of the involvement of the provincial authorities, municipalities and the village leaders in the management of drainage networks, and the open dialogue with the population through awareness workshops in particular, it is likely that sanitation problems will be given proper attention during the analysis of future planning projects.

This project was conducted as part of a decentralised cooperation programme between the city of Chinon (France) and the province of Luang Prabang in Laos, which is now listed as a UNESCO world heritage site.

Prospects and recommendations

In the longer term, the development of an overall plan for sanitation, now under way, will help to relieve the pressure on the drainage and filtering functions of these urban hydrosystems. The overall plan will need to give priority to the most polluted hydrosystems and ensure that the new sanitation network does not obstruct the flow of traditional hydrosystems. The other challenge will be to work on a policy for developing and managing hydrosystems as green areas in the city rather than as purely productive sites. These various objectives will be pursued under the financing agreement signed in June 2009 between the AFD and the Lao government to support continued efforts towards harmonious development in the city of Luang Prabang.





Support to the community conservancy network

Namibia

Beneficiary: Republic of Namibia, Ministry for the Environment and Tourism (MET)

Topic area: Biodiversity

Grant awarded on: 26 March 2004

Duration: 4 years

Total cost: 12.11 M€ including 0.8 M€ FGEF grant

FGEF member institution: MAEE

In 1998, by bringing in a law to encourage community conservancies, Namibia set out to develop an original system for sustainable natural resource use and management by local communities.

Under the "approved conservancy" principle, local communities volunteering for the scheme are given the right to use the natural resources found within the conservancy area for purposes of sustainable development.

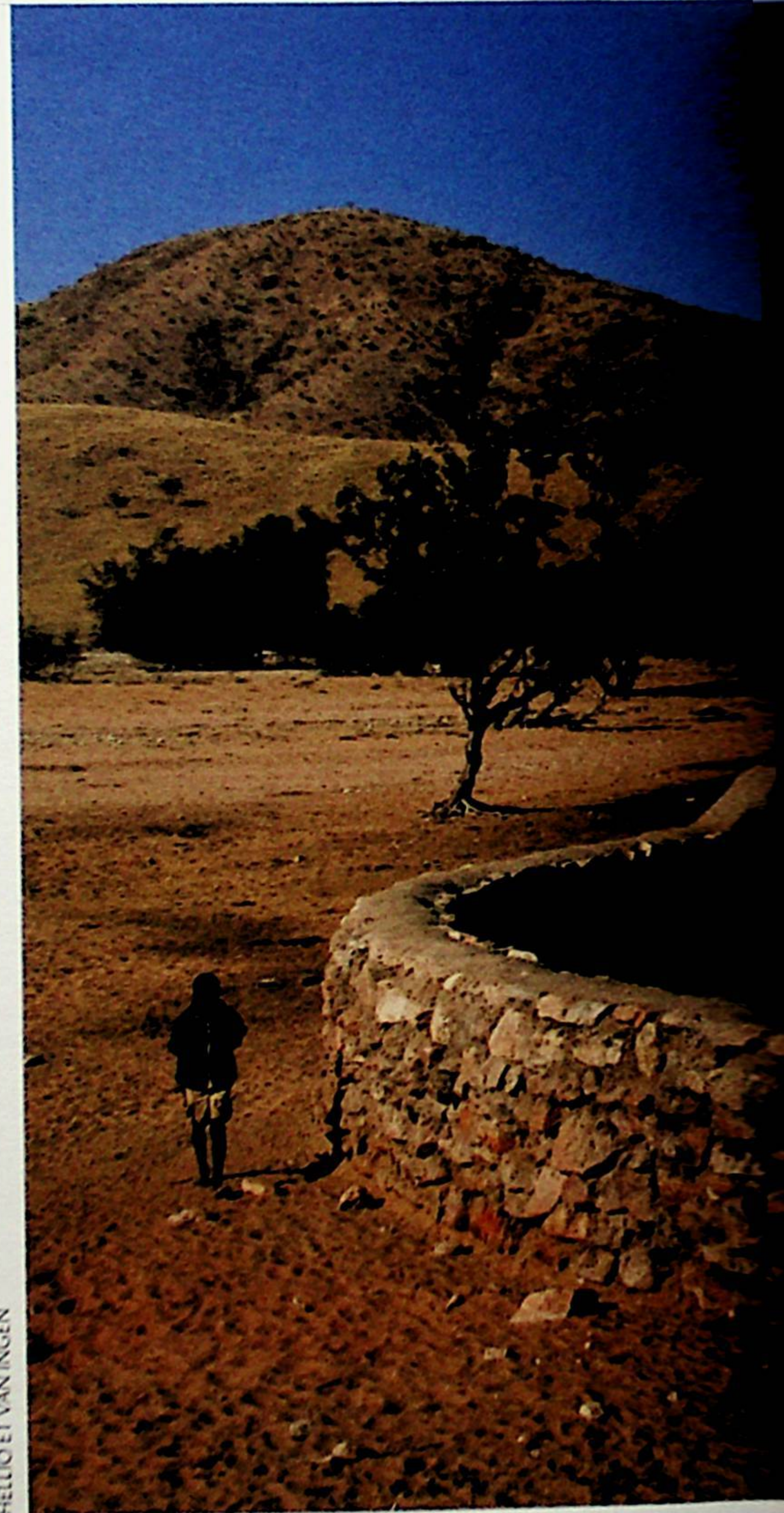
Despite their almost immediate benefits, several obstacles emerged in developing these conservancies, such as low investment capacity, inadequate training among the local communities, lack of secure land titles, poor communication between different sectors, lack of adequate technologies to support economic uses of biodiversity resources, and so on. To address these problems, Namibia's environment ministry (MET) set up a project to support the community conservancy network, which is now receiving support from the GEF/World Bank and the FGEF.

The FGEF grant is targeted to 18 conservancies considered of priority importance and was essentially used for the protection of high-value fauna and flora.

➤ Summary report

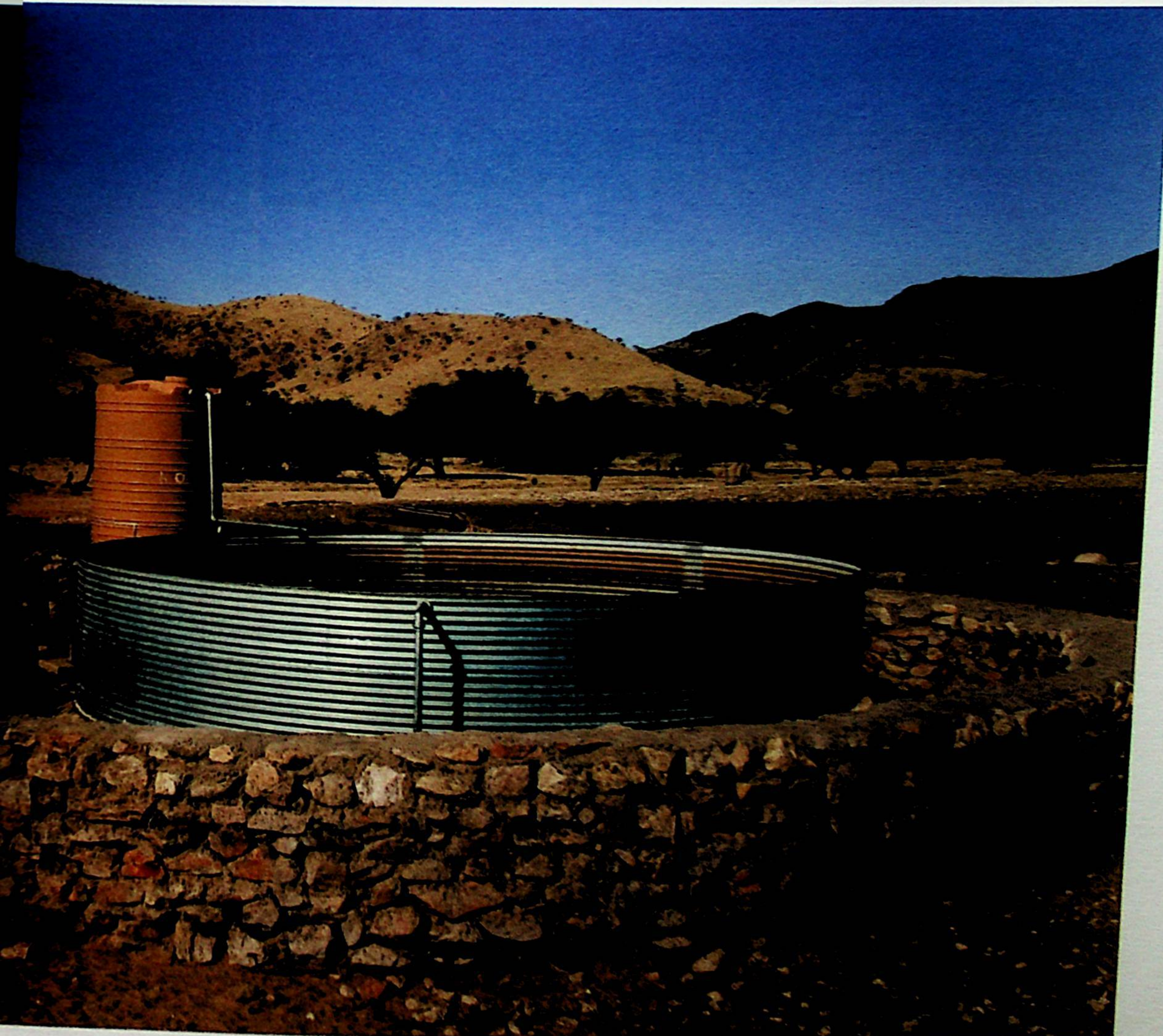
Overall, the project benefited from Namibia's political and institutional context, which is favourable to community natural resource management and thus enabled it to test and confirm the value of several innovative activities.

The project's impact on plant and animal biodiversity has been very positive. Thanks to the



HELLIO ET VAN INGEN

animal translocation programme, 4700 animal species of outstanding interest were reintroduced into 33 conservancies, 1 national Park and 1 privately owned concession. The seven watering holes installed have kept the reintroduced animals within the conservancy areas. Similarly, commercial eco-certified manufacture of several plant-based products developed very quickly. The FGEF's contribution had a substantial leveraging effect since it succeeded in attracting additional financing for the animal translocation programme and the plant-based production activities.



The implementation of these different activities also helped to forge enduring partnerships with the different stakeholders in the area (NGOs, private sector, etc.).

The project had a very positive impact on income for the conservancies, which rose from 1.4 million US\$ to 3.5 million US\$ from 2005 to 2009. The transfer of conservancy management responsibility to the local communities was also successful, thus fulfilling the initial objective of empowerment.

➤ Prospects and recommendations

An important point will be to consolidate the project's positive results through the US-funded MCA project (Millennium Challenge Account), which will be taking over. Fair and equitable distribution of technical and/or financial support between the different conservancies in the area must also be secured, and efforts must continue to strengthen the legal and technical capacities of community stakeholders to negotiate with the private sector. Finally, local processing of plant products should be encouraged to ensure that added value remains in the area.

THE PROJECT CYCLE

1 Pre-identification

- > Project Opportunity Note (PON) describing the project idea, context, objectives, partners and costs;
- > Selection by the Secretariat, in consultation with the five institutional partners, of 12 PON and presentation reports to be examined during the Steering Committee's three annual meetings.

2 Identification

- > Project Identification Note (PIN) drawn up by one of the institutional partners with the potential beneficiary;
- > Project eligibility checked by the Secretariat;
- > Opinions received from the Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat;
- > PIN examined by the Steering Committee;
- > PIN drawn up to standard FGEF format with Secretariat support;
- > Steering Committee go-ahead for the assessment subject to identification approval.

9 Communication

- > Communication after project completion or ex-post assessment by the institutional partner, with Secretariat support, and/or by the beneficiary partners;
- > Dissemination of communication material: publications, CDs, films, etc.
- > These materials may focus on a particular project or examples of projects addressing a given topic or concerning the same geographical area.

8 Capitalisation

- > Retrospective assessments;
- > conferences, seminars

ANNEXES

The project cycle

Projects identified or launched with FGEF co-financing

Communication activities in 2010

Main acronyms

3 Ex-ante project assessment

- > Ex-ante project assessment detailing the technical, economic and institutional conditions of project implementation and target points for financing based on the project's feasibility and logical framework;
- > Project Commitment Note drawn up for the Steering Committee;
- > Project presentation report drawn up to standard FGEF format, with Secretariat support.

4 Commitment

- > Examination of the project presentation report by the Steering Committee;
- > Project approval by the Steering Committee, opinions from the Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat during meetings;
- > Authorisation from the Secretariat to commit the corresponding funds.
- > Preparation of the financing agreement between the Secretariat and beneficiary organisation(s);
- > Financing agreement signed by the AFD, as the FGEF management body, and the beneficiary.

6 Completion report

- > Completion report drawn up by the beneficiary.

5 Implementation

- > Project implemented by the grant beneficiary;
- > Monitoring and supervision by the institutional partner with Secretariat support;
- > Regular technical and financial progress reports drawn up by the beneficiary;
- > Mid-term assessment if required;
- > Management of funds by the AFD with Secretariat support.

7 Ex-post assessment

- > Assessment of results and impacts after project completion.

PROJECTS CO-FINANCED BY THE FGEF

Identified/launched


Projects identified for funding in 2010 are shown in bold

● ● ● Biodiversity

Biodiversity projects identified or launched in Africa

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
21/10/94	07/07/95	Tropical deforestation by slash-and-burn farming	Tropical belt	152 449	6 250 410	MAEE
21/10/94	07/07/95	Management and conservation of the banc d'Arguin ecosystem	Mauritania	671 843	1 921 925	MAEE
21/10/94	15/04/96	Arly conservation unit	Burkina Faso	378 378	1 244 899	AFD
21/10/94	15/04/96	Rehabilitation and livelihoods in the Niokolo Koba National Park	Senegal	686 021	4 771 654	MAEE
15/03/95	22/11/95	Maintaining biodiversity after tsetse eradication	Zimbabwe	766 819	2 917 417	MAEE
07/07/95	20/09/96	Biodivalor - support to sustainable livelihoods in tropical forests	Gabon	450 792	825 816	MAEE
07/07/95	20/12/96	Village lands in the Kouré and Dallol Bosso districts	Niger	304 898	880 416	AFD
07/07/95	01/04/97	Biodiversity protection in the lower Mauritanian delta	Mauritania	609 796	3 018 491	AFD
07/07/95	09/11/99	Sustainable forest management	Gabon	954 598	10 200 000	AFD-MAEE
15/04/96	20/09/96	Protection and management of marine and inland natural areas	Mayotte	495 459	1 486 378	AFD
01/04/97	06/05/98	Management of environmental information in the Congo basin	Africa/Regional	762 245	16 330 339	MAEE
01/04/97	29/06/00	Pilot projects for biodiversity conservation and enhancement under the PAE	Madagascar	1 326 306	55 000 000	MAEE
30/09/97	22/12/97	Management of Ramsar sites through innovative technical exchanges	Africa/Regional	381 123	2 080 929	MEDDTL
30/09/97	06/05/98	Biodiversity conservation project for the Cape Peninsula	South Africa	914 694	83 267 653	AFD
30/09/97	18/02/99	Ecosystem restoration in the Elizabeth National Park and Lake George	Uganda	1 158 613	1 558 029	MESR
06/05/98	18/02/99	Environmental management in refugee concentration zones	Africa/Regional	701 265	1 652 547	MAEE
29/09/98	17/06/99	Support to wildlife conservation units	Burkina Faso	762 245	2 728 835	AFD
18/02/99	17/06/99	Maintaining biodiversity in the Zambezi Valley	Zimbabwe	435 000	960 000	MAEE
18/02/99	12/09/00	Preservation and management of protected areas in the Pendjari National Park	Benin	1 100 000	8 900 000	AFD
09/11/99	26/03/01	Observatory for maritime zones in Guinea	Guinea	1 300 000	2 900 000	AFD
09/11/99	26/03/01	Preservation of fish resources by fishing communities	Senegal	900 000	13 400 000	AFD
07/03/00	26/03/01	Interactions between livestock and wildlife around protected areas	Chad	770 000	2 750 000	MAEE
07/03/00	07/07/04	Biodiversity conservation in the Faro and Bouba N'Djida National Parks	Cameroon	1 500 000	11 981 680	AFD
27/11/00	06/07/01	Agrobiodiversity in sorghum cultivation	Burkina Faso/Mali	1 300 000	3 500 000	MESR
27/11/00	06/07/01	Sustainable prawn fisheries management	Madagascar	1 056 000	10 508 000	AFD
27/11/00	29/03/02	Antelopes in the Sahel and Sahara	Africa/Regional	1 385 000	15 575 400	MEDDTL
26/03/01	30/11/01	Mahafaly Plateau	Madagascar	900 000	2 560 000	AFD
26/03/01	29/03/02	Development of nature tourism in Central Africa (ECOFAC)	Africa/Regional	939 000	1 921 000	AFD
26/03/01	30/04/03	Management of hunting lands	Centrafrique	1 000 000	3 617 000	MAEE
06/07/01	30/11/01	Restoration of the Méru protected area	Kenya	1 860 000	16 270 000	AFD
24/05/02	26/03/04	Ethiopian gardens	Ethiopia	1 230 000	3 280 000	MAEE
15/11/02	30/04/03	Sustainable forest management by CIB	Congo	873 000	6 934 164	AFD
15/11/02	26/03/04	Conservancy network	Namibia	1 400 000	12 110 000	MAEE
15/11/02	26/03/04	Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and elephants in the Gourma area	Mali	1 560 000	6 840 000	MAEE
15/11/02	30/04/03	Mnazi Bay Marine Park	Tanzania	384 280	2 353 070	MAEE
04/07/03	27/10/04	Restoration of island ecosystems	Seychelles	460 000	1 368 000	MAEE

Table continued on right-hand page ►►

 Following biodiversity Africa table

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
27/11/03	30/03/05	Nature conservation and community and tourism development in the Kalahari	Botswana	935 000	3 086 000	MEDDTL
27/11/03	26/03/04	Development of the Quirimbas National Park	Mozambique	700 000	5 265 000	AFD
26/03/04	05/07/05	Foundation for protected areas and biodiversity: contribution to capital	Madagascar	1 000 000	24 600 000	AFD
26/03/04	27/10/04	Bio-Hub - sustainable community management of biodiversity and natural resources	Africa/Regional	500 000	1 546 000	MAEE
07/07/04	25/11/05	Biodiversity management in the peripheral areas of major national parks in the Congo Basin	Africa/Regional	2 500 000	7 930 000	MAEE
27/10/04	05/07/06	Biodiversity conservation around the Sapo National Park	Liberia	830 000	4 390 000	MAEE
27/10/04	30/03/05	Small-Scale Initiatives programme - Tranche 1	Africa/Regional	1 200 000	2 760 015	MAEE-MEDDTL
27/10/04	30/03/05	Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Indian Ocean countries	Africa/Regional	700 000	1 944 000	MAEE
30/03/05	25/11/05	Pilot project for organic farming in Antrema	Madagascar	320 000	773 241	MAEE
30/03/05	25/11/05	Community management of biodiversity around protected areas	Ghana	1 200 000	11 000 000	MAEE
25/11/05	05/07/06	Biodiversity conservation and development of the protected zone of the Lomako forest reserve	Congo (DR)	781 000	3 171 000	MAEE
30/03/06	05/07/06	Protection of the Gola humid forest	Sierra Leone	1 186 000	5 997 000	MAEE
05/07/06	05/07/06	Small-Scale Initiatives programme - Tranche 2	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	2 011 031	MAEE-MEDDTL
05/07/06	18/12/06	Extension of sustainable management dynamics to small forest concessions	Gabon	2 000 000	14 500 000	AFD
05/07/06	30/03/07	Efficiency of protected area Management in West Africa	Africa/Regional	990 000	2 650 000	MAEE
18/12/06	06/07/07	Sustainable management of community forests	Cameroon	1 300 000	12 990 000	MAEE
30/03/07	30/11/07	Addo Elephant National Park	South Africa	984 000	24 820 000	AFD
30/11/07	01/07/08	Biodiversity conservation and timber certification in two listed forests	Ivory Coast	400 000	2 781 872	MAEE
03/04/08	27/11/08	Support to public and private operators for sustainable forest management in the Congo and Brazilian Amazon Basins	Africa/Regional	800 000	3 271 000	AFD
03/04/08	27/11/08	Co-management of the Gilé national nature reserve and development of its peripheral areas	Mozambique	1 000 000	3 679 600	AFD
03/04/08	01/07/08	Sustainable natural resource management to conserve three biodiversity hotspots	Madagascar	2 000 000	18 850 000	AFD
03/04/08	01/07/08	Sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity in farming systems	Mali	1 000 000	22 535 000	AFD
27/11/08	03/07/09	Support to the Verde Ventures investment fund	Africa/Regional	990 000	7 038 846	AFD
27/11/08	27/11/09	Community development and conservation of natural resources	Congo (DR)	800 000	1 984 035	MEDDTL
27/11/08	02/04/09	Second Small-Scale Initiatives Programme	Africa/Regional	2 500 000	5 000 000	MEDDTL
02/04/09		Programme for endangered species conservation	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	15 000 000	MEDDTL
02/04/09		Preservation and development of the Marsabit-Samburu landscape	Kenya	1 500 000	7 500 000	AFD
03/07/09		Studies and conservation of cetaceans and dugongs in the IOC	Africa/Regional	1 295 000	4 600 000	AFD-MAEE
27/11/09	02/04/10	Support to eco-certification of logging concessions in central Africa (ECOFORAF)	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	3 712 500	AFD
02/04/10		Ecosystem conservation and local development with the cosmetics and perfume industry	Africa / Regional	1 000 000	3 000 000	MEDDTL
02/04/10	26/11/10	Managing conservation areas in West Africa	Africa / Regional	1 305 000	2 967 000	MEDDTL
09/07/10		Structure and dynamics of Central Africa's forests: towards logging regulations incorporating the ecological functions of tree populations and the variability of environmental conditions (DynAfFor)	Africa / Regional	2 540 300	5 540 300	AFD
Total Africa		68 projects		69 586 124	560 689 923	

►►► Biodiversity

Biodiversity projects identified or launched in Latin America

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
15/03/95	07/07/95	Protection and enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)	Saint-Lucia	240 778	2 133 981	MAEE
15/03/95	07/07/95	Protection and enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)	St Vincent and Grenadines	107 477		MAEE
15/03/95	07/07/95	Protection and enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)	Grenada	147 052		MAEE
07/07/95	01/04/97	Community development and conservation in the Mata Atlantica (Iguaçu region)	Brazil	312 520	794 365	MEDDTL
22/11/95	15/04/96	OMAERE ethno-botanical conservancy	Ecuador	126 738	1 089 281	MAEE
15/04/96	20/09/96	Contribution to the integration of environmental issues in petroleum prospecting	Bolivia	112 218	679 363	MAEE
20/09/96	20/12/96	"Demonstrative projects" under the tropical forests protection programme	Brazil	1 524 490	188 884 332	MAEE
22/12/97	06/05/98	Temperate natural forests in Chile	Chile	751 269	3 748 721	MAEE
06/05/98	18/02/99	Biodiversity conservation in the Sierra Nevada	Colombia	988 784	2 273 765	MAEE
29/09/98	18/02/99	Upper Basin of the Rio Jejui and Mbaracayu nature reserve	Paraguay	1 141 301	3 312 852	MINEFI
18/02/99	29/06/00	Sustainable development in the Carrera and Capitan Prat provinces : establishment of a Regional Nature Park	Chile	1 000 000	2 300 000	MEDDTL
29/06/00	26/03/01	Pilot activities for biodiversity-based livelihoods in the Rio Negro Pantanal	Brazil	980 000	2 233 000	MAEE
29/06/00	30/11/01	Conservation and biodiversity-based livelihoods in Amapa State	Brazil	1 140 000	3 690 000	MEDDTL
26/03/01	06/07/01	Biological corridor between the Puracé and Cueva los Guacharos parks	Colombia	1 600 000	4 740 000	MAEE
26/03/01	30/11/01	Sustainable use of forest resources in the Guyanas	Latin America / Regional	1 620 000	5 030 000	MEDDTL
26/03/01	30/11/01	Sustainable management of natural resources with indigenous Mapuche communities	Chile	1 695 000	4 509 935	MAEE
06/07/01	29/03/02	Strengthening the national protected areas network	Cuba	1 500 000	13 171 000	MAEE
06/07/01	15/11/02	Conservation and development in subtropical montane forests (Upper Bermejo ecological corridor)	Argentina	1 000 000	4 247 980	MAEE
30/11/01	15/11/02	Plant biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in the tropical zones of the Chaparé - BIODESA	Bolivia	450 000	966 000	MESR
30/11/01	04/07/03	Biodiversity protection in the Coco Island Marine Conservation Area	Costa Rica	1 065 000	3 549 800	MEDDTL
30/04/03	27/11/03	Support to indigenous communities in the Canaima National Park	Venezuela	470 000	1 185 000	MEDDTL
04/07/03	26/03/04	Protected areas and benefit sharing in western Caribbean states	Western Caribbean	1 372 000	6 116 800	MAEE
26/03/04	07/07/04	Integrated protected area Management in Guatemala's Caribbean region	Guatemala	800 000	2 028 000	MAEE
26/03/04	05/07/05	Sustainable management of forest resources in Amazonia	Brazil	1 380 000	3 190 000	MAEE
27/10/04	30/03/05	Conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs in the Meso-American eco-region	Guatemala/ Honduras	750 000	2 790 795	MAEE
18/12/06	30/11/07	Development of Uruguay's national protected areas network	Uruguay	1 000 000	5 216 000	MEDDTL
30/03/07	30/11/07	Biodiversity and sustainable forest management on the Guyanese plateau	Guyanas	1 300 000	6 790 000	MEDDTL
03/04/08	27/11/08	Support to public and private operators for sustainable forest management in the Congo and Brazilian Amazon basins	Latin America / Regional	400 000		AFD
03/07/09	02/04/10	Sustainable management of Arapa state forests (Brazilian Amazon)	Brazil	1 600 000	5 457 759	MEDDTL
27/11/09	09/07/10	Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLAC)	Latin America / Regional	728 000	1 946 000	AFD
Total Latin America			27 projects	27 302 628	282 074 729	

NB: The three projects for "Coral reef protection and livelihoods (Lesser Antilles)" are counted as one.

The project for "Support to public and private operators for sustainable forest management in the Congo and Brazilian Amazon basins" is counted as a single project attributed to Africa.

Biodiversity projects identified or launched in Asia and Pacific

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
21/10/94	07/07/95	Biodiversity conservation in the forests of the Western Ghâts	India	125 466	301 697	MAEE
26/03/01	29/03/02	Wild cattle reserve	Vietnam	1 049 000	3 202 000	MAEE
24/05/02	07/07/04	Maintaining and preserving urban hydro systems in the tropics	Laos	600 000	1 383 280	AFD
04/07/03	07/07/04	Preservation and uses of root-crop agro-biodiversity	Vanuatu	677 000	1 395 000	MAEE
26/03/04	07/07/04	Contribution to the regional coral reefs initiative for the South Pacific	South Pacific/ Regional	2 000 000	8 700 000	AFD-MAEE
30/03/05	05/07/06	Network of marine protected areas and sustainable tourism on the Andaman coast	Thailand	1 000 000	13 750 000	AFD
30/03/05	05/07/05	Ecosystem conservation in the Cardamom Islands	Cambodia	840 000	2 080 000	AFD
30/03/07	30/11/07	Ecotourism development and biodiversity protection in Lao Cai province	Vietnam	890 000	27 680 000	AFD
03/04/08	01/07/08	Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in the Socotra Archipelago	Yemen	1 000 000	4 820 000	AFD
03/04/08	03/07/09	Development of eco-certified economic sectors to supply the aquarium market from post-larval reef fish and crustaceans in the South Pacific	South Pacific/ Regional	500 000	1 200 000	AFD
Total Asia and Pacific		10 projects		8 681 466	64 511 977	

Biodiversity projects identified or launched in Eastern Europe

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
15/04/96	20/12/96	Ecosystem protection and livelihoods in Bulgaria's Dobroudja region	Bulgaria	286 604	664 678	MAEE-MEDDTL
29/06/00	30/11/01	Management and amenities in a pilot community forest	Georgia	1 200 000	14 230 000	KFW
27/11/00	06/07/01	Network of foundations for biodiversity	Hungary	1 106 000	3 076 000	MEDDTL
09/07/10		Safeguarding biodiversity in Albania's mountain areas: sustainable agriculture and livestock development, identification and promotion of biodiversity-based and local produce	Europe / Regional	1 200 000	4 050 000	MAEE
Total Eastern Europe		4 projects		3 792 604	22 020 678	

Biodiversity projects identified or launched in the Mediterranean

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin	Lebanon	461 669	857 091	MEDDTL
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin	Morocco	607 471	4 932 557	MEDDTL
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin	Tunisia	609 796	20 307 886	MEDDTL
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin (monitoring and assessment)	Maghreb/ Regional	91 469	91 469	MEDDTL
29/09/98	07/03/00	Management of the Ifrane nature park and areas surrounding the forest	Morocco	2 288 000	20 253 000	AFD
27/11/00	15/11/02	Protected marine and coastal areas	Tunisia	1 475 000	4 283 000	MEDDTL
27/10/04	05/07/05	Development of a national commission for the Algerian coastline	Algeria	1 200 000	3 000 000	MEDDTL
05/07/05	25/11/05	Support to Lebanese nature reserves	Lebanon	1 400 000	3 005 000	AFD
27/11/09	02/04/10	Contribution to the management plan for the Chaambi National Park	Tunisia	900 000	2 472 000	MEDDTL
Total Mediterranean		6 projects		9 033 406	59 202 003	

NB: The four projects for "Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin" are counted as one.

Total for biodiversity 115 projects

118 651 228 990 403 310

● ● ● Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

Projects launched in Novembre 2005

Country	Beneficiary	Project title	Total amount in €	FGEF grant in €
Benin	FAT	Planning and traditional management for the AdjiroGallery Forest	80 000	45 000
Burkina Faso	Naturama	Participatory management for the Oursi Pond	108 000	30 000
Gabon	Ibonga	Education and tourist interpretation in protected areas of the Gamba	100 000	50 000
Gabon	Maison du Tourisme et de la Nature	Upper Ogooué Museum	30 000	15 000
Laos	Elephantasia	Elephant conservation	184 000	50 000
Madagascar	APMM	Biological corridor between the Ranomafana and Andringitra National Parks	60 000	30 000
Madagascar	Fanamby	Protected area in the Loky Manambato region	70 200	35 000
Madagascar	GEVALOR	Waste recovery in Mahajanga	225 000	50 000
Mauritania	IUCN Mauritania / Oudane Municipality	Community protected area in the Saharan municipality of Oudane	120 000	50 000
Total 9 projects			977 200	355 000

Projects launched in March 2006

Benin	ABPEE	Development of a toolbox for environmental management	60 000	10 000
Benin	AVPN	Creation of a transboundary conservation area for hippopotamus	131 049	39 000
Comoros	FADESIM	Ecotourism in Mohéli and environmental associations	60 500	49 000
Congo	RENATURA Congo	Sea turtle research and conservation	106 145	40 000
Congo	HELP	Environmental education programme	142 500	30 000
Gabon	ASF	Reducing human pressure on leatherback turtles in Pongara	69 892	40 000
Gabon	Gabon Environnement	Ecotourism and sea turtle protection in Mayumba	71 651	40 000
Madagascar	APA / WCS	Marine reserve and fisheries resource management	130 000	50 000
Madagascar	L'Homme et l'Environnement	Enhancing biodiversity value by marketing products to the international private sector	100 000	30 000
Morocco	ECODEL	Demand-side household energy management in the town of Larache	90 071	25 000
Pacific, New Caledonia	Opération Cétacés	Conservation of humpback whales	130 073	37 000
Central African Republic	RICAGIRN FB	Creation of a village hunting zone	66 666	40 000
Senegal	Noé Conservation / Océanium	Studies and protection of manatees in the Senegal River	59 000	20 000
Total 13 projects			1 217 547	450 000

Projects launched in December 2006

Benin	AFEL	Preservation of mangroves in southern Benin's coastal lagoon	36 000	18 000
Congo Brazzaville	CFC	Community hunting reserve in Ibolo-Koundourou	97 079	38 285
Madagascar	Megaptera	Whale watching in Sainte Marie	70 576	50 000
Central African Republic	APFC / IGF	Wildlife management in village hunting zones	301 000	48 300
Total 4 projects			504 655	154 585

Projects launched in March 2007

Benin	CERGET	Conservation and livelihoods from the Kpinkonzourné and Houarvè forests	32 993	21 000
Benin	EcoBénin	Ecotourism around Lake Ahémé	57 147	42 200
Burkina Faso	OND	Community nature reserve for wildlife management	112 598	31 400
Colombia	Tchendukua Ici et Ailleurs	Recovery of land rights and biodiversity preservation in the Sierra Nevada	221 000	50 000
Gabon	CADDE	Mangrove conservation in Akanda	41 415	31 000
Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	Sustainable management of human / elephant conflicts	174 200	50 000
Sao Tomé	Monte Pico	Enhancing the value of the Bom Sucesso botanical garden	45 810	32 600
Senegal	Wetland International Sénégal	Management of the Trois Marigots regional heritage area	113 890	50 000
Total 8 projects			799 053	308 200

Projects launched in July 2007

Benin	CREDI	Protection of a wetland area and sitatunga antelopes	78 989	28 100
Benin	UNSO	Recycling used tyres	16 518	12 400
Burkina Faso	ATTPH / GERES	Support to ATTPH practitioners of traditional medicine to protect threatened medicinal species	42 305	20 100
Burkina Faso	CDPF	Reintroduction and breeding of West African ostriches	95 786	50 000
Gabon	PROGRAM	Community ecotourism in Doussala village	66 084	47 700
Gabon	Maison du Tourisme et de la Nature	Setting up an eco-museum for children	19 060	15 000
Gabon	Les Amis du Pangolin	Training for young people in natural resource protection	12 883	10 000
Madagascar	ZHY-FAIRE LIEN	Theater workshops to raise awareness on environmental protection	66 000	21 600
Niger	APHN - Noé Conservation	Creation of a protected area for hippopotamus conservation	77 000	50 000
Sao Tomé	MARAPA	Good practice for environmentally sound fishing	30 798	23 100
Total 10 projects			505 423	278 000

Projects launched in November 2007

Algeria	ASJDN	Creating a steppe zone forest reserve	50 000	37 500
Gabon	Moghoso	Community tourism in the Lopé National Park	58 550	30 000
Senegal	SANTORUN	Botanical garden for medicinal plants	47 640	33 000
Total 3 projects			156 190	100 500

Projects launched in April 2008

Benin	CIED	Setting up an intermunicipal medicinal plant garden	55 991	30 000
Benin	FAT	Protection of the Djagballo forest by traditional hunting groups	73 962	39 000
Cambodia	Nomad RSI	Traditional medicinal know-how and creation of a medicinal plant garden	38 400	17 700
Gabon	Association IBONGA	Involving local communities in conservation and management of the Gamba complex	100 000	35 000
Gabon	Association Culture Nature Edzengui	Developing ecotourism in the Minkébé National Park	48 810	26 000
Madagascar	L'Homme et l'Environnement	Conservation and livelihoods from the Vohibola coastal forest	88 320	50 000
Madagascar	NY TANINTSIKA	Production of wild silk from the Tapia forests	54 427	30 000
Polynesia	TE MANA O, TE MOANA	Educational kit to raise awareness on sea turtle protection in the Pacific	83 500	16 000
Total 8 projects			543 410	243 700

Projects launched in September 2009

Benin	U-AVIGREF (Union des Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Réserves de Faune)	Pimento crops as a source of income to reduce conflict between humans and elephants,	59 550	45 000
Burkina Faso	FAUDEB (Association Faune et Développement au Burkina)	Strengthening and development of the Boumoana village hunting zone (ZOVIC), Gourma Province, Eastern Burkina Faso	65 500	40 000
Cameroon	ERA (Environnement Recherche Actions)	Composting household waste in the city of Dschang	98 890	48 712
Cameroon	Kudatube	Kudu programme for marine turtle protection	20 292	8 700
Madagascar	Assoc. ASITY Madagascar	Support to community management of natural resources in the Mahavavy-Kinkony district	65 430	32 700
Madagascar	Blue ventures	Extension of the Kirindi National Marine Park	192 120	50 000
Madagascar	Association FANAMBY	Livelihoods from resources in the protected areas of Sainte-Marie Island	112 600	50 000
Madagascar	Voakajy	Natural resource management in Anosibe An'Ala	100 200	50 000
Niger	CERNK (Coop. d'exploitation des réserves naturelles du Koutous)	Encouragement of captive redneck ostrich populations in Kellé, Niger	184 500	33 000
Niger	ASGN (Association pour la sauvegarde des girafes du Niger)	Conservation of giraffes in Niger and community development	96 500	47 500
Congo (DR)	Le Domaine des Monts de la Lune	Development of shade-grown cocoa plantations	67 000	33 500
Congo (DR)	Association VONA (La voie de la nature)	Contribution to integrated management of the Sarambé reserve	66 175	20 000
Senegal	Enda Tiers Monde / Programme Protection Naturelle	Promotion of agro-ecological techniques in a context of climate change	71 500	35 000
Senegal	Agence régionale de développement de Tambacounda	Preservation and development of the Boundou community nature reserve	154 300	50 000
Total 14 projects			1 354 557	544 112

 SSI

Projects launched in February 2010

Burundi	ABO	Involving fishing communities in conservation of the Rusizi nature reserve	101 305	50 000
Cameroun	ROSE	Support to sustainable resource management in community forests	79 600	40 000
Cameroun	ERUDEF	Community-based management and conservation of great apes in south-west Cameroon	103 983	40 000
Congo	RENATURA	Marine turtle conservation in the Congo Republic : strengthening the scientific toolkit and community-managed tourism	67 957	34 000
Gabon	FIGET	Ecotourism for lasting biodiversity conservation in the Ogivine area	60 430	30 000
Gabon	BRAINFOREST	Enabling effective community participation in the management of national parks in Gabon	91 900	40 000
Ghana	GWS	Amansury Estuary and mangrove forest conservation project	88 708	44 000
Liberia	VOSIED	Strengthening biodiversity conservation through forest co-management around the Wonegizi national forest	80 000	40 000
Senegal	FATICK	Participatory forest management planning	74 476	24 000
Togo	AE2D	Biodiversity-based livelihoods in the Alibi community forest	60 450	38 000
Total		10 projects	808 809	380 000

Projects launched in September 2010

Benin	CIDEV	Strengthening sustainable in the Agonvè district	25 946	19 400
Burkina Faso	NEW TREE	Creation of 10 community forests and promotion of alternative livelihoods	90 075	43 100
Burundi	APRN-BEPB	Restoration of eco-climatic conditions in the Lake Rweru area	42 000	31 500
Madagascar	CETAMADA	Development of sustainable whale-watching eco-tourism in Madagascar and contribution to scientific reference material on humpback whales in the Indian Ocean	80 800	45 000
Madagascar	FAMA	Forest restoration and improved hillside management techniques contributing to conservation in the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	22 650	11 000
Madagascar	MBG	Promoting sustainable community-based natural resource management in the Pointe à Larrée area	70 430	35 000
Mozambique	TERRA NOVA	Access to carbon credits for an urban waste composting plant (Beira, Mozambique)	90 900	50 000
Rwanda	RECOR	Sustainable biodiversity conservation in Akagera National Park	67 200	40 000
Tchad	ILOD DARI ET GOUMADJI	Introducing a system for sustainable natural resource management in the peripheral areas of Sena Oura National Park	16 129	8 100
Tchad	ILOD FIANGA	Support to natural resource conservation in the Fianga Lake area	45 767	22 800
Togo	ENPRO	Installation of a waste composting plant in Lomé	131 347	50 000
Total		11 projects	683 244	355 900

Total for SSI programme**7 550 088 3 169 997**

Climate change

Climate change projects identified or launched in Africa

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
07/07/95	20/12/96	Village management of forest stands	Mali	762 245	1 524 490	AFD-MAEE
22/11/95	17/06/99	Integration of a decentralized electrification component	Burkina Faso	220 000	1 290 000	AFD
01/04/97	30/09/97	Alizés rural electrification project	Mauritania	762 245	4 344 797	AFD
01/04/97	18/02/99	Belle-Vue coal and bagasse-fired power plant	Mauritius	514 515	100 900 000	AFD
17/06/99	09/11/99	Agro-ecology and carbon storage (cross-cutting programme)	Africa/Regional	762 245	3 048 980	AFD-MAEE
17/06/99	27/11/00	Agro-ecology action plan	Africa/Regional	1 935 600	46 405 000	AFD-MAEE
09/11/99	07/03/00	Development of phosphate carbonate deposits	Senegal	1 112 900	7 600 000	MESR
26/03/01	30/11/01	Development of charcoal production from plant residues	Mauritania	600 000	1 569 000	MAEE
27/11/03	30/03/06	The Clean Development Mechanism in the forest sector	Africa/Regional	2 300 000	7 615 000	MAEE
07/07/04	30/03/05	CDM project incubator programme	Africa/Regional	2 000 000	13 990 000	AFD
25/11/05	05/07/06	Four-stroke engines for Cotonou's two-wheeler taxis)	Benin	1 000 000	2 100 000	AFD
18/12/06	06/07/07	Capacity building for adaptation to climate change in the Indian Ocean	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	3 645 000	MAEE - MEDDTL
18/12/06	06/07/07	Substitute coolants in Africa (AFROC)	Africa/Regional	750 000	5 334 070	MEDDTL
30/03/07	27/11/08	Support to climate change adaptation in the agricultural and water sectors	Africa/Regional	1 200 000	3 000 000	MAEE
30/11/07	01/07/08	Climate change alerting systems in Africa	Africa/Regional	2 000 000	4 000 000	MAEE
31/07/08	02/04/09	Recovery and re-use of sawmill waste for combined heat and power in forestry companies	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	3 161 250	AFD
27/11/08	02/04/09	Support to energy efficiency and renewable energy in Mauritius	Mauritius	1 000 000	2 400 000	AFD
27/11/08	02/04/09	Sustainable management of community forests in Benin	Benin	1 000 000	11 510 000	AFD
27/11/09	26/11/10	Adaptation to climate change in the Quirimbas National Park	Mozambique	1 000 000	8 504 847	AFD
02/04/10	09/07/10	Forests and adaptation to climate change in West Africa (ACFAO)	Africa/Regional	1 640 000	3 909 025	AF
02/04/10	26/11/10	Programme for the development of reference material on jatropha oil in West Africa	Africa/Regional	2 500 000	14 963 067	MEDDTL- AFD (1)
26/11/10		Support to bank financing for sustainable management of humid tropical forests	Africa/Regional	2 700 000	10 700 000	AFD
26/11/10		Capacity-building and access to remote sensing data for forest monitoring in Central and West Africa	Africa/Regional	3 350 000	14 550 000	MAEE-AFD
26/11/10		African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD)	Africa/Regional	2 500 000	9 200 000	AFD
26/11/10		Capacity-building programme for the development of climate plans in Africa	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	3 000 000	AFD
Total Africa		24 projects		35 109 751	288 216 245	

B: The two agro-ecology projects are counted as one

1) Financing of the "Jatropha" project was partially launched on 26/11/2010 with 1.400.000 €, promoted by MEDDTL

Climate change projects identified or launched in Latin America

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
15/04/96	22/12/97	Rural electrification Programme in Bahia State	Brazil	381 123	15 244 902	
09/11/99	29/06/00	Conversion of vehicles to natural gas in Mexico City	Mexico	1 400 000	5 000 000	MAEE
15/07/05	30/11/07	Geothermal energy project for the Caribbean	Dominica	2 000 000	5 500 000	AFD
12/04/10	26/11/10	Regional technical platform for REDD+ development in the Guiana Shield countries	Latin America / Regional	1 000 000	3 200 000	MAEE
16/11/10		Conservation and sustainable management in the Grand Chaco	Latin America / Regional	1 500 000	5 000 000	MEDDTL
Total Latin America		5 projects		6 281 123	33 944 902	

Climate change

Climate change projects identified or launched in Asia and Pacific

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
21/10/94	20/09/96	Photovoltaic electrification in remote atolls	Vanuatu	91 469	609 796	AFD
30/09/97	17/06/99	Improved energy efficiency in new buildings	China	3 284 550	76 200 000	MINEFI-MEDDTL
22/12/97	17/06/99	Development of small-scale hydropower in remote rural areas	Indonesia	610 000	50 000 000	MINEFI
15/11/02	27/11/03	Energy efficiency in programming and construction of housing	China	2 700 000	297 100 000	MEDDTL
27/11/03	26/03/04	Integrated and sustainable public transport in the greater Hanoi area	Vietnam	2 000 000	178 000 000	MINEFI
26/03/04	27/10/04	Dissemination of good practice in energy efficiency in the construction sector	Afghanistan	1 350 000	12 915 000	MAEE
05/07/05	30/03/06	Support to setting up CDM projects in four provinces of western China	China	750 000	1 500 000	AFD
30/03/07	03/04/08	Support to the financing programme for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects	China	600 000	61 200 000	AFD
06/07/07	30/11/07	Platform for biofuel development	India	200 000	420 000	AFD - MESR
02/04/09		Sustainable Bangkok	Thailand	1 500 000	52 000 000	AFD
02/04/09	03/07/09	Planet mapping for the Maldives	The Maldives	1 500 000	6 337 595	AFD
27/11/09	09/07/10	"Rural carbon" and capacity building project in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces	China	1 000 000	75 300 000	AFD
02/04/10	09/07/10	Sustainable planning for electricity supplies in the Mekong Basin countries	Asia / Reg.	1 000 000	7 000 000	AFD
09/07/10	26/11/11	Programme for large-scale dissemination of low-carbon technologies financed by the carbon market	Asia / Reg.	1 350 000	4 391 211	AFD
26/11/10		PICMAC Project (Pacific Island Integrated Coastal Management for the enhancement of Adaptation Capabilities to Climate Change)	Pacific / Regional	2 000 000	5 000 000	AFD
Total Asia and Pacific		15 projects		19 936 019	827 973 602	

Climate change projects identified or launched in Eastern Europe

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
30/09/97	09/11/99	Fund for energy efficiency and carbon emissions reduction	Eastern Europe	2 000 000	102 000 000	MINEFI
15/11/02	27/11/03	Organization of a regional fuelwood sector	Lithuania	1 050 000	10 800 000	MEDDTL
07/07/04	30/03/05	Capacity building and support to the establishment of an energy efficiency fund	Eastern Europe	2 000 000	6 000 000	MAEE
Total Eastern Europe		3 projects		5 050 000	118 800 000	

Climate change projects identified or launched in Mediterranean

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
22/11/95	06/05/98	Energy efficiency in buildings and thermal regulations	Tunisia	1 905 000	8 079 798	AFD
15/04/96	01/04/97	Energy efficiency improvements in collective housing stock	Lebanon	868 959	10 549 472	MEDDTL
22/12/97	26/03/01	Urban fuel wood use	Morocco	1 594 054	4 100 000	AFD
17/06/99	06/07/01	Decentralised electrification and solar pumps	Morocco	1 600 000	19 400 000	AFD
24/05/02	15/11/02	Energy and environment upgraded in Sidi-Bernoussi	Morocco	825 000	1 942 000	MAEE
07/07/04	27/10/04	Overall rural electrification	Morocco	500 000	50 500 000	AFD
25/11/05	05/07/06	Installation of a water treatment plant in Fez with a biogas-to-energy system	Morocco	900 000	65 820 000	AFD
06/07/07	30/11/07	Support to energy management in industry and the tertiary sector	Jordan	1 560 000	3 340 000	AFD
06/07/07	27/11/09	Energy efficiency improvements in buildings	Morocco	900 000	13 200 000	MEDDTL
01/07/08	27/11/08	Assistance to the Palestinian Authority to develop demand-side electricity management	Autonomous Palestinian Territories	1 000 000	2 400 000	AFD
02/04/09	03/07/09	Support to improved urban transport in Cairo	Egypt	1 000 000	2 870 000	AFD
27/11/09	09/07/10	Programme for energy efficiency in industrial SMEs in Turkey	Turkey	1 500 000	56 600 000	AFD
09/07/10	26/11/10	Support to the organisational structure of projects under the Solar Plan for the Mediterranean (SPM)	Mediterranean /Regional	750 000	1 500 000	MEDDTL-AFD
Total Mediterranean		13 projects		14 903 013	186 701 270	

Total for climate change 60 projects

81 279 906 1 455 636 019

International waters

International waters projects identified or launched in Africa

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
06/05/98	29/06/00	Support to water management in the Senegal River Basin	Africa/Regional	1 350 000	2 950 000	MAEE
18/02/99	30/04/03	Hydro-cycle monitoring system (HYCOS)	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	2 220 000	MAEE
09/11/99	26/03/01	Pollution control and contribution to Zambezi River Management	Zambia/Zimbabwe	1 500 000	1 927 500	MAEE
27/11/00	15/11/02	Support to the Orange-Senqu River Basin Authority	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	4 421 500	MAEE
27/11/03	07/07/04	Establishment of an environmental observatory for the Niger River Basin	Africa/Regional	1 200 000	39 950 000	AFD-MAEE
27/10/04	25/11/05	Fisheries resource management in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIOFP)	Africa/Regional	800 000	29 440 000	MAEE
27/10/04	30/03/06	Initiative for the Nile River Basin	Egypt/Sudan/Ethiopia	1 000 000	4 000 000	AFD
18/12/06	06/07/07	Water resources monitoring centre for the Volta River Basin	Africa/Regional	1 200 000	2 700 000	MAEE
01/07/08	27/11/08	Management of west African marine and coastal biodiversity by strengthening conservation and monitoring initiatives for MPAs	Africa/Regional	1 600 000	9 680 000	AFD
02/04/10	09/07/10	Water resource monitoring and forward planning tool for the Congo River basin	Africa / Regional	1 300 000	3 698 000	AFD-MAEE
Total Africa	10 projects			12 450 000	100 987 000	

International waters projects identified or launched in Latin America

20/12/96	17/06/99	Water resources monitoring for the Upper Paraguay basin	Latin America/Reg.	1 894 180	4 876 007	MINEFI
26/03/01	30/04/03	Environmental protection for the Rio de la Plata	Argentina/Uruguay	1 005 000	6 896 000	MAEE
30/04/03	26/03/04	Management of Rio Magdalena lake and river ecosystems	Colombia	1 200 000	6 910 819	MAEE
Total Latin America	3 projects			4 099 180	18 682 826	

International waters projects identified or launched in Asia and Pacific

07/07/04	30/03/06	Support to the Mekong River Commission (MRC)	Asia/Regional	1 000 000	3 500 000	AFD
03/07/09	27/11/09	Decision support for sustainable hydropower in the Mekong Basin	Asia/Regional	800 000	4 075 000	AFD
Total Asia and Pacific	2 projects			1 800 000	7 575 000	

International waters projects identified or launched in Eastern Europe

20/09/96	30/09/97	Recovery of irradiated material from the Lapse	Russia	1 417 041	8 634 712	MAEE
06/05/98	09/11/99	Support to transboundary management of the Irtysh River Basin	Russia/Kazakhstan	1 000 000	2 500 000	MEDDTL
26/03/01	30/11/01	Production of a management plan for the River Narva catchment basin	Estonia and Russia	1 165 000	2 510 020	MESR
15/11/02	04/07/03	Transboundary management of the Korös/Crisuri river basin	Hungary/Roumania	1 024 000	3 700 000	MEDDTL
03/07/09	02/04/10	Data management capacity-building for assessment and monitoring of transboundary water resources in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EOCAC)	Eastern Europe / Regional	800 000	2 252 260	MEDDTL
Total Eastern Europe	5 projects			5 406 041	19 596 992	

International waters projects identified or launched in Mediterranean

21/10/94	21/10/94	Resource management in the Jordan River Basin	Mediterranean	290 676	290 676	MINEFI
22/11/95	17/06/99	Hydrological data	Mediterranean	1 675 154	1 830 000	MINEFI
06/05/98	29/03/02	Support to PAS MED implementation	Mediterranean/Reg.	1 353 000	12 400 000	MEDDTL
30/04/03	27/11/03	Sahara aquifer system	Algeria/Libya/Tunisia	315 000	1 835 000	MEDDTL
05/07/05	30/03/06	Red Sea-Dead Sea water transfer	Autonomous Palestinian Territories	1 000 000	12 970 000	AFD
18/12/06	06/07/07	Shared management of the North Sahara aquifer system	Mediterranean/Reg.	500 000	1 990 300	MEDDTL
06/07/07	03/04/08	Strategic partnership for the large Mediterranean marine ecosystem	Mediterranean/Reg.	2 000 000	10 230 000	MEDDTL
03/04/08	01/07/08	Definition and support to implementation of an overall plan for depletion and protection of the Nador lagoon	Morocco	500 000	58 500 000	AFD
01/07/08	02/04/09	Controlling waste immersion in the Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean/Reg.	350 000	1 162 000	MEDDTL
27/11/08	02/04/09	Coastal aquifers in southern Tunisia	Tunisia	950 000	4 000 000	MEDDTL
26/11/10		Strengthening the Marine Protected Areas network in the Mediterranean (MedPAN)	Mediterranean/Reg.	750 000	1 719 000	MEDDTL
Total Mediterranean	11 projects			9 683 830	106 926 976	

Total for international waters 31 projects

33 439 051 253 768 795

● ● ● Land degradation, desertification, deforestation and POP

Land degradation projects identified or launched in Africa

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project title	Country	FGEF grant in €	Total amount in €	Project promoter
20/12/96	30/09/97	Network of long-term ecological monitoring centres - ROSELT	Africa/Regional	1 341 551	6 396 761	MAEE-MEDDTL
22/12/97	07/03/00	The global environment and combating desertification	Africa/Regional	3 000 000	3 300 000	MAEE
09/11/99	07/03/00	Support to local development in West Africa (padl)	Burkina Faso	1 600 000	11 200 000	AFD
27/11/00	30/11/01	Support to local development in West Africa (pdlo)	Burkina Faso	1 610 000	11 500 000	AFD
27/11/03	05/07/06	Programme to eliminate and prevent the resurgence of obsolete pesticide stockpiles	Mali	600 000	6 600 000	MEDDTL
27/10/04	31/01/05	Environmental approach to locust control	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	10 684 000	MAEE
30/03/07	03/04/08	Combating desertification and sustainable natural resource management	Djibouti (DR)	1 000 000	8 900 000	AFD
06/07/07	03/04/08	Multi-country agro-ecology support programme (PAMPA)	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	3 250 000	MAEE
27/11/08	03/07/09	Rational management of polychlorobiphenyls (PCB) in West Africa	Africa/Regional	800 000	10 376 016	MEDDTL
07/07/09	27/11/09	Natural resource and land management in Sahelian Africa	Africa/Regional	750 000	2 565 562	AFD-MAEE
02/04/10	09/07/10	Regional programme for sustainable land use management and climate change adaptation in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT)	Africa / Regional	2 000 000	13 200 033	MAEE
Total Africa		11 projects		14 701 551	87 972 372	

Land degradation projects identified or launched in Asia and Pacific

26/03/04	07/07/04	Support to the development of agro-ecology techniques	Laos	1 470 000	3 635 000	AFD
Total Asia and Pacific		1 project		1 470 000	3 635 000	

Land degradation projects identified or launched in Mediterranean

27/11/03	25/11/05	Programme to eliminate and prevent the resurgence of obsolete pesticide stockpiles	Tunisia	800 000	4 810 000	MEDDTL
07/07/04	05/07/06	Support to development of conservation agriculture	Tunisia	1 400 000	8 900 000	AFD
18/12/06	30/03/07	Developing livelihoods in southern Morocco's oases	Morocco	1 500 000	5 254 500	AFD
03/07/09	27/11/09	Protection of plant biodiversity in Jordan	Jordan	1 000 000	5 342 500	AFD
Total Mediterranean		3 projects		4 700 000	24 307 000	

NB: the project for the "programme to eliminate and prevent the resurgence of obsolete pesticides stocks" is counted as one project, and attributed to Africa.

Total for land degradation and POP 15 projects 20 871 551 115 914 372

Ozone layer

The indicated amounts correspond to total project amounts. They are funded through French bilateral contributions and implemented by the FGEF Secretariat.

Ozone layer projects identified or launched in Africa

Date approved	Project title	Country	Sector	Status	Type	Total after adjustments in \$	Partners
07/94	Country programme preparation	Mauritania	Several	Closed	Country programme	39 771	
09/94	Conversion of CFC-based commercial refrigeration installations in the fishing industry	Mauritania	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	99 522	
09/94	Training of refrigeration technicians	Mauritania	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	25 000	
09/94	Institutional strengthening project proposal	Mauritania	Several	Closed	Investment	25 983	
09/94	Training and awareness of personnel involved in the task of codifying and identifying ODS and ODS-containing material	Mauritania	Several	Closed	Training	9 456	
07/95	Technology transfer workshop for African countries on practical implementation of the Montreal Protocol	Regional (Africa)	Several	Closed	Training	120 000	
05/96	Project preparation for projects in the hotel and fisheries industries and recycling	Senegal	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	9 752	
02/97	Refrigeration management plan preparation	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	25 000	
02/97	Country programme preparation	Madagascar	Several	Closed	Country programme	36 981	
02/97	Training of technicians in domestic refrigeration and air conditioning	Senegal	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	16 500	
03/98	Implementation of the RMP	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Technical assistance	31 436	
07/98	Project preparation in the foam sector (Fofy)	Mali	Foam	Closed	Preparation	14 000	
11/98	Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Fofy Industrie	Mali	Foam	Closed	Investment	151 000	
03/99	Technical assistance in air conditioning	Ghana	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	26 379	
03/99	Documentary on traffic in second-hand refrigerators	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	9 619	
11/99	Implementation of the RMP: set up a national recovery and recycling network	Madagascar	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	74 345	
11/99	Implementation of the RMP: training of personnel in charge of control and monitoring of imports of ODS	Madagascar	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	26 406	
11/99	Implementation of the RMP: training of trainers and refrigeration technicians in good service practices	Madagascar	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	46 915	
12/00	Refrigeration and global environment evaluation of equipment modernization study	Regional (Africa)	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	15 750	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: development and implementation of a tax/incentive programme	CAR	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Technical assistance	1 803	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: monitoring the activities of the RMP project, including registration of refrigeration service technicians, distributors and importers of CFCs	CAR	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Technical assistance	19 509	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: training programme for customs officers	CAR	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Training	57 065	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: train the trainers programme for refrigeration technicians in good management practices and a training programme to address technicians in the informal sector	CAR	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Training	48 749	
07/02	ODS phase out in 50 existing centrifugal chillers units	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Transferred	Investment		
07/02	Project preparation for projects in commercial refrigeration production facilities	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	14 114	
07/02	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: monitoring the activities of the RMP and set up of an import/export licensing system	Ivory Coast	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Technical assistance	4 950	
12/04	Implementation of the RMP update	Ethiopia	Refrigeration	Ongoing	Technical assistance	103 169	
12/04	Terminal CFCs phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Kenya	Terminal phase-out management plan	Closed	Investment	243 983	
12/04	Refrigerant management plan update	Mozambique	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	118 099	
12/04	Implementation of the RMP update	Uganda	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	84 750	GTZ
07/05	Refrigerant management plan update	Tanzania	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	177 695	GTZ
11/05	Implementation of the RMP: recovery and recycling component	Madagascar	Refrigeration	Ongoing	Technical assistance	45 765	
04/06	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	Regional (Africa)	Refrigeration	Ongoing	DEM	406 800	ONUDI, Germany, Japan
07/06	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	Seychelles	Terminal phase-out management plan	Closed	Preparation	22 600	GTZ
11/06	Project preparation for a terminal ODS phase-out management plan	Uganda	Terminal phase-out management plan	Completed	Preparation	33 900	GTZ
03/07	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan in the servicing sector	Ethiopia	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Preparation	33 900	
03/07	Terminal ODS phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Seychelles	Terminal phase-out management plan	Completed	Investment	135 600	GTZ
11/07	African customs enforcement networks for preventing illegal trade of ODS in the African sub-regional trade organizations (CEMAC, COMESA, SACU and UEMOA)	Regional (Africa)	Several	Ongoing	Technical assistance	84 750	PNUE
04/08	Terminal CFCs phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Kenya	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	335 610	
07/08	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	CAR	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	62 150	
07/08	Terminal ODS phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Seychelles	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	67 800	GTZ
07/08	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Uganda	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	172 325	GTZ
04/09	Terminal CFCs phase-out management plan (third tranche)	Kenya	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	202 367	
11/09	Terminal ODS phase-out management plan (third tranche)	Seychelles	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	14 690	
11/09	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Uganda	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	70 625	
07/10	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	CAR	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	50 850	
Total Africa: 46 projects and project preparations						3 417 433	

Ozone layer

Ozone layer projects identified or launched in Latin America

11/99	Project preparation for phase out of methyl bromide used in grain fumigation	Costa Rica	Fumigation	Closed	Preparation	11 280	
07/04	National CFC phase-out management plan: phase-out of ODS in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (first tranche)	Cuba	Terminal phase-out management plan	Transferred	Technical assistance	90 760	GTZ
04/05	National ODS phase-out plan for CFCs: 2005 annual implementation plan	Cuba	Terminal phase-out management plan	Transferred	Investment	-	GTZ
Total Latin America 3 projects and project preparations						102 040	

Ozone layer projects identified or launched in Asia

07/94	Country programme preparation	Vietnam	Several	Closed	Country programme	21 035	
11/95	Phasing out the use of CFC-113 in the electronics industry	Malaysia	Solvents	Cancelled	Investment	-	
10/96	Project preparation/technical assistance for MAC recycling and training in good servicing practices	Iran	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	30 000	
10/96	Technical assistance on alternative technologies for cold storage facilities and project preparation	Vietnam	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	34 500	
05/97	No clean process improvement training for electronic assemblers who phased out the use of CFC-113	Malaysia	Solvents	Closed	Training	219 385	
11/97	Projects preparation and technical assistance in the halon sector	Iran	Halons	Closed	Preparation	31 500	
11/97	Set up of a national programme of recovery and recycling CFC-12 (pilot project in Tehran)	Iran	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	242 768	
11/97	Project preparation and technical assistance in the solvent sector	Iran	Solvents	Closed	Preparation	31 500	
03/98	Conversion to non-CFC facilities of 4 companies producing cars and wagons equipped with MAC-umbrella project	Iran	Refrigeration	Closed	Investment	138 600	
11/98	Small and medium enterprises study	Iran	Several	Closed	Technical assistance	75 000	
11/98	Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration sector	Syria	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	16 172	
11/98	Technical assistance in the air-conditioning sector	Syria	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	25 982	
03/99	Technical assistance in air-conditioning	Jordan	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	10 425	
03/99	Technical assistance for country programme and refrigerant management plan preparation	Laos	Several	Closed	Country programme	31 500	
07/99	Survey for halon banking management plan in West Asia (Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen)	Regional (Asia + Medit)	Halons	Closed	Technical assistance	17 500	
07/99	Halon management programme	Iran	Halons	Ongoing	Technical assistance	511 175	
07/99	Conversion to ODS-free technology at Dorcharkh Company	Iran	Solvents	Closed	Investment	165 140	
07/99	CFC emission reductions in spinning halls air conditioning systems chillers (pilot project)	Vietnam	Refrigeration	Closed	Investment	197 340	
11/99	Project preparation of phase out of use of ODS solvent in production of parts working in high voltage conditions	China	Solvents	Closed	Preparation	28 875	
11/99	Development of a halon banking management plan	Syria	Halons	Closed	Technical assistance	11 272	
11/99	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian Refrigerators	Syria	Refrigeration	Completed	Investment	60 672	
11/99	Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co.	Syria	Refrigeration	Cancelled	Investment	-	
11/99	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Bashar Refrigerators	Syria	Refrigeration	Closed	Investment	49 873	
11/99	CFC emission reduction in central air conditioning	Syria	Refrigeration	Completed	Investment	150 150	
11/99	No clean process improvement training for electronic assemblers	Thailand	Solvents	Closed	Training	121 800	
03/00	Halon banking management plan in West Asia countries: Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen (jointly implemented with Germany)	Regional (Asia + Medit)	Halons	Closed	Technical assistance	123 375	GTZ
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: recovery and recycling, training and demonstration project (complement)	Laos	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	42 840	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: training of trainers in good refrigerant management practices (phase I); national technicians training project (phase II)	Laos	Refrigeration	Completed	Training	88 987	
07/01	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Laos	Refrigeration	Ongoing	Training	92 142	

Table continued on next page ►►►

Date approved	Project title	Country	Sector	Status	Type	Total after adjustments in \$	Partners
07/01	Establishing a halon bank and umbrella project for 63 manufacturers	Syria	Halons	Closed	Technical assistance	169 050	
12/03	National CFC phase-out plan: 2004 annual implementation programme	Iran	Terminal phase-out management plan	Completed	Investment	1 117 348	GTZ
04/04	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2004 work programme	India	Terminal phase-out management plan	Completed	Investment	1 085 000	GTZ
04/05	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2005 annual programme	India	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	1 085 000	GTZ
04/05	National CFC phase-out plan: 2005 annual implementation programme	Iran	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	555 000	GTZ
07/06	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2006 annual programme	India	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	585 000	GTZ
07/06	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs through the technical promotion of no clean processes	Laos	Terminal phase-out management plan	Closed	Preparation	33 900	
07/07	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2007 annual programme	India	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Technical assistance	585 000	GTZ
04/08	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Laos	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	205 095	
07/10	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Laos	Terminal phase-out management plan	Ongoing	Investment	156 505	
Total Asia and Pacific: 39 projects and project preparations						8 146 406	

Ozone layer projects identified or launched in Mediterranean

05/96	Projects preparation and technical assistance in the foam sector	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Technical assistance	19 505	
05/96	Project preparation for the formulation of a project to implement a recycling network for CFC-11, CFC-12 and HCFC-22	Morocco	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	20 000	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of polyurethane flexible molded foam at Meuble Mode Sarl	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	55 465	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Furniture and Plastic Sarl (FAP)	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	128 700	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Plastiflex Sarl	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	146 776	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Merza Foam Sarl	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	107 222	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of rigid foam (sandwich panels) at Kilzi and Co. Sarl	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	141 000	
10/96	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Fomaco Sarl	Lebanon	Foam	Closed	Investment	151 742	
10/96	Project preparation for the commercial refrigeration sector	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	30 000	
10/96	Project preparation to establish a CFC and HCFC	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Closed	Preparation	30 000	
10/96	Technical assistance on alternative technologies for cold storage facilities recovery and recycling centre	Morocco	Refrigeration	Closed	Technical assistance	40 000	
11/97	Conversion of refrigeration industrial facilities	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Closed	Investment	153 162	
11/97	Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Ongoing	Technical assistance	425 289	
11/97	Training of refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling methodologies	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	52 668	
11/97	Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network	Morocco	Refrigeration	Ongoing	Technical assistance	355 867	
11/97	Training of refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling methodologies	Morocco	Refrigeration	Closed	Training	53 361	
07/99	Remaining issues for a RMP and preparation of strategy and projects for reduction of CFC emissions in centrifugal chillers	Lebanon	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	45 750	
11/99	Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production	Morocco	Fumigation	Completed	Investment	1 127 384	
12/00	Technical assistance for cold storage equipment (training and demonstration project)	Morocco	Refrigeration	Completed	Technical assistance	120 054	ONUDI
Total Mediterranean: 19 projects and project preparations						3 203 945	

Total for ozone layer 107 projects

14 869 824

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN 2010

SEMINARS AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY

Climate: Regional CDM workshop, 25 and 26 January in Tunis.

FEBRUARY

Biodiversity: 11 March 2010, international conference on forest basins, Paris 54 countries representing the world's main forest basins (Africa, Latin America and Asia) and the main donor countries for forests met to discuss and implement the international mechanism agreed to in Copenhagen to address deforestation.

Ozone : Workshop: on CFC phase-out from Indian Solar Power, Delhi, 5 February. This workshop was organised as part of the project co-financed from bilateral contributions to the MLF.

Ozone : Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, an international conference on global environment and climate change issues, 5 - 7 February.

MARCH

Biodiversity: Innovative Financing Forum and workshop on innovative financing solutions for biodiversity preservation, 4-5 March.

APRIL

All topic areas: Conference: "Transforming Global Environmental Challenges into Opportunities", 6 April.

MAY

Biodiversity/Climate: Launch of the third financing programme for SSI projects, 5 May.

Biodiversity: During a visit to the South Pacific, FGEF presentation of Marine Protected Area experiences to local environment and sustainable development specialists, 5 May.



GLOBAL FORUM

Biodiversity/International waters: FGEF participation in the 5th World Ocean Conference at UNESCO in Paris, 3-7 May.

All topic areas: 4th General Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 24 - 28 May at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Biodiversity: Travelling exhibition of 17 posters on Nature Parks presented to the Franco-Mozambican Centre in Maputo in June.

JUNE

All topic areas: Forum of West African Environmental NGOs: analysis of their position, role, experiences and future in protected area management in West Africa, 1 - 4 June, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

All topic areas: Three conferences in Tunisia held under the auspices of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, during projects financed by the AFD and FGEF, 5 - 10 June.

SEPTEMBER

All topic areas: Seminar on Trust Funds, 28 - 30 September in Dakar, jointly organised by the FGEF, AFD, FIBA, KFW and the Conservation Finance Alliance and attended by 18 environmental trust funds operating in Africa, 2 South American foundations, international NGOs and financing agencies.

Climate: Workshop in Istanbul on "Adapting forest policy conditions to climate change in the MENA region", 27 September to 1st October.

Biodiversity/Deforestation: Launch by the CHIRAC Foundation of an awareness programme for architecture students on the use of legal certified timber, 28 September.

Ozone: Meeting of the network of ozone focal points in French, English and Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Ozone: Conference organised in Cairo by UNEP and ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers) : "The Road to climate friendly chillers", 30 September - 1st October.

OCTOBER

Biodiversity: 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan, 18 - 29 October. FGEF presence at side-events and poster display presenting the Facility at a dedicated stand.

All topic areas: EpE (Enterprises for the Environment) symposium on 19 October, during which State Secretary Chantal Jouanno highlighted the FGEF's role.

All topic areas: Francophone Summit at Montreux (Switzerland) on 23 October, where the IUCN represented the FGEF at a Round Table. Distribution of a special issue of Terre Sauvage magazine and FGEF brochures on biodiversity.

NOVEMBER

Climate: Signature with China of the financing agreement for the rural carbon project in two Chinese provinces, 5 November.



Biodiversity: ANR/FGEF symposium on research and action for marine biodiversity (*Florilège de la recherche et de l'action en faveur de la biodiversité marine*), with about 100 participants, 19 November.

DECEMBER

Climate: Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP 16), Cancun, 29 November - 10 December. FGEF contribution to several side events.

FGEF PUBLICATIONS

**APRIL**

All topic areas: Brochure presenting key data on the FGEF from 1994 to 2009, published on 1 April.

MAY

Biodiversity: Study on "Marine Protected Areas - Capitalising on Experiences Co-Financed by the FGEF", published on 1 May.

**JUNE**

Biodiversity/Climate: Brochure on "Small-scale initiatives, a dedicated programme", published on 1st June.

Biodiversity: Sectoral brochure on "Preserving Biodiversity", in French and English, published on 30 June.

AUGUST

All topic areas: FGEF Annual Report 2009, in French and English, published in August-September.

SEPTEMBER

Biodiversity: Brochure entitled Savoirs communs (Common Knowledge) on geographical indicators (AFD/FGEF partnership), published on 13 September.

OCTOBER

Biodiversity/Deforestation: Assessment of demonstrative projects under the Tropical Forests Protection Programme in Brazil, brochure published on 29 October.

NOVEMBER

Biodiversity: Assessment of the project for Rehabilitation of Island Ecosystems in the Seychelles, brochure published in November.

Climate: Assessment of energy efficiency projects in Tunisia, brochure published on 3 November.

**DECEMBER**

Climate: Guide to "Developing CDM Programmes of Activities", published in December with support from CDC Climate, FGEF, ADEME, MEDDTL and MINEFI.

PRESS/RADIO/TELEVISION

JANUARY

Biodiversity: Article on 30 January by AFP-Niger on the ASGN NGO's project in Niger, financed by the SSI programme.

FEBRUARY

Biodiversity: Press release in Jordan's local papers on the project for a Jordanian Plant Biodiversity Laboratory, 23 February.

All topic areas: Press release on the signature of a framework AFD/PACA partnership agreement for development, 25 February. Citation of the FGEF on the Lebanon project run in cooperation with the PACA region.

JUNE

All topic areas: Following the Forum of West African Environmental NGOs, press article in the Burkina Faso daily L'Observateur Paalga published in June.

JULY

All topic areas: Two radio broadcasts on "Involving local populations in environmental protection in West Africa" on RFI, 26 and 27 July.

AUGUST

Biodiversity: Editorial by Marc-Antoine Martin in Le Flamboyant newsletter for members of the International Tropical Forests Network (special August issue on Protected Areas).

SEPTEMBER

Biodiversity: Partnership with Terre Sauvage magazine for a special feature on biodiversity in French-speaking countries, published in September.

OCTOBER

Biodiversity: Interview with Marc-Antoine Martin published in October on the International Year of Biodiversity website (MEDDTL) and the AFD's biodiversity portal.

Biodiversity: Interview with Julien CALAS on COP 10 in Nagoya, published on the AFD website in October.

Climate: Citation of the FGEF's Maldives climate mapping project during the ADN (Accélérateur de Neurones) TV programme on France 2, 9 October.

DECEMBER

Biodiversity: Rémi Gouin (IUCN) on an SSI project in Burkina Faso financed by the FGEF during the Tout un monde programme on Radio France Culture, 12 December.



Biodiversity: Article in L'Oiseau magazine citing the project on Protecting humid forests in Gola, Sierra Leone, supported by the FGEF and LPO (Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux), published in December.

NEWSLETTERS

JANUARY

All topic areas: Monthly AFD newsletters from January to December, section on the FGEF (www.afd.fr).

Biodiversity: Monthly PAPACO newsletter on West African Protected Areas, January to December.

Climate: Article on the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency Project, interview with Philippe Bosse, 1 January.

MARCH

Biodiversity: Press article in Actu Environnement on "New developments in financing for biodiversity preservation", 19 March.

APRIL

All topic areas: Interview with Marc-Antoine Martin published on www.aedd.fr on 7 April following the Conference on "Transforming Global Environmental Challenges into Opportunities".

MAY

Biodiversity: During International Biodiversity Day, interview with Julien Calas on protected areas, published in Actu Environnement, 26 May.

JUNE

Biodiversity: Le Damagram newsletter on the project for Antelopes in the Sahel and Sahara published on line on 21 June (from issue n° 7, April 2010).

Biodiversity: Three newsletters on West African Protected Areas, in April, May and June.



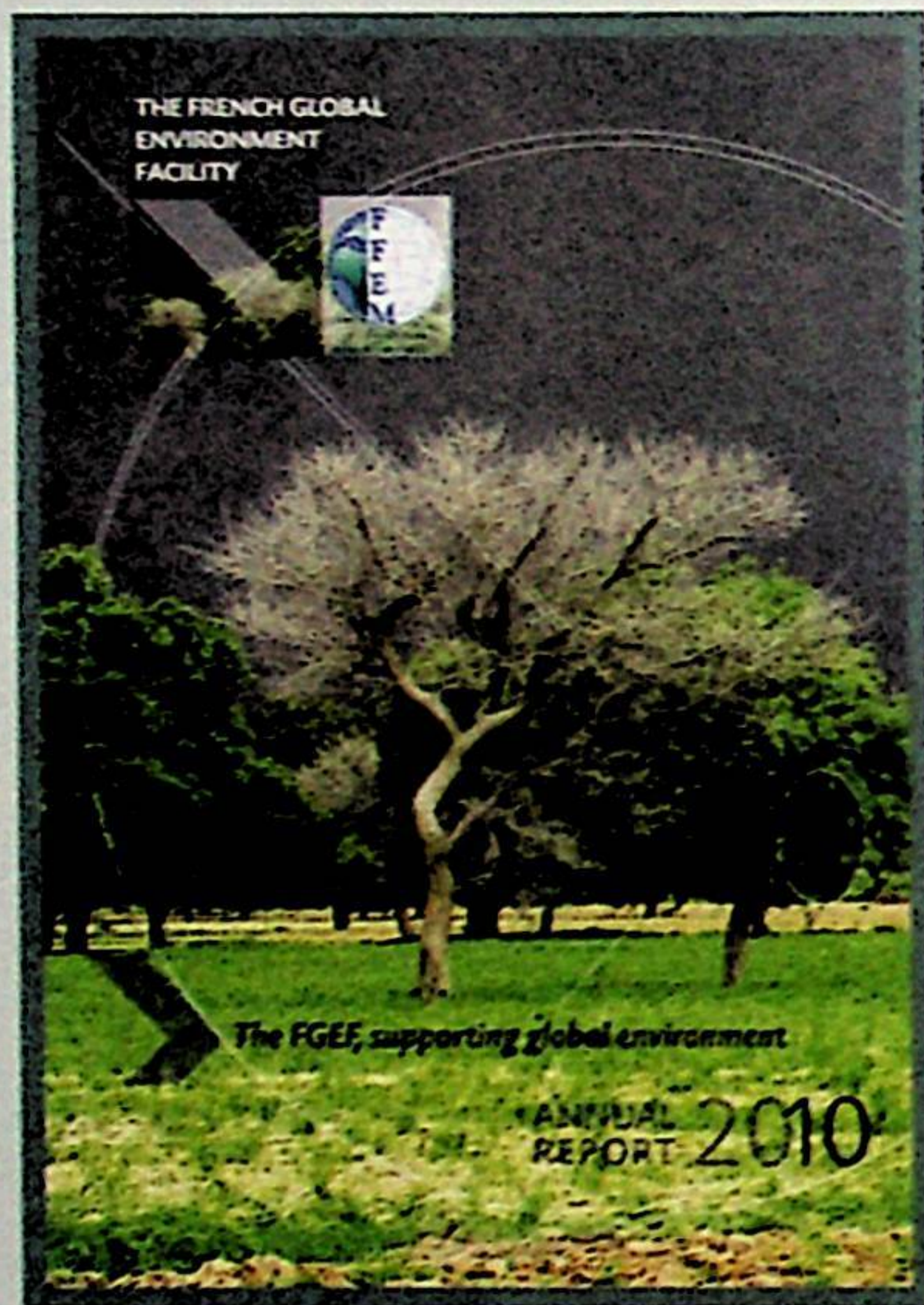
All topic areas: Special FGEF newsletter on the 6 April Conference on "Transforming Global Environmental Challenges into Opportunities". Information on the newsletter's on-line publication on the Mediaterrre site, 27 June.

DECEMBER

Biodiversity: 12th information bulletin on the Small Mediterranean Islands Programme (SMI), 12 December.

 **MAIN ACRONYMS**

MPA	Marine Protected Area
FASEP	Private-sector aid fund (France)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
MIES	Interministerial task force on climate change (France)
JI	Joint Implementation
NDRC	Reform and Planning Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
PASP	Programme for African Stock Piles
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
AAU	Allocated amount unit
CER	Certified Emission Reduction unit



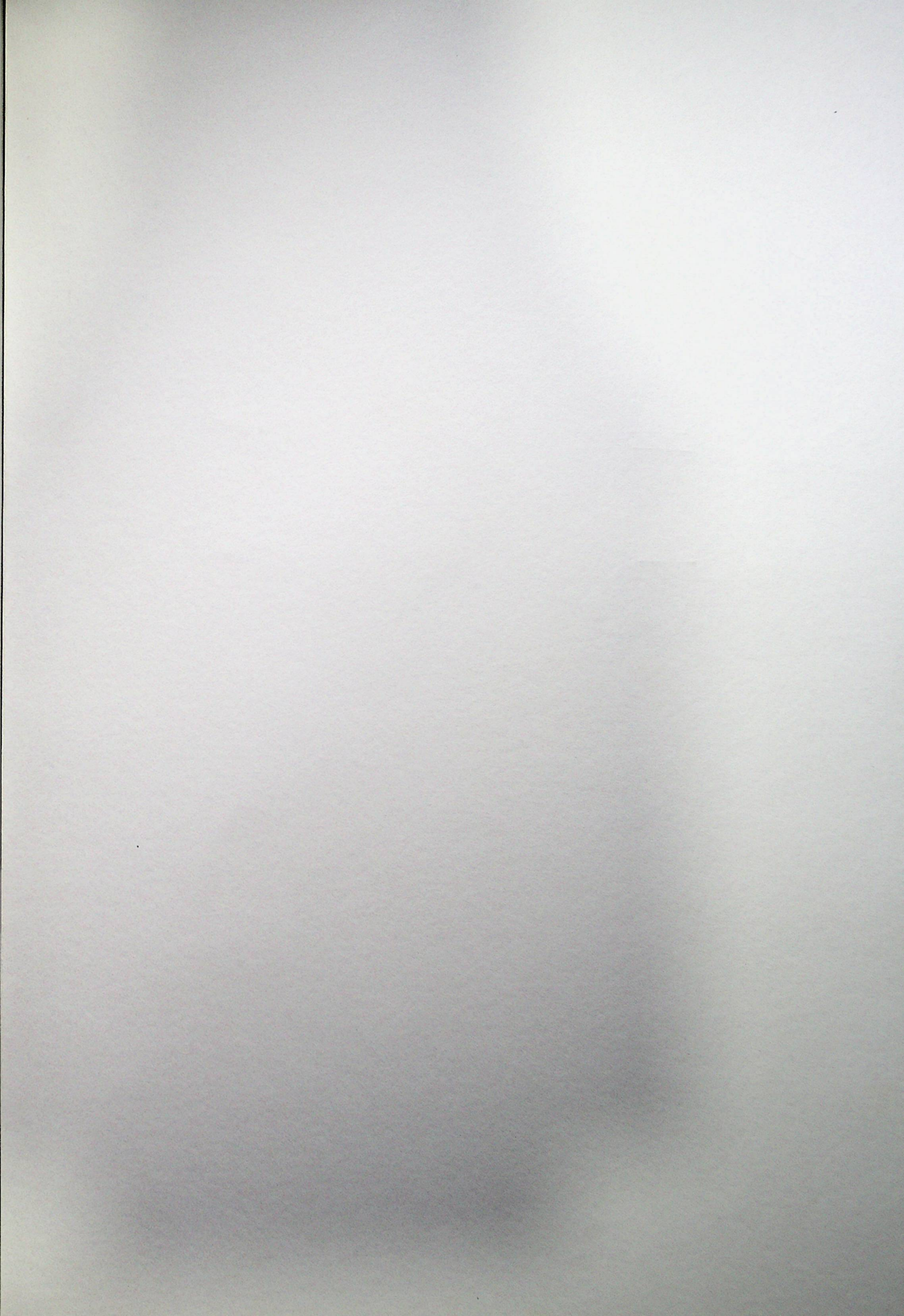
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