

**French Global  
Environment Facility**

ANNUAL REPORT 09

*The FGEF, supporting global environment*



FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

# FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

## Annual Report 2009

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**15.84 M€** in FGEF grants committed to **16** sustainable development **projects** or **programmes**.

The FGEF is now actively involved in more than **20 countries**.

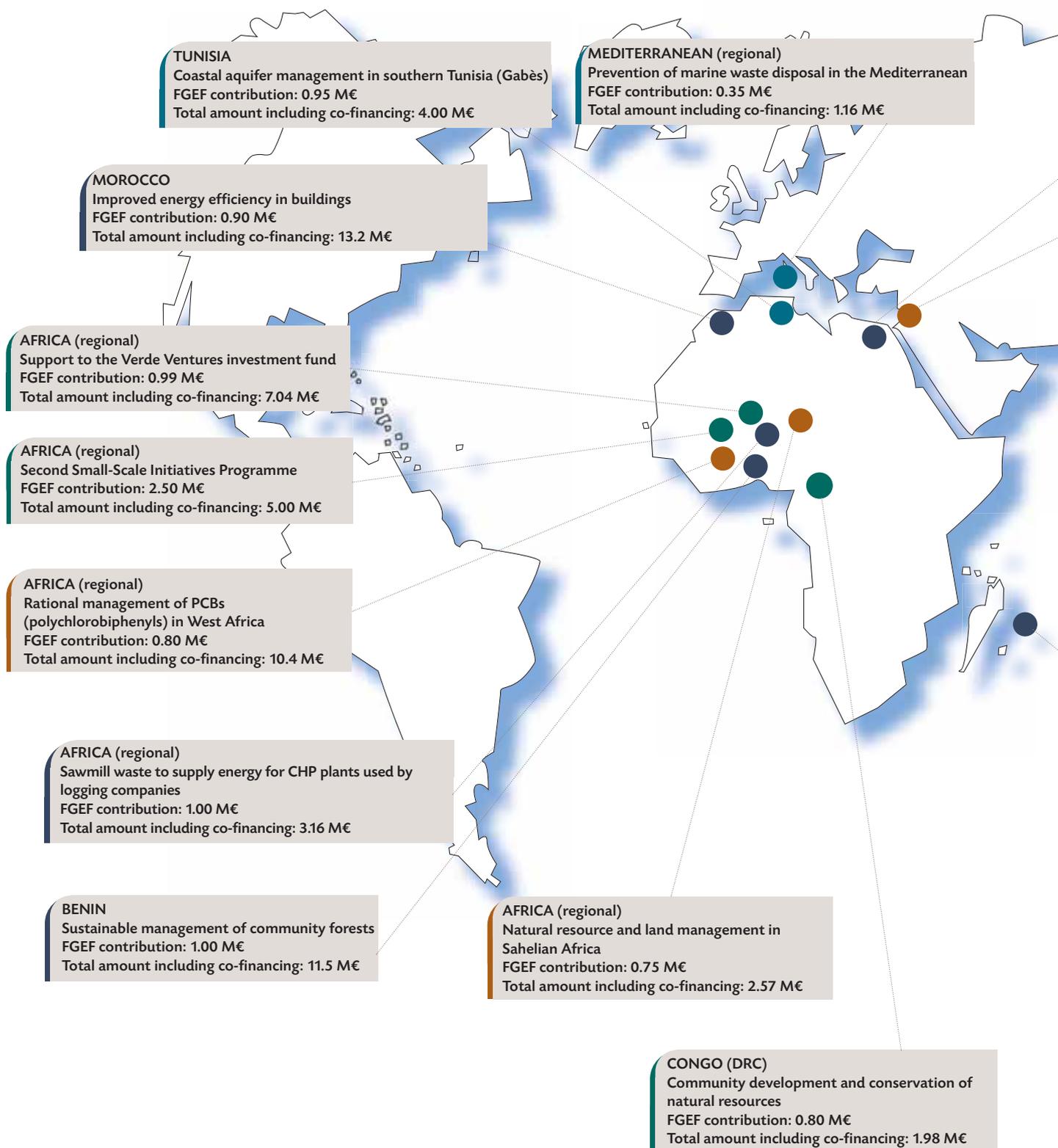
FGEF intervention is supporting **7 projects** of **regional scope** including **71%** in Africa and the Mediterranean and **29%** in the Asia-Pacific region.

FGEF grants amount to **1.1 M€** on average, covering **12%** of the total project cost.

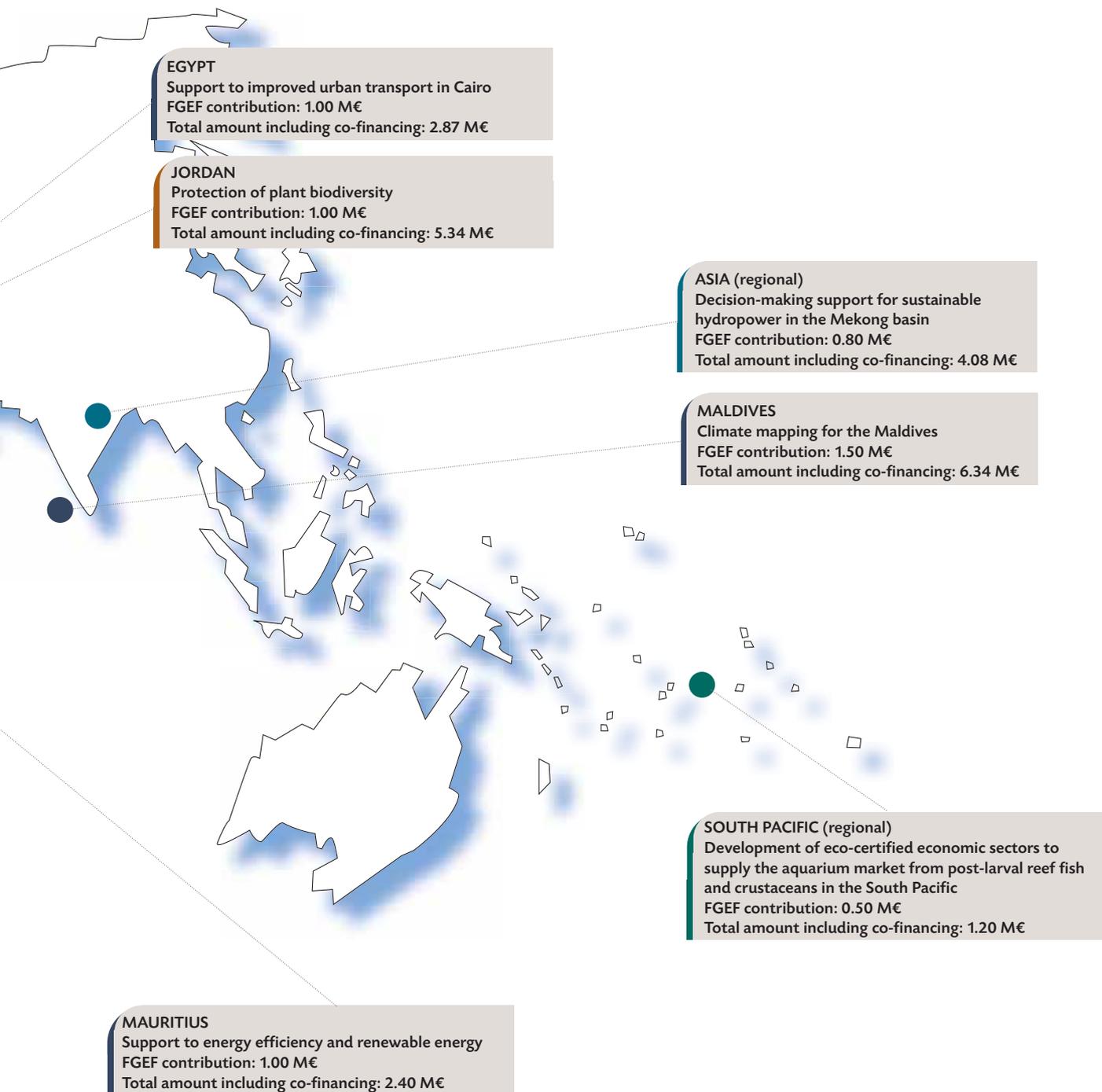
As well as the funds committed in 2009, the FGEF identified **13 further projects** for total grant funding of **15.25 M€**.

# Map of the 16 new projects launched in

# 2009



*In 2009, FGEF commitments amounted to 15.84 M€. In the current context of international economic crisis, the FGEF has continued its activities to support the production of global public goods by co-financing projects to curb climate change, protect biodiversity and international waters and halt desertification, deforestation and chemical pollution.*



- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- International waters
- Land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants
- The stratospheric ozone layer



2009 was the 15th year of activity for the French Global Environment Facility. Since its creation, it has been supporting innovative activities in favour of the global environment that can be replicated on a larger scale and are tied in with economic and social development in the developing world. They are designed to meet the current concern to promote green growth.

In 2009, a total of 31.1 million euros in FGEF grant funding was committed to or identified for 29 projects, leveraging \$9 euros for every 1 euro from the FGEF, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific, but also in the Mediterranean and Latin America. Overall, the FGEF has facilitated the emergence of multiplayer public-private partnerships in these countries, involving French or European operators. One of the most representative activities in 2009 is the support given to the Verde Venture investment fund in sub-Saharan Africa, to finance private-sector projects in favour of biodiversity, sustainable management of community forests in Benin or energy efficiency improvements in buildings in Morocco.

2009 was a decisive year for the continuation of the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme focusing on climate change and biodiversity. After the success of the first programme, which financed 55 projects from 2006 to 2008, a second programme cycle was launched in conjunction with the French committee of the International Union for Nature Conservation.

The FGEF also contributed to the development of concepts and disseminated its experiences during seminars and specific events. Examples include:

- "Designing innovative financing for biodiversity in a context of financial crisis", a seminar organized by the FGEF to present two studies on trust funds for biodiversity, run by the Conservation Finance Alliance;

- The 13th World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, attended by international institutional and private sector organizations. The topics addressed concerned biodiversity, production for development and human/forest interactions. A publication entitled *Foresterie Française - Production de biens et services - Biodiversité* (French forestry, producing goods and services and protecting biodiversity), coordinated by the FGEF in collaboration with the Ministries for foreign affairs, environment and agriculture, highlights French forestry experience in France and in tropical areas;

- A symposium organized in France for managers of African, Latin American and French nature parks, which provided opportunities to share and transfer experience acquired by France's Federation of Regional Nature Parks;

- The 15th Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention in Copenhagen, where the FGEF secretariat and its member institutions contributed to the development of French positions, especially in favour of forests, and the promotion of French activities concerning mitigation, adaptation and REDD+.

The FGEF's system of governance, based on an inter-ministerial steering committee (whose members represent the Ministries for the economy, foreign affairs, the environment and research, and the AFD), a high-level scientific technical committee and a secretariat, is fundamental to the structure of its approach.

Given the current international economic crisis, the FGEF strengthened its efforts in 2009 in favour of the global environment and sustainable development. As assessment studies have shown, its innovative contributions are producing a significant impact thanks to its grants that are able to leverage other French, local or international public or private funds. Its effective results and recognition from its partners confirm the added value brought by the FGEF to French development assistance.

Marc-Antoine Martin  
FGEF Secretary-General

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Highlights

### 24-25 FEBRUARY

#### Workshop in Port-Louis to launch the regional climate change adaptation project in the Indian Ocean Commission member countries

This is the first project analyzing climate change at regional level in order to assess risks to the Indian Ocean countries, create expert networks and strengthen observation and alerting systems. The FGEF and AFD were invited by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) to take part in the workshop launching the project, which is financed by the European Union, the FGEF (1 M€) and the MAEE. It is designed to help the Indian Ocean countries to argue their specific circumstances in international debates on climate change.

### 27-29 MARCH

#### 5th International Green Building conference in Beijing

The purpose of this conference was to speed up implementation of the national strategy for energy savings and emission reductions in the construction sector. The conference, organized from 27 to 29 March by the Chinese Ministry for construction, was attended by experts, political decision-makers and financial institutions representing all of China's provinces and different international institutions, including the FGEF, AFD and the ADEME.

### 6-7 MAY

#### Carbon Forum Middle East and North Africa in Cairo



Representatives from 12 of the region's countries and almost 200 carbon market organizations discussed the future of the carbon market and their involvement in international negotiations on climate change, during the second Carbon Forum Middle East and North Africa (MENA), organized by the World Bank and the WBI Carbon Finance Africa Assist programme, and co-financed by the FGEF.

The MENA region has high potential for the implementation of projects eligible for the Clean Development Mechanism. Among the projects on the agenda, the Mediterranean Solar Plan, launched on 13 July 2008 by the French and Egyptian presidents, aims to increase the use of renewable energies and to strengthen energy efficiency in the region.

### 21-24 MAY

#### IMPAC 2, 2nd Marine Protected Areas Congress in Washington

Highlights of the congress were recognition of the concept of integrated management of the marine environment, the role of the social sciences in the management of marine protected areas (MPAs) and the need for national, regional and international collaboration between marine protected areas. Although biological, oceanographic and chemical data on the environment are crucial to effective marine area management, scientists and MPA managers highlighted the equally important role of socio-economic approaches, as well as the importance of developing a worldwide network of marine protected areas capable of rising to the increasingly numerous and urgent challenges of biodiversity protection, preservation of fishing resources, resistance to climate change and the well-being of coastal populations.

### 3 JUNE

#### Workshop on community management of biodiversity, in Paris

Organized on 3 June, in partnership with Fondation Ensemble and Conservation International, this workshop described various examples of community natural resource management, including conservation pacts and community management in marine areas and forest zones. Numerous national and international foundations, NGOs and French research institutions and laboratories took part, as well as ministry representatives on the FGEF steering committee.

*For more information*  
[www.ffem.fr](http://www.ffem.fr) –  
[2009 News](#)

## 9-11 JUNE

### International symposium on "Sourcing products locally: a sustainable approach to support natural and cultural diversity in the South", in Paris

Organized at UNESCO from 9 to 11 by the CIRAD, IRD, Mab/UNESCO and the National Natural History Museum, the symposium was supported by the FGEF, the Hermès Foundation, the FRB and the IDDRI. The event was attended by 175 participants from the North and South, with different scientific backgrounds or from international and national organizations and NGOs. 35 papers were given and discussed during 3 parallel workshops.

*The programme and contributions are available on the symposium web site: <http://www.mnhn.fr/colloque/localiserles-produits/>*

## 19-23 OCTOBER

### 13th World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires

Organized in Buenos Aires from 19 to 23 October 2009, the WFC (which is held every six years) was attended by representatives from international institutions, the private sector and civil society for consultations on the main forestry activities across the world.

This year, the Congress addressed:

- Forests and biodiversity,
- Production for development,
- Interactions between humans and forests.

An interministerial publication on French strategy in the national and tropical forestry sectors was widely distributed during the congress, particularly among FGEF partners.

## 17 NOVEMBER

### Seminar on marine biodiversity conservation, in Paris

50 participants from different backgrounds (political institutions, civil society, NGOs, research establishments) attended this seminar on 17 November presenting the results of the FGEF capitalisation study on projects for marine protected areas and marine biodiversity conservation in the tropics.

*For more information [www.ffem.fr - 2009 News](http://www.ffem.fr - 2009 News)*

## 19 NOVEMBER

### Seminar in Paris on innovative funding for biodiversity in a context of global financial crisis

Organized by the FGEF on 19 November in collaboration with the Conservation Finance Alliance's working group on environmental funds, this seminar reviewed the financial performance and experiences of trust funds for biodiversity conservation in 2007-2008. The seminar was attended by about 50 participants (from ministries, civil society, research institutions, legal practices, foundations and the press).

*For more information [www.ffem.fr - 2009 News](http://www.ffem.fr - 2009 News)*

## 8-18 DÉCEMBER

### COP 15 in Copenhagen



Held from 8 to 18 December 2009, the 15th Conference of the Parties was the first in which Heads of State from both North and South met to seek agreement on action against climate change.

The FGEF secretariat contributed to France's presence at this summit, communicating documentation on the French stand and distributing brochures on FGEF activities. It also took part in some 15 different side events.



# THE FGEF

WORKING FOR

# THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

- A bilateral response to urgent ecological need
- Interministerial steering and a specific system of governance
- Interface with the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund
- Project activity review, 1994 to 2009

*Global environment challenges are inseparable from economic and social development, and even from cultural aspects, in contrast to purely conservationist and protective approaches to the environment.*



-  **A public bilateral fund:** the FGEF was created in 1994 by the French government in the wake of the Rio summit, as an additional tool for French overseas development assistance. Its resources are additional to France's contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
-  **A financial instrument:** acting in the interests of French cooperation policy for protection of the global environment, the FGEF co-finances sustainable development projects in connection with multilateral agreements on the environment signed by France.
-  **Promoting North-South partnerships:** the FGEF supports multi-partner programmes implemented in developing countries and in cooperation with the countries of the North, involving research institutions, public agencies, private enterprise, local authorities, non-governmental organisations and foundations.  
It helps to strengthen French influence in the global environment field through transfers of technology and knowledge.
-  **Testing innovation and capitalising on experience:** the FGEF supports innovating methods and concepts and demonstrative pilot activities that can be replicated on a larger scale by other stakeholders and financing institutions in different geographical areas.
-  **Promoting development** over and above environmental protection in the strict sense, by tying its activities into the economic and social development strategies of beneficiary countries.
-  **Catalyzing finance:** since 1994, has awarded grants totalling 226 millions euros to 204 national or regional programmes and projects, with every euro from the FGEF generating 9 euros in co-financing
-  **An efficient organizational structure** with secretariat running costs at about 11% of total grant amounts.

## A bilateral response to urgent ecological need

**Our mission :**  
*promoting protection of the global environment in developing countries*

### ● ● ● Our objectives:

The FGEF is "one of the main instruments of French cooperation and development policy on climate change, biodiversity, international waters, desertification and land degradation, ozone layer protection and persistent organic pollutants" *From the 3/09/2004 Framework Convention between the French State and the AFD*

The FGEF's activities are in line with the main environmental policy guidelines set out by the President of the French Republic after the 2002 Earth Summit, the principles of the Environment Charter adopted in 2005 and the national strategy for sustainable development and its international component.

They are also consistent with the decisions of the CICID (Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development), concerning its sectoral strategies on "development, energy and climate", "water", "desertification" and "environment".

Finally, the FGEF's activities follow the principles of the international conventions on the environment to which France is a Party.

### ● ● ● ON INNOVATION

*There is tremendous potential for innovation in cross-cutting concepts that generate new approaches. This potential can be realized when protection of the global environment is linked up with health, food security, poverty reduction, migration, growth and cultural heritage issues.*



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

- biodiversity,
- climate change,
- international waters,
- land degradation, including desertification and deforestation,
- persistent organic pollutants (POP)
- the stratospheric ozone layer\*.

\* Protection of the stratospheric ozone layer is handled by the FGEF Secretariat in accordance with specific procedures under the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF).

It supports sustainable development projects or programmes that contribute to French undertakings under multilateral agreements on the environment. By building synergies between French bilateral and multilateral assistance, FGEF projects help to foster:

- innovation,
- research and experimentation,
- multi-partner activities.

## Interministerial steering and a specific system of governance



### Three interactive entities:

- *an interministerial steering committee*
- *a consultative scientific and technical committee*
- *the secretariat, the FGEF's operational entity*

The FGEF is an interministerial facility. Each project or programme co-financed by the FGEF is submitted under the responsibility of one of the five institutions represented on its steering committee:

- The Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment (MEIE),
- The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE),
- The Ministry for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (MEEDDM),
- The Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR),
- The French Development Agency (AFD), which is also responsible for management of the FGEF.

### ● ● ● The steering committee

The steering committee, chaired by the representative from the Ministry for the Economy (Directorate-General for the Treasury and Economic Policy, department for International Financial Affairs and Development) meets several times a year to decide on:

- overall FGEF policy, geographic priorities, focal areas, methods and resources,
- identification of projects for funding, after expert advice from the scientific and technical committee,
- financial commitments to projects based on feasibility reports or project presentations,
- the secretariat's budget.

It also appoints the members of the scientific and technical committee, which supports the FGEF in a consultative capacity.

Projects and programmes co-financed by the FGEF are prepared, submitted, monitored and assessed by one or more of the steering committee's member institutions. The FGEF secretariat handles project examination, monitoring, capitalisation and communication procedures.

The steering committee met three times in 2009, to announce its decisions on:

- overall FGEF policy and recommendations for implementation,
- identification of projects for funding, after expert advice from the scientific and technical committee,
- feasibility reports, to enable the secretariat to commit funds.



#### MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Directorate General of the Treasury  
Department for Multilateral Affairs and Development

**Rémy Rioux** (Chairman of the steering committee) Deputy Director for International Financial Affairs and Development  
**Cyril Rousseau** Head of Department  
**Thomas Gosset** Head of the Project Assistance Department

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

**François Gave** Deputy Director for Natural Resource Management  
**Jean Lamy** Deputy Director for Climate and Energy

#### MINISTRY FOR ECOLOGY, ENERGY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE SEA

**Aline Kuster-Ménager** Deputy Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development

#### MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

**François Clin** Deputy Director of the Technology Directorate's Department for Energy, Transport, Environment and Natural Resources  
**Pierre Fabre** Research Advisor to the Director for European and International Relations and Cooperation

#### FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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

### Projects by promoting member institution

204 identified projects

Promoting institution	Number of projects	Amount in € for identified projects	Total project amount in €
MAEE	65	68 038 333	550 232 473
AFD	73	79 490 755	1 014 468 229
MEEDDM	38	42 351 008	524 516 004
MULTIPLES	16	20 853 517	241 216 419
MEIE	7	9 611 311	340 309 535
MESR	5	5 186 513	16 134 049
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>225 531 437</b>	<b>2 686 876 708</b>



## The scientific and technical committee (CST)

The ten members of the CST are key figures who are recognised for their expert knowledge on economic, environmental and social issues in the focal areas covered by the FGEF. Their role is to:

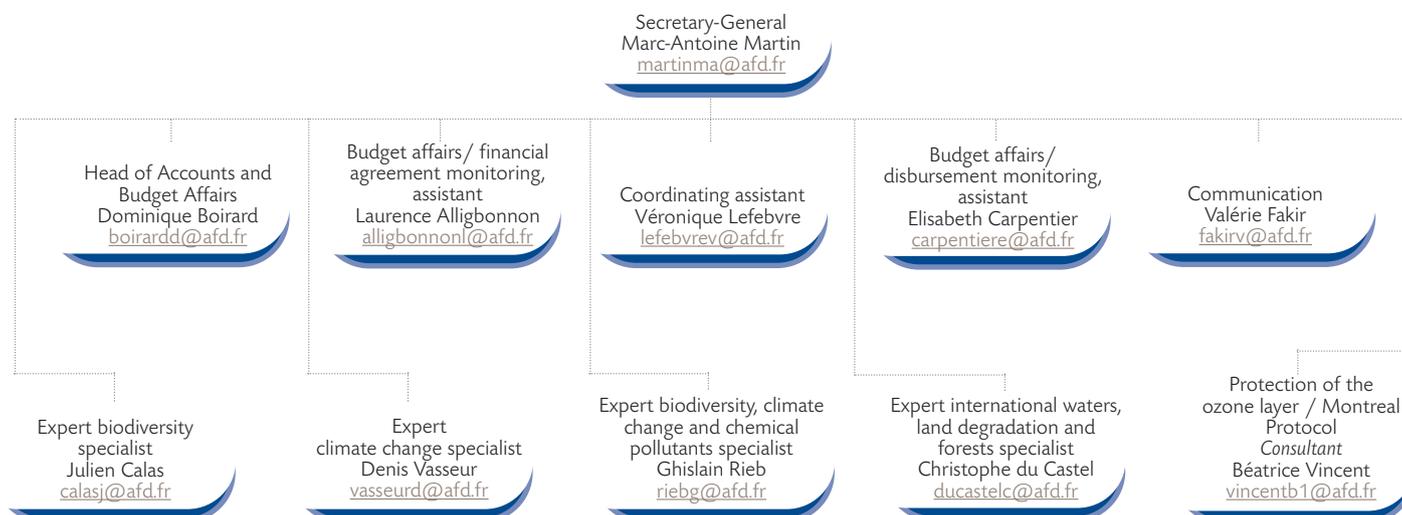
- issue recommendations at the project identification stage,
- contribute to the project examination process and provide observations at the commitment stage,
- facilitate and produce studies on scientific and technical aspects of global environment issues,
- contribute to initiatives aiming to provide information and raise awareness on global environment issues among French and international partners.

<b>Michel Griffon</b> (Chairman of the CST), ANR	All focal areas
<b>Didier Babin</b> CIRAD	Biodiversity
<b>Marc Bied-Charreton</b> University of Saint Quentin en Yvelines	Land degradation and desertification
<b>Lucien Chabason</b> IDDRI	Sustainable development and economics
<b>Patrick Duncan</b> CNRS	Biodiversity
<b>Pierre-Noël Giraud</b> Mines ParisTech	Economics
<b>Michel Hamelin</b> ADEME	Climate change
<b>Rémi Pochat</b> LCPC CGGREF	International waters
<b>Jacques Rilling</b> CSTB et GIEC	Climate change
<b>Louis-Alexandre Romaña</b> IFREMER	International waters

## The FGEF Secretariat

The Secretariat, drawing on its experience with FGEF focal areas and projects and in its capacity as a management body for public funds dedicated to sustainable development and the global environment, supports the Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment on behalf of the GEF by appraising strategic documents from the GEF Council and projects examined by the GEF.

The FGEF Secretariat is attached to the French Development Agency's Directorate for Strategy, and shares its administrative, accounting and financial facilities and its network of local agencies.



## Interface with the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund

*Of the 204 projects identified by the FGEF as of 31 December 2009, 39 are also funded by the GEF.*

● ● ● The activities of the bilateral French Global Environment Facility differ from those of its multilateral counterpart in the priority it gives to supporting projects in Africa, in its partnerships with stakeholders in French-speaking countries, in the innovating approaches it promotes and in its strong preference for integrating environmental components in projects for economic and social development in the beneficiary countries:

- The FGEF devotes more than 50% of its resources to sub-Saharan Africa, and the GEF about 22 %.

- The FGEF share in the total cost of projects may not exceed 50 %; there is no ceiling on the GEF share.

### ● ● ● The Global Environment Facility and the FGEF

The GEF is a multilateral fund which was established in 1991. Its resources were replenished to a total of 3.13 billion USD for the 2006-2010 period, with France contributing up to 154 million euros, plus 10 million euros for the Least Developed Countries Fund.

The GEF is a financial mechanism for the implementation of international conventions (biodiversity, climate change, desertification, persistent organic pollutants).

The GEF is supervised by a council of 32 members from 14 OECD countries, 2 Eastern European countries and 16 developing countries. France has one seat on the Council. The chairman of the FGEF steering committee is the member for France on the GEF Council and the FGEF secretary-general is the deputy member.

The GEF, like the FGEF, draws on a consultative scientific and technical committee, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

GEF projects are implemented by one or more of the following executive organisations: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).



*The FGEF secretariat supports French discussions and actions in its capacity as a member of the GEF Council and a Party to the Montreal Protocol Executive Committee.*

### ● ● ● The Montreal Protocol, the Multilateral Fund and the FGEF

The FGEF secretariat takes part in meetings of the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee and of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in open-ended working group meetings (OEWG) and international strategic meetings on relevant focal areas. It also contributes to meetings between ozone network coordinators in Africa, and supports discussions and actions aiming for closer integration of activities conducted under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols.

In 2009, the FGEF Secretariat strengthened its advisory activities. A great many overall policy issues have emerged in the wake of the September 2007 decision of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to speed up the phase-out schedule for HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons). These concern, amongst others, alternative substances and the definition of parameters and guidelines for national HCFC phase-out plans and their financial impacts.

The links between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols were emphasised in the discussions on alternatives to ODS (ozone-depleting substances) with high global warming potential.

The FGEF secretariat contributed to the following international meetings:

- The 57th, 58th and 59th meetings of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee (in April, July and November 2009).
- The 29th open-ended workshop (July 2009).
- The 21st meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (November 2009).
- A workshop on alternatives to HCFCs with high global warming potential (July 2009).
- Meetings in Brussels with national ozone experts.

These advisory activities have influenced project activities approved by the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee and those processed directly by France as part of the management of its bilateral share.

*From 1991 to the end of 2008, French contributions to the multilateral fund came to a total of 194.7 MUS\$, including 14.67 MUS\$ in commitments from its bilateral share since 1994.*

● ● ● The FGEF Secretariat is able to implement bilateral project funding up to an amount equal to 20% of the total French contribution to the MLF, which amounts to 6.7 million euros per year.

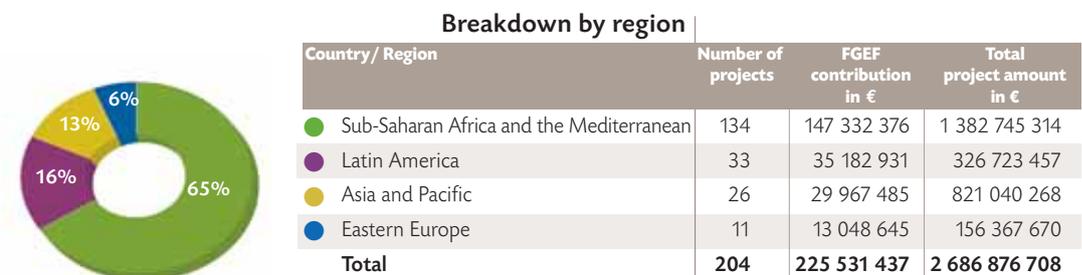
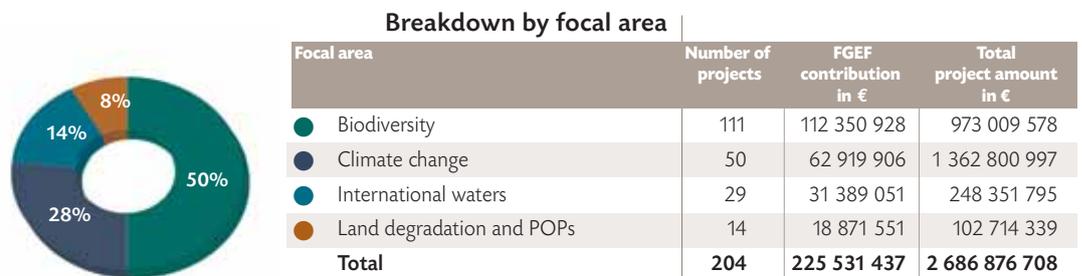


## Portfolio of projects co-financed by the FGEF

### Project activity review, 1994 to 2009

*The strength of FGEF commitments, which are contributing to France's international undertakings to preserve the global environment, have confirmed the FGEF as a leading partner and significant financial contributor for action against environmental degradation.*

As of 31 December 2009, the breakdown of projects co-financed by the FGEF was as follows:



**Project advancement**

Focal area	Number of projects identified	Number of projects launched	Number of projects with signed agreements
Biodiversity	111	104	172
Climate change	50	45	61
Land degradation and POPs	14	14	12
International waters	29	28	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>277</b>

As some projects are financed under more than one agreement, the total per line may not be the same as the total for project commitments.

*By the end of 2009, the FGEF had examined, or was in the process of doing so, 204 projects representing 226 million euros in total potential grants from the FGEF*

The breakdown of projects financed under the bilateral share of French contributions to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund is as follows:

#### Breakdown by focal area

Focal 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	88	14 245 976
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>14 662 469</b>

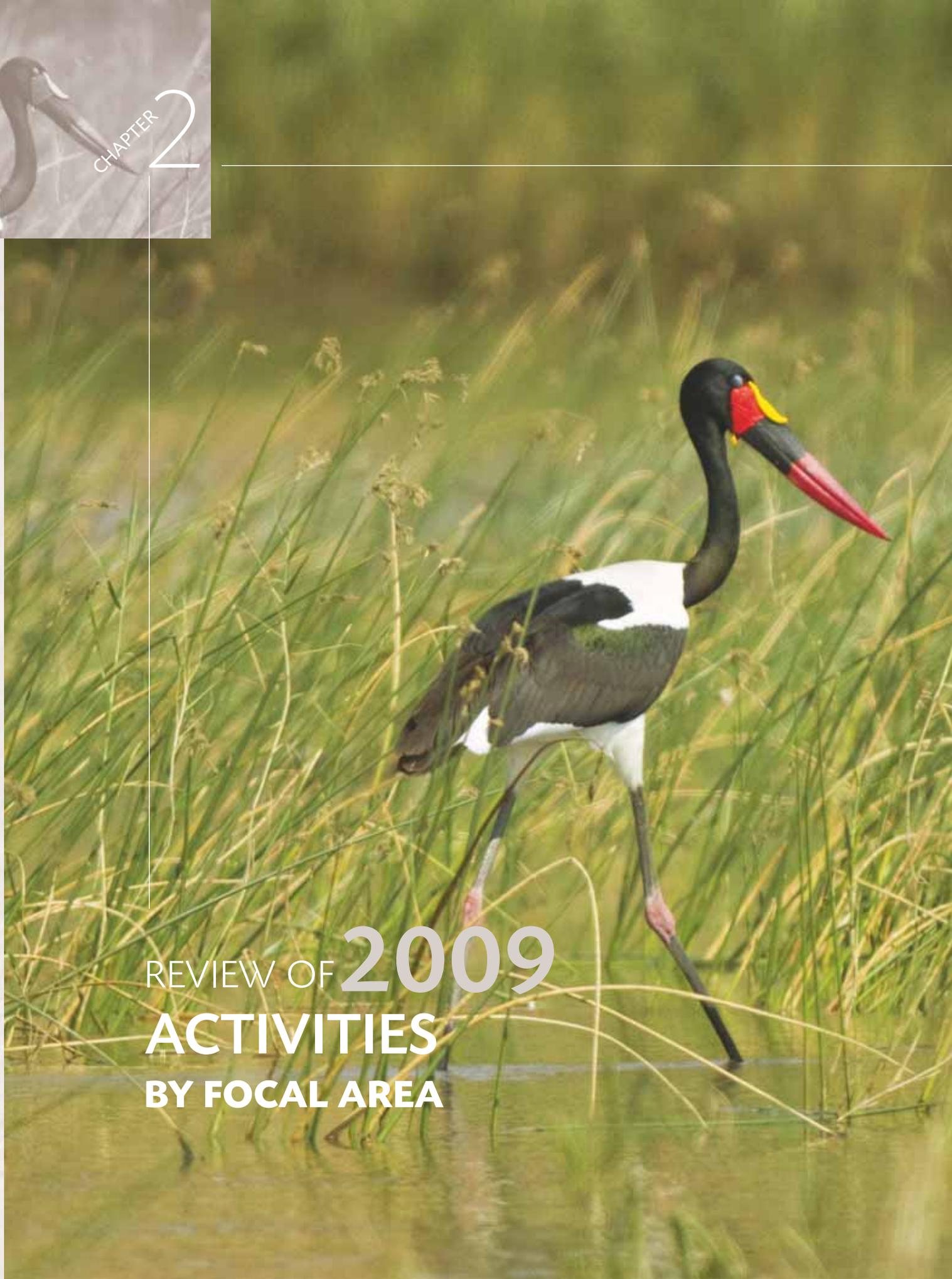
#### Breakdown by region

Country / Region	Number of projects		Adjusted amount including support costs, in (M\$)	
Africa	45	or 43 %	3,37	or 23 %
Latin America	3	or 3 %	0,10	or 1 %
Asia	38	or 36 %	7,99	or 54 %
Mediterranean	19	or 18 %	3,20	or 22 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>		<b>14,66</b>	





CHAPTER 2



REVIEW OF **2009**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
**BY FOCAL AREA**

*The FGEF operates in six areas of the global environment: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants and the ozone layer. It implements the international conventions related to each of these areas.*



**Biodiversity protection**



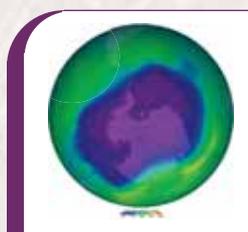
**Climate change**



**International waters**



**Land degradation, desertification, deforestation and persistent organic pollutants**



**Stratospheric ozone layer**

## BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

*The FGEF focuses on ecosystems where biodiversity is particularly abundant, threatened or features rare or endemic species. It acts in situations where biodiversity losses raise issues of global concern, besides their importance for the region or country concerned. It encourages projects that concern:*

- Conservation of species and habitats;
- Traditional natural resource uses by local populations;
- Sustainable management of natural resources to foster economic and social development.



Projects must take local populations into account in order to involve them in protecting their environment and ensure that they enjoy the resulting benefits.

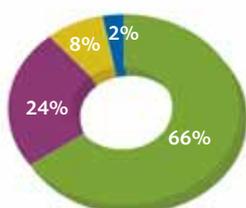
FGEF intervention in environments subject to strong human influence draws on spatial planning approaches that foster sustainable management of natural resources and landscapes. The aims are therefore to enhance the value of

ecosystem services, establish alternative livelihoods and eco-certification for biodiversity-based products, forge links between the natural and cultural heritage and develop innovative financing tools for biodiversity conservation. The FGEF also provides grants to small-scale projects implemented by civil society groups in beneficiary countries.

 The “biodiversity” portfolio comprises 111 projects representing total grants of 112.4 M€, including 104.1 M€ for 104 projects already launched.

The list of all projects identified for funding is given in the Annex.

### Breakdown by region



Country / Region	Number of projects	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	71	73 774 230	608 452 195
Latin America	27	27 302 628	282 074 729
Asia - Pacific	10	8 681 466	64 511 977
Eastern Europe	3	2 592 604	17 970 678
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>112 350 928</b>	<b>973 009 578</b>

Protection and sustainable use of biodiversity make up the FGEF's main focal area, absorbing about 50 % of its resources.



In 2009, 11 new projects in the identification or commitment stage were added to the "biodiversity" portfolio.

### Projects identified or launched in 2009

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €	Promoting institution
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 natural resource conservation in the DRC	Congo (DRC)	800 000	1 984 035	MEEDDM
27/11/08	02/04/09	2nd Small-Scale Initiatives programme	Africa/ regional	2 500 000	5 000 000	MEEDDM
02/04/09		Programme for endangered species conservation	Africa/ regional	1 000 000	15 000 000	MEEDDM
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 countries	Africa/ regional	1 295 000	4 600 000	MAEE/ AFD
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
<b>Total Africa</b>				<b>9 585 000</b>	<b>44 835 381</b>	
03/07/09	02/04/10	Sustainable forest management in Amapa State (Brazilian Amazon)	Brazil	1 600 000	5 457 759	MEEDDM
27/11/09		Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLac)	Latin America	728 000	1 946 000	AFD
<b>Total Latin America</b>				<b>2 328 000</b>	<b>7 403 759</b>	
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
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>				<b>500 000</b>	<b>1 200 000</b>	
27/11/09		Contribution to the management plan for the Chaambi National Park	Tunisia	900 000	2 472 000	MEEDDM
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>				<b>900 000</b>	<b>2 472 000</b>	



### ● ● ● The small-scale initiatives programme, an effective partnership for environmental protection

The SSI programme is designed to support civil society groups in Africa implementing practical projects to protect biodiversity or to help curb climate change.

The SSI programme, created in 2006, supports civil society organizations in African countries by financing low-budget projects. The programme helps them to take practical action in the field, to build capacities for setting up, managing and monitoring projects and to strengthen their credibility and their ability to influence environmental policy choices in their country. In view of the results achieved, the FGEF has now launched a second programme for 2009-2011. 50 new projects will be financed to support other organizations still in need of accompaniment. The French IUCN Committee will be responsible for technical monitoring.



### ● ● ● THE SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME, 2009-2011

*On World Environment Day on the 5th of June, the FGEF and IUCN France renewed their partnership in favour of civil society organizations in Africa, pledging support through a new call for projects under the Small-Scale Initiatives programme. From 2009 to 2011, 2.5 M€ in grants from the FGEF will be supporting about 50 projects run by African civil society groups to curb climate change and biodiversity loss.*

“ Thanks to support from Verde Ventures (VV), Finca Irlanda has continued its sustainable coffee growing. Four generations on, we are still avoiding chemical fertilizers and threats they represent to many species on the farm. Their support also helps us to employ 208 people each year, including many women, who have few chances of employment in other coffee plantations. VV is helping to support the philosophy behind our production methods. ”

Bernd Peters (Manager of Finca Irlanda)



PROJECT

**Developing local economies through biodiversity preservation**

**Support to the Verde Ventures investment fund**

Africa – Regional

Promoting institution: AFD

Amount: 7.04 M€ including 0.99 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: Verde Ventures Programme run by the NGO Conservation International

Partners: AFD (2.46 M€), Starbucks Coffee Co. (1.76 M€), others (0.96), PME own capital (0.70 M€), CI own capital (0.16 M€)



With the creation of the Verde Ventures (VV) programme in 1999, economic opportunities began to attract investments in some of the richest and most endangered ecosystems on the planet, to contribute to local development and the conservation of natural resources for future generations.

Since the year 2000, VV has supported initiatives to protect more than 300 000 hectares and 191 globally endangered species, generating benefits for more than 40 000 inhabitants in 13 countries. Investment has mainly centred on ecotourism and sustainable coffee and cocoa production. After 8 years of experience, Verde Ventures is now combining its loans with technical assistance and monitoring services to increase effectiveness. The FGEF grant has been used to finance these services, with particular attention given to their extension to Africa.

*Among the companies supported by VV, Finca Irlanda is a family-run farm covering 320 hectares, founded in 1928 in Mexico's Chiapas region. As a pioneer in biodynamic farming methods, Finca Irlanda was awarded the world's first certification for its coffee in 1967. Since then, it has received numerous other certifications and awards, including from the Rainforest Alliance, Smithsonian Bird Friendly® and the Specialty Coffee Association of Europe's*

*Award for Coffee Excellence. It employs 280 people each year. Finca Irlanda maintains remnants of virgin forest and replants other areas to improve the management of rotation lands and to protect the two rivers and eight springs that flow across the property, in the Chiapas-Guatemala upland's biodiversity conservation corridor. Its sustainably managed operations contribute directly to the conservation of this part of the Meso-American biodiversity hotspot and to the protection of*

*more than 350 species of birds, mammals and trees, many of which are endemic. The farms supported by VV specialize in shade-grown coffee and protect the forest zones they rely on to shade their crops. In exchange, their environmentally sound farming practices guarantee higher tree species diversity, protect natural resources, conserve soils and improve the management of watersheds.*



## PROJECT

## Supporting an university for nature conservation

### Community development and conservation of natural resources

Africa – Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Promoting institution: MEEDDM

Amount: 1.98 M€ including 0.80 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: Conservation International

Partners: CARPE & communities (1.18 M€)

The forests of Central Africa make up the world's second-largest tropical forest zone and are affected by increasing pressures from timber and fuelwood extraction, mining, forest clearing for agriculture and hunting. If current trends continue, the forests of the Congo Basin are in danger of disappearing or at least losing most of their fauna.

In the east of the country, eight tribal chiefs, whose territories lie between the national parks of Maiko and Kahuzi Biéga, have decided to protect biodiversity and use conservation as the main tool for managing their lands. Their experience in using conservation as a means to promote development by establishing a corridor of community reserves is unique to Central Africa. Ultimately, they will ensure legal protection for 2.6 million hectares of unique tropical forest. This zone is part of one of the largest tracts of virgin old-growth tropical forest in the Congo Basin. Its exceptionally abundant biodiversity includes more than 40 globally endangered species, including the eastern lowland gorilla, Schweinfurth's chimpanzee and the okapi. Since October 2003, CI has been coordinating an international consortium aiming to help local communities to achieve their objective of reducing forest degradation and biodiversity loss in order to support economic development for local populations and improve their living conditions.

The key component of this initiative is a community university that provides training for future managers who will be in charge of conservation and community devel-



opment. The Kasugho University for Conservation and Rural Development (UCNDK), established by the UGADEC (Union of Associations for Gorilla Conservation and Community Development in eastern DRC), is managed by the local communities and recognized by national supervisory authorities.

The FGEF grant is providing crucial support during the two years until the trust fund is capitalised. The university provides motivation for local populations and is building the capacities required to develop the project as a whole.



“ The Kasugho University for Conservation and Rural Development was established by head curator Pierre Kakule in 2002, for the sons and daughters of rural people from every corner of the Republic. Thanks to the performance of teachers from Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi and elsewhere in the world, its students are being educated to a high standard. As the beneficiaries of this study grant, and realizing that our species are disappearing and that the natural resources in our commu-

nity reserves need to be managed for the benefit of all humanity, we decided to embrace a career in conservation. Now, thanks to our monthly salary, we are able to feed our children and send them to school. We cannot conclude without thanking all those whose financial assistance is helping us to move ahead with our conservation project.”

Muliro Wema Godefroid  
(graduate of the University of Nature Conservation and Development)



## ● ● ● Nature Parks: **Nature protection for development**

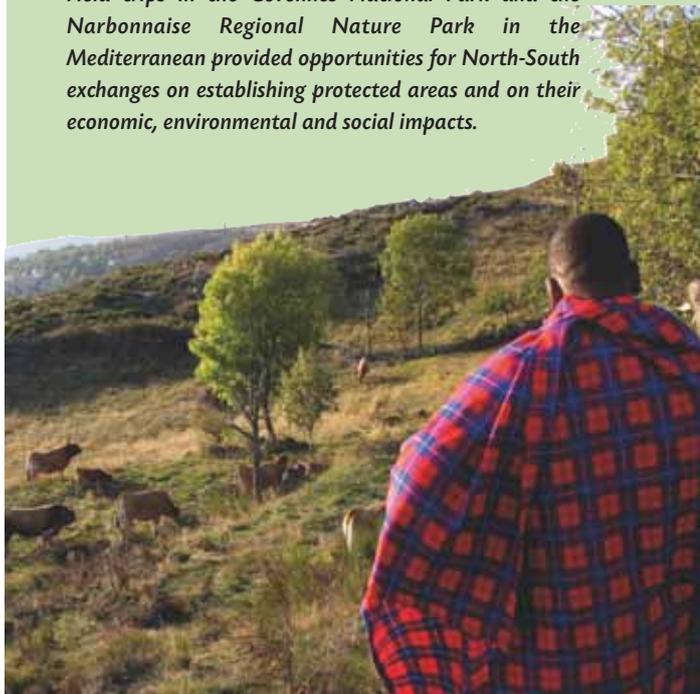
18 to 24 October 2009

### Sharing experiences between African, Latin American and French Nature Parks

*These seminars, the first in France for managers of parks in Africa, Latin America and France, were organized from 18 to 24 October 2009 on an AFD/FGEF initiative in partnership with the French Federation of regional nature parks and national parks. Discussions were organized around concepts for cooperation between parks and AFD/FGEF commitments to protected natural areas, and centred on partnerships between local players, charters, contract-based approaches, the economics of protected natural areas and financing options.*

*Attending the seminar were representatives from 15 Nature Parks receiving AFD and FGEF support, in South Africa, Benin, Honduras, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique and Uruguay. The seminars were organized with the participation of national parks and regional nature parks in mainland and overseas France, including the Cévennes, Mercantour, Guadeloupe, Pyrénées, Guyana and La Réunion national parks and the Narbonnaise regional nature park in the Mediterranean.*

*Field trips in the Cévennes National Park and the Narbonnaise Regional Nature Park in the Mediterranean provided opportunities for North-South exchanges on establishing protected areas and on their economic, environmental and social impacts.*



# CLIMATE CHANGE

*In the area of climate change, the FGEF seeks to strengthen synergies between local and global environmental approaches, and also with other focal areas including biodiversity, international waters, desertification, persistent organic pollutants and the ozone layer.*



Cooperation between countries is crucial to effective action against climate change and to find appropriate solutions to its foreseeable consequences, especially in the most disadvantaged countries - which are also the most vulnerable.

FGEF intervention is designed to promote renewable and low-carbon energy and biomass-to-energy systems. It also aims to improve energy efficiency in energy-intensive sectors and to foster carbon storage in forests, soils and subsoils.

About one third of FGEF resources are targeted to action on

climate change. The FGEF encourages projects for "mitigation", which aim to limit non-renewable fossil fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Since 2005, the FGEF has been supporting projects that help to build capacities for adaptation in developing countries, in the areas of surveillance, knowledge building and resilience. The FGEF encourages projects that are exemplary, innovative and reproducible. It acts by evaluating and prioritising the issues and supporting the implementation of pilot projects. Through its studies and programmes, it helps to define accompanying policies and to disseminate experience.

The FGEF supports projects that implement the "flexible mechanisms" provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. These are innovative financial mechanisms designed to facilitate the transfer of clean technologies to developing countries and to strengthen their foundations for sustainable development. Regarding environmental issues, Joint Implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism encourage emission reductions where this is possible at least cost.

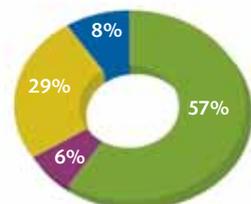
The REDD mechanism (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries) now being developed will also help to finance action against climate change.



**The "climate change" portfolio comprises 50 projects representing a total amount of 63 M€, including 56.8 M€ for 45 projects already launched.**

The list of all projects identified is given in the Annex.

## Breakdown by region



Region	Number of projects	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	31	36 072 764	473 243 704
Latin America	3	3 781 123	25 744 902
Asia and Pacific	13	18 016 019	745 012 391
Eastern Europe	3	5 050 000	118 800 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62 919 906</b>	<b>1 362 800 997</b>

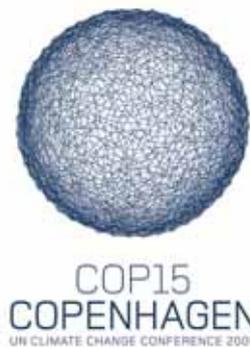
Climate change has become a major international policy issue in the last 20 years of mounting awareness of its dangers. It raises crucial questions concerning the differentiated responsibilities of States, their development policies and technological choices, and how efforts should be distributed among countries.



## Global warming

Global warming results from the intensifying of the greenhouse effect, which itself is caused by increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from human activities such as energy production, transport, industry, habitat, agriculture and deforestation. Since the beginning of the industrial age, GHG concentrations have increased by 35%, which, unless action is taken in the very near future, will endanger living conditions in every one of the world's regions.

Awareness of the problem led 189 countries to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992. In 1997, 141 countries signed the Kyoto Protocol, which came into force in February 2005. The industrialized countries have undertaken to reduce their total emissions to at least 5% below 1990 levels during the period from 2008 to 2012, with each of the industrialized "Annex 1" countries committing to their own reduction targets.



In 2009, the FGEF supported 11 projects identified or launched in the "climate change" focal area.

### Projects identified or launched in 2009

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €	Promoting institution
01/07/08	02/04/09	Sawmill waste to supply energy for CHP plants used by logging companies	Africa / regional	1 000 000	3 161 250	AFD
27/11/08	02/04/09	Support to implementation of the "Sustainable Mauritius" programme	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		Adaptation to climate change in the Quirimbas National Park	Mozambique	1 000 000	8 504 847	AFD
<b>Total Africa</b>				<b>4 000 000</b>	<b>25 576 097</b>	
02/04/09		Bangkok - Sustainable City	Thailand	1 500 000	52 000 000	AFD
02/04/09	03/07/09	Climate mapping for the Maldives	Maldives	1 500 000	6 337 595	MEEDDM
03/07/09		Controlling deforestation in Indonesia	Indonesia	1 130 000	3 580 000	MEEDDM
27/11/09		"Rural carbon" and capacity building project in the provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan	China	1 000 000	2 500 000	AFD
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>				<b>5 130 000</b>	<b>64 417 595</b>	
06/07/07	27/11/09	Improved energy efficiency in buildings in Morocco	Morocco	900 000	13 200 000	MEEDDM
02/04/09	03/07/09	Support to improved urban transport in Cairo	Egypt	1 000 000	2 870 000	AFD
27/11/09		Energy efficiency programme for industrial SMEs in Turkey	Turkey	1 500 000	56 600 000	AFD
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>				<b>3 400 000</b>	<b>72 670 000</b>	



## Analyzing the carbon budget for a large-scale prawn producer in Madagascar

As part of a sectoral support programme for Madagascar's prawn industry, the carbon budget for one of the country's largest producers (a member of the Malagasy Federation of Prawn Fisheries and Aquaculture - GAPCM) was calculated in the first half of 2009. This was the first analysis of its kind in Madagascar and the first in the world in the prawn industry.

The carbon budget approach demonstrated the crucial link between the Company's economic performance and its level of greenhouse gas emissions. Every segment of prawn production activities was analyzed, from upstream production of feedstuffs for prawn farms to downstream processing, packaging and transport of the deep-frozen end-product.

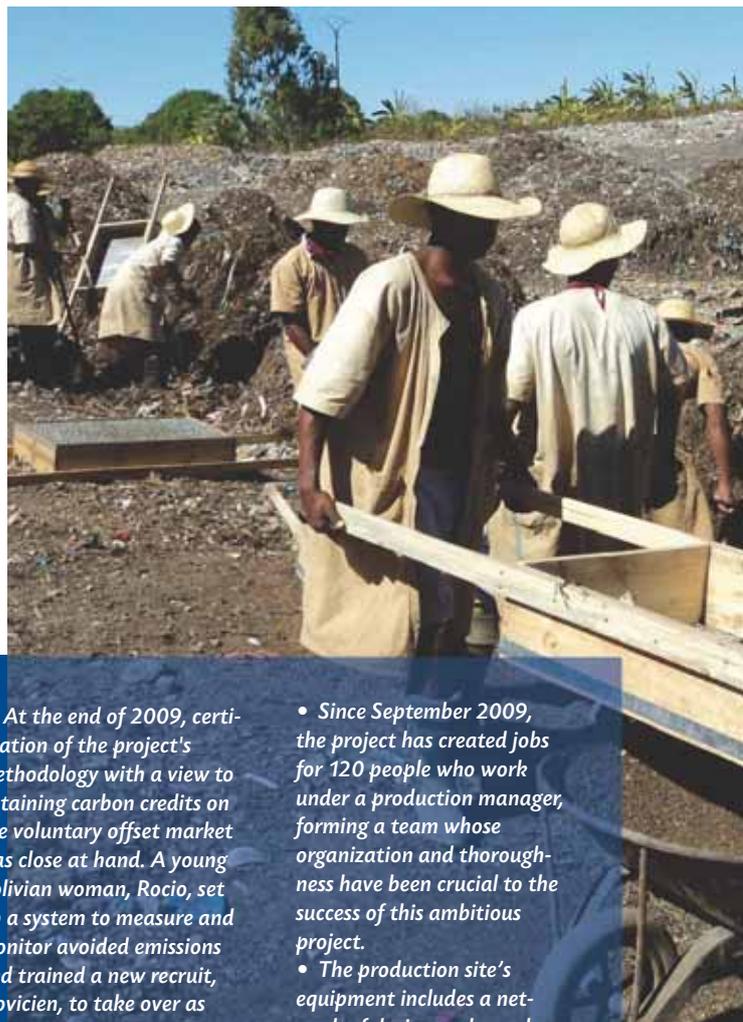
The analysis showed, amongst others, that freight transport of deep-frozen prawn containers from Madagascar to France was not a carbon issue for the company or for responsible consumers. However, some production factors offer considerable room for manoeuvre, for example prawn feed in rearing ponds: replacing animal proteins (meal from fish captured in the wild) with plant proteins can considerably reduce carbon emissions (- 3 000 teq. CO<sub>2</sub>/year in the case of this company) while also making substantial savings in the cost of feed, which is the company's largest single expenditure.

Thanks to the activities of large prawn industries in Madagascar and AFD/FGEF support to this sector, it would appear that prawn production in Madagascar is among the most innovative in the world in terms of social and environmental responsibility. Calculating the carbon budget offers new prospects for economic reorganization of the prawn sector, which is facing a global crisis, particularly if labelling and tax incentives are introduced in European countries to encourage companies to reduce their carbon emissions.

### ● ● ● SOME KEY FIGURES

*The Earth's average temperature increased by + 0.6°C (± 0,2°C) in the 20th century, and scientists are expecting a further increase of + 1.4°C to + 5.8°C during the 21st century.*

Source : UNEP GRIDA. IPCC Report 2001



“ At the end of 2009, certification of the project's methodology with a view to obtaining carbon credits on the voluntary offset market was close at hand. A young Bolivian woman, Rocio, set up a system to measure and monitor avoided emissions and trained a new recruit, Novicien, to take over as soon as the project approach was validated by the VERITAS office.

The project, whose methodology is being applied for the first time in South, has built up a number of strong points:

- In April 2009, a local association, Tananamadio, signed an agreement with the Mahajanga Urban Community to place the project on a permanent footing.

- Since September 2009, the project has created jobs for 120 people who work under a production manager, forming a team whose organization and thoroughness have been crucial to the success of this ambitious project.

- The production site's equipment includes a network of drainage channels that are essential during the rainy season.

- A new scientific partnership on waste recycling being forged with the IRD (French Institute for Development Research) will come under the ISARD programme, in which several other research organizations are taking part.

Delphine Dekeister, Gevalor project coordinator



PROJECT

**Composting household waste to generate carbon credits**

Support to the GEVALOR association (management and recovery of mineral wastes and materials)

Africa - Madagascar

Promoting institution: MAEE

Beneficiary: Gevalor

Amount: 0.23 M€ including 0.05 M€ from the FGEF (small-scale initiatives programme)



Mahajanga, with 250 000 habitants, is Madagascar's third-largest city and second-largest port. Sanitation in city is poor, and it has experienced epidemics of plague and cholera. Gevalor's objective is to improve hygiene and living standards for the city's inhabitants. The association first created a landfill site, which it then equipped with a composting plant run by a local association, Tananamadio. The plant is partly mechanised and produces 2500 tonnes of compost a year, which has proved very useful to amend the area's degraded soils as well as avoiding emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Over 120 jobs have been created, for 15 permanent staff and about 100 day labourers, a number which is expected to double in 2011. Gevalor is hoping to increase production and eventually to treat all of Mahajanga's domestic waste, thus improving hygiene in the city. In ten years, the project should reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 150 000 tonnes of carbon equivalent. Its results have been validated by the VÉRITAS standards office and the programme has been registered under the VCS (Voluntary Carbon Standard), enabling emissions offsets via the GoodPlanet Foundation.



● ● ● *Gevalor and Tananamadio have conducted the first emission reductions operation registered in Madagascar. This initiative is set to be extended to other towns in Mali, Benin and Nepal.*



- ● ● In July 2009, the World Bank identified 5 major threats arising from climate change: drought, floods, storms, sea-level rise and increasingly uncertain agricultural production.

## PROJECT

## Centralizing environmental data for better governance of the Maldives Archipelago

### Climate mapping for the Maldives

Pacific - Maldives

Promoting institution: MEEDDM

Amount: 6.3 M€ including 1.5 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: Ministry of transport, housing and the environment of the Maldives Republic

Partners: European Union (2.4 M€), GEF (1.1 M€), Maldives authorities (0.8 M€), World Bank (0.6 M€)

The Maldives islands are world-renowned for their biodiversity and are also among the countries most vulnerable to climate change. As such, they are a global testing ground and likely to see the planet's first climate refugees. Their vulnerability stems from the small size of the islands, the concentration of their populations and economic activities along the coast, their low elevation and the unstable nature of the geological substrate of the atolls.

The Maldives authorities have a particular interest in centralizing environmental data, which will help them to improve governance of the archipelago, to make better use of its resources and to manage future crisis situations.

Given this context, numerous financial institutions, including the FGEF, are involved in applying the national climate change adaptation plan (PANA).

**The project is based on an integrated approach organized around 5 components:**

- capacity building at national level for data management and follow-up of climate change issues (organisation of training courses);
- acquisition and processing of environmental data (satellite mapping, digital terrain model, land use mapping, state of coral reefs, etc.);
- research and development: monitoring methods and climate change adaptation activities (monitoring indicators and measurement protocols);
- production of a geoportail "The Maldives environment and climate change": the FGEF will be contributing to the purchase of equipment and initial accompaniment in the use of the tool, which will be used to coordinate activities and share information;
- project management, monitoring and assessment: the FIT Group (France Ingénierie Topographie) will be the prime contractor for the programme segments relating to FGEF activities and financing, working closely with technical assistants from the other financing institutions (WB, EU, GEF).

The project financed by the FGEF began in December 2009. It will last for 18 months and the data acquired will provide a "lever" to guide activities financed by other institutions.





## PROJECT

### Developing CDM projects in sub-Saharan Africa CASCADe Africa project (Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Deforestation)



Africa - Regional

Promoting institution: MAEE

Amount: 7.62 M€ including 2.30 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: UNEP

Partners: public partners at national level and private sector (1.57 M€), regional and international organizations including UNEP (0.79 M€), CIRAD/ONF (0.87 M€), World Bank Carbon Fund and BioCarbon Fund (2.08 M€).

The CASCADe project financed by the FGEF is supporting about 30 projects in forestry, biofuels and agriculture. These projects are tailored to actual conditions in Africa and address real concerns for economic and social development among rural communities in seven countries: Benin, Cameroon, DR of Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal.

The purpose of the CASCADe Africa project (Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Deforestation) is to develop CDM projects in sub-Saharan Africa, in forestry, biofuels and agriculture. Although projects in these sectors are more difficult to implement than classic industrial CDM projects and have a narrower market, they are much better suited to conditions in Africa and, besides their environmental objectives, they meet real concerns for economic and social development in rural communities.

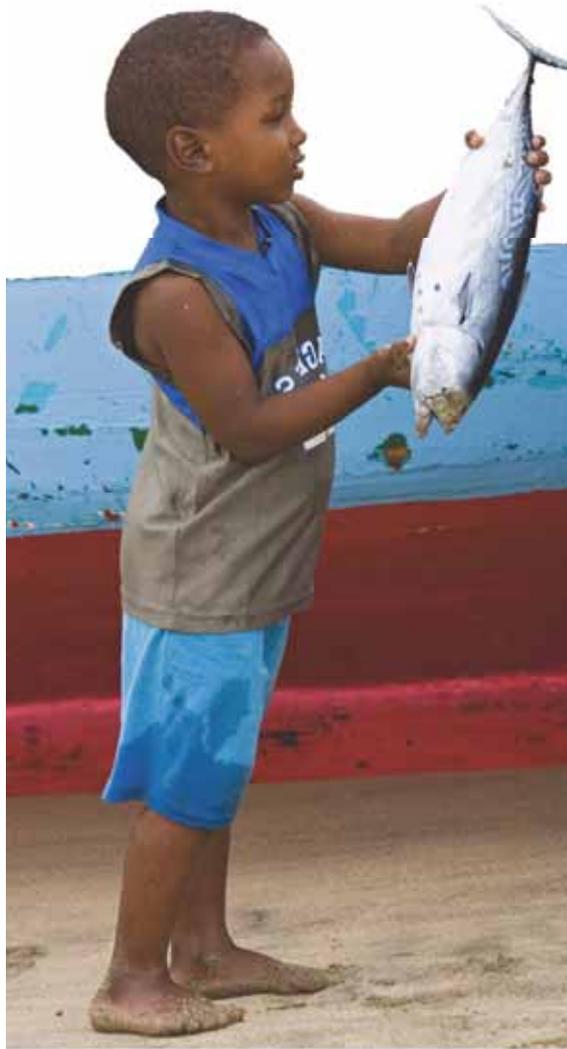
CASCADe has been helping some 30 projects in seven countries (Benin, Cameroon, DR Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal) to organise and develop a carbon component as a potential source of additional financing. Examples of these projects include:

- The Ibi Batéké afforestation project in the Democratic Republic of Congo, aiming to contribute to sustainable fuelwood supplies for the Kinshasa urban area. The project is helping to improve local employment prospects, reduce deforestation, develop subsistence crops and end destructive farming practices.
- A project for a combined heat and power plant in Mbang, in eastern Cameroon, developed by the Rougier logging company. The plant will enable the company to switch from diesel generators to wood waste to fuel its processing plant and supply electricity to neighbouring villages.
- A reforestation project implemented by the Tany Meva foundation in Madagascar's Menabe region, which is improving living standards among local populations thanks to increased income from forest resources, including wood products, fruit and sales of carbon credits.

# INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Priority is given to projects that :

- emphasize collaboration between States
- strengthen measurement networks and monitoring systems
- reduce sources of pollution



International waters, both inland (surface and groundwaters) and marine, are often shared by several states and are sometimes not covered by any jurisdiction at all.

Today, these international waters and their resources are all under threat from urban, industrial and agricultural pollution, but they are rarely managed in a concerted way.

This situation often leads to overexploitation and degradation of natural environments and, in some cases, increases political instability in the countries or regions concerned. The situation is likely to be further exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

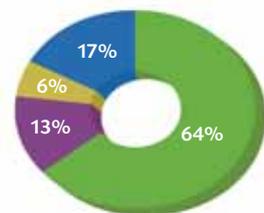
Given that 85% of waste waters are released without treatment and that by 2025, 50% of the world's population will be living in areas with no access to freshwater, management of freshwater resources is one of the major challenges facing humanity in the century to come.

International cooperation programmes are devoting a large share of their resources to this problem. Although activities in this area have to be considered at regional and local scales, water resources are a global problem that has to be addressed at international level. This is why the FGEF is involved in activities to improve management of international waters.



The “international waters” portfolio comprises 29 projects representing a total amount of 31.4 M€, including 30,6 M€ for 28 projects already launched.

The list of all projects identified for funding is given in the Annex.



Breakdown by region

Region	Number of projects	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	19	20 083 830	202 496 976
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31 389 051</b>	<b>248 351 795</b>

*International waters are under threat from over-exploitation and from pollution and soil erosion.*



FGEF intervention is organized around six levels of water resource management:

- **management of national and international hydrosystems** (integrated water resource management, protection of shared underground aquifers);
- **catchment basin management** (acting against soil erosion, siltation, biodiversity losses and proliferating invasive species);
- **management of marine pollution** (prevention of waste disposal at sea, treatment of waste waters);
- **coastal zone management** (managing human impacts from urban growth and industrial or tourist development);
- **fisheries management** (promoting sustainable fishing);
- **management of the high seas** (defining rules of governance to remedy the absence of international agreements protecting ecosystems in the high seas).

#### THE FGEF AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WATERS

##### Environmental issues

- Half of the world's major rivers and lakes are polluted.
- Half of the world's wetlands have been destroyed since the early 20th century.
- Half of all freshwater biodiversity has been lost.
- Aquifers are increasingly overexploited and polluted.
- Problems stemming from climate change will affect water resources first of all

##### Political and geopolitical issues

- Two thirds of the world's major rivers and aquifers (more than 300) are shared by several countries.
- Two fifths of the world's population are dependent on these shared water masses.
- 15% of the world's countries receive more than 50% of their water from countries upstream.
- There are very few international agreements on management.

Source  
 "Water in a Changing World", a report given by UNSECO Director Koïchiro Matsuura as an introduction to the Istanbul forum.  
<http://cdurable.info/L-eau-dans-un-monde-qui-change-Chiffres-cles-du-rapport-des-Nations-Unies-2009,1590.html>



In 2009, the FGEF supported 4 projects identified or launched in the "international waters" focal area

#### Projects identified or launched in 2009

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €	Promoting institution
03/07/09	27/11/09	Decision-making support for sustainable hydropower in the Mekong basin	Asia/ regional	800 000	4 075 000	AFD
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>				<b>800 000</b>	<b>4 075 000</b>	
03/07/09		Data management capacity building for assessment and monitoring of transboundary water resources in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EOCAC)	Europe/ regional	800 000	2 252 260	MEEDDM
<b>Total Eastern Europe</b>				<b>800 000</b>	<b>2 252 260</b>	
01/07/08	02/04/09	Prevention of waste disposal at sea in the Mediterranean	Algeria and Egypt	350 000	1 162 000	MEEDDM
27/11/08	02/04/09	Management of coastal aquifers in the Gabès oases	Tunisia	950 000	4 000 000	MEEDDM
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>				<b>1 300 000</b>	<b>5 162 000</b>	



## ● ● ● 5th World Water Forum "Bridging divides for water" Istanbul, 16 to 22 March 2009



The World Water Forum is organized every three years by the World Water Council. In 2009, the 5th edition in Istanbul was attended by more than 25 000 participants, who discussed ways of preserving water resources in the context of both demographic pressure and global warming.

The proposals made by the French delegation concerned sanitation in the world's mega-cities, basin-scale management to allow coordination

the 2009 edition of its "International Waters" publication and contributed to the organisation of two side events on water in the French pavilion:

- Water management consultations between stakeholders, co-organized with Suez-Environnement. The Mohamed VI Foundation described an experience under way in the Nador lagoon catchment basin in Morocco, where the FGEF is supporting a project aiming to establish a permanent framework for consultations between institutional operators, industries, civil society groups and users.

- Integrated water resource management: the Niger Basin Authority presented a project supported by the FGEF to establish environmental monitoring units within transboundary basin agencies.



and arbitration between different needs, and the necessary integration of the climate change factor.

The FGEF contributed to these week-long discussions that addressed water issues as central to climate, energy, development, food and health problems. It responded to several proposals from the French delegation to the forum, distributed

During the conference organized by UNESCO on management of transboundary aquifers in Africa, the management system for the Northern Sahara Aquifer, supported by the FGEF, was presented. During the forum, an agreement was signed with the Volta Basin Authority and the World Meteorological Organization for a secure hydrological data management system for the Volta Basin.



PROJECT

**Protecting the Mediterranean coastline**  
 Management of coastal aquifers in the Gabès oases

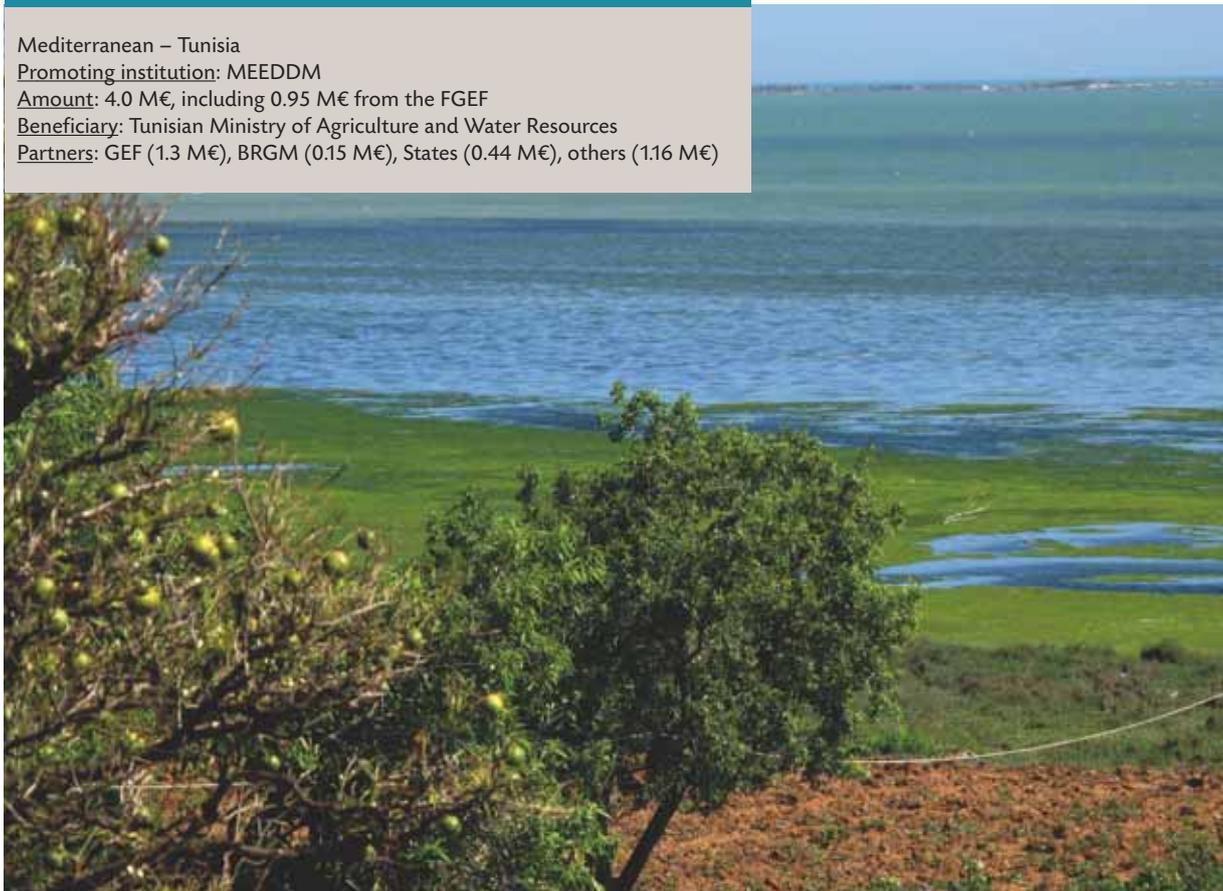
Mediterranean – Tunisia

Promoting institution: MEEDDM

Amount: 4.0 M€, including 0.95 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources

Partners: GEF (1.3 M€), BRGM (0.15 M€), States (0.44 M€), others (1.16 M€)



Because of its geographical situation between sea and desert, where the Northern Sahara aquifer system flows out into the Mediterranean, the Gabès region has a rich variety of ecosystems, with coastal oases that make up an outstanding environmental and cultural heritage. However, because of rapid socio-economic development in recent decades, intense water intake from coastal aquifers is drying out the springs that feed these oases and causing soils to become impoverished and increasingly saline.

The project's main goal is to protect the Mediterranean coastal environment by improving groundwater resource management in the Gabès region, so that water demand for socio-economic activities and long-term preservation of coastal oasis ecosystems are equally taken into account

The FGEF grant is targeted to six project components:

- developing operational knowledge on the functioning of coastal aquifers;
- analyzing socio-economic uses that rely on groundwater resources, in order to define needs and constraints with respect to the resource;
- analyzing the functioning and sensitivity of oasis ecosystems, in order to determine their interactions with groundwater resources;
- establishing a simulation model and a methodology for integrated groundwater resource management that covers socio-economic as well as ecosystem needs and uses;
- training for local stakeholders;
- communicating project objectives and results throughout the Mediterranean region.



## ● ● ● Symposium on "Impacts of global change on marine and coastal biodiversity"

Tunis, 25 - 27 June 2009



The FGEF supported the Tunisian coastal protection and planning agency (APAL) for the organization of a regional symposium on the impact of global change on marine and coastal biodiversity. The seminar was held under the auspices of the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development.

The French coastal conservation agency (Conservatoire du Littoral), a partner of the APAL for some fifteen years, and the Regional Activities Centre for Special Protection Areas, which works under the Mediterranean Action Plan, also took part in this seminar.

About 20 research papers on climate change impacts affecting Mediterranean islands and ecosystems were presented during this two-day event. The migration and establishment of northern species, the expansion of exotic populations, changes in life cycles and mortality in species that can no longer migrate are all visible impacts of warmer waters. The discussions were concluded by a workshop on adaptation challenges in the Mediterranean, a region that international experts have identified as particularly sensitive to climate change, with average temperatures rising by an estimated 3 to 4°C by the end of the century, and sea level by 35 cm.

At Korba in the Cap Bon Governorate, the town's former slaughterhouse, which was notorious for polluting the neighbouring lagoon, has become an emblem of coastal conservation in Tunisia thanks to its rehabilitation as an eco-cultural centre and the lagoon's restoration to a healthy ecological status.

These work programmes were financed by the

FGEF through the MedWetCoast project for conservation of coastal wetlands and ecosystems in the Mediterranean region.

The Mediterranean region is home to an abundance of biological diversity, harbouring 10% of all known higher plant species on just 1.6% of the earth's surface, and 7% of its marine species in just 0.8% of the world's oceans. Faced with the looming threat of climate change, adaptation solutions are not easy to implement in the area of coastal and marine biodiversity preservation. One of these solutions is to establish Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), which are protected areas where species can gradually adapt to changes in their environment without the additional stress of human pressure (from pollution, fishing, sailing, urban development, etc.). This is the context of the FGEF's current support for a Tunisian programme to create marine and coastal protected areas, in which the Galite archipelago is the first southern Mediterranean example of a sustainably managed MPA.





## PROJECT

### Supplying hydropower from the Mekong River while preserving the ecosystem balance

Decision-making support for sustainable hydropower in the Mekong basin

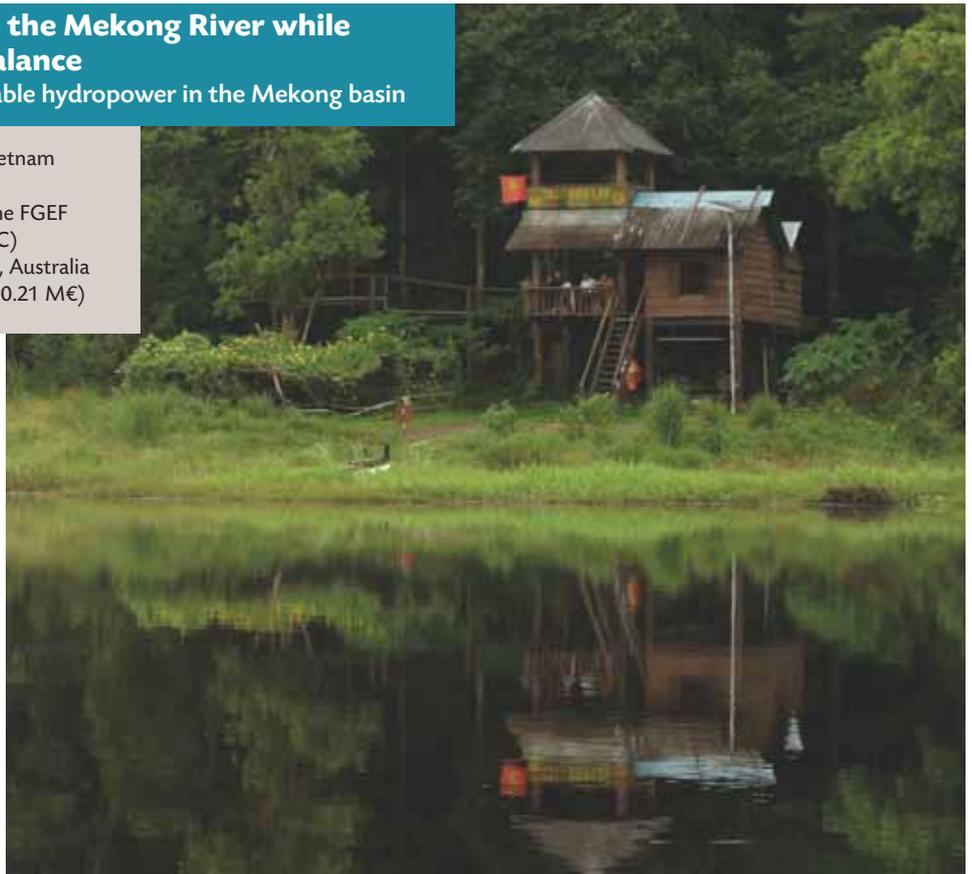
Asia Regional - Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam

Promoting institution: AFD

Amount: 4.08 M€ including 0.80 M€ from the FGEF

Beneficiary: Mekong River Commission (MRC)

Partners: Governments of Finland (2.08 M€), Australia (1.08 M€), Denmark (0.89 M€), WWF USA (0.21 M€)



The Mekong Basin extends across six countries, four of which (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, downstream) effectively cooperate as members of the Mekong River Commission (MRC).

The Mekong, south-east Asia's most emblematic river, has a catchment basin covering about 800 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It provides invaluable services to the population: transport, abundant fisheries, energy, water, fertilisers for rice growing and aggregate for construction, and also replenishes the region's alluvial aquifers.

More generally, the Mekong harbours outstanding plant and animal diversity, with an estimated 1300 fish species including the giant catfish. Its role in stabilizing the coastline and nourishing marine resources in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Bengal is probably underestimated at present.

This outstanding ecosystem is under threat for several reasons, including policy decisions to counter flood risks downstream, increasing aggregate extraction from the main river bed, creation of very large hydropower dams or decisions to improve navigability in the intermediate river reaches.

Two further and potentially very damaging factors are threatening the ecosystem balance: the creation of 11 hydropower dams on the main river reach in Laos and Cambodia, and the effects of climate change, especially shrinking snow cover and glaciers in Tibet and rising sea level in the river's overpopulated delta.

The main objective of the overarching project supported by the FGEF is therefore to remedy the gaps in hydrometric and hydro-morphological knowledge on the Mekong River, to ensure that hydropower programmes are designed for sustainability.

#### The FGEF grant is targeted to four project components:

- development of a sediment discharge measurement system and a system to characterize the materials making up the river bed and its banks and sediment deposits
- analysis of the species inventory in hydropower and navigation zones
- specific studies on the downstream zone to analyze sediment deposition in flooded zones and verify the delta's geomorphological stability, including along the coast
- interpretation of results to guide projects towards environmental concerns

The grant applied for will be divided between the purchase or rehabilitation of equipment, training for operators, credit support and subcontracting with WWF-GMP, which is planning to involve regional organizations and international experts.

The project is run by the MRC's Technical Support Division in charge of hydrometry and flood forecasting. Operations in the field are carried out by local agents.

# LAND DEGRADATION, DESERTIFICATION, DEFORESTATION and PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

## Land degradation

Land degradation occurs when soils lose their capacity to deliver the goods and services on which ecosystems and those who use them depend. It is characterized by decreasing concentrations of organic nutrients in soils, which results in declining soil fertility and loss of drainage capacities.

Land degradation is associated with desertification and deforestation.

### Some key figures

*Land degradation is endangering the livelihoods of one billion people across the planet.*

*Some 20% of all arid lands across the world, equivalent to an area the size of China, have been degraded by human activities.*

Source: IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)



The FGEF's policy in this area is in line with French strategies on "combating desertification and land degradation" established under the aegis of the MAEE and updated in 2007. The FGEF gives priority to the region covered by the member states of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory. It supports the implementation of projects designed to strengthen ecosystem resilience by developing sustainable crop production systems (conservation agriculture), promoting local initiatives and establishing sound natural resource management.

### • Desertification

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris, 1994) defines desertification as "land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities".

Desertification therefore means the irreversible decline or destruction of the biological potential of soils and their capacity for supporting or nourishing populations. The consequences of desertification are catastrophic for the world's poorest populations (worsening living conditions, poverty, migration, famine) and also for ecosystems (loss of biodiversity, soil fertility and water retention capacities, degradation of catchment basin functions, increased water and wind erosion, loss of carbon storage capacities, etc.)

*Land degradation and persistent chemical and organic pollutants are a direct threat to the world heritage. They are linked to a range of environmental issues and have become a major global challenge for the years to come.*



#### Some key figures

- *Desertification affects 480 million people and 70% of the world's arid lands, or 40% of the Earth's land surface*
- *Each year, 10 million hectares of arable land are lost to desertification.*

Source: French scientific committee on desertification

The desertification process is essentially driven by:

- climatic factors (rainfall deficit, high temperatures, high exposure to sunlight), which are being aggravated by foreseeable climate changes;
- human factors arising from increased natural resource use (deforestation, overgrazing, overexploitation of arable lands, etc.).

#### • Deforestation

Deforestation occurs when humans transform a landscape by cutting down its forests for timber or to use the lands for urbanisation and agriculture. Forests, however, are valuable carbon sinks, capable of absorbing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> which they transform into oxygen and structural materials.

Deforestation therefore steadily eats into the capacity of forests to balance the environmental impacts of our agricultural, industrial and domestic activities.

As well as contributing to climate change processes, deforestation has severe impacts on the environment (threats to the world's largest reserves of fauna and flora, soil erosion, destruction of the water cycle, and so on) and on neighbouring populations (by jeopardizing their food sovereignty and the very existence of ancestral cultures and native peoples whose lives are far removed from globalization).

Some key figures

- Each year, 13 million hectares of forest are destroyed, an area the size of England.
- In 40 years, 18% of the Amazon forest has been destroyed.
- 1.2 billion people depend on forest resources for their survival.
- At present, the destruction of the world's forests is responsible for 20% of all greenhouse gas emissions.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)



FOCUS ON THE REDD MECHANISM

In 2005, in a bid to extend the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to the forestry sector (deforestation and reforestation), the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, which includes about 30 forest countries of the South, proposed a new mechanism known as REDD, for "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation".

The principle of the mechanism is to reward developing countries that reduce deforestation over a given period.

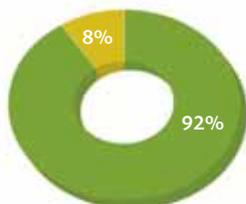
Since the 2008 Conference of the Parties in Poznan, negotiators have referred to the mechanism as "REDD +", since the activities that may be rewarded extend beyond avoided deforestation only to include reforestation, forest conservation and forest management.

**REDD potential for emissions reductions: 3 gigatonnes of CO2 equivalent each year up to 2020.**



At the end of 2009, the "land degradation and POP's" portfolio comprised 14 projects already launched, representing a total amount of 18.9 M€.

The list of all identified projects is given in the Annex.



Breakdown by region

Region	Number of projects	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	13	17 401 551	99 079 339
Asia and Pacific	1	1 470 000	3 635 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18 871 551</b>	<b>102 714 339</b>



## Chemical pollutants and persistent organic pollutants

Industry and agriculture in the emerging countries are using increasing quantities of chemicals that generate wastes or pollutants known as POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants).

POPs are toxic for human health and ecosystems and associated with a very wide range of harmful effects, from damage to the immune system and adverse effects on reproduction to carcinogenic effects. Because they persist in the environment, these particular molecules are liable to damage organisms through chronic exposure even at low concentrations. Furthermore, because they bioaccumulate (in the food chain), they affect human and animal health even at great distances from the source of emission.

In accordance with the strategies of the GEF and Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the FGEF is supporting pilot POP elimination and prevention projects in Africa and the Mediterranean Union countries, its priority zones for intervention.

### 4 PROPERTIES OF POPs:

- Toxicity
- Persistence in the environment: 50% degradation over 7 to 8 years
- Bioaccumulation: they accumulate in living tissue in increasing concentrations along the food chain
- Transport over long distances: typically from warm to cold environments (particularly the Arctic).



In 2009, the FGEF supported 3 projects identified or launched in the “land degradation and POPs” focal area.

### Projects identified or launched in 2009

Project identification date	Project launch date	Project name	Country	FGEF contribution in €	Total project amount in €	Promoting institution
27/11/08	03/07/09	Regional approach to ecologically sound management of PCBs in West Africa	Africa/ regional	800 000	10 376 016	MEEDDM
03/07/09	27/11/09	Decentralised and negotiated management of natural resources and lands in Sahelian Africa	Africa/ regional	750 000	2 565 562	MAEE/AFD
<b>Total Africa</b>				<b>1 550 000</b>	<b>12 941 578</b>	
03/07/09	27/11/09	Protection of plant biodiversity in Jordan	Jordan	1 000 000	5 342 500	AFD
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>				<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>5 342 500</b>	



## PROJECT

## Awareness-raising and education on the botanical heritage

Protection of plant biodiversity in Jordan

Jordan

**Amount:** 5.34 M€ including 1 M€ from the FGEF

**Beneficiary:** Royal Botanical Gardens

**Partners:** Jordanian Ministry of Finance (0.77 M€),

Royal Botanical Gardens (3.46 M€),

French Embassy (0.05 M€),

French scientific institutions (0.06 M€)

The vocation of Jordan's Royal Botanical Gardens is to become the national focal point for flora conservation and an important centre for public awareness-raising and education on the environment and the country's botanical heritage.

**The project is based on site zoning for four main purposes:**

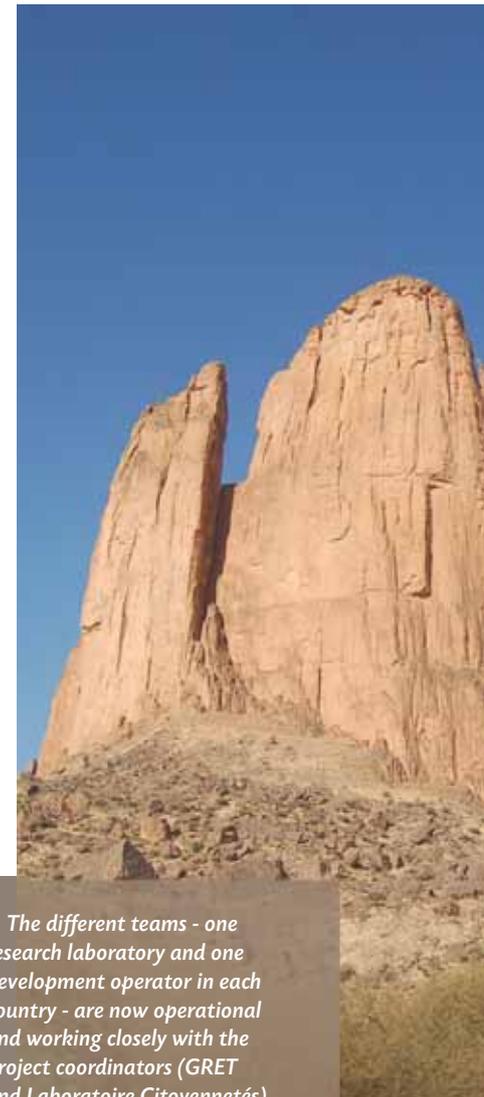
- Re-creation, in garden plots of about 10 hectares each, of five of Jordan's characteristic natural habitat types that are representative of its biodiversity.
- Conservation areas for scientific research.
- Interpretation areas organized into micro-gardens along a footpath through the gardens
- Amenity buildings, mainly for receiving the public (visitor centre) and conducting research programmes (research centre).

An agreement for a 1M€ grant was signed by the FGEF and the Jordanian government on 22 February 2010, which will partially finance estimated needs of about 5.3 M€ for the first project phase.

**The activities financed by the FGEF concern the following in particular:**

- plant biodiversity research and conservation activities (creation of a seed bank and a national herbarium collection, establishment of nurseries for key native species, development and dissemination of viable breeding methods fostering plant biodiversity),
- awareness activities for the public on biodiversity and natural resource conservation (preparation of plans for the visitor and research centres, ex-situ re-creation of endangered natural habitats, interpretation plan).

Nael QURA'ANI, AFD agency, Jordan



“ The different teams - one research laboratory and one development operator in each country - are now operational and working closely with the project coordinators (GRET and Laboratoire Citoyennetés) and a scientific committee of high-level researchers. Two project sites (rural municipalities or communities) have been identified in each country and the research laboratories have already conducted diagnoses of social and land issues. ”

Patricia Toelen,  
GRET project manager



#### PROJECT

### Decentralised and negotiated natural resource and land management in Sahelian Africa

**Amount:** 2.56 M€ including 0.75 M€ from the FGEF

**Beneficiary:** GRET (Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques)

**Partners:** European Union (1.54 M€), other partners (0.27 M€)

Negos-GRN is a sub-regional research and action project (Senegal, Burkina Faso and Mali) where the overarching aim is to combat desertification through decentralized and negotiated management of natural resources and lands in Sahelian Africa. The project began in January 2009 with funding from the EU. Its institutional dimension and contribution to public policies were strengthened in 2009 thanks to a grant from the FGEF.

#### Project activities are centred on:

- Producing knowledge and analyses on common and effective rules for natural resource and land management. In June 2009, during the annual workshop between the seven partners, the research laboratories presented their results and local diagnoses on the production of rules for managing a natural and/or land resource (in Mali: procedures for effective implementation of a grazing scheme at Yorosso, more effective rules for rural fuelwood markets at Koury; in Burkina: implications of land custodianship for natural resource management at Padéma and factors driving land issues around the pastoral zone at Samoroguan; in Senegal: political processes involved in formalizing rights relating to the management of access to mangrove resources, procedures for legal recognition of nature reserves of community interest).

- Working groups formed at several levels (local or supra-local, national and regional) to involve motivated and competent players in decentralized management of natural resources and lands. At the national level, this essentially involves contributing to processes for the reform of natural resource and land management policies, on the basis of research and experiments performed at the local level during the project. By the end of 2010, development operators will have introduced consultation and capacity-building processes for natural resource and/or land management for local and national players, focusing on topics of strategic concern to the teams involved.

- Forging partnerships with international organizations, networks and other projects working on the same issues. To date, the project is working with networks such as RLD (Réussir la Décentralisation), Rural Hub, Land Net West Africa, local communities where the project is under way, and different development partners.



## STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

*From 1991 to the end of 2009, France contributed a total of 194.7 M€ to the multilateral fund*

The stratospheric ozone layer protects our planet by absorbing virtually all the ultraviolet rays produced by the sun (particularly UVa and UVb), which are harmful to living beings. Life would never have involved outside the oceans without this protective layer, which would only be 3 mm thick if it were made up of pure ozone. In the early 1980s, it was discovered that significant depletion of ozone concentrations had occurred, to the point where a seasonal "ozone hole" in the layer was forming above the Antarctic (when ozone concentrations dropped by more than one third). This phenomenon is linked to the production of ozone depleting substances (ODS), which are used to produce coolants, solvents, aerosol sprays, foams, pesticides and gases for fire extinguishers. They can persist in the atmosphere for several thousand years, and a single atom of chlorine can destroy several thousand molecules of ozone.

This was the reason for developing the Vienna Convention (1985), now signed by 192 countries, and its five subsequent amendments. The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (1987) provides for the practical application of the Vienna Convention, and governs the phase-out of ODS in signatory countries in accordance with a specified schedule. On 16 September 2009, the Montreal Protocol became the first international protocol ratified by every State making up the international community.

The Protocol is backed by the Multilateral Fund (MLF), whose purpose is to provide grant financing to ODS phase-out projects in the "Article 5 countries", which are those where ODS consumption was less than 0.3kg per capita on the date when the protocol

entered into force. These are essentially developing countries. Projects financed by the Multilateral Fund may be implemented by the World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP, but also by countries contributing bilaterally to the Fund, using funds not exceeding 20% of their total contributions. Projects financed by the MLF may be implemented by the World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP, but also by countries contributing bilaterally to the Fund, up to an amount not exceeding 20% of their total contributions.

Projects financed by the MLF must be approved by its 14-member Executive Committee. Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom have one vote between them and sit on the committee on a rotating basis every two years. France will take over the presidency of the group from January 2010.

The MLF Executive Committee is constantly working on the principles governing eligibility criteria and intervention, which candidate countries and projects must satisfy. To do so, it draws on synopses prepared by the MLF secretariat. During its three meetings a year, the Executive Committee also puts forward, discusses and approves new decisions and strategic policies. These are often developed in response to decisions made by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol during their annual meetings, and are based on technical studies from the Economic and Technical Assessments Panel.

The FGEF secretariat, on behalf of the Directorate-General for the Treasury, is responsible for monitoring strategies and policy guidelines submitted by member countries during the annual meetings of the Parties to



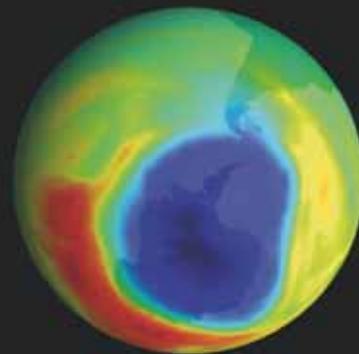
**The ozone layer portfolio comprises 105 projects representing a total of 14.7 M\$.**

The list of all identified projects is given in the Annex.

### Breakdown by region

Region	Number of projects		Total amount after adjustment (M\$) including support costs
 Africa	45	or 43%	3,37 or 23%
 Latin America	3	or 3%	0,10 or 1%
 Asia	38	or 36%	7,99 or 54%
 Mediterranean	19	or 18%	3,20 or 22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>		<b>14,66</b>

*Projects financed from the French bilateral contribution to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund have phased out 2076 tonnes (2 366 tonnes ODP) of ozone depleting substances.*



the Montreal Protocol. It takes part in negotiations leading to the adoption or rejection of projects submitted to the Executive Committee.

Finally, it guides the implementation and management of projects identified and submitted by France to the MLF, which may involve amounts of up to 20% of France's contributions to the Fund.

Most of the projects implemented are for investments, technical assistance or training. They enable Article 5 countries to keep up with their schedule for phasing out ODS, including chlorofluorocarbons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride, halons, etc. These projects concern the conversion of industrial equipment, management plans for liquid coolants and national plans for terminal ODS phase-out, which run for several years.

The FGEF secretariat continued its activities as project owner and/or developer for its entire project portfolio in 2009. It drew up all of the reports required by the MLF Executive Committee: annual progress report for 2008, reports on implementation schedules and final project reports.

The 7th replenishment of the Multilateral Fund took place in November 2008 during the French presidency of the European Union. Given that the Conference of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol had decided, in September 2007, to speed up the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), this had a considerable impact on the negotiations concerning the amount of the replenishment, since no directives had yet been established as to methods of intervention (types of projects, replacement substances, etc.). The MLF was replenished for 2009-2011 to a higher level than for the previous period (490 MUS\$ as against 470 MUS\$).

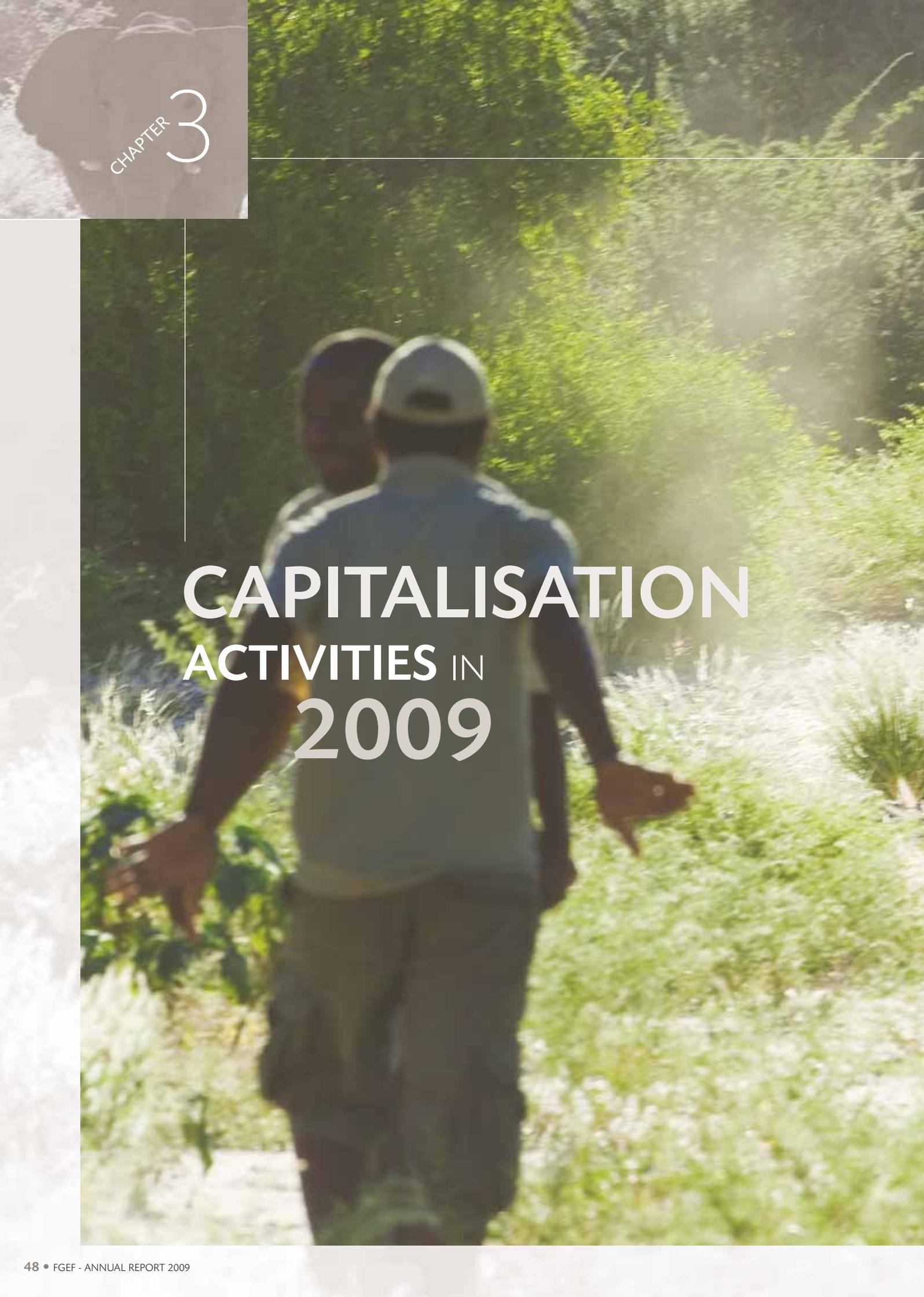
Linkages between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols have been emphasised since September 2007, mainly because the most affordable HCFC substitutes at present are HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), which contribute to radiative forcing of the climate and are governed by the Kyoto protocol.



**In 2009, the FGEF Secretariat supported 3 projects on the stratospheric ozone layer, with financing from the bilateral share of French contributions to the MLF.**

#### Projects launched in 2009

Launch date	Project name	Country	Sector	Status	Type	Total in \$ after adjustment
Apr-09	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (third tranche)	Kenya	National management plan for terminal CFC phase-out	Under way	Investment	202 367
Nov-09	Terminal ODS phase-out management plan (third tranche)	Seychelles	National management plan for terminal CFC phase-out	Under way	Investment	14 690
Nov-09	Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	Uganda	National management plan for terminal CFC phase-out	Under way	Investment	70 625
<b>Total Africa</b>						<b>287 682</b>



# CAPITALISATION ACTIVITIES IN 2009

To appraise the relevance of the innovating concepts, methods and tools used in its programmes and projects, the FGEF conducts assessments that measure the quality of the results obtained.

The assessments performed are used to draw lessons on innovative projects, with a view to their replication on a larger scale by economic and social players backed by public or private financing institutions. They provide the foundations for capitalisation.



**By the end of 2009, 8 retrospective assessments had been completed as well as 2 mid-term assessments.**

#### RETROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENTS

PERFORMED IN 2009

##### ● Biodiversity

Congo: Sustainable management planning for the CIB timber company (AFD)

Morocco: Management of the Ifrane Nature Park and surrounding forest zones (AFD)

Argentina: Development in subtropical montane forests - Upper Bermejo ecological corridor (MAEE)

Seychelles: Rehabilitation of island ecosystems (MAEE)

Brazil: Project to support biodiversity-based livelihoods in the Pantanal (MAEE)

##### ● Climate change

Afghanistan: Energy efficiency in buildings (AFD and MAEE)

China: Support to CDM project development in 4 provinces (AFD)

Lithuania: Organisation of a regional fuelwood sector (MEEDDM)

##### ● Land degradation

Burkina Faso: Local development project in western Burkina Faso (AFD)

#### MID-TERM ASSESSMENTS

CONDUCTED IN 2009

##### ● Biodiversity

Ghana: Community management of biodiversity around protected areas in Western Ghana (MAEE)

Mali: Elephant conservation and biodiversity-based livelihoods in the Gourma region (MAEE).

**MOROCCO****Forest planning and protection in Ifrane province**

*This project was defined as a contribution to Morocco's National Forestry Programme and Protected Areas Masterplan (1995). The main purpose of the project is to create the Ifrane National Park, but agro-sylvo-pastoral issues in Ifrane Province were included in the project perimeter from the outset.*

Promoting institution: AFD  
Focal area: biodiversity  
Beneficiary: Kingdom of Morocco  
Agreement signed on: 28/11/2001  
Planned duration: 5 years  
Total cost: 20.25 M€  
FGEF contribution: 2.29 M€

This project was geared to rational and sustainable management and use of forest areas, in consultation with and for the benefit of communities and users, and ensuring environmental and biodiversity preservation. Project activities were organized around 3 operational targets:

- protection of the cedar forest ecosystem and its biodiversity, including environmental education and ecotourism development;
- optimisation of forest production;
- participatory management of coherent areas (forests, grazing lands and crop lands).

### ● ● ● Results

Biodiversity, and environmental protection in general, have been recognized as a major challenge for the Ifrane region and has become a central concern in this project. Many of the project activities have therefore been geared to creating and organizing the Ifrane National Park and developing ecotourism and environmental education.



Project activities for local development were implemented at an early stage to secure recognition of the Ifrane Park among local stakeholders. The project's local development successes include:

- manufacture and sales of local products;
- creation of the CEDRE network of ecotourism facilities and services, the first of its kind in Morocco.

The establishment of sylvo-pastoral management under contract has been one of the project's particular innovations. The aim was to draw up plans for integrated development planning and management covering both forest and pastoral issues. The main objective was to improve management of grazing areas in order to reduce pressures that are degrading the forest environment. The contracts were the outcome of consultations that took place from the start of the project and succeeded in securing close involvement among local populations in managing their natural areas.

### ● ● ● Prospects and recommendations

Initially, the park will need to confirm its position as a management body for the area by achieving administrative, technical and budgetary self-sufficiency. The Park needs a structure enabling it to manage its own budget and receive subsidies or donations directly, if it is to strengthen its influence on technical management of the area. Independent management of its budget should also bring more financial flexibility.

The Park will also need to move towards a system of governance that allows local municipalities and representative stakeholders to contribute to the development of planning guidelines for the area, for example through a local consultative committee that would meet periodically.

The problem of overgrazing was not fully resolved during the project. Grazing bans are being successfully enforced in some zones. In future, the Park could propose amendments to the regulations to restrict the numbers of grazing animals.

It would therefore be useful to provide the Park with a decision-support tool that would define environmental conditions for implementing future projects, especially for local development, ecotourism and infrastructure.

## AFGHANISTAN

### Improving energy efficiency in buildings

*This project focused on improving energy efficiency and reducing fuel consumption in Afghan schools and health centres.*

It was conducted under the joint Afghan French and German Energy Initiative (AFGEI), and proved particularly relevant in a context of an increasing timber scarcity (forests cover less than 4.5 % of the country) for heating and construction.

The main contractor was the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME), which is supported by GERES (renewable energy, environment and solidarity group), a specialized NGO which initiated the project.

The project components were as follows:

1. Construction of 100 public buildings and rehabilitation of health facilities in Afghanistan's cold-climate rural areas, in cooperation with the Ministries for health and education. Building on the work carried out, the project is now aiming to develop reference standards for the health and education ministries for construction in cold regions.
2. Development of locally produced building materials (thermal insulation, double glazed windows) and energy-efficient heating equipment.
3. Development of operational skills (in architecture, engineering and technical administrative responsibilities).
4. Integration of energy issues in sectoral policies (health and education) and development of the foundations for an energy management policy.
5. Project coordination, guidance and assessment.

#### ● ● ● Assessment summary

The promoters of this energy efficiency programme were able to act very quickly in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban, launching an initial project in 2002 followed at the end of 2004 by a second project co-financed by the FGEF. The funds provided proved sufficient to complete the project. The largest expenditure was payment for the services provided by GERES.

The great majority of the activities planned were carried out:

- Since March 2005, 274 buildings covering 168 225 m<sub>2</sub> were improved, considerably exceeding the initial target of 100 buildings and 38 000 m<sub>2</sub>. Additional costs for insulation were within the planned 12 % limit.



Promoting institution: MAEE

Focal area: climate change

Beneficiary: Afghan ministries for the environment, health and education

Agreement signed on: 27/10/2004

Planned duration: 3 years

Total cost: 12.92 M€ - FGEF contribution: 1.35 M€

- Nearly 50 practical training courses were organized on site and attended by about 750 participants. Altogether, 250 architects, engineers and students attended about 20 conferences organized by the project team.

- The adoption of standards plans for schools and health centers was a decisive step in view of the construction programmes still to be carried out: at least 1.000 schools per year and 150 health centres in the next three years. Several problems are still awaiting solutions: although the standard plans are valid for the entire territory, insulation needs to be designed for each climatic region; the improvements proposed are not always optimal and the whole approach needs to be reconsidered to integrate the most recent available data on seismic risks and to correct faults in the initial building work performed under emergency conditions.

Concerning the project's environmental and social impact, it had been suggested in one approach that maintaining an average indoor temperature of 18° C would reduce energy needs for partly insulated buildings by up to 50 %, and 70 % with better insulation. The reality is somewhat different. Except for improved military buildings, public buildings in Afghanistan are poorly heated in winter, with an indoor temperature of 5° to 15° C. The real impact of partial insulation is not lower fuel consumption but an increased level of comfort, with indoor temperatures 2° to 5° C higher in winter, and cooler temperatures in the summer. In health centres and improved buildings with a constant heating budget, indoor comfort would improve by 5° to 10° C in winter.

#### ● ● ● Prospects and recommendations

In the context of rapidly rotating responsibilities in the Afghan government, the know-how acquired may evaporate. Afghanistan has no engineering consultancies with appropriate expertise, and technical directorates in ministries do not have the staffing to tackle the question of improved thermal quality in buildings on their own. Existing activities have been able to continue thanks to a reallocation of the remainder of the FGEF grant. Rather than new construction, the emphasis for this additional period is on building government capacity, especially in the Ministry of

## AFRICA REGIONAL

## Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

Health, to manage their own projects and communication.

Several Afghani contacts have underlined the value of improving the energy performance of public buildings by initially working on new or rehabilitated buildings to validate construction standards and disseminate know-how among professionals. Consequently, the main recommendation is to give priority to:

- simple projects with single objectives that do not attempt to resolve every kind of dysfunction in their sector or structure;
- projects where the institutional components are limited to those capable of guaranteeing enduring results, and which are not subject to prerequisites and conditionalities, especially if several public authorities are involved;
- projects with sufficient technical and financial resilience to continue once external financing comes to an end or to withstand adverse developments in the overall context.

Opportunities for action on energy efficiency have emerged in one sector that makes use of very large floor areas, i.e. army barracks. Since the aim of improving energy quality in public buildings is maintained, the project was able to adapt.

To conclude, this assessment underlines the smooth running of the project and the considerable amount of work performed in a context of steadily worsening security. The fundamental issue today is to continue to work towards ministerial appropriation of the approach and to train professionals. New sources of financing may be secured in 2010 to sustain the approach.

*This project was designed to support civil society groups in African countries that are actively involved in biodiversity protection and climate change action, by financing low-budget activities.*

Promoting institution: MAEE - MEEDDM

Beneficiary: civil society, NGOs, local authorities, local communities, small and medium enterprises

Grant decision: 30/03/2005

Planned duration: 3 years

Total cost: 4.8 M€ - FGEF contribution: 1.9 M€

The purpose of the assessment was to appraise the “small-scale initiatives in civil society” approach, which this programme has been testing in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change action and persistent organic pollutants, before launching a second financing tranche.

### ● ● ● Assessment summary

About 230 applications were received in response to 7 calls for projects issued by the FGEF secretariat from October 2005 to February 2008, for funding through 2 tranches. Monitoring by the French IUCN committee began in June 2007, with financing from a budget line initially allocated to intermediation in the countries concerned.

With total financing of 4.771.000€ for 56 projects, the FGEF has committed funds up to the permitted ceiling (1.9 M€), thus easily reaching its targets for the 2 initial tranches. The projects under way are producing results. On average, the FGEF grant covers 60% of the total cost of the projects. The programme is therefore a success in terms of the use of allocated funds.

Promoters and stakeholders have given positive assessments of project results, particularly in comparison with the targets stipulated in the financing agreement (71% of “significant” effect for the IUCN, 70% of “good or excellent results” for AFD agencies).

Rather than awareness-raising on the problem of biodiversity loss, the most valuable and enduring results of these projects lie in the demonstrative and motivating effects of the approaches used. One example is the progress achieved in reconciling the preservation of species, areas and resources on one hand and the future of local populations on the other hand, thanks to the income-generating activities established.

The effect of implementing these projects has generally



been positive in terms of building technical capacities among the groups promoting projects. This seems to have been fostered in particular by the fact that 40% of the projects concerned topics that were new to these groups. Moreover, and this is perhaps the main success of these projects in terms of capacity-building, they appear to have strengthened the credibility of these groups, among both populations and administrative departments, and also, albeit to a more modest extent, among financing institutions. Their ability to influence local and international policies has most certainly been strengthened as a result.

Overall, the effectiveness of these projects is obvious and reflected in a positive image which is held in high regard by French cooperation organizations (AFD and embassies). Given the results obtained and the amounts funded, the effectiveness of these projects is not in doubt.

Processing time (from the closure of the call for projects to the steering committee decision on funding) is remarkably short. The selection was mainly made in Paris, with the FGEF secretariat and French IUCN committee preparing a short-list and subsequent selection by the steering committee's established reading committee. The selection procedure was efficient. The recruitment of the French IUCN committee in 2007 was an appropriate decision to reduce the FGEF secretariat's workload.

Project monitoring by the French IUCN committee is also excellent. Concerning project capitalisation, this was postponed to the end of the programme, when most of the SSI projects funded will have reached sufficient maturity. Up to now, only the programme's communication activities, which do not have the same objective, have been implemented. For the future, the assessment recommends the definition of a capitalisation strategy explicitly aimed at strengthening the expertise of organizations in the South, and not limited to disseminating and sharing experiences.

SSI programme implementation involves costs of four types:

- 1) for services defined in the programme documents (support to formulation, monitoring and assessment, communication and dissemination, provided in part by the French IUCN committee;
- 2) for local relay activities and AFD agencies;
- 3) programme running costs incurred by the FGEF Secretariat;
- 4) costs arising from project selection by the reading committee (which are not counted here to facilitate comparison with other programmes). The high cost of programme management is largely due to the small amount of the average annual grant. To use these funds more effectively, the programme should avoid idle time, work over a long

enough duration to absorb the effects of lower levels of activity at the beginning and end of the programme (thereby matching available funds to the total duration) and, obviously, be effectively relayed at local level.

### ● ● ● *Prospects and recommendations*

The programme is relevant and effective: by financing civil society groups, it is able to back local initiatives that make practical contributions to environmental preservation. Thanks to its activities with populations who are directly involved in managing natural resources to combine conservation and livelihoods, the programme can expect to produce a more enduring impact than projects conducted with governments and public institutions.

The most important recommendation concerns the selection of new local relay agencies capable of improving support to project promoters, organizing pre-selection at local level and monitoring activities locally. Ideally, these relay agencies should be established at regional level, with their selection determining the countries to be given priority. This would help to reorganize the programme to increase its effectiveness in terms of local capacity building, and could also reduce overheads.



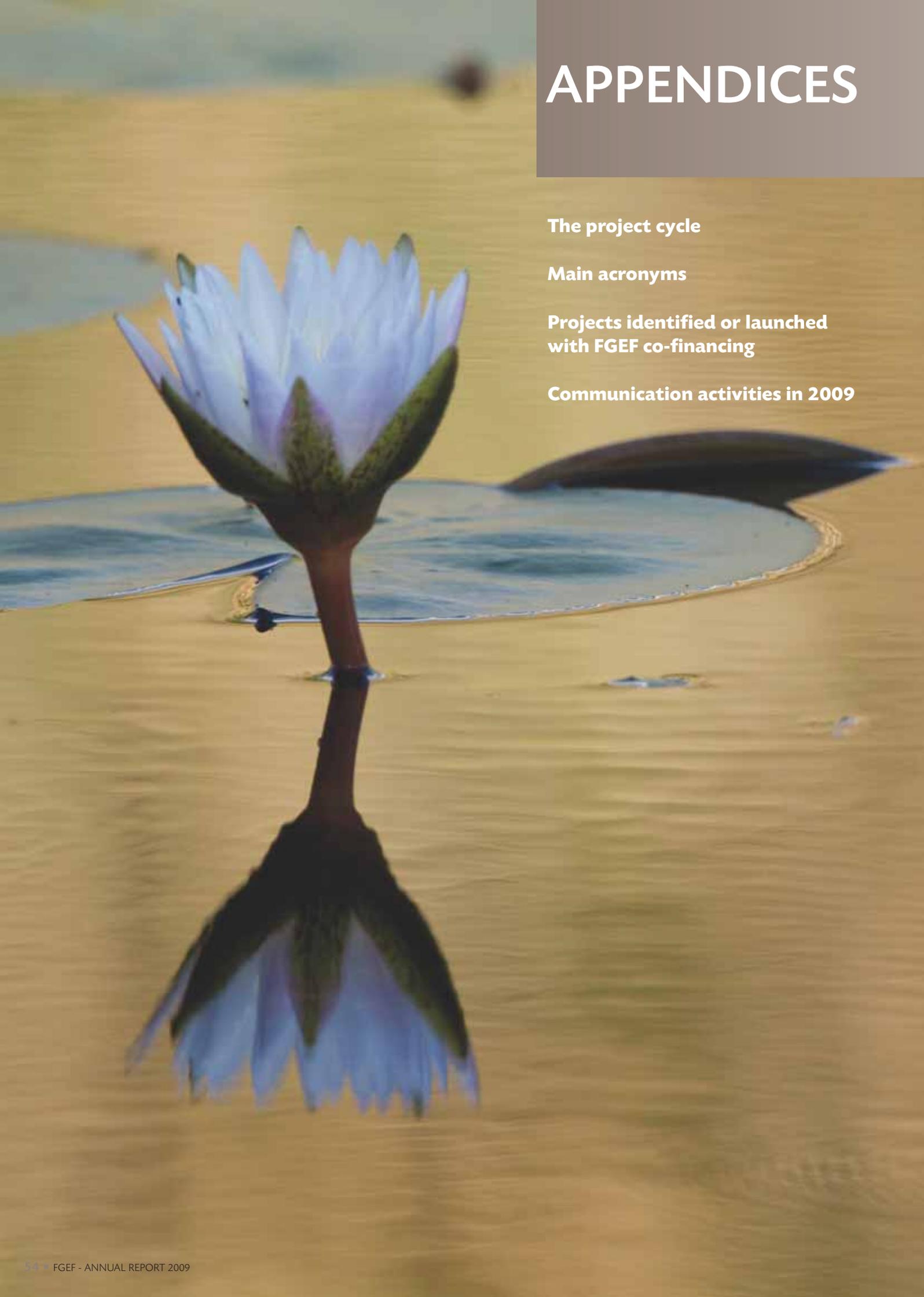
# APPENDICES

**The project cycle**

**Main acronyms**

**Projects identified or launched  
with FGEF co-financing**

**Communication activities in 2009**



# The project cycle

## ➤ Pre-identification

- production of a "project idea summary", describing context, objectives, partners and costs,
- selection by the secretariat in consultation with the five institutional partners of 12 project summaries and presentation reports to be examined during the three annual meetings of the steering committee.

## ➤ 2 Identification

- identification file drawn up by one of the institutional partners with the potential beneficiary,
- verification of project eligibility by the secretariat,
- advice from the scientific and technical committee and the secretariat,
- examination by the steering committee,
- assistance to file preparation and standardisation by the secretariat,
- If accepted, steering committee,
- authorisation to launch an ex-ante project evaluation.

## ➤ 3 Ex-ante evaluation

- production of an ex-ante feasibility study detailing the technical, economic and institutional conditions for project implementation and points where funding is to be applied based on project feasibility and the logical framework,
- project presentation report drawn up for the steering committee,
- assistance to file preparation and standardisation by the secretariat.

## ➤ 4 Commitment

- examination of the project presentation report by the steering committee,
- approval of the project by the steering committee, advice from the scientific and technical committee and secretariat,
- authorisation from the secretariat to commit the agreed funds,
- preparation of a financing agreement between the secretariat and the beneficiary,
- signature of the financing agreement by the AFD, as FGEF management body, and the beneficiary.

## ➤ 5 Implementation

- implementation of the project by the grant beneficiary,
- monitoring and supervision by the institutional partner with support from the secretariat,
- preparation of regular technical and financial progress reports by the beneficiary,
- mid-term assessment if required,
- management of funds by the AFD with support from the secretariat.

## ➤ 6 Project completion report

- production of a project completion report by the grant beneficiary.

## ➤ 7 Post-evaluation

- evaluation of project impact after completion.

## ➤ 8 Capitalisation

- retrospective assessments,
- conferences and seminars.

## ➤ 9 Communication

- communication of project completion or post-evaluation reports by the institutional partner, with support from the secretariat and/or the beneficiary partners,
- distribution of communication media : publications, CDs, films, etc.
- these media may concern a single project or a selection of projects concerning a given topic area or shared geographical area.

## Main acronyms

MPA Marine Protected Area

FASEP *Fonds d'aide au secteur privé* / Private Sector Assistance Fund (France)

GEF Global Environment Facility

MLF Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund

GTZ *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

CDM Clean Development Mechanism

MIES *Mission interministérielle de l'effet de serre* / Interministerial task force on climate change (France)

JJ Joint Implementation

NDRC National Planning and Reform Commission

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

ODP Ozone-Depleting Potential

PASP African Stock Piles Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

POP Persistent Organic Pollutants

ODS Ozone Depleting Substances

# Projects identified or launched with FGEF co-financing

Projects identified in 2009 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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
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 launch 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	MEEDDM
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-MEEDDM
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-MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
27/11/08	02/04/09	Second Small-Scale Initiatives Programme	Africa/Regional	2 500 000	5 000 000	MEEDDM
<b>02/04/09</b>		<b>Programme for endangered species conservation</b>	<b>Africa/Regional</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>02/04/09</b>		<b>Preservation and development of the Marsabit-Samburu landscape</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>03/07/09</b>		<b>Studies and conservation of cetaceans and dugongs in the IOC</b>	<b>Africa/Regional</b>	<b>1 295 000</b>	<b>4 600 000</b>	<b>AFD-MAEE</b>
<b>27/11/09</b>		<b>Support to eco-certification of logging concessions in central Africa (ECOFORAF)</b>	<b>Africa/Regional</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>3 712 500</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Africa</b>		<b>65 projects</b>		<b>64 740 824</b>	<b>549 250 192</b>	


**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 (Iguaape region)	Brazil	312 520	794 365	MEEDDM
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	MEIE
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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
30/04/03	27/11/03	Support to indigenous communities in the Canaima National Park	Venezuela	470 000	1 185 000	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
30/03/07	30/11/07	Biodiversity and sustainable forest management on the Guyanese plateau	Guyanas	1 300 000	6 790 000	MEEDDM
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
<b>03/07/09</b>		<b>Sustainable management of Amapa state forests (Brazilian Amazon)</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>1 600 000</b>	<b>5 457 759</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>27/11/09</b>		<b>Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLAC)</b>	<b>Latin America / Regional</b>	<b>728 000</b>	<b>1 946 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Latin America</b>		<b>27 projects</b>		<b>27 302 628</b>	<b>282 074 729</b>	

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
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>		<b>10 projects</b>		<b>8 681 466</b>	<b>64 511 977</b>	

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-MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
<b>Total Eastern Europe</b>		<b>3 projects</b>		<b>2 592 604</b>	<b>17 970 678</b>	

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	MEEDDM
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin	Morocco	607 471	4 932 557	MEEDDM
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin	Tunisia	609 796	20 307 886	MEEDDM
15/03/95	22/12/97	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin (monitoring and assessment)	Maghreb/ Regional	91 469	91 469	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
27/10/04	05/07/05	Development of a national commission for the Algerian coastline	Algeria	1 200 000	3 000 000	MEEDDM
05/07/05	25/11/05	Support to Lebanese nature reserves	Lebanon	1 400 000	3 005 000	AFD
27/11/09		<b>Contribution to the management plan for the Chaambi National Park</b>	<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>900 000</b>	<b>2 472 000</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>		<b>6 projects</b>		<b>9 033 406</b>	<b>59 202 003</b>	

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

**Total for biodiversity 111 projects** **112 350 928** **973 009 578**

## ● ● ● 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
<b>Total 9 projects</b>			<b>977 200</b>	<b>355 000</b>

### 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
<b>Total 13 projects</b>			<b>1 217 547</b>	<b>450 000</b>

### 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-Koundoumou	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
<b>Total 4 projects</b>			<b>504 655</b>	<b>154 585</b>

### Projects launched in **March 2007**

Benin	CERGET	Conservation and livelihoods from the Kpinkonzoumé and Houanvé 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
<b>Total 8 projects</b>			<b>799 053</b>	<b>308 200</b>

## 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	2HY-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
<b>Total 10 projects</b>			<b>505 423</b>	<b>278 000</b>

## Projects launched in November 2007

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

## 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
<b>Total 8 projects</b>			<b>543 410</b>	<b>243 700</b>

## 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
<b>Total 14 projects</b>			<b>1 354 557</b>	<b>544 112</b>

**Total for PPI programme****6 058 035 2 434 097**

## ● ● ● 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 - MEEDDM
18/12/06	06/07/07	Substitute coolants in Africa (AFROC)	Africa/Regional	750 000	5 334 070	MEEDDM
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
06/07/07	01/07/08	Developing a global approach to urban transport - Tshwane municipality	South Africa	1 000 000	2 500 000	AFD
30/11/07	01/07/08	Climate change alerting systems in Africa	Africa/Regional	2 000 000	4 000 000	MAEE
01/07/08	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		<b>Adaptation to climate change in the Quirimbas National Park</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>8 504 847</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Africa</b>		<b>19 projects</b>		<b>21 919 751</b>	<b>234 442 434</b>	

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

### 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
05/07/05	30/11/07	Geothermal energy project for the Caribbean	Dominica	2 000 000	5 500 000	AFD
<b>Total Latin America</b>		<b>3 projects</b>		<b>3 781 123</b>	<b>25 744 902</b>	

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	MEIE-MEEDDM
22/12/97	17/06/99	Development of small-scale hydropower in remote rural areas	Indonesia	610 000	50 000 000	MEIE
15/11/02	27/11/03	Energy efficiency in programming and construction of housing	China	2 700 000	297 100 000	MEEDDM
27/11/03	26/03/04	Integrated and sustainable public transport in the greater Hanoi area	Vietnam	2 000 000	178 000 000	MEIE
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	1 500 000	3 070 000	AFD - MESR
<b>02/04/09</b>		<b>Sustainable Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>52 000 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>02/04/09</b>	<b>03/07/09</b>	<b>Planet mapping for the Maldives</b>	<b>The Maldives</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>6 337 595</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>03/07/09</b>		<b>Action against deforestation in Indonesia</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>1 130 000</b>	<b>3 580 000</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>27/11/09</b>		<b>"Rural carbon" and capacity building project in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>13 projects</b>			<b>18 016 019</b>	<b>745 012 391</b>	

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	MEIE
15/11/02	27/11/03	Organization of a regional fuelwood sector	Lithuania	1 050 000	10 800 000	MEEDDM
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
<b>Total Eastern Europe</b>	<b>3 projects</b>			<b>5 050 000</b>	<b>118 800 000</b>	

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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
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
<b>02/04/09</b>	<b>03/07/09</b>	<b>Support to improved urban transport in Cairo</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>2 870 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>27/11/09</b>		<b>Programme for energy efficiency in industrial SMEs in Turkey</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>56 600 000</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>	<b>12 projects</b>			<b>14 153 013</b>	<b>238 801 270</b>	

**Total for climate change 50 projects****62 919 906 1 362 800 997**

## ● ● ● 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
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>9 projects</b>			<b>11 150 000</b>	<b>97 289 000</b>	

### 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	MEIE
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
<b>Total Latin America</b>	<b>3 projects</b>			<b>4 099 180</b>	<b>18 682 826</b>	

### 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
<b>03/07/09</b>	<b>27/11/09</b>	<b>Decision support for sustainable hydropower in the Mekong Basin</b>	Asia/Regional	800 000	4 075 000	AFD
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>2 projects</b>			<b>1 800 000</b>	<b>7 575 000</b>	

### 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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
<b>03/07/09</b>		<b>Data management capacity-building for assessment and monitoring of transboundary water resources in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EOCAC)</b>	<b>Eastern Europe / Regional</b>	<b>800 000</b>	<b>2 252 260</b>	<b>MEEDDM</b>
<b>Total Eastern Europe</b>	<b>5 projects</b>			<b>5 406 041</b>	<b>19 596 992</b>	

### 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	MEIE
22/11/95	17/06/99	Hydrological data	Mediterranean	1 675 154	1 830 000	MEIE
06/05/98	29/03/02	Support to PAS MED implementation	Mediterranean/Reg.	1 353 000	12 400 000	MEEDDM
30/04/03	27/11/03	Sahara aquifer system	Algeria/Libya/Tunisia	315 000	1 835 000	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
06/07/07	03/04/08	Strategic partnership for the large Mediterranean marine ecosystem	Mediterranean/Reg.	2 000 000	10 230 000	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
27/11/08	02/04/09	Coastal aquifers in southern Tunisia	Tunisia	950 000	4 000 000	MEEDDM
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>	<b>10 projects</b>			<b>8 933 830</b>	<b>105 207 976</b>	

**Total for international waters 29 projects**

**31 389 051 248 351 795**

## ● ● ● 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-MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
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	MEEDDM
<b>07/07/09</b>	<b>27/11/09</b>	<b>Natural resource and land management in Sahelian Africa</b>	<b>Africa/Regional</b>	<b>750 000</b>	<b>2 565 562</b>	<b>AFD-MAEE</b>
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>10 projects</b>			<b>12 701 551</b>	<b>74 772 339</b>	

### 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
<b>Total Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>1 project</b>			<b>1 470 000</b>	<b>3 635 000</b>	

### 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	MEEDDM
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
<b>03/07/09</b>	<b>27/11/09</b>	<b>Protection of plant biodiversity in Jordan</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>5 342 500</b>	<b>AFD</b>
<b>Total Mediterranean</b>	<b>3 projects</b>			<b>4 700 000</b>	<b>24 307 000</b>	

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.

<b>Total for land degradation and POP 14 projects</b>	<b>18 871 551</b>	<b>102 714 339</b>
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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	
<b>Total Africa: 45 projects and project preparations</b>						<b>3 366 583</b>	

## 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
<b>Total Latin America 3 projects and project preparations</b>						<b>102 040</b>	

## 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 ►►

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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	
<b>Total Asia and Pacific: 38 projects and project preparations</b>						<b>7 989 901</b>	

### 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	ONUUDI
<b>Total Mediterranean: 19 projects and project preparations</b>						<b>3 203 945</b>	

**Total for ozone layer 105 projects**

**14 662 469**

# Communication activities in 2009

## SEMINARS AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

### JANUARY

**Biodiversity** : Signature of Vigirisc project agreement (regional project to support implementation of a vigilance system in Africa) on 23 January 2009.

### FEBRUARY

**International waters/Climate**: technical conference on climate change in the water sector, Geneva, 4-7 February 2009.

**Climate**: Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, a major international conference on global environment and climate change issues, 4 - 6 February 2009.

**Climate**: launch workshop for the regional climate change adaptation project for the Indian Ocean States, 24 - 25 February 2009 in Port-Louis (Mauritius).

### MARCH

**Biodiversity**: Inauguration of the Cocos Island patrol boat.

**International waters**: 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul, an international conference held every three years by the World Water Council. The 5th World Water Forum focused on "bridging divides for water", 16 - 22 March 2009.

**Biodiversity**: Signature by the FGEF and the French Federation of Regional Nature Parks (FPNRF) of a service contract for knowledge transfers between the FPNRF and the Uruguayan partners of the project for Uruguay's National Protected Areas Network, 25 mars 2009.

**Climate**: 5th International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New technologies, Beijing, 27 - 29 March 2009.

### APRIL

**Land degradation**: introduced by the Directorate-General for Water and Forests, the first workshop to present progress in the project for small-scale logging permits (PAPPPG) in Gabon, funded by the AFD (9.2 million euros) and FGEF (2 million euros), 3 April 2009.

**Climate**: Inauguration of the Technical Centre for Construction in Tunis in the presence of Afif Chelbi, Minister for Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Enterprises, Benaïssa Ayadi, Director General of the National Energy Management Agency and Philippe Bosse, climate change expert with the FGEF, 14 April 2009 in Tunisia.

**Biodiversity**: training workshop on assessing the effectiveness of protected areas in the English-speaking countries of West Africa, 14 to 16 April 2009, Accra, Ghana.

**Biodiversity**: signature of a financing agreement by the FGEF and the International Foundation for the Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), for a project on "managing marine and coastal biodiversity in West Africa by strengthening conservation and monitoring initiatives in MPAs", 23 April 2009.

### MAY

**Climate**: 2nd Carbon Forum Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in Cairo, sponsored by the NASD and FGEF, 6 - 7 May.

**Biodiversity**: International Marine Protected Areas Congress (Impac 2), Washington, 20 - 25 May 2009: presentation of the capitalisation study on marine protected areas

### JUNE

**All focal areas**: World Environment Day in Benin, 5 June 2009 (FGEF presence).

**Climate**: Conference on climate change organised by the FGEF and AFD in Bonn, Germany, 1 - 12 June 2009.

**Biodiversity**: Conference on "Approaches to community management of biodiversity" held at AFD-Paris, with Fondation Ensemble and Conservation International, 3 June 2009.

**Biodiversity**: Press conference for the launch of the 2nd phase of the SSI Programme, 5 June 2009, IUCN and FGEF.

**Biodiversity**: International symposium on "Sourcing products locally: a sustainable approach to support natural and cultural diversity in the South", 9 - 11 June 2009

**All focal areas**: Conference on "Greening France Overseas: Environmental challenges and economic prospects", 23 June 2009, Paris, MEIE.

**Climate/Biodiversity**: Regional symposium on global change impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity, Tunis, 25 - 27 June 2009, organized by the Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) and supported by the FGEF.

### JULY

**Climate**: Video-conferencing between Paris and Antananarivo on the carbon budget of one of Madagascar's largest prawn producers, analyzed with AFD and FGEF support. The three video conferences were given by Jean Marc Jancovici from the AFD in Paris, the last one taking place on 1 July.

**Ozone**: Signature of a financing agreement by UNIDO's Director-General of and the FGEF secretary-general, for a project to replace coolants in six African countries, 28 July 2009, Vienna.

**Land degradation**: Ceremony for the signature of a financing agreement between the FGEF agency in Cotonou, Benin, and the municipalities of the Moyen-Quémé district, for a 1 million euro grant to a project for sustainable management of community forests, 29 July 2009

### AUGUST

**Land degradation**: supervisory mission for the project on "sustainable conservation of mangroves in the Akanda National Park in Gabon", financed by the FGEF under the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (SSI). The mission's outcome was the signature with the local population of a protocol for joint management of the mangrove forest.

**SEPTEMBER**

**All focal areas:** Celebrations for the Year of France in Brazil. Events organized around FGEF cooperation with the local AFD agency in Brasilia.

**All focal areas:** AFD stand at the *Planète Mode d'Emploi* global environment fair, 24 - 27 September, Porte de Versailles, Paris.

**OCTOBER**

**Biodiversity:** Small Mediterranean Islands Forum - FGEF participation and presentation of the capitalisation study on Marine Protected Areas, 4 - 7 October 2009.

**Deforestation:** World Forestry Congress, 18 - 23 October 2009, Buenos Aires

**Biodiversity/Land degradation:** Visit to France by the Uruguay Regional Nature Parks delegation and reception at the French Senate

**Biodiversity/Land degradation:** Sharing of experiences between African, Latin American and French nature parks, 18 - 24 October 2009. The AFD and FGEF, in partnership with the French Federation of Regional Nature Parks (FFPNR) and French National Parks (PNF), organized these meetings, the first of their kind in France, between managers of African, Latin American and French parks.

**NOVEMBER**

**Biodiversity:** International forum on investment and employment in environmental sectors (institutional stand), Tunis, 12 - 14 November 2009

**Biodiversity:** Seminar presenting results of the capitalisation study on projects for marine protected areas and marine biodiversity conservation, organized by the FGEF on 17 November 2009.

**Biodiversity:** Seminar on innovative financing for biodiversity in a context of financial crisis, organized by the FGEF on 19 November 2009. Presentation of two studies on trust funds for biodiversity, conducted under the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA).

**DECEMBER**

**Biodiversity:** "Gorilla Protection Day" at the National Natural History Museum on 5 December 2009. Organized by the MEEDDM in partnership with several institutions and enterprises including the MAEE and the FGEF.

**Climate:** Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention in Copenhagen, 7 - 18 December 2009. The French stand was manned by the FGEF.

**Climate:** 3rd edition of the China Europa Forum in Le Havre, 8 - 10 December, with the AFD, MEEDDM and MEIE, with a presentation of the results of the programme for energy efficiency in buildings in China.

**FGEF PUBLICATIONS****JANUARY**

FGEF strategic programming framework for 2009-2010.

**FEBRUARY**

Brochure on the SIDI BERNOUSSI/IZDIHAR energy project in Morocco: action on the greenhouse effect and climate change.

**MARCH**

FGEF brochure on "international waters".

Reference document on Protected Area Assessments (IUCN - WCPA).

**MAY**

Publication on the Promacin project in Chile for "Sustainable natural resource management with the Mapuche indigenous communities".

**JUNE**

Publication on the FGEF project in Argentina for "Biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Alto Bermejo region".

**JULY**

FGEF Annual Report 2008.

**AUGUST**

OCEANIS publication in partnership with the IDDRI, marine protected area agencies, the Maritime and Ocean Law Centre and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

**OCTOBER**

Publication on "French Forestry - Producing Goods and Services - Biodiversity", in partnership with the MEEDDM, MAAP, MAEE, AFD, FGEF, INRA, CIRAD and IFN, distributed among institutions and parliamentary representatives at the World Forests Congress, 18 - 23 October 2009, Buenos Aires.

**NOVEMBER**

FGEF brochure on "Financing climate change action".

Publication on "Community management of natural resources in Africa - impacts, experiences and guidelines for the future", in partnership with the IIED, MAEE, AFD, FGEF - 01/11/2009, co-financed by the LSD, FGEF (Biohub project) and MAEE, published to follow the 2008 workshop at La Tapoa, Niger.

**DECEMBER**

Sustainable Forest Management in the Brazilian Amazon based on partnerships between companies and local communities.

Publication of the French version of the Atlas of Great Apes, 05/12/2009.

## THE FGEF IN THE MEDIA

### Press

#### JANUARY

Article in GEO "Sénégal - La résurrection du Sine Saloum" (Senegal - the resurrection of Sine Saloum), n°359, January 2009

Article on the Quirimbas project in La Vie, Le Monde Group, 15 January.

#### FEBRUARY

Article n° 262 'Environment' in Le Monde 2, Saturday 21 February, on the Seychelles project and reintroduction of birds. FGEF cited in a 2-page article on the project promoter.

Article citing an FGEF project in the Moroccan daily *Le Matin*: "Fès, le côté pile de l'extraction de l'huile" (Fez, the flip side of oil extraction), 01/02/2009.

Article in *Matinal* (Mauritius), 24 February, on climate change adaptation workshop organised by the Indian Ocean Commission and co-financed by the FGEF.

#### MARCH

Article on the FGEF and International Waters, a financial instrument for innovative projects ("*Le FFEM et les eaux internationales, un instrument financier pour des projets innovants*"), by Marc-Antoine MARTIN, FGEF secretary-general, published in March 2009 in the scientific monthly TSM (*Techniques, Sciences, Méthodes*).

#### APRIL

In *Ulysse* (*Courrier International*), n° 131, FGEF cited in an article on ecotourism to help preserve Senegal's mangroves ("*Le royaume sauvé des palétuviers au Sénégal, des villageois du Siné Saloum accueillent des voyageurs dans le campement écotouristique*").

Senegal, joint FIBA/FFEM press release on financing to preserve West Africa's marine ecosystems (Le FFEM et la FIBA financent les écosystèmes marins en Afrique de l'Ouest), April 2009.

Mozambique, Article in *O país*, 16 April, on the Gilé nature reserves.

#### MAY

Article in *l'Express Maurice* on a workshop organised by the Marine Protected Areas Network in the IOC Countries, 6 May 2009.

Article in *La Marseillaise* on cooperation between the Marseille Region and Tunisia to share experience on depollution (*Coopération. Une délégation tunisienne pour s'enquérir de l'expérience de la Région en matière de dépollution*), 21 May 2009.

Article in *l'Aire Marine* on Marine Protected Areas across the world (*Tour du Monde des Aires Marines Protégées*), newsletter n°4 (quarterly feature in the *Le Marin* daily), May 2009.

#### JUNE

Article in *Terre Sauvage* on FGEF projects and new prospects for ecotourism (*Un autre avenir pour l'éco-tourisme, zoom sur les projets du FFEM*), June 2009.

Article on obsolete pesticide stockpiles in Tunisia, citing the FGEF, on *web-managercenter.com* (*205 stocks de pesticides obsolètes identifiés en Tunisie*), 8 June 2009.

Joint IUCN/FGEF press release on a new call for projects for the 2nd Small-Scale Initiatives programme cycle.

#### JULY

Article in the daily *Seychelles Nation* on the closing workshop of the FGEF project to restore island ecosystems, which began in 2005, 6 July 2009.

Article in the on-line daily news service *gaboneco.com* on the AFROC project for replacement coolants in Africa, July 2009.

Article in *Chile Forestal* magazine on the project for Sustainable natural resource management with indigenous Mapuche communities, July 2009.

Article in Benin's weekly *La Nation* on the FGEF project for Sustainable management of community forests in Benin, July 2009.

Article in the United Nations Information Service on UNIDO and French financing for coolant replacement in six African countries, 28 July 2009.

#### AUGUST

Article in Niger's *ngrguardiannews* journal on the project for "Replacement of coolants in 6 African countries", co-financed by UNIDO and the FGEF, 17 August 2009.

#### OCTOBER

Press release on the Small Mediterranean Islands Forum at Six-Fours, FRANCE, 7 - 10 October 2009.

Article on the Small Mediterranean Islands Forum in the regional daily *Midi Libre*, 21 October 2009, (*Environnement: Parcs du monde entier, rencontrez-vous*).

#### NOVEMBER

Article in the daily *Le Rénovateur* on the project for "Supporting, maintaining and preserving urban hydrosystems in the tropics", (Luang Prabang, Laos), 9 November 2009.

Article in the economics journal *Objectifs*, Nouméa, on the FGEF approach to community management of biodiversity (*Gérer de façon communautaire la biodiversité : l'action du FFEM*), November 2009.

Article in Costa Rica's *Nacion*, *el país* on the Cocos Island project le projet Ile de Coco and the ceremony for the maiden voyage to the island of Cocos Patrol 1: *Respaldo a la conservación*.

Article in Costa Rica's *Ticotimes* on the Cocos Island project le projet Ile de Coco and the ceremony for the maiden voyage to the island of Cocos Patrol 1: "*France funds new Isla de Coco patrol boat*".

#### DECEMBER

Article in *Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes* on MPA protection in the South Pacific (press conference in Nouméa on 15/12/09), 10 - 18 December 2009.

### Radio

RFI: 4 commentaries by IUCN Africa on the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme, broadcast in October 2009 by AFEL Benin.

RFI, The environment in everyday life: biosphere reserves in West Africa. A series of 20 news stories by RFI reporter Agnès Rougier broadcast by Internet from West Africa to several hundred radios partnering RFI in Africa, and on long-wave RFI, January to November 2009.

RFI programme "*C'est pas du vent*" (Not Hot Air), interview with Rémi Guoin on the new call for projects issued on 1 November 2009.

### Television/Video

RFO New Caledonia news programme on 15/12/09 (Minute 07:05 - interview with J. Calas) - article on marine protected areas in the *Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes* newsletter.

TV5 Monde ECRAN VERT, 15 June 2009: programme on climate change action featuring a 26-minute report on AFD and FGEF activities in China.

A series of 5 documentaries on wildlife in Cambodia, produced by the Cambodian Television Network (CTN) under contract with AFD/FGEF.

WWF/FGEF film on the Meso-American reef conservation project, September 2009.

## Newsletters

AFD Newsletters, January to December 2009, FGEF section ([www.afd.fr](http://www.afd.fr)).

### JANUARY

Monthly newsletter on protected areas in West Africa (PAPACO) – January to December 2009.

UNDP bulletin n° 6 with an article on the signature of the PROMES-GDT project agreement on “Combating desertification and sustainable management of natural resources” in Djibouti, 6 January 2009.

Newsletter n°8 on the Small Mediterranean Islands Initiative, January 2009.

Issue n°1 of the six-monthly newsletter on community forests in Cameroon, January 2009.

### MARCH

Issue n°1 of the *Le Damagram* newsletter on the project for antelopes in the Sahel and Sahara, March 2009.

CASCADE Africa publication on “Selected carbon projects in the bio-energy and forestry sectors” (Benin, Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal).

### APRIL

Article “*Le FFEM et les eaux internationales, un instrument financier pour des projets innovants*”/The FGEF and international waters, a financial instrument for innovative projects” par M.-A. Martin, FGEF secretary-general, published in the scientific monthly TSM, Techniques Sciences Méthodes.

Article on Lebanon’s Protected Areas Network (*Nouvelle initiative française pour la protection de la nature au Liban*/ A new French initiative for nature protection in Lebanon), April 2009.

### MAY

Carbonium quarterly newsletter - Article following an interview with M.-A. Martin – May 2009.

Article in *La Provence*, 24 May 2009, citing the FGEF on the subject of the PASMED project.

### JUNE

Issue n°1 of the IGF Mozambique Foundation’s newsletter on the project for “Co-management of the Gilé national nature reserve and development of its peripheral areas”, June 2009.

Issue n°2 of the six-monthly newsletter on community forests in Cameroon, June 2009.

### JULY

Newsletter n° 9 on the Small Mediterranean Islands Initiative, July 2009.

### AUGUST

Newsletter on the project for “Development of a national protected areas network in Uruguay” (SNAP), summer 2009.

FGEF cited in the Global Environment Facility’s brochure on the Least Developed Countries Fund, concerning the project on “preserving the agrobiodiversity of sorghum crops” in Burkina Faso and Mali.

### OCTOBER

EE21 Newsletter (in English) - interview with Philippe Bosse on the project for Energy Efficiency in Eastern Europe, October 2009.

Issue n°6 of the *Le Damagram* newsletter on the project for antelopes in the Sahel and Sahara, October 2009.

Issue n°2 of the Gola Guardian newsletter on the project for protection of the Gola humid forest (Sierra Leone), October 2009.

Newsletter on the Small Mediterranean Islands Initiative, special feature on the SMI Forum, October 2009.

Issue n°13 of the Fondation Ensemble newsletter, with a feature on the meeting with the FGEF on “Approaches to community management of biodiversity”, October 2009.

### NOVEMBER

Issue n°2 of the IGF Mozambique Foundation’s newsletter on the project for “Co-management of the Gilé national nature reserve and development of its peripheral areas”, November 2009.

Newsletter on the project for “Development of a national protected areas network in Uruguay” (SNAP), November 2009.

### DECEMBER

Newsletter on the Small Mediterranean Islands Initiative, special feature on the SMI, December 2009.

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Inside photographs: P. 2/3 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 6/7 AFD - Pascale Dumoulin ; P. 10/11, 12/13 AFD - Nicolas Hertkorn ; P. 14/15 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 16/17 AFD - Antoine Grimaud ; P. 17 E. Riche - Odyssee ; P. 19/20/21 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 21 vignette 1 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 21 vignette 2 A. Medina ; P. 21 vignettes 3 and 4 Ghislain Rieb ; P. 21 vignette 5 NASA ; P. 22 Conservation International (CI) ; P. 24/25/26/27 Conservation International (CI) ; P. 27 bottom right AFD - Eric Thauvin ; P. 28 AFD - Eric Thauvin ; P. 30 AFD - Nicolas Hertkorn ; P. 30/31 François Proust ; P. 32 AFD/Gebarowski ; P. 32 bottom Julien Calas ; P. 32/33 Yves Le Bars ; P. 33 top right SEED ; P. 34 et 36 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 37 AFD - Eric Thauvin (Tunisian coastline) P. 38 top left AFD Tunis/Célia Le Ravallec ; P. 38 bottom AFD - Eric Thauvin (Tunisian coastline) ; P. 39 top right Christophe du Castel ; P. 39 Ghislain Rieb ; P. 40 Christophe du Castel ; P. 41 AFD - Nicolas Hertkorn ; P. 42 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 43 Demba SIDIBE, coordinator PASP-MALI ; P. 44 Royal Botanical Gardens ; P. 44/45 Julien Calas ; P. 45,48/49 Hellio and Van Ingen ; P. 50 AFD - C. Corbier-Barthaux ; P. 51 GERES ; P. 53 top Megaptera ; P. 53 et 54 Hellio and Van Ingen.

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