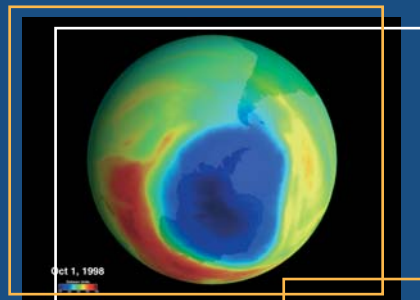




# THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Protection of  
the stratospheric  
ozone layer





# The French Global Environment Facility

The FGEF was established in order to promote protection of the global environment through development projects.

In these projects, FGEF grants support the preservation of our planet's environmental equilibrium in the following areas:

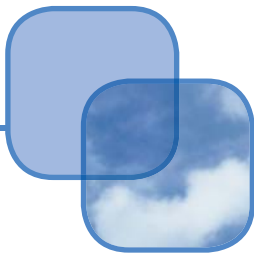
- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- International waters
- Land degradation and desertification
- Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
- Stratospheric ozone layer



The FGEF is used:

- To support practical undertakings in beneficiary countries
- To promote learning principles and test innovative or exemplary approaches
- On request from and under the responsibility of one of its five French institutional members
- As a minority co-financing mechanism
- As an additional mechanism within the French public aid system, under Official Development Assistance (ODA) accounts.





## The FGEF

The FGEF is a bilateral fund set up by the French government in 1994, following the Rio Summit. Its aim is to promote protection of the global environment in developing and transitional countries. Initially established for a period of four years, the FGEF has been replenished three times, in 1998, 2003 and 2006.



With funding from the State budget, the FGEF contributes to Official Development Assistance with resources amounting to 271 million euros during the 1994-2010 period.

Its resources add to the French contribution to the Global Environment Fund (GEF), with which it shares the same focal areas.

Of 159 FGEF projects identified at the end of 2006, 36 also involve resources from the GEF.

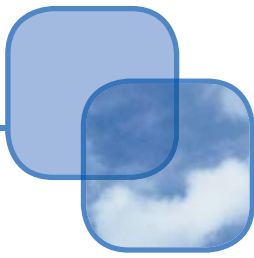
The FGEF acts in accordance with its own principles of intervention as an instrument of French cooperation and development policy that incorporates global environment themes into development projects and supports multi-actor partnerships, in line with the geographical priorities of French ODA.



The FGEF draws on the resources of its French institutional members:

- The Ministries responsible for:
  - > The Economy, Finance and Employment (MINEFI);
  - > Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE);
  - > Ecology, Development and Sustainable Planning (MEDAD);
  - > Higher Education and Research (MESR);
- The French Development Agency (AFD), which is also responsible for FGEF administration.





# How the FGEF operates

The FGEF is run by three bodies:

## The Steering Committee is responsible for decision-making

The Steering Committee is made up of the five institutional members and chaired by the MINEFI representative (Treasury Directorate).

The Committee meets several times a year, issuing its decisions on:

- Overall FGEF policy, particularly as regards its focal areas in geographical and thematic terms and the Secretariat's budget
- Project identification files, following advice received from the Scientific and Technical Committee
- Evaluation reports, allowing the subsequent release of funds by the Secretariat

The Steering Committee appoints the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee.



## The Scientific and Technical Committee is the FGEF's consultative body

This committee is made up of ten key figures recognised for their scientific, technical and economic qualifications in the focal areas covered by the FGEF.

- It is involved in the project examination process, issuing recommendations during the identification phase and observations at the commitment stage.
- It leads and carries out studies on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of the global environment.
- It takes part, along with the member institutions and the Secretariat, in initiatives to inform French and international partners and raise awareness as to global environment issues.

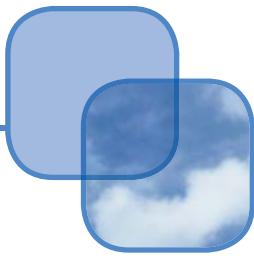


## The FGEF Secretariat

The FGEF Secretariat is a streamlined body of nine permanent staff. It is responsible for:

- Examining and following up projects financed by the FGEF, in liaison with its institutional members
- Preparing and implementing the Steering Committee's decisions
- Sector relationships with institutional, scientific, economic and NGO partners
- Monitoring of the GEF, the Multilateral Fund for implementation of the Montreal Protocol and sectoral relationships with bilateral and multilateral funding agencies

Working as a separate body within the French Development Agency (AFD), the Secretariat uses AFD's accounting and financial services as well as the network of AFD local agencies.



# FGEF projects

## Eligibility criteria

Eligible projects must:

- Produce a significant impact on the global environment
- Contribute to the economic and social development of beneficiary countries and populations
- Innovate and produce demonstrative and reproducible effects
- Produce social, institutional and economic effects that endure beyond the project's lifetime
- Be implemented by an effective and competent organisation
- Receive majority financing from other agencies (including local agencies), which are complemented by FGEF grants
- Demonstrate consistency with the priorities of French cooperation and development policy

## The Project Cycle

### Identification



- > Identification file drawn up by one of the French institutional partners in liaison with the potential beneficiary
- > Verification of project eligibility by the FGEF Secretariat
- > Advice from the Scientific and Technical Committee
- > Authorisation from the Steering Committee to undertake ex-ante appraisal of the project

### Ex-ante appraisal



- > Detailed definition of the technical, economic and institutional conditions of project implementation and of the focal points for grant financing, based on project feasibility



The following are not eligible for funding:

- Programmes focusing purely on capacity building and research with no links to a development project
- Recurrent activities and running costs of institutions or organisations

Countries eligible for the FGEF are all developing and transitional countries which are also eligible for Official Development Assistance as defined by the OECD. However, the priority areas for FGEF grants are the countries included in the “Priority Solidarity Zone” (ZSP) and in practice, over half of FGEF resources are used to the benefit of the African continent.

**Commitment**



- > Project approval by the Steering Committee
- > Authorisation from the Secretariat to commit the corresponding funds

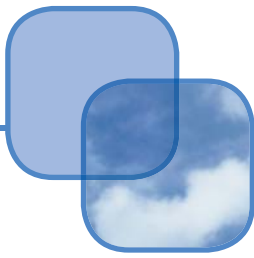
**Implementation**



- > Signature of the financing agreement with the beneficiary
- > Implementation of the project by the grant beneficiary
- > Project monitoring and supervision by the French institution with support from the Secretariat
- > Management of funds by the AFD

**Ex-post evaluation  
Communication**

- > Evaluation of impacts and results after project completion
- > Communication to third parties



# FGEF objectives and focal areas

## Biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined as our planet's entire pool of genes, species and ecosystems. It is now under serious threat. The FGEF's projects seek to contribute to biodiversity preservation by bringing the main guidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity into practice. These projects concern:

- Conservation of habitats and species
- Traditional uses of natural resources by local populations
- Sustainable use of natural resources as assets for economic and social development

Projects must take local communities into consideration, involving them in the protection of their environment and ensuring that they derive benefits from the results.

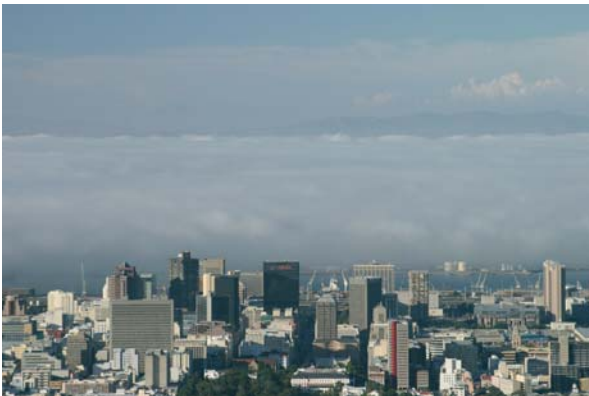


## Climate change

Global warming is the result of an intensifying greenhouse effect, which in turn is triggered by increasing concentrations of certain gases in the atmosphere, particularly carbon dioxide.

The FGEF encourages projects that reduce the consumption of fossil or organic carbon, by promoting:

- Renewable and low-emission energy
- Energy recovery from biomass
- Improved energy efficiency in energy-consuming sectors
- Carbon sequestration in forests, soils and underground



## International waters

International waters are marine or inland waters to which several nations may have access and whose resources are shared by several States.

These waters are under particular threat from overexploitation, pollution and soil erosion.

The aim of the FGEF is to contribute to better management of international waters. It therefore gives particular consideration to projects that:

- Emphasise collaboration between States
- Strengthen measurement networks and monitoring systems
- Help to reduce pollution at source

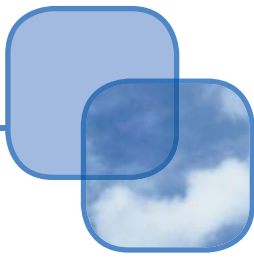


## Land degradation and desertification

Desertification is the outcome of climatic variations and human activities that damage ecosystems in arid zones. The phenomenon affects both biodiversity and the social and economic living conditions of human populations.



The FGEF's actions largely focus on the countries of the Sahara and the Sahel. Grants are targeted as a priority to local projects that aim to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems or to reverse the process of desertification where this is still possible. Agro-ecological projects in particular are given a high priority.



## Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

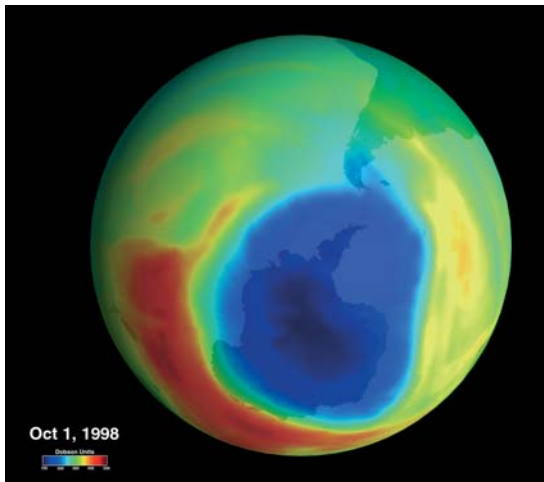
POPs make up a group of twelve particularly dangerous substances (pesticides, industrial chemicals and chemical by-products), which have very long lifetimes and migrate into soils and water, sometimes over very long distances. As they accumulate in the food chain, they are easily ingested by life forms, causing immune problems and genetic malformations.

In view of the serious impacts of POPs on the environment and health, the FGEF has been supporting programmes aiming to eliminate these pollutants since 2004.



## Stratospheric ozone layer

On behalf of the MINEFI (Ministry for Economy, Finance and Employment) and in consultation with the MEDAD (Ministry for Ecology, Development and Sustainable Planning) and MAEE (Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs), the FGEF Secretariat monitors strategies and advice on



guidelines submitted by Member countries to the Montreal Protocol and to the Executive Committee of its Multilateral Fund (MF). The aim of the latter is to provide grant funding to projects for the phase out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries.

The FGEF Secretariat is also responsible for piloting the implementation and management of identified projects that are subsequently presented by France to the MF<sup>(1)</sup>. Financing for these projects is deducted from the French overall contribution to the MF.

Typical activities are:

- Project preparation for identified projects
- Implementation of investment projects (conversion of industrial equipment or production processes) and national multi-year ODS terminal phase-out management plans
- Technical assistance, training, public awareness raising and institutional strengthening

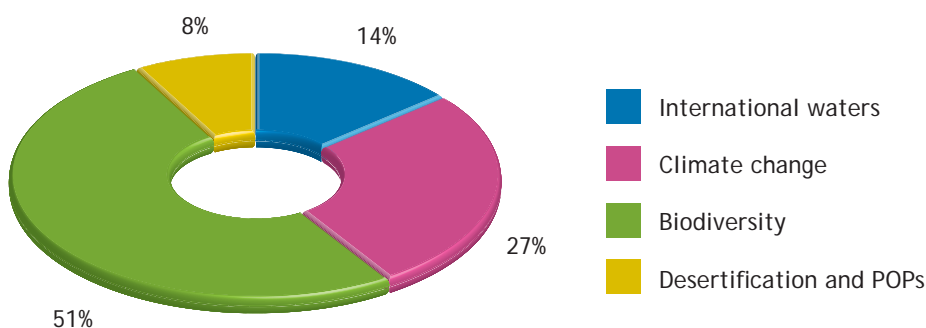
1. These projects are designed according to specific guidelines.

## Key project figures, excluding ozone

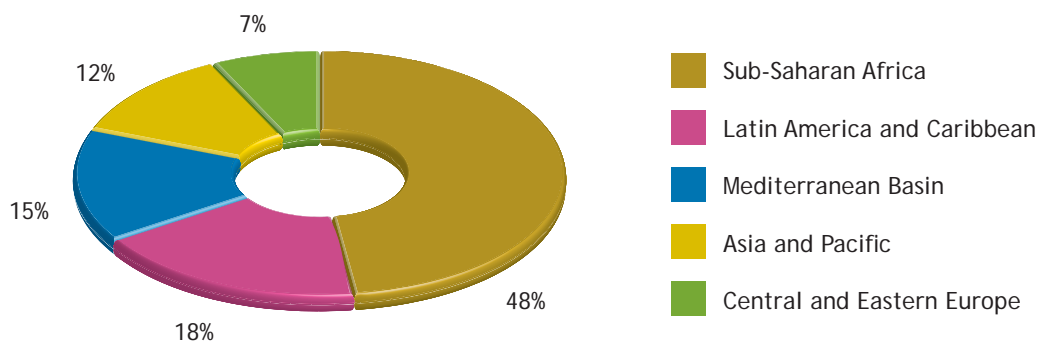
### The FGEF in figures

At the end of 2006, 159 projects had been identified, excluding "ozone" projects, representing total potential FGEF commitments of about 175 million euros (see below)..

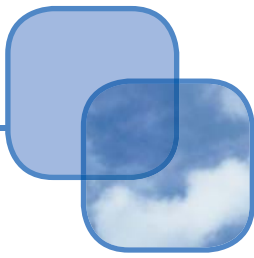
### Project breakdown by focal area (excluding ozone)



### Geographical breakdown (excluding ozone)



FGEF grants amount to 1 - 1.5 million euros on average per project, and generally represent 15% to 35% of the total project cost.



# The FGEF and the ozone layer

## The ozone layer, a fragile protective shield

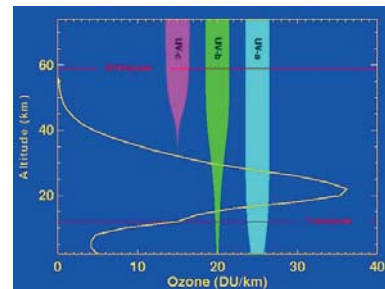
The stratosphere is the portion of the atmosphere located at an altitude of in between 10 to 60 km. Within the stratosphere, the ozone layer is the portion that contains the highest proportion of ozone gas. This layer would be only 3 mm thick if it was pure ozone, but it is crucial to the emergence and preservation of life on Earth.

Stratospheric ozone absorbs virtually all the ultra-violet rays our planet receives from the sun (particularly UVA and UVB rays), which are harmful to life. Without this protective shield, no life forms could have evolved outside the oceans.

The early 1980s saw the emergence of a worrying phenomenon: a significant drop in stratospheric ozone concentrations, which was especially evident during the spring in the South Polar Region, to the point where a seasonal “hole” in the ozone layer began to appear above the Antarctic (corresponding to a fall of more than one third in ozone concentration). In the last 25 years, the ozone layer has thinned by 4%.

This phenomenon is linked to the production, by human populations, of volatile chemical compounds that destroy the ozone layer. These are known as ozone depleting substances, or ODS.

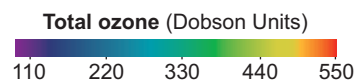
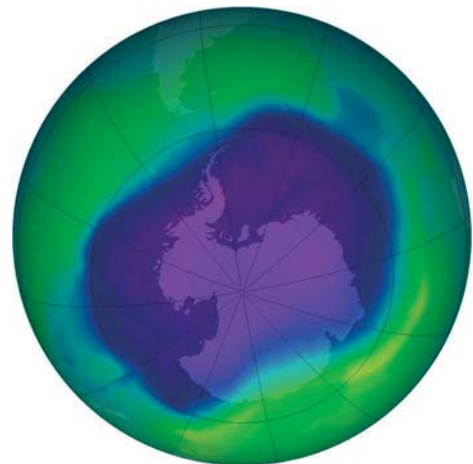
The main ODS are chlorinated compounds such as CFCs, HCFCs and CTCs (used as refrigerants in domestic refrigerators and air conditioning units, solvents, sprays, insulating foam, and various raw materials), and also methyl bromide (pesticides) and halon gases (fire extinguishers). Their lifetime in the stratosphere can be of a few decades, and a single molecule of chlorine can destroy several million molecules of ozone.



(source NASA)

## The ozone hole in September 2006

(source TOMS/NASA)



The ozone hole reached an unprecedented size in 2006 during the Antarctic summer, of about 29.5 million km<sup>2</sup>, or 3 times the size of Europe. This hole is the direct and most visible consequence of the production of ozone-depleting substances by human populations.

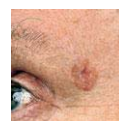
# Impacts of the ozone hole on human health and ecosystems

Exposure to UV rays is the main factor influencing the development of skin cancers.

Severe exposure to UV rays is also dangerous to the eyes and is increasing the incidence of cataracts in particular. This increase is directly affecting poor populations with no access to appropriate medical care.

Finally, it is currently believed that UV rays affect our immune systems, lowering resistance to various diseases and reducing the effectiveness of certain vaccines.

## Carcinoma



Carcinoma is a benign skin cancer (1% mortality rate)

## Melanoma

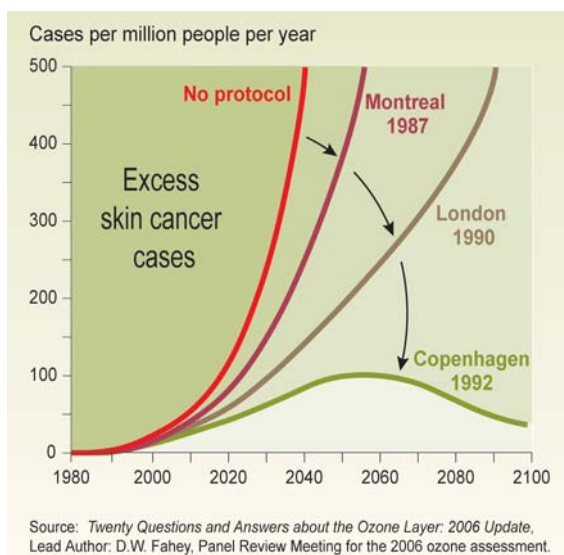


Melanoma is a more virulent skin cancer than carcinoma (20% mortality rate)

## Cataract

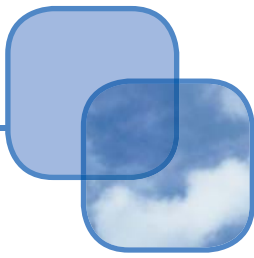


### Data from the UNEP Scientific Assessment Panel



This graph shows the number of cancer cases *avoided* thanks to the entry into force of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.

In countries equivalent to the United States in terms of sensitivity to UVs and age distribution the number of cancer cases in 1980, well before the Montreal Protocol entered into force, is estimated at 2000 per million inhabitants. Results show that with the Protocol, the incidence of cancer over and above this reference year will continue to rise until the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century, with over 100 additional cases per year per million inhabitants, before dropping back to near-1980 levels. The incidence of skin cancers will be higher in the southern hemisphere.



The effects of ozone depletion on ecosystems and crops have not been fully analysed as yet, but the increase in UVs has the following impact:

- Lower yields from some plants and cereal crops
- Negative effects on plant growth
- Falling plankton populations, which are a primary source of food in marine ecosystems

## Impacts of the ozone hole on climate change

Ozone depletion is producing effects on global warming.

Marine ecosystems, and especially phytoplankton, are highly sensitive to UVs that reach the upper ocean. And it is the stratospheric ozone layer which filters out most ultraviolet radiation (UV-b) from the sun.

By capturing and absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>, these ecosystems play an important role as “carbon sinks”. Any imbalance will cause a large proportion of the CO<sub>2</sub> they absorb to be released into the atmosphere.



Phytoplankton blooms (in light blue) off the Irish coast. Source: NASA/MODIS

## A virtuous circle: safeguarding the ozone layer and the climate

ODSs are also greenhouse gases, and they have a higher global warming potential (GWP) than CO<sub>2</sub>. For example, the GWP of CFC-12, over 100 years, is 8500 times higher than the GWP of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Recent studies\*, validated by the Scientific Committee for the Montreal Protocol (equivalent to the IPCC), have demonstrated the impacts of phasing out ODS:

- From 1990 to 2010, reductions in ODS will reduce GHG production by 8 Gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year. In comparison, the Kyoto Protocol is aiming for a reduction of 2 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq per year from 2008 to 2012.
- These ODS reductions equate to a 0.1°C slow-down in global temperature rise, saving 10 years of global warming effects.

\* Guus J. M. Velders, Stephen O. Andersen, John S. Daniel, David W. Fahey, Mack McFarland, *The importance of the Montreal Protocol in protecting climate*, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (2007).

# The Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund

As far back as 1974, Molina & Rowland (the Mexican and American Nobel Chemistry Prize winners in 1995) had indicated that CFCs were capable of destroying the ozone layer. After the first “ozone hole” had been observed over the Antarctic, a meeting between states was organised under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to establish principles for international cooperation to act against the destruction of the ozone layer. The principles laid down by the Vienna Convention (1985) then found practical expression with the signature of the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances (1987), which drew up a schedule for phasing out ODS in the signatory countries.

The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Montreal Protocol fell on 16 September 2007. The Parties commended the fact that compliance with the measures laid down in the Protocol and its Amendments had eliminated 95% of ODS in non-Article 5 countries (developed countries and some others) and Article 5 countries (developing countries). During the 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, an accelerated schedule was negotiated and agreed on to phase out hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in both developed and developing countries.

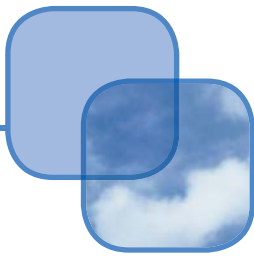
The Multilateral Fund (MF) for implementation of the Montreal Protocol was established in 1991. Its aim is to finance projects which phase out ODS in countries where rates of consumption are below 0.3 kg par capita, and it therefore targets the Article 5 countries.

The MF is supervised by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, who decide on strategic orientations and on the level of replenishment funding every three years. The MF is managed by an Executive Committee made up of representatives from seven developed countries and seven developing countries. However, the Executive Committee has introduced a system of constituencies enabling each of the 14 members to co-opt other countries in the same region. This has considerably increased stakeholder participation in the decision-making process. Funds to the MF are provided by 49 industrialised countries. Its main characteristic is that it finances the additional costs arising from conversion to ODS-free technologies. Four implementing agencies carry out the work on the ground: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the World Bank. In addition, donor countries may use up to 20% of their annual contributions to carry out projects with developing countries on a bilateral basis. The MF Secretariat assists the Executive Committee by ensuring that the objectives of the MF are adhered to and by providing liaison between the Executive Committee, governments and implementing agencies<sup>(2)</sup>.

## Results:

- 2.5 billion USD allotted to the MF from 1991 to the end of 2008, including 184.6 million USD from France
- By the end of 2006, over 5500 projects in 144 countries phased out 409 162 tonnes of ODS (consumption: 235 546 tonnes; production: 173 616 tonnes)
- 2006: early signs of recovery of the ozone layer
- The Montreal Protocol and the MF are ensuring dual protection:
  - Of the ozone layer
  - Of the climate: the benefits already secured are greater than those set out in the Kyoto objectives for 2008-2012.

2. See “A real change for the environment”, MLF brochure.pdf ; [www.multilateralfund.org](http://www.multilateralfund.org)



## ODS phase-out schedule under

1/07/89	1/01/92	1/01/94	1/01/99	1/01/01	1/01/03
1/07/99	1/02/02				
CFC Annex A: Freeze	Halons, MB: Freeze	CFC Annex A: 75% reduction from the baseline	MB: 25% reduction from the baseline	MB: 50% reduction from the baseline	MB: 70% reduction from the baseline



**Non Article 5 countries**



**Article 5 countries**

CFC, Halons: baseline A5 countries: average 1995-1997

CFC, Halons: baseline Non-A5 countries: 1986

MB: baseline A5 countries: average 1995-1998

MB: baseline Non-A5 countries: 1991

CTC: baseline A5 countries: average 1998-2000

CTC: baseline Non-A5 countries: 1989

HCFC: baseline: average 2009/2010

HCFC: baseline Non-A5 countries: calculated from different 1989 values

## The FGEF Secretariat and the ozone layer

The FGEF Secretariat, on behalf of the MINEFI, represents the French State in the executive committees of the Multilateral Fund, takes part in decisions relating to its operational activities and implements projects financed under the provision allowing contributing Parties to use up to 20% of their contribution to carry out activities with developing countries on a bilateral basis.

Typical on the ground activities are:

- Project preparation studies for identified projects
- Implementation of investment projects. These projects usually involve the conversion of industrial equipment or production processes. Current projects are mainly national multi-year ODS terminal phase-out management plans, which are funded in successive annual tranches
- Technical assistance, training, public awareness raising and institutional strengthening

At present, the FGEF mainly implements investment project.

## the Montreal Protocol

		1/01/96	1/01/94	1/01/05
1/01/05	1/01/07	1/01/10	1/01/10	2015
CFC Annex A, Halons: 50% reduction from the baseline; MB: 20% reduction; CTC: 85% reduction	CFC Ann A: 85% reduction from the baseline	CFC Annex A, CTC: total phase-out	Halons: total phase-out	MB: total phase-out

## New HCFC phase-out schedule (September 2007)

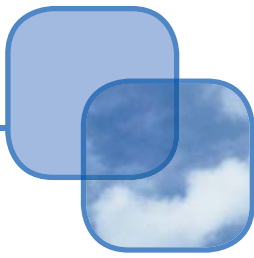
1996	1/01/10	1/01/15	2020-2030		
2013		1/01/15	1/01/20	1/01/25	2030-2040
HCFC: Freeze	HCFC: 75% reduction from the baseline	HCFC: 90% reduction from the baseline in Non A5 countries	HCFC: service tail: 0.5% from 2020 to 2030 in Non A5 countries		
		HCFC: 10% reduction from the baseline in A5 countries	HCFC: 35% reduction from the baseline in A5 countries	HCFC: 67.5% reduction from the baseline in A5 countries	HCFC: Service tail: 2.5% from 2030 to 2040 in A5 countries

Regarding France from 1994 to the end of 2006:

- 93 projects approved by the MF Executive Committee, including 31 on-going ones, representing a total commitment of 15 million US\$
- Breakdown of the 31 on-going projects:

Region	Projects	Commitments (excl. support costs)	ODS to be phased out
<b>Africa:</b>	<b>16 projects</b> (Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda, CAR, Regional, Seychelles, Tanzania)	2.3 million US\$	70.2 tonnes ODP <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Asia:</b>	<b>12 projects</b> (India, Iran, Laos, Syria)	4.8 million US\$	1.543 tonne ODP
<b>Mediterranean:</b>	<b>3 projects</b> (Morocco, Lebanon)	1.8 million US\$	145 tonnes ODP

3. ODP: Ozone Depletion Potential: a value indicating the ozone-depleting effect of different gases as compared to the effect of CFC-11, used as a benchmark with a potential of 1.0.



# Exemplary projects

## Project preparation

### Lao People's Democratic Republic

#### Developing a terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs

French bilateral financing: 27 300 €

Total cost: 27 300 €

Partner: Lao People's Democratic Republic

The purpose of this project preparation is to draw up a reference document for the ODS terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) in Lao PDR. This project document will be drawn up following evaluation of the results of the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) project and of current consumption of all ODS in the country. It will also define the activities required to ensure smooth implementation of the TPMP and will specify any other partners.

## Implementation of investment projects

### India Phase-out plan for carbon tetrachloride (CTC)



French bilateral financing 2003-2006: 2.8 M€

Total cost: 2003-2006: 40.4 M€

Partners: Republic of India, World Bank, UNIDO, Germany, Japan

This project is financed in yearly tranches. Its aim is to assist the Indian government in achieving its compliance with CTC consumption and production phase out by 2010. The French contribution is targeted to the implementation of measures required for small-scale CTC-consuming units in the metal cleaning sector, which consume up to 10 metric tonnes of CTC per unit.

### Morocco Phase-out of methyl bromide use for the production of cut flowers and bananas



French bilateral financing: 1.05 M€

Total cost: 1.05 M€

Partner: Kingdom of Morocco

This project aims to phase out the use of over 100 tonnes of methyl bromide for the production of bananas and cut flowers. The alternative technologies chosen are based on steam treatment of soils and the use of substitute chemicals that do not affect the ozone layer.

**Iran National CFC Phase out Plan**

French bilateral financing: 1.8 M€  
 Total cost: 7.4 M€  
 Partners: Islamic Republic of Iran, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, Germany

The French contribution is targeted to the CFC recovery and recycling programme implemented in order to reduce CFC consumption in mobile air-conditioning sector. This follows on from the recommendations issued by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, whereby one of the national guidelines requires the use of recovery and recycling equipment during maintenance of CFC-based mobile air-conditioning systems.

**Technical assistance, training and awareness-raising**

**Lao People’s Democratic Republic Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)**

French bilateral financing: 0.21 M€  
 Total cost: 0.28 M€  
 Partners: Lao PDR, UNEP, Sweden



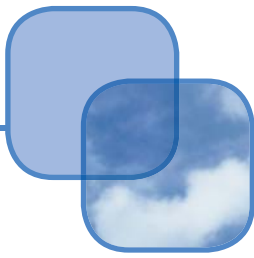
The RMP is designed to phase out the use of CFCs in the refrigeration sector. The French contribution is more specifically targeted to:

- Training of refrigeration technicians in good practices for the repair and maintenance of refrigerating equipment and in the use of CFC recovery and recycling equipment
- Training of customs officers to enable them to check imports of CFCs and equipment liable to contain them

**Madagascar Update of the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMPU)**

French bilateral financing: 49 500 €  
 Total cost: 0.1 M€  
 Partners: Republic of Madagascar, UNEP

The RMP update should enable Madagascar to reduce and subsequently phase out the use of CFC 12 refrigerant. The French contribution is targeted in particular to the recovery and recycling component of the project. The update aims specifically to complement the existing programme, particularly by optimising the network and establishing a new recovery and recycling site in Mahajanga.



## Iran Halon management plan

French bilateral financing: 0.48 M€  
Total cost: 0.48 M€  
Partner: Islamic Republic of Iran

The implementation of the halon management programme in Iran aims to:

- Eliminate halons in applications where they are not essential
- Promote fire-fighting techniques that do not require halons
- Limit impacts on safety stemming from the elimination of these substances
- Establish a halon bank, in order to ensure a sufficient supply of halons for critical or essential uses.

## Demonstration project

### Africa Accelerated Replacement of CFC Chillers in Africa (AFROC)



French bilateral financing: 0.44 M€  
Total cost: 5.3 M€ including 2.4 M€ from the Multilateral Fund  
Partners: UNIDO, FGEF, Germany, Japan  
Countries: Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal

This project aims to replace 10% of CFC based chillers in 6 African countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan). The chillers' replacements will serve as examples, thanks to the dissemination of lessons learned, for other users who should then start replacing their own equipment in turn. The project will eliminate the CFCs contained in the chillers that are replaced, while also lowering energy consumption in these installations, thus combining the "ozone layer" and "climate change" topics. The project is funded from several sources:

- UNIDO and bilateral German, French and Japanese contributions up to 2.4 M€, with France contributing up to 0.44 M€
- A direct FGEF funding ("climate change" focal area) up to 0.75 M€
- Contributions from private donors up to 2.2 M€

---

Written by: FGEF - Béatrice Vincent / Nicolas Levillain

Layout and graphics: René Bertramo

Printed by: L'Artésienne - ISSN to come

#### Photo and document credits

Cover page: NASA/TOMS, GTZ, GNU

Page 1: FGEF

Page 2: M. Hurdebourcq

Page 3: FGEF / C. Ducastel, FGEF / J. Calas

Page 4: FGEF

Page 5: FGEF / G. Rieb

Page 6: Noé Conservation / O. Born

Page 8: FGEF / J. Calas, FGEF / G. Rieb

Page 9: FGEF / G. Rieb, FGEF / J. Calas

Page 10: PASP MALI / D. Sidibe, NASA/TOMS

Page 12: NASA/TOMS

Page 13: WHO, GNU

Page 14: NASA/MODIS

Page 17: FGEF / B. Vincent

Page 18: GTZ

Page 19: FGEF





For information, please contact:

INTERNATIONAL

French Embassies  
Sections for Cooperation and Cultural Affairs  
Economic Missions  
The French Development Agency (AFD) network (agencies in 41 countries)

IN FRANCE

Public Institutions partnering the FGEF

Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Employment - MINEFI  
DGTPE  
139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cedex 12  
Tel: 01 44 87 73 58

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs - MAEE  
DGCID/DCT/ERN  
20, rue Monsieur - 75700 Paris 07 SP  
Tel: 01 53 69 31 29 - Fax: 01 53 69 33 35

Ministry of Ecology, Development and Sustainable Planning - MEDAD  
Foreign Affairs Department  
20, avenue de Ségur  
Tel: 01 42 19 17 76 / 20 21 - Fax: 01 42 19 17 19

Ministry of Higher Education and Research - MESR  
Technology Directorate  
Department for Energy, Transport, Environment and Natural Resources  
1, rue Descartes - 75231 Paris Cedex 05  
Tel: 01 55 55 84 54 - Fax: 01 44 87 99 39

French Development Agency - AFD  
5, rue Roland Barthes - 75598 Paris Cedex 12  
Tel: 01 53 44 31 31 - Fax: 01 44 87 99 39

\* \*

\*

FGEF Secretariat  
AFD/STR  
5, rue Roland Barthes - 75598 Paris Cedex 12  
Tél. : 33 (0) 1 53 44 42 42 - Fax : 33 (0) 1 53 44 32 48  
Web site: <http://www.ffem.fr>  
Email: [ffem@afd.fr](mailto:ffem@afd.fr)