



Fonds Français
pour l'
Environnement Mondial



The French Global Environment Facility

Implementation and Financing Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on Oceans, Coastal Communities and Small Island Developing States

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General Secretary **FGEF/FFEM**

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General presentation & objectives

- Financial public Instrument created in 1994 following the Earth Summit in Rio 1992, as the GEF
- French co-operation & development policy instrument
 - Environment Charter/French Constitution
 - National Strategy for SD,
 - Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- Supporting innovative / pilote approaches with measurable and replicable impacts
 1. Integrating development and environment issues
 2. Africa & Mediterranean (65% financing)
 3. Promoting multi stake holders/actors partnerships
- Addressing 6 main threats: climate change / biodiversity / international waters / land degradation – deforestation / persistent organic pollutants / ozone
- 204 projects / 15 years - 225 M€ grant / about 2000 M€ projects – 25% co-finance with GEF - ODA
- Interministerial governance





Oceans, coastal areas, SIDS FGEF strategy

Basis

- **Several focal areas: CC, Bd, IW, POP, Ozone**
- **Approaches: Ecosystem BM – IWRM – ICZM**
- **Regional or national or local framework/level - Projects/programs :**
ex: CRISP or Small Grant Initiative (SGP)

Themes

- **Combating marine/coastal/lagoons pollutions from human activities**
- **Protecting marine biodiversity**
- **Addressing High sea issues**
- **Addressing adaptation issues**





Project 1 **Adaptation** in QUIRIMBAS National Park

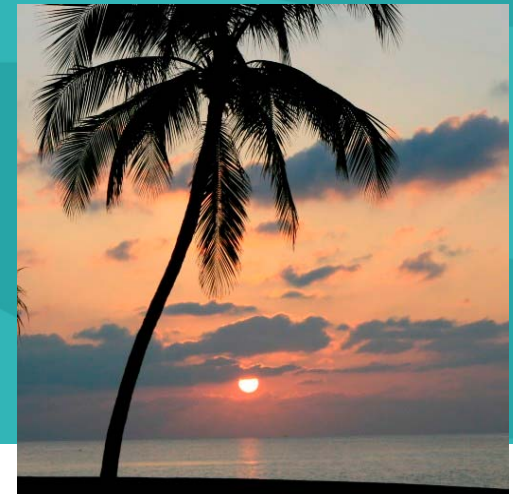
- **Mozambique:** High Inadequate infrastructure, flood, drought and cyclones
→ 3rd country most exposed to the consequences of climate change
- **Quirimbas National Park:** representative of marine and terrestrial habitats of northern Mozambique
135 000 hab.- 7500km² - 80km coastal
- **Significant ecological value + high density of population**
→ Preparing ecosystems to cc impacts: seeking coastal ecosystems more resilient
- **Objectives:** studies to establish an appropriate adaptation strategy, coastal management, biodiversity conservation through specific corridors/local communities, economic evaluation provided by ecosystem services
- **Duration:** 5 years
- **Financing arrangements:** 8, 5M€ (FFEM: 1 M€)
- **Co-financing:** AFD, WWF, Mozambique Government, Quirimbas NP





Project 2 **Adaptation** in MALDIVES

- **Coast deterioration** → local resources (tourism and fishing) affected
- **FGEF and other sponsors involved in the implementation of the PANA in the Maldives**
- **Objective: acquisition of environmental information, development of tools and indicators in order to assess and monitor the consequences of climate change in the Maldives**
- **Duration: 18 months, starting in 2009**
- **Financing arrangements: 6,3 M € (FFEM: 1,5 M €)**
- **Co-financing: EU, GEF, Maldives Authorities, World Bank**





Project 3 Adaptation in IOC



- Indian Ocean Commission
- Platform for regional cooperation, created in 1984
- 5 countries with geographical and socio-economic contrasts: Seychelles, Comores, Maurice, Madagascar, Réunion

- IOC / FGEF project components:
 - Reinforcement of capacities for climate observation
 - Survey on effects of climate change
 - Reinforcement on regional policy & measures for adaptation
 - Implementation Pilot actions for adaptation Regional
 - Networking, training, communication

- Financing arrangements: 3,6M€ (FFEM: 1 M€)
- Starting in 2008, for 3 years





Adaptation seeks to curb vulnerabilities to minimize impacts of climate change

- adaptation depends on biophysics and socio economic factors, deals with **cross-cutting issues**
- existing autonomous adaptation practices are targeted risk management and can provide significant answer to moderate CC
- but planned adaptation are required to reduce vulnerabilities facing **severe CC or extreme CC events**
- time scales are different to anticipate adaptation: ex 100 years for forests, few years for annual culture
- research for adaptation may need **several decades** (genetic, observations of practices , training...)
- modest ocean research **versus terrestrial**



To reduce vulnerability of developing countries/ SIDS requires:

- Impacts models need to be improved: links CO₂- ODS/ozone - sea, tipping points, interrelations with sectoral policies (IPCC –AR5)
- research development to tackle needs addressing socio economical values of actions/footprint carbon, risks assessments...
- adaptation policies complementarily with CC policies (+ mitigation/marine energy policies/blue sinks = - adaptation) and sustainable develop. policies (growth, poverty, migrations...) « *development itself is key to adaptation* » N.Stern
- knowledge strengthening , information sharing, people awareness, training
- sustainable, predictable financing of adaptation projects/programs (key sectors; NAPAs); better coordination (/Paris Declaration) with initiatives already taken for adaptation
- in addition to multilateral & bilateral channels, French coop (FGEF) supports pilot & regional initiatives tailored with local or regional partners, then to be scaled up



Thank you



FFEM/FGEF's website

www.ffem.fr