



The French Global Environment Facility

Strategic Programming Framework

2011-2012



March 2011

**Strategic
Programming
Framework**

2011-2012

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Acronyms

AAU	Assigned Amount Unit	IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
ABS	Access and benefit-sharing	JI	Joint Implementation
ADEME	French Environment and Energy Agency	MAAPRAT	French Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Planning
AF	Adaptation Fund	MAE	Multilateral Agreements on the Environment
AFD	French Development Agency	MAEE	French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
ANR	French National Research Agency	MEDDTL	French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing
BRGM	French Geological Survey	MESR	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	MINEFI	French Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry
CEFEB	French Centre for Financial Studies, Economics and Banking	MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
CEMAGREF	French Centre for Agricultural and Environmental Engineering Research	MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
CICID	French Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CIP	Country Intervention Framework (AFD)	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
CIR	Regional Intervention Framework (AFD)	OEWG	Open-ended working group
CIRAD	French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development	ONF	French Forestry Office
CIS	Sectoral Intervention Framework (AFD)	OSS	Observatory for the Sahel and Sahara
COP	Conference of the Parties	PCB	Polychlorobiphenol
CST	Scientific and Technical Committee (FGEF)	PIC	Prior Informed Consent (Rotterdam Convention)
CSTB	French Scientific and Technical Construction Centre	POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	POS	Land Use Plan (France)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
DCP	Partnership Framework Document (France)	SDC	Sustainable Development Commission
EpE	Enterprises for the Environment (France)	SPF	Strategic Programming Framework (FGEF)
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation	UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
FBR	Foundation for Biodiversity Research	UN	United Nations
FGEF	French Global Environment Facility	UN	United Nations General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility	General Assembly	
HYCOS	Hydrological Cycle Observing System	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNCLS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
IFREMER	French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea	UNCLS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
INBO	International Network of Basin Organisations	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
INRA	French Institute for Agricultural and Food Research	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IOW	International Office for Water	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IRD	French Research and Development Institute	UNIDO	United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development
IREMLCD	Regional Initiative for the Global Environment and Combating Desertification in Africa (CILSS)		
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature		

Introduction

The French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) is a financial instrument created by the French government in 1994, in the wake of the Rio Earth Summit, on an initiative from the Directorate-General for the Treasury.

In January 2010, the DG Treasury commissioned a strategic, operational and financial audit of the FGEF from a private Belgian-Canadian consultancy. This diagnostic exercise is conducted every four years to produce a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) of the FGEF's positioning, missions, activities and development.

The retrospective assessment also provided the basis for the decision on replenishing the FGEF's resources for 2011-2014.

Replenishment of the fund to cover authorised commitments amounts to 95 million euros, including 30 million € from the sale of French AAUs. These 30 million € must be used to fund projects for reducing CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) under the so-called “quick-start” initiative during 2010-2012 (15 million € in 2011 and 15 million € in 2012). The 65 million € provided under French Official Development Assistance (ODA) are earmarked for activities in the FGEF's traditional areas of intervention.

This Strategic Programming Framework (SPF) thus presents the policy guidelines approved by the FGEF Steering Committee, comprising the Ministries for the Economy, Foreign Affairs, Sustainable Development and Research and the French Development Agency.

The purpose of the SPF as a strategic planning instrument for FGEF activities is to facilitate both implementation of the missions assigned to it and monitoring by the members of the Steering Committee. Each programming framework is established for a period of two years.

The SPF for 2011-2012 outlines the context of FGEF intervention and the issues addressed. It also describes the guidelines established by the Committee in terms of principles and objectives applying to priority areas of intervention and geographical zones.

A

Outline of activities in 2009-2010

The SPF for 2009-2010, approved by the FGEF Steering Committee at the end of 2008, set out, in operational terms, the recommendations from the scientific and management audit conducted in 2006 on completion of the three activity cycles financed by the budgets for 1994-1998, 1999-2002 and 2003-2006.

The SPF for 2009-2010 addressed objectives by topic area and geographical zone, improvements 17/05/11 in the project cycle (logical framework, indicators and impact measurements), capitalisation, communication, development of partnerships, co-financing and activities to support government departments. The FGEF Secretariat pursued and strengthened its support and advisory activities with the ministerial member institutions (MINEFI, MAEE, MEDDTL and MESR) to build up French positions on the environment and development, in particular for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) for protection of the ozone layer and the Global Environment Facility. It also strengthened its synergies with the AFD (pooling of assessments and communication). Finally, the Scientific and Technical Committee (project assessments and discussion seminars) played an essential role in improving the FGEF's methods for capitalisation studies and forward analyses.

1 2009 and 2010 brought opportunities to demonstrate the FGEF's role in promoting 17/05/11 innovations in topic areas relating to the global environment and sustainable development in developing countries.

- With 33 new projects receiving a total of 36.87 million € (plus 14 projects identified for 25.40 million € in grant financing, to be launched in the next commitment period), the promotion of innovative themes has proved to be effective.
- The 9 biodiversity projects (small-scale initiatives programme with NGOs in the South, land use and landscape management through regional or national park projects, innovative financing) absorbed 11.10 million €.
- The 15 climate change projects (energy efficiency in buildings and industry, solar technologies, low-carbon or biomass power and energy supplies, reducing vulnerability through adaptation, including through sustainable forest management and REDD+ type activities) absorbed 17 million €.
- The 5 International waters projects (IWRM, ICZM, pollution in the high seas) absorbed 4.20 million €.
- The 4 projects on land degradation and POPs (decentralised land management, use of suitable species to control deforestation, management of PCB-contaminated equipment) absorbed 4.60 million €.

FGEF geographical and topic area objectives for 2009-2010 were thus achieved overall . The total grant amount of 36.87 million € is slightly below the initial commitment target of 40 million € over two years, due to the quality requirements set for project submissions and selection. The difference has an effect on results by topic area.

¹ cf. Annex 1 - charts comparing objectives and commitments for 2009-2010 by topic area and region.

- in terms of geography, commitments in sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean were above target (66% of commitments compared to the 65% target), but below target elsewhere (26% instead of the 35% target), with 10.53 million € for Latin America, Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe;
- in terms of topic areas, targets were met for international waters, land degradation and POPs; commitments were above target for the climate change topic area (43% as against the high target range of 41%) and slightly below for biodiversity (28% as against the low target range of 32%).

2 In financial and accounting terms, the ratio of disbursements over net cumulative commitments increased steadily compared to the previous years. Upstream programming of project ideas and the introduction of standardised processing and monitoring methods have allowed smoother management of the project portfolio and strengthened project implementation. At 64%, the ratio of total disbursements over total commitments by the end of 2010 was above the ambitious target of 60%, thanks to a voluntarist policy on project monitoring and portfolio streamlining.

3 The FGEF contributed to **France's international strategies and undertakings on the global environment**. Its activities supported French government departments in the development and implementation of new concepts to address global environment issues and in defining French strategies and positions in international forums such as the Global Environment Facility.

This is reflected by the FGEF's active contributions to meetings of the parties to the Montreal protocol, the World Water Forum in Istanbul, the European Development Days, the World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, the General Assembly for the replenishment of GEF resources in Punta del Este, the World Ocean Forum in Paris, the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen and Cancun, and the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya.

4 The main conclusions reached by the 2010 retrospective assessment of FGEF management, institutional performance and strategy, based on an analysis by an independent Belgian-Canadian consultant working with a specific steering committee made up of representatives of the FGEF member institutions and key figures from French and foreign institutions and organisations, and conducted under the aegis of the DG-Treasury's department for assessments of development activities, were as follows:

- The FGEF is well run and the various procedures in place allow for efficient management of the FGEF, its Secretariat and its interventions, although some improvements are recommended.
- The interventions supported by the FGEF are generally relevant and consistent with global sustainable development issues and French objectives. A process of continuous adjustment is necessary, especially in view of today's rapidly evolving global concerns.
- C3. Most of the FGEF's objectives are being achieved, although there is room for improvement on some key aspects. The activities supported have brought acknowledged results and impacts in the field, although it is sometimes difficult to measure these objectively for want of systematic information.
- C4. Although some adjustments are needed in current operations, the rules and procedures of the FGEF project cycle support the achievement of these results.

- C5. The leveraging effect of the FGEF is considerable, as regards financing in particular but also in promoting innovation, and it is rising to the challenge of reproducibility.
- C6. Long-term sustainability remains a challenge and is largely related to the challenge of fully exploiting the potential for reproducibility of the FGEF's innovative activities.
- C7. The institutional system operates in a relevant, coherent and efficient manner in terms of the objectives assigned to the FGEF, although a few adjustments are necessary to ensure that this endures.
- C8. Regarding replenishment of the facility to improve its institutional performance, the FGEF does not require any major adjustment to its institutional workings, nor to the roles of its committees and Secretariat, although some minor adjustments are needed regarding human resources.
- C9. Regarding internal consistency, the FGEF has influenced environmental guidelines for French ODA and is clearly in line with recent developments, while also bringing added value to the French ODA system. The impacts of its activities to enhance its visibility deserve to be monitored more closely, in particular to maximise FGEF influence on French policies and strategies and to ensure that its innovating approaches are adequately promoted amongst its partners at different levels.
- C10. Regarding external consistency, the FGEF is on the same wavelength and often in synergy with other multilateral funds, especially the MLF and GEF, as well as with the guiding principles and actions of the European Union, and needs to sustain its efforts in this direction given the rapidly evolving global context.

B

Fundamental issues, mission and mandates

“In 1994, the French government decided to create the French Global Environment Facility, hereafter referred to as the FGEF.”

“The FGEF is one of the main instruments supporting French cooperation and development policy in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, international waters, desertification unmanned degradation, protection of the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants.”

Extract from the State-AFD framework agreement dated 3 September 2004

1.

The FGEF has a mission to protect the global environment in support of France’s cooperation and development policy.

The FGEF’s activities are in line with the guiding principles set out by the president of the French Republic regarding the environment and the “green economy”, with the principles of the Environment Charter and with the national sustainable development strategy and its international component.

They are also consistent with the French framework document on cooperation and development and with CICID decisions, particularly on its sectoral strategies for “development, energy and climate”, “water”, “combating desertification” and “environment”.

Finally, the FGEF activities are consistent with the multilateral agreements on the environment (MAE) to which France is a Party.

The FGEF is an additional instrument for French foreign assistance and comes wholly under the ODA accounting system. FGEF aid is not tied, which enables it to seek synergies with other public and private organisations involved in overseas cooperation and development or environmental projects, both in France and abroad, and particularly the Global Environment Facility.

2.

Results that confirm the relevance of FGEF position, missions and topic areas

a) Priorities and thematic areas to be maintained

1 Relevance of the FGEF’s position and activities

The conclusions of the 2010 assessment confirm the relevance of the positioning of FGEF activities concerning global environment issues relating to sustainable development in developing countries. They also underline the fundamental importance of the innovations specific to the

FGEF and emphasise their replication to strengthen their impact. Recent developments in the architecture of financing for the environment, with a rapidly expanding range of climate and environment funds, strengthen this distinctive feature of the FGEF.

2 Six topic areas

The relevance of the FGEF's six topic areas - degradation and chemical pollutants and the biodiversity, climate, international waters, land ozone layer - is confirmed for 2011-2012.

The FGEF's fundamental areas of intervention, which correspond to the production of global public goods, thus concern:

- action on **climate change** with, amongst others, a specific emphasis on adaptation;
- preserving and managing **biodiversity** and natural resources;
- protecting inland and marine **international waters**;
- acting against **land degradation**, including desertification and deforestation;
- controlling **chemical pollution**, especially by mercury;
- protecting the **stratospheric ozone layer**. This topic area is addressed under specific procedures by the FGEF Secretariat, in accordance with the procedures of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Particular topic areas like forests (deforestation, forest degradation under REDD+), food safety and spatial planning are included in the FGEF's fundamental areas of intervention. To enhance the visibility of these particular topic areas, the FGEF may develop specific presentations, depending on needs for communication on the forest fast-start programme under the French G20 presidency in 2011.

3 FGEF geographical priorities for action: Africa and the Mediterranean

In line with French government guidelines, **Africa and the Mediterranean** remain priority areas. Geographically, the zones of intervention are the developing countries - least advanced and emerging - eligible for official development assistance.

Under the rules established by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the French overseas areas, with the exception of Wallis and Futuna, are not eligible for ODA and these criteria will be applied by the FGEF.

Nevertheless, FGEF contributions to financing for regional global environment projects that include French overseas areas do not contradict FGEF strategy. In the interests of proper use of public funds, it has therefore been decided that regional projects financed by the FGEF may benefit overseas areas located in the target regions, provided that the benefit does not exceed 25% of the FGEF contribution.

4 Principles of FGEF operation

a) Collegiate operating principles

Projects and programmes are essentially prepared, presented, monitored and assessed by one or two of the Steering Committee's member institutions. The FGEF Secretariat supports the project processing procedure. The scientific and technical committee suggests the strategic guidelines for each topic area, supplies its opinion on project identification notes and contributes to monitoring and assessment of

projects and programmes. The steering committee validates projects at the identification and commitment stages.

This division of responsibilities between the member institutions (and steering committee), the CST and the Secretariat, as defined in the State-AFD agreement of 3 September 2004, is the keystone of the FGEF's operating structure.

b) Financial contribution to projects

Financing from the FGEF is complementary to funds provided by the beneficiary or beneficiaries and other partners; the FGEF finances a minority share of project costs and does not finance overheads or the running costs of institutions or organisations. In exceptional circumstances, expenditures of this type may be considered to enable the implementation of activities planned, provided that these expenditures are fully covered, once the project comes to an end, by other sources of financing, in accordance with the

eligibility criteria on economic and financial viability after the project.

Overall, the co-financing conditions defined in the SPF for 2009-2010 remain valid, the essential point being that they must contribute explicitly to project objectives and must be included in its logical framework. The FGEF contributes a minority share of 30%, which may rise to 50% of total project financing in some exceptional and fully justified cases.

c) Discussions on financing for innovative projects

The FGEF will make every effort to explore possibilities for promoting its specific contributions nationally (among both public and private sector players) and internationally. The work undertaken may in particular help to build up robust synergies with research and development assistance communities that draw on French know-how.

responses to global environment challenges and problems involving new methods or new players, a new project implementation procedure will be tested in 2011-2012, based on calls for projects.

This strategy is designed to cater for innovation, project processing quality, rigorous management, capitalisation, communication and awareness raising and support to supervisory bodies.

In order to broaden the potential for innovative

b) Topic areas and priorities requiring greater emphasis or amendments

1 Project selection criteria on innovation and replication

The eligibility criteria for projects or programmes are unchanged:

- contributions to the preservation of the global environment;
- contributions to local development;
- innovative nature;
- demonstrative nature and reproducibility;
- economic and financial sustainability after the project;
- ecological and environmental viability;
- social and cultural acceptability;
- appropriate institutional framework.

The first two criteria (contributions to preservation of the global environment and local development) relate to FGEF objectives; the other criteria relate to project quality.

The innovation criterion is the link between these two groups since innovation is at once a strategic objective (promoting innovation) and a quality criterion.

Among the eight current eligibility criteria, “innovation” must be explicit and presented in detail in relation to topic areas, methods and tools. To do so, groundwork will need to be undertaken with support from the CST to improve the description of aspects relating to innovation, particularly in relation to **project reproducibility on a larger scale**.

Regarding the fact that the FGEF does not finance research as such, some research activities may nevertheless be financed under the following conditions:

- they form a minority part or component of a development project;
- they are exclusively targeted research activities.

2 Increasing the involvement and number of member institutions by adapting the FGEF's financial and human resources

a) Increasing the involvement of member institutions

Closer involvement from member institutions should be sought for FGEF activities concerning identification, assessment, supervision, capitalisation and communication. Strengthening of supervisory bodies could focus on three priorities:

- promoting knowledge and know-how by facilitating the involvement of public and private players and strengthening France's ecological image internationally;
- concentrating on geopolitical priorities in Africa and the Mediterranean and also in other regions of the world as required (countries in or emerging from crisis, etc.) in synergy with French or foreign partners, whether public, private or NGOs, with an emphasis on visibility;
- promoting FGEF innovation on the environment through better synergy with research players.

Concerning the role of the AFD, discussions on its Strategic Guidelines (POS 3), for which a plan was launched in early 2011, could be an opportunity for clarifying certain aspects of its relationships with the FGEF and also for identifying ways and means to bring further improvements to the activities of both agencies.

Finally, in view of emerging forest-related issues and the links between environmental aspects and food security for populations as well as urban and rural planning in developing countries, it is suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Planning (**MAAPRAT**) should become a member institutions of the FGEF.

b) The FGEF's human and financial resources

Besides the resources of the member institutions and the CST, described below, the FGEF secretariat currently has a staff of 11 people (see chart in Annex):

- Secretary-General;
- 1 management assistant;
- 4 engineers;
- 2 management officers also assisting the engineers
- 1 management officer;
- 1 communication officer;
- 1 "external" officer in charge of missions for "ozone layer" projects.

The continuation and development of FGEF activities, both quantitatively and qualitatively, have an effect on the FGEF's organisation and its human and material resources. This particularly concerns capitalisation and communication on experiences, work on new topic areas related to climate change, such as urban development, species adaptation or conservation, and biosafety, but also the question of maintaining the high level of quality of the Secretariat's support to the GEF and the Multilateral Fund for the

Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, for which the FGEF acts as an implementation agency for the bilateral share of the French MLF contribution (Cf. objective 4, paragraph 2 below).

In order to meet all the demands for monitoring and assessment, capitalisation and communication, which are to be outsourced, additional means - estimated at about 5% of the amount for each project - are systematically provided for.



Strategic guidelines

Objective 1: Policy guidelines by topic area

Promoting strategies in the five topic areas in order to address new issues

For each of these five topic areas, the following paragraphs describe:

- Topics to be pursued and new topics to promote
- Regional programmes
- International and European activities and events involving the FGEF

1.

Biodiversity

a) Policy guidelines

Efforts should continue to bring out innovative ideas and new players, given that FGEF capacities for identifying opportunities and for fast responses must be preserved.

The FGEF will concentrate on sustainable natural resource management and on developing their economic potential, giving priority to effective and sustainable management of protected areas (both inland and marine) and their periphery. Outside protected areas, it will support approaches for community or local authority management of natural resources. **The REDD+³** approach will be supported in particular, integrating agricultural or land-use issues into the projects as far as possible.

a) Promoting **sustainable forest management** remains a priority area for intervention. The commitment made by France to allocate 20% of “fast-start” financing to activities concerning deforestation and sustainable forest management, and the establishment under the Cancun agreement of a mechanism to curb deforestation in developing countries, justify the priority given by the FGEF to this topic area. The aim will be to **measure, verify and report** results on animal and plant biodiversity, to extend the system to **small-scale timber concessions**, to promote local community management or strengthen their involvement and to work towards **certification**, which is still infrequent in tropical Africa.

The use of other natural resources (non-timber forest products, small game, etc.) to sustain livelihoods has raised a great deal of hope; the main benefit for local populations is often in being able to **access and use their own traditional resources**.

Generating economic benefits from natural resources may be considered in terms of local development, mainly through **ecotourism**, the **rights of populations over genetic resources and traditional knowledge**, **payment for environmental services** such as preserving and managing ecosystems to ensure permanent water supplies, and carbon **storage** in forests that are maintained, restored or re-created.

² Stratospheric ozone is addressed separately through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF). Guidelines on stratospheric ozone will be developed in line with those of the MLF.

³ REDD+ is an international mechanism now being negotiated under the UNFCCC, whose aim is to pay tropical forest countries who make commitments to reduce deforestation and forest degradation within their territory for the efforts they make to conserve their forests and increase carbon stocks.

After its pilot investment project for a protected areas and biodiversity foundation in Madagascar, where the necessary capital was raised thanks to initial support from the AFD and the FGEF, followed by the publication of an assessment of experience with trust funds for biodiversity conservation across the world, the FGEF is now in a position to develop an innovative niche by

(i) facilitating the establishment and start-up of trust funds for Africa as a priority, (ii) supporting financing innovations promoted by trust funds with more experience elsewhere in the world and (iii) supporting the creation of a network of African funds and exchanges of experience, especially with more experienced funds operating in Latin America.

b) Support will continue to **Marine Protected Areas** involving fishing communities, with an emphasis on the regional approaches best suited to marine ecosystems. The recommendations from the study published in 2010 on “Marine protected areas - a capitalisation report on experiences co-financed by the FGEF” will be applied and tested, particularly as regards economic assessments of marine ecosystem services, including carbon storage in certain marine and coastal formations (sea-grass beds and mangroves), while tools for monitoring biological, social and economic impacts will be strengthened. Projects aiming to assess bio-socio-economic relationships between conservation, marine ecosystem services and fisheries management will be called for under the international waters topic area (cf. infra).

The projects co-financed by the FGEF are already consistent with a **spatial planning** approach involving changes in area allocation and new rules of governance, management at landscape scale, zoning with rules for different uses and establishing fauna protection and migration corridors, either negotiated with or decided on by the populations concerned. The forthcoming commitment period should see an overall increase in integrated management projects, particularly for coastal zones (ICZM) and assessments of their role in promoting resilience and, therefore, adaptation to climate change.

New topic areas will be explored through several projects on innovative subjects, such as:

- Conservation of cultivated species or livestock, which rarely receives support at present: **promoting conservation agriculture** or **markets for local produce** will contribute to this objective, as will support to little-known food species and local and regional marketing.
- emergence of **marine protected areas in international waters outside exclusive economic zones**: the FGEF can help to support these initiatives (protection of biodiversity in the open sea and marine sanctuaries for cetaceans in particular);
- continued development of trust funds for biodiversity protection in Africa and potentially for innovating funding mechanisms (for the marine environment at regional scale or combining several financial tools);
- innovative partnerships for the management of protected areas and their surroundings, involving government authorities, the private sector, NGOs and local populations.
- **payment for environmental services and studies to assess natural capital**, to help transpose biodiversity conservation issues into economic terms and guide the development of the necessary public policies;
- probable activities with the pilot multilateral ABS fund (access and benefit-sharing), whose creation was decided by the COP-CBD in Nagoya in October 2010, although the fund was not yet operating at the start of 2011.

Finally, possibilities should be maintained for intervention on some particularly threatened species or orphan ecosystems (such as deserts) where specific action programmes are justified.

b) Regional programmes

The FGEF will contribute or pursue its contribution to large-scale regional programmes in the Congo Basin (Congo Basin Forests Partnership) and the Guiana shield.

Support will be provided to approaches that capitalise on a regional scale on experiences supported by the FGEF in West Africa, Southern Africa and Latin America.

More generally, capitalisation should be strengthened on subjects in which the FGEF is an acknowledged reference, with dissemination of identified best practice and institutional developments.

c) International and European activities and events

Given its significant role on biodiversity within the French cooperation system, the FGEF should contribute to French positions that bring out the value of the projects financed, the topics addressed and their capitalisation. These positions should be highlighted in the following events and discussions in particular:

- Conference of the Parties (COP 11 in 2012) to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- discussions within the Conservation Finance Alliance on producing horizontal assessments and developing standards and international references on innovative financing tools for biodiversity conservation;
- international meetings on forests, including in the tropics; international year of forests in 2011;
- IUCN studies;
- working groups on natural resource management between financing agencies, NGO directors, academics, etc.;
- EU interdepartmental or expert working groups on indicators and innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

2. Climate change

a) Policy guidelines

FGEF intervention in the area of climate change comes under French international commitments to “fast-start” financing and within the more general context of international climate change talks.

At the COP 15 and 16 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, important decisions were made on mitigation, adaptation, curbing deforestation and climate financing. On the latter subject, the undertakings made by the developed countries to raise 30 billion USD in 2010-2012 (fast-start) and 100 billion USD per year up to 2020, and the decision

to create a **green fund** for climate has enhanced the FGEF’s importance not only as a financing instrument for climate action but also as a fund with long-standing experience in financing climate change programmes and projects.

The objective of the FGEF is to accompany developing countries in their efforts towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change, while encouraging innovation in every form as well as transfers and large-scale dissemination of technologies and know-how.

1: Reducing and limiting greenhouse gas emissions

Where mitigation is concerned, the FGEF will support operations aiming to reduce emissions:

- through energy **supply-side** management: developing renewables, biomass-to-energy processes, energy efficiency in production and transport;
- in **demand-side** management of fossil fuels: habitat, transport, industry, agriculture.

In the area of urban development more specifically, the FGEF will seek integrated approaches with upstream positioning of investments during the planning process.

In choosing its projects, the FGEF will give consideration to:

- **innovative technologies and/or methods** in the target country context;
- **methodologies, especially economic**, that can help to develop and support public policies under climate plans;
- capacities for measuring results that comply with international requirements (MRV - Measurement, Reporting and Verification);
- potential for replicating and disseminating the technologies/techniques concerned;
- relevance to local regional issues;
- learning processes and approaches to methodology capitalisation and dissemination of results (assessments and communication);
- institutional backing and effectiveness of project ownership functions;
- links or integration with public policy objectives;
- integration of the different territorial scales where relevant.

2: Establish specific support for sustainable forest management

The FGEF will support projects aiming for carbon sequestration in “carbon sinks”: Forest conservation or plantations, sequestration in soils (land-use) and oceans, geological sequestration in soils and subsoils.

The FGEF will support REDD+ operations to curb deforestation and forest degradation, drawing on specific financing and from sales of France’s

surplus Assigned Amount Units (AAU) in particular.

The FGEF’s activities in favour of forests (sustainable forest management, curbing deforestation, forest biodiversity, mitigation, adaptation, innovative financing, forest financing, etc.) will be entered into specific accounts in order to highlight the level of FGEF support to forests in developing countries.

3: Adaptation to reduce vulnerability to climate change

Work on climate change is effectively a component of successful sustainable development, in the sense that adaptation to climate change results in changes to “business as usual” development. At the “project” scale, the vast majority of projects specifically on “adaptation” are classic development programmes that contribute to

adaptation in the countries concerned. **It is therefore essential to begin by analysing the results of ongoing projects through assessments of individual projects and project clusters.**

In 2011-2012, the FGEF will launch new

The FGEF undertook several adaptation programmes in 2007-2010, with the following objectives:

- strengthening knowledge on climate change impacts; at present, long-term climate projection models are built up at global scale, or regional at best, and do not sufficiently reflect changes at local scale, which is often where decisions and investments are made;
- implementation of pilot adaptation activities aiming to promote “no regrets” investments that generate co-benefits, to make investments that cater more effectively for the wide range of possible changes in climatic conditions and to introduce flexibility, through operations of three types:
- the first type intersects with other FGEF topic areas, particularly biodiversity and carbon storage;
- the second type concerns operations in sectors and/or geographical areas where climate change can have potentially severe impacts, such as water and agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa;
- the third type aims to improve forecasting and management of extreme climatic events.

“adaptation” projects after conducting an opportunity analysis, on the basis of eligibility criteria in particular and especially those concerning

methodological innovation and intersection with other topic areas (biodiversity, desertification, etc.).

4: Raising and organising specialised “climate finance”: CDM, investment funds, lines of credit

The Cancun agreement specifies that the market instruments established by the Kyoto Protocol should remain so that the developed countries can achieve their targets. This decision on principle thus confirms that the two project mechanisms that exist at present - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) - would be maintained through a second commitment period. However, the procedures for financing REDD+ activities, particularly through their links with the carbon markets, are yet to be established.

The FGEF will continue to support programmes with a leveraging effect and aiming to promote changes in scale through carbon finance mechanisms and the CDM in particular.

The FGEF may discuss its participation as a financing intermediary in setting up operations backed by funds, subject to (i) measurement of results, (ii) innovation in terms of geographical or sectoral targets (iii) demonstrated additionality of FGEF financing and (iv) permanence of the arrangements implemented.

b) Regional programmes

The regional programmes for climate change adaptation launched during the previous period will be continued, particularly in the Mediterranean forest sector, in West Africa with ACMAD, in the Indian Ocean with the IOC and in Latin America.

c) International and European activities and events

The FGEF will support the development and communication of messages from France in conferences, seminars and important events: Conference of the Parties in Durban (COP17), meeting of the Union for the Mediterranean (Mediterranean Solar Plan) and 20th anniversary of the GEF.

a) Policy guidelines

In line with the Global Environment Facility's approach, the term "international waters" is taken here as meaning marine and inland waters to which several states and nations of the North and South have access. The integrity of these resources is under threat from urban, industrial and agricultural pollution, and their use is rarely governed by jointly agreed management between the main use categories.

This situation often leads to overexploitation and degradation of natural environments and, in

certain cases, contributes to political instability in some countries or regions. These processes can only worsen with the effects of climate change, which are already affecting water resources and increasing the complexity of water cycle management. The prevention of extreme phenomena (droughts and flooding), which are expected to increase in intensity with worsening hydrological variability, links sustainable water resources management directly to the adaptation and risk prevention policies that need to be implemented.

In line with French cooperation guidelines, FGEF intervention in the "international waters" topic area will be organised around six management levels as follows:

1: Management of national and international hydrosystems

FGEF intervention will focus on establishing or strengthening participatory resource management institutions (national and regional authorities, basin organisations) by adapting their functions to specific local circumstances, in line with the principles of integrated water resource management (IWRM).

Improvements to systems for collecting and exchanging data to improve knowledge on water resources and the development of decision support tools will be essential, as well as capacity building for the people and institutions responsible for using, maintaining and sharing

water resources.

Transboundary management, whether of shared aquifers or surface waters (rivers and lakes), also require cooperation between states to help prevent conflict and ensure peaceful coexistence. FGEF support for **the governance of shared water bodies** will need to be consistent with the international and regional legal instruments already in existence or under development, in order to strengthen their scope of application and improve regional cooperation between states sharing these resources.

2: Catchment basin management

Reservoir siltation, soil erosion, flooding aggravated by deforestation, biodiversity losses, water turbidity, degradation of wetlands and coastal areas and the proliferation of invasive species are all consequences of inadequate catchment basin protection. Management at catchment basin scale must benefit populations both upstream and downstream without benefiting some uses to the detriment of others.

As well as socio-economic benefits, joint management must support environmental services, including carbon sequestration, biodiversity protection, water regime regulation and desertification control. As with shared aquifers, transboundary management also requires cooperation between states to help prevent conflict and ensure peaceful coexistence.

3: Management of marine pollution

At present, most wastewater is released into the natural environment without prior treatment and

thus worsens degradation, particularly of marine and coastal environments. To remedy this

situation, regional institutions are needed that are capable of influencing national policies on wastewater treatment and local action plans.

There are several international agreements designed to prevent unauthorised dumping of wastes at sea, since this can be a threat to human health, marine organisms and the marine

environment and may interfere with other maritime activities. In cases where dumping at sea is not banned, the activities required concern controls over dumping and the adoption of relevant procedures, often including technical provisions. Many developing countries find it difficult to manage these operations.

4: Coastal zone management

Coastal zones are the main victims of human activity, because of industrial and tourist development and because population growth is mainly concentrated in these areas. Activities to protect coastal zones involve developing

planning documents and supporting the introduction of protection and conservation measures (**ICZM: Integrated Coastal Zone Management**).

5: Fisheries management

Most of the world's fish stocks are now being exploited to their maximum sustainable level, and the number of stocks already overfished is continually increasing. Joint management structures need to be put in place to define ways of ensuring sustainable uses of fish resources that respect local cultures. The relevant scale of intervention for

these joint bodies is the "marine ecosystem" that allows conservation of species within their biotope. Projects will be sought that aim to assess the bio-socio-economic relationships between the conservation of marine ecosystem services and fisheries management.

6: Management of the high seas

In the context of international discussions on ecosystem protection, marine protected areas and management of resources in the high seas, there is a need to engage in talks on the governance and management of these geographical areas.

b) Regional programmes

Concerning projects, the FGEF may contribute or pursue its contributions to important **regional programmes** such as:

- initiatives for the development of river basins that are addressed as a priority by French cooperation programmes: **Lake Chad and the Congo basin**, as far as possible consistently with activities already undertaken in other priority basins (Niger, Volta, Senegal, Nile, Limpopo, Mekong), by strengthening partnerships with other stakeholders already present in these basins and in liaison with existing initiatives concerning transboundary aquifers, and particularly with the **Sahara and Sahel Observatory**;
- the regional initiative for protection and enhancement of coral reefs in the **South Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean**;
- the conservation programme for marine and coastal biodiversity and coral reefs in the western **Indian Ocean**;
- the Mediterranean Action Plan and action to prevent pollution in the Mediterranean;
- the cooperation programme on "data management capacity building for assessments and monitoring of transboundary water resources in the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia".

c) International and European activities and events

Given its experience in the international waters topic area, the FGEF will contribute to the preparation of the **6th World Water Forum** in Marseille in 2012, which is co-organised by the French government and the World Water Council. Support will be given to this event, which is a major forum on joint and sustainable water resources management, in which FGEF activities should be highlighted.

The FGEF may also support important events such as those associated with implementation of the UfM (with UNEP), with the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) and its regional agencies, especially the African network, and with other ongoing activities supported by the FGEF (UN-ECE convention on transboundary waters).

4. Land degradation

a) Policy guidelines

The FGEF's policy guidelines in this area are consistent with French strategy on "combating desertification and land degradation" as set out under the aegis of the MAEE.

They will apply at international level under the UNCCD, at European, regional and subregional level (regional organisations such as the OSS and CILSS), at national level (national action plans) and a local level (IREMLCD programme and similar and in partnership with decentralised authorities and civil society). Given the prospects in other areas and available means, the FGEF's strategy may be based on complementary

opportunities relating to MAEs (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCLS and the Stockholm, Basle and Rotterdam conventions on pollutants in particular) or activities implemented by leading players, either bilaterally (MAEE, AFD, NGO group) or multilaterally (GEF, UNDP, IFAD, UNCCD Global Mechanism, FAO, World Bank).

Priority will be given to support for projects or programmes that aim to sustain ecosystem resilience and/or to introduce means and methods capable of reversing the desertification process where this is still possible.

With this aim in view, the priority topics will involve continued support to:

- developing sustainable agricultural production systems: **conservation agriculture**, restoration of pasture and plant cover, sustainable water resource management, demand-side management and water saving, developing unconventional water resources, promoting traditional knowledge, comparing scientific and traditional approaches, creating market sectors for non-timber forest products, and erosion control, especially through approaches at catchment basin scale;
- local initiatives (consultations and co-management of natural resources by user groups and local communities, fuelwood and domestic timber, catchment basin planning, management of dry or montane forests); projects for capacity-building in civil society or local authorities will be encouraged;
- natural resource management linked to **land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation** (REDD+), through pilot projects.

b) Regional programmes

In this context, support may be provided to **targeted research programmes** (carbon sequestration in soils, forest degradation, socio-economic costs of land degradation, links with migration, etc.).

c) International and European activities and events

Given its experience in combating land degradation and desertification, the FGEF may contribute to the following conferences and important discussions:

- conference of the Parties (COP10, October 2011, South Korea) to the convention on desertification and important meetings under this convention (e.g. 2nd scientific conference on economic assessments of desertification and sustainable land management, to be held in the autumn of 2012);
- events in connection with the Great Green Wall initiative for the Sahara and Sahel;
- events in connection with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, of which France holds the vice-presidency (General Assembly in late 2011/Eddie 2012);
- collaborative work with French players involved in combating desertification and land degradation (Desertification Working Group, French Scientific Committee on Desertification, etc.);

5. Chemical and persistent organic pollutants

a) Policy guidelines

This is increasingly recognised as an important international topic area, as underlined by the SAICM initiative (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management), which is supported by France.

Industrial and agricultural activities in the emerging countries are fast increasing the use of chemicals generating residues or pollutants that are a severe threat to human health and ecosystems in general. Specific attention will be given to mercury, with a view to drawing up an internationally binding legal instrument

(multilateral talks under the aegis of the UNEP are expected to reach a conclusion in 2013).

The FGEF's strategy, in line with those of the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the GEF, should aim to support pilot or flagship projects in its own intervention zones. Projects that ensure high FGEF visibility will be given priority.

The activities supported will draw on French know-how (management and disposal of hazardous substances, pesticide treatments, etc.) and its dissemination.

b) Regional programmes

FGEF support in this area will be directed as a priority to regional elimination and prevention programmes for African and UfM countries. Support to implementation of the Stockholm

convention on POPs, for which the GEF is the financial instrument, may emphasise projects involving other conventions relating to this topic, especially the Basle Convention (with its re-

gional agencies) and the Rotterdam Convention (PIC), in the process of strengthening cooperation and coordination (synergies) between these 3 conventions. Support to pilot activities concerning mercury will be sought, with the aim of highlighting

feedback and good practice to be replicated under the future international agreement. These activities will be supported jointly with private and public sectors players and with multilateral partners such as UNIDO and the GEF.

c) International and European activities and events

Regarding international activities, promotion of the FGEF's activities concerning POPs and chemical substances may take place within forums on dangerous chemicals and wastes, such as the 19th meeting of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (UN-CSD, May

2011 in New York), the COP to the Stockholm Convention (April 2011 in Geneva) and forthcoming intergovernmental talks on mercury (October 2011 in Burkina Faso or Kenya, 2012 in Uruguay, 2013 in Switzerland or Brazil).

Objective 2: objectives by topic area in accordance with priorities for action in Africa and the Mediterranean

Set out objectives consistent with the capacities of the Steering Committee's member institutions, the Secretariat and the FGEF's resources.

1. Sectoral objectives

The objectives for 2011 and 2012 are based on the strategic guidelines for the different topic areas.

For 2011-2012, given the increasing importance of topics relating to climate change, the target range per topic area has been reviewed as follows, given that topic areas such as adaptation or reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation also concern biodiversity, land degradation and integrated management of transboundary water resources.

The objectives for 2011-2012 also result from the financial resource forecasts for the same period, which in turn are determined by the resource allocation for 2011-2014. The replenishment for this period amounts to 95 million €, with 30 million € from the sale of French AAUs and 65 million from the ODA budget.

The objective of around 20 million € in project commitments per year in 2011 and 2012 is therefore consistent with the capacities of the Steering Committee's member institutions, the Secretariat and the FGEF's resources.

■ Objectives by topic area

	Total effective commitments in %, 1994-2010	Objectives in % (of 40 M€) for years 2011-2012	Objectives in K euros (out of 40 M€) for years 2011-2012	
			Lower range	Upper range
Biodiversity	48 %	32 % 41 %	12 800	16 400
Climate change	28 %	32 % 41 %	12 800	16 400
International waters	14 %	10 % 20 %	4 000	8 000
Land degradation/POP	9 %	8 % 15 %	3 200	6 000
Total, inc. forests "fast start" "fast start"	100 %		40 000	30 000*

* Forests fast start objective: 30 M€

It is a given that projects designed to curb deforestation and promote sustainable forest management will also conserve biological diversity (biodiversity topic area), combat desertification (land degradation topic area) and/or curb the greenhouse effect (climate change topic area).

2. Objectives by geographical area

In line with French priorities for cooperation, development and the environment, **the FGEF's commitments will focus on Africa and the Mediterranean.**

In other regions and especially the emerging countries, FGEF contributions will be targeted to countries with maximum potential for synergies with other French programmes. FGEF interventions concern those countries eligible for French Official Development Assistance (ODA). FGEF support will be divided as a priority amongst countries with biodiversity hotspots.

The list of these countries was updated in 2007

by the OECD-DAC (cf. Annex 2).

In order to involve French overseas authorities in FGEF projects, the regional projects receiving FGEF grants may benefit overseas areas located in the target regions, provided that the benefit does not exceed 25% of the FGEF contribution and that it is capable of leveraging contributions to these projects from the overseas authorities.

In line with French priorities on the environment, with strategic policy guidelines for each topic area and with potential financial resources, the following objectives have been set per geographical area.

■ Objectives for each geographic area

	Total effective commitments in %, 1994-2010	Objectives in % (of 40 M€) for years 2011-2012	Objectives in K euros (out of 40 M€) for years 2011-2012	
			Lower range	Upper range
Africa-Mediterranean	66 %			
Africa	49 %	60 %65 %	24 000	26 000
Mediterranean	17 %			
Other regions	34 %			
Asia/Pacific	12 %	35 % 40 %	14 000	16 000
Latin America	16 %			
Eastern Europe	6 %			
Total	100 %		40 000	

The data in the tables above are given in detail in the Annex 1 charts showing project commitments in 2009-2010 with their objectives per topic area and geographic area.

Objective 3: Developing consultation and partnerships with the private sector, civil society and research

Promote new project implementation methods involving these partners

1. Strengthening multi-player partnerships

Partnerships with multiple players are fundamental to the FGEF's identity and activities. They concern the public sector, the private sector, civil society, NGOs and local authorities, research establishments, financing agencies and international agreements on the environment, and contribute to French influence.

Previous FGEF experience shows that these partnerships need to become more operational.

In general, the FGEF will engage in more in-depth discussions on promoting its activities and disseminating knowledge in **Europe** (European Commission, European Investment Bank, bilateral agencies) and **internationally** (GEF, clean technology fund, adaptation funds, Green Fund, multilateral Access Benefit Sharing fund, etc.).

The activities supported by the FGEF will take the activities of other financing agencies into consideration as well as the national strategies of developing countries, in the interests of the quality, efficiency and predictability of assistance, as provided for by the Paris Declaration on the

effectiveness of development assistance.

Programmes and projects supported by the FGEF may involve supplies of equipment and services, capacity building, training and measurements of results and impacts.

The FGEF's sectoral strategies and projects will be built up in partnership with stakeholders with an interest in the topic areas supported by the FGEF. These will be multi-player partnerships with public, private, national, European and multilateral institutions.

It is also proposed that organised consultations should be set up, with the participation of the member institutions and the CST, along **the principles of "enterprise" and "ecosystems" clubs**. These clubs, intended as forums for exchanging ideas, would meet once a year, to draw up and update tables listing the innovations and research areas in their fields of interest. The feasibility of these clubs must therefore be established so that their implementation can be tested during the forthcoming period.

2. Contributing to French influence and to the promotion of French private-sector players

The private sector is taken to include not only companies supplying equipment and services but also private enterprise foundations.

Given the challenges facing the global environment and stakeholders, several proposals are made to **strengthen the levers** available to the FGEF to involve the private sector:

- closer integration of the French private-sector in FGEF discussions upstream (cf. infra "enterprise club") and closer targeting of FGEF communication towards businesses;
- broadening and strengthening networks of FGEF partners, both private-sector (businesses, professional organisations, EpE, enterprise foundations, etc.) and public-sector bodies working for private-sector development (ADEME, UbiFrance, DG Treasury project support office); support to innovative financing projects for biodiversity conservation or climate change action (innovative funds, compensation for biodiversity conservation, etc.);
- strengthened links between the FGEF and non-governmental organisations and foundations in the context of their activities with the private sector, both French and local.

Given that many private enterprises are adopting clear environmental and "green business" guidelines that intersect with FGEF strategy and projects, a proposal is made to set up an **"enterprise club"** for interested companies, foundations and research centres.

3. Continued support to civil society initiatives:

French and international NGOs and local authorities

At the 2004 Monterrey conference, France undertook to double the amount of ODA handled through NGOs.

In response to French biodiversity strategy directives, CICID policy guidelines and the wishes of many NGOs in the North and South, the FGEF implemented two innovative **small-scale initiatives** programmes from 2006 to 2010, through which over a hundred projects are receiving a total of 4.7 M€.

These programmes are essentially intended for the Least Advanced Countries of **French-speaking Africa**. Their goal is to encourage the emergence of local initiatives that contribute on the spot to MAE implementation (biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants), strengthen the capacity of civil societies of the South to influence national and local policies on the global

environment and help to capitalise on experience with environmental micro-projects.

The first assessment report recommended the continuation of the programme, with some changes to improve the effectiveness and relevance of activities of this type. In its second small-scale initiatives programme, the FGEF is focusing in particular on the involvement of **civil society and decentralised local authorities** in the implementation of projects in each of its intervention niches.

Concerning local authorities, the FGEF will pursue and strengthen operations that involve their areas of competence through decentralisation approaches that also draw on French know-how among French local authorities (municipalities, competitiveness clusters, nature parks, coastal and lakeshore conservation agency - CELRL - etc.).

4. Developing links with research through the Scientific and Technical Committee

a) The CST: a driving role in the production of FGEF knowledge and know-how

The CST issues its opinions on the quality of projects presented. Its role is also to contribute to the definition of methodologies developed

during the project processing phase and to the development of strategies linking global environment issues with sustainable development.

Strengthening of the CST began in 2010 and its driving role in building up FGEF knowledge and know-how has been confirmed in the following three areas:

- **examination of projects submitted** to the FGEF (each project identification note is now examined by two different consultants, with the CST member in charge of the project's topic area drawing up the final opinion sent to the Steering Committee on the basis of these two opinions);
- **project monitoring and assessment;**
- **facilitating strategic discussions** within the FGEF, particularly as regards topic areas and linkages between global environment issues and sustainable development.

The CST is one of the FGEF's specific features, enabling it to maintain its scientific credibility, innovative character and capacity for setting up replicable projects.

global environment topics and to set out the FGEF's specific position. The "ecosystems" and "enterprise" clubs will contribute to the resulting intellectual output.

Generally speaking, the CST's missions launched in 2009 and 2010 will be pursued in 2011 and 2012. These include the annual strategic seminars organised to discuss given

Finally, a **list of procedures** specific to the CST and setting out objectives, content and rules of procedure will be drawn up during 2011-2012.

b) Strengthening links with the research community

The FGEF has to meet a dual challenge at all times:

- bringing **innovative** project and programme input to the project portfolio upstream from project processing;
- downstream, working on **seeding and replication of innovations** in development projects, with other French or local players.

To meet these challenges, the FGEF will need to engage more closely with research on technological and industrial innovations, economic analyses, support to the formulation of public policies and methodologies for indicators to measure results and impacts.

A wide range of players in public and private research are concerned. Besides the MESR, these include the ANR, CIRAD, IRD, INRA, ONF, IOW, BRGM, IFREMER, ADEME, CSTB, FRB, CEMAGREF attentiveness clusters, but also academic research centres and schools of economics (Paris, Toulouse, etc.).

In particular, the FGEF will develop links with the ANR, in order to promote French research on topics at the intersection between science and technology. It supports research studies with a view to their appropriation by companies and their dissemination. One of the crucial issues for the ANR is to **hybridise research and business activities and generate closer links between science and enterprise**.

The nature of its objectives, governance and methods and the innovative projects it promotes place the FGEF in a position to promote these links. It has been agreed to strengthen these in 2011 through:

- participation of the FGEF Secretariat in steering committee meetings, calls for projects and the ANR's forward studies workshops (mangroves, synoptic ecology, ecosystem planning methods, etc.).
- an annual strategic seminar between the ANR and the FGEF to discuss a given global environment topic, set out the FGEF's specific position and develop an intersecting project programme.

Jointly organised discussions will also be put in place on the "club" concept, with the creation of an "enterprise club" in which research centres may take part and an "ecosystems club" focusing on biodiversity protection and enhancement, water resource management and landscapes and desertification issues.

5. Promoting new project implementation methods

A new project implementation procedure will be tested in 2011-2012, based on **calls for projects**. Its objective will be to broaden the range of projects eligible for FGEF grants and the scope for innovative responses to global environment challenges and problems that involve new methods or new players.

A specific study will be launched on procedures for launching and managing these calls for projects.

Based on experience with the small-scale initiatives programme, the establishment of a selection committee involving the member institutions and ex-post assessments and on AFD experience with

calls for projects, particularly for NGOs, a note on policy for implementing calls for projects will be drawn up beforehand.

This will, in particular, set out ideas on projects to be called for, on the process for defining these ideas (for example, related to marine resources, construction timber, etc.) and the means and methods required.

Discussions with the CST and possibly the FRB (Foundation for Research on Biodiversity) and the AFD would be useful for this purpose. The policy note should be prepared for examination by the Steering Committee in 2011.

Objective 4: Pursue the FGEF's support and advisory mission to supervisory bodies, particularly the Global Environment Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The FGEF Secretariat will pursue its role in supporting guidelines and decisions of the Executive Boards of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) for protection of the ozone layer. These advisory missions help to boost the FGEF's image and know-how on the international scene and contribute more in-depth knowledge and experience of multilateral organisations to bilateral activities.

1. The Global Environment Facility

Replenishment of the GEF's resources for the 4 years from 1/07/2010 to 30/06/2014 amounts to 4.3 billion US dollars, to which France is contributing 215.5 million euros.

The FGEF Secretariat, with its experience in topic areas and projects and as an administrator of public funds for sustainable development and the global environment, will pursue its activities to support the Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industry in two areas:

- advice on strategy documents issued by the GEF Executive Board;
- advice on projects processed by the GEF.

To carry out these tasks, Secretariat will draw on available AFD competence or on external consultants as required.

Joint FGEF-GEF financing will be sought for FY 2011-2012 within the limit of the 20% FGEF contribution. These arrangements must ensure stability for FGEF activities and, if possible, involve French partners, including research, public and private institutions and enterprises, local authorities, NGOs and foundations. To drive these synergies, shared missions and specific contacts will be established between the GEF and FGEF Secretariats.

2. The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund amounted to 419 million US dollars for 2009-2011, including an annual French contribution of 6.7 million €.

From 1991 to the end of 2010, French contributions to the MLF amounted to a total of 204.9 million US dollars, including a bilateral share of 14.7 million US dollars in project commitments since 1994. In 2009 and 2010, the FGEF Secretariat allocated the bilateral share as a priority to the implementation of 5 projects in sub-Saharan Africa and Laos, absorbing 495 000 US dollars.

The FGEF Secretariat will pursue the implementation of bilateral projects up to a total of 20% of the total French contribution.

The FGEF Secretariat, on behalf of the DG treasury, will chair the donor group on the MLF Executive Board (Germany, France, Italy and the UK) during 2010-2011.

The main lines of action defined above will be pursued: majority intervention in Africa and cooperation with other executive agencies (UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP) and other European countries (Germany/GIZ)

The FGEF Secretariat will contribute to the main

meetings of the ozone coordination network.

It will take part as a member in meetings of the Multilateral Fund Executive Board and meetings between the parties to the Montreal Protocol, to open-ended working groups (OEWG) and to international thematic meetings of strategic interest. **The FGEF Secretariat will bring input to discussions and actions aiming to forge closer links between activities under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols** and, as far as possible, the Stockholm convention.

2011 is the replenishment year for the MLF's financial resources for 2012- 2014. The FGEF Secretariat will support the MINEFI and supervisory bodies in the necessary preparatory work.

The Secretariat will continue to receive support from a specialised international consultant for implementation of the bilateral share of French financing for ozone layer protection.

Finally, the FGEF may extend the experience gained in Montreal Protocol implementation and in monitoring all MLF activities to the new issue of chemicals management addressed by the SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management).

3. French government departments

The FGEF plays a specific role in supporting the member institutions and other government departments by contributing to:

- the definition and implementation of the strategic documents (DOS) that set out CICID sectoral strategies, the framework partnership documents (DCP) making up reference frameworks, and the intervention frameworks by country (CIP), department (CID) and sector (CIS);
- the definition of geographical or thematic priorities;
- preparation of board meetings (besides the GEF and MLF) of the AF et du CTF;
- preparation of board meetings of the future Green Fund for Climate and the pilot ABS fund once these and the membership of their respective boards have been established.

To contribute to these strategic definitions and board meeting preparations, the FGEF will need to produce relevant analytical and synoptic documents (assessments, capitalisation on thematic areas, indicators etc.) drawing on projects supported by the FGEF.

Objective 5: Enhancing FGEF visibility by capitalising on and communicating its experiences

Pursue communication efforts to enhance FGEF visibility

In general, management and facilitation of the portfolio by topic area should contribute to the groundwork on strategy to be conducted with the member institutions, and to the production of knowledge to support the dissemination and replication of innovative projects.

1. Capitalising on experience

Methodologies will be developed for measuring results and impacts, defining indicators and conducting capitalisation and communication activities. Likewise, specific projects of regional interest that include communication components may be implemented jointly with embassies and/or the AFD.

An outline programme for capitalisation activities is being considered as follows:

- capitalisation on programmes for energy efficiency in buildings, in the form of a methodology guide;
- assessments of climate change adaptation projects;
- cluster assessments of projects on international waters.

The FGEF will support platforms for expert studies such as Biohub or networks of African trust funds in order to foster exchanges of experience between African regions and the rest of the world.

Targeted capitalisation studies will need to be conducted in particular on:

- potential new financing tools for biodiversity protection (especially the comparative advantages of the different tools for REDD projects in particular);
- projects for marine protected areas financed by the FGEF (in the Caribbean with OECO, in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Meso-American eco-region). Capitalised experience with all these projects during 2007-2010 in the area of marine biodiversity, including coral reefs, will be built upon in future protected area projects.

In addition, a specific resource is planned for in 2011-2012 for tests of cluster assessments (over time and across geographical areas), retrospective assessments and the dissemination of the results, in collaboration with the assessment and communication services of the FGEF's member institutions.

2. Continued development of communication on experience

The FGEF has become a major cooperation and development instrument in the global environment topic areas. Its policy for disseminating its experience and activities needs to be actively pursued, while highlighting its value for responsible and sustainable official development assistance and its contributions to

the ecological image of France.

Communication is an essential strategic component of FGEF activities. It disseminates the FGEF image, mission and activities and contributes in particular to the promotion of innovation and the reproducibility of the activities

it finances. It involves the member institutions, the scientific and technical committee and the FGEF Secretariat in particular.

FGEF communication and capitalisation are interlinked. Communication necessarily draws on the capitalisation of experience, which in turn depends on closer involvement and stronger appropriation by the FGEF's partners. The FGEF

will build closer links with European and private sector players for this purpose.

The FGEF's communication strategy is described in a policy note annexed to this document. The FGEF will strengthen its web communication: news, synergies with member institutions websites...

3.

Consolidating the FGEF's image and enhancing its visibility

The FGEF's success depends not only on its know-how but also on communicating that know-how.

After 16 years of existence, the FGEF needs to modernise its image in order to strengthen its identity as a player in French development policy for the global environment. The new FGEF logo will visually

enhance its identity in the forthcoming commitment period. Information about the new logo will help to anchor the FGEF's position, develop its reputation and forge closer relationships with target audiences. Discussions will be organised with the member institutions to launch communication on the new logo during a national or international event.

Objective 6: Continuous improvements in financial and accounting management

1.

The alerting system

An alerting system has been implemented to facilitate monitoring of project life cycles and to help streamline the portfolio.

The following deadlines have been decided on:

- a maximum of 24 months between project identification and commitment;
- a maximum of 18 months between commitment and signing the agreement;
- a maximum of 12 months between signing the agreement and the first payment;
- alert sent to the beneficiary(ies) of the agreement after the 60th month following the 1st payment;
- maximum of 72 months between the first and last disbursement.

The situation is reviewed in detail at each Steering Committee meeting to allow members to decide whether or not to cancel "anomalous" projects and/or reduce the initial commitment.

In 2009 and 2010, 4 projects were cancelled by the Steering Committee (1 identified and 3 launched), amounting to a total of 3.52 million €. Commitment amounts were reduced for 2 projects (by a total of 1.55 million €).

2.

Disbursements and commitments

After a transition period to adjust the FGEF's strategies and tools, commitments and disbursements have now stabilised, as reflected in the results and

indicators. The accounting and financial system is audited to a high standard thanks to the methods and competent staff supplied by the AFD.

The summary given below of disbursements and commitments in the last 16 years shows an 49% increase in net cumulative disbursements/commitments up to the end of 2006 and a 64% increase as of 31/12/2010, or a 15% increase from 2007 to 2010.

Year	PROJECT DISBURSEMENTS 1994-2010		NET PROJECT COMMITMENTS 1994-2010		Disbursements/Commitments (total for 1994-2010)
	Amount per year	Total amount	Amount per year	Total amount	
1994 à 2001		8 380 729		45 208 562	18 %
2001	5 756 712	14 137 441	26 521 306	71 729 868	20 %
2002	6 716 710	20 855 151	11 543 251	83 273 119	25 %
2003	11 752 355	32 607 506	10 829 012	94 102131	35 %
2004	12 263 518	44 871 024	20 517 784	114 619 915	39 %
2005	12 772 874	57 643 898	19 995 991	134 615 906	43 %
2006	16 118 082	73 761 979	15 874 829	150 490 735	49 %
2007	16 717 363	90 479 343	15020 043	165 510 778	55 %
2008	18 787 858	109 267 201	17 500 000	183 010 778	60 %
2009	17 649 143	126 916 344	15 840 000	198 850 778	64 %
2010	14 545 014	141 461 358	21 028 000	219 878 778	64 %

Given the steady improvement in project processing anticipated from the methods implemented (initial selection and quality control of studies and assessments of institutional and organisational performance), the FGEF aims to increase the ratio of cumulative disbursements to cumulative commitments to 65% by the end of 2012⁴.

Commitments for 2011-2012 are given in detail in paragraph 3 below (objectives by topic area and geographical area).

In the interests of smooth decision-making and effective consultations, each Steering Committee meeting will continue to examine identification and commitments for a maximum of 12 projects, although some flexibility may be introduced depending on resources made available through sales of AAUs.

3.

Co-financing

In 2009 and 2010, levels of project co-financing remained high, at 81% in 2009 and 86% in 2010 as against 87% in 2007 and 93% in 2008. This is explained by the large share of projects in the climate change topic area, which require larger amounts than in other areas.

This means that **each euro committed by the FGEF leverages about six euros in additional financing** (cf. Annex 6).

In the interests of proper use of public funds, the share of FGEF financing will now be limited to 30% of the total cost of each project.

In exceptional cases and with proper justification, this may increase to a maximum of 50%.

by the FGEF, whose intervention is integral to their purpose, are expected to contribute substantially to the financial set-up.

FGEF projects and programmes co-financed by local or international players ensure coherence with the activities of other financing agencies and national strategies, in accordance with the Paris Declaration.

Finally, in order to ensure sufficient visibility of the FGEF in the projects, a suitably significant contribution will be sought, to be appraised according to the importance and the nature of each project.

Furthermore, the operators of projects co-financed

⁴ As a first approximation, project execution once the agreement is signed is completed in five years on average, with 20% disbursed each year.

List of Annexes

- Annex 1** Commentary on achievements under 2009-2010 commitments by topic area and region, with graphs comparing achievements and objectives
- Annex 2** Geographic zones of intervention
- Annex 3** Communication strategy 2011-2012
- Annex 4** Resources and uses as of 31.12.2008
- Annex 5** Resources and uses as of 31.12.2010
- Annex 6** List of projects co-financed by the FGEF from 1994 to 2010
- Annex 7** Members of the FGEF Steering Committee, Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat

Annex 1

Comments on achievements under 2009-2010 financing commitments by topic area and region, with graphs comparing achievements and objectives

These comments are based on the following points:

- The commitments considered for FY 2009 and 2010 are the financing commitments approved by the 2009 and 2010 steering committee meetings, minus cancellations;
- The commitment objectives are calculated on the basis of quantified objectives by topic area (biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and POP) and by geographical area, as set out in the FGEF strategic programming framework for 2009-2010, given the resources allocated for those years..

The amount corresponding to the project objectives was estimated at the start of FY 2009 at 40 million € for two years.

The tables and charts in the Annex compare project commitments with objectives by topic area and geographical area, in thousands of euros, for each of the two years.

Overall, these commitments amount to 36.87 million € for the two years (2009 and 2010), with 15.84 million € in 2009 and 21.03 million € in 2010.

These amounts are under the 40 million € target for the two years, due to the quality requirements for the projects presented.

The number of projects examined in each steering committee meeting (12), the number of these meetings per year (3) and the unit amounts of around 1 M€ bring limitations in terms of volume (millions of euros). Without more flexibility in one or more of these parameters, it would have it difficult to reach the target of 40 million € over the two years.

The primary objective remains project quality rather than quantity.

The SPF for 2009-2010 sets out commitment objectives in percentages. The tables below per topic area and geographic area (project commitments) are based on an average of the high and low commitment ranges by topic area.

These points form the basis for the comments below, comparing objectives and results for 2009-2010.

Because of the quality requirements for projects presented, the total commitment of 36.868 million € equates to an 8% decrease, which is reflected in the results per topic area but not in the percentage results per geographic area.

- **Table 1** - Results by topic area (100 % is the theoretical maximum commitment of 14 million € for 2009-2010).

	A1 = Objectives in % (average of high and low assumptions)	B1 = Results in %	C1 = B1/A1 = % achievement of objectives
Biodiversity	37 %	28 %	75 %
Climate change	37 %	43 %	115 %
International waters	15 %	11 %	70 %
POP - land degradation	11 %	11 %	103 %
Total	100 %	92 %	92 % (average)

Topic areas:

- Biodiversity: the 28 % result is below the average target of 37 %;
- Climate change: the 43 % result is above the average target of 37 %;
- International waters: the 11 % result is below the average target of 15 %;
- Land degradation - POP: the 11 % result is equal to the average target of 11 %.

These results reflect a major effort in favour of climate change action in the last two years.

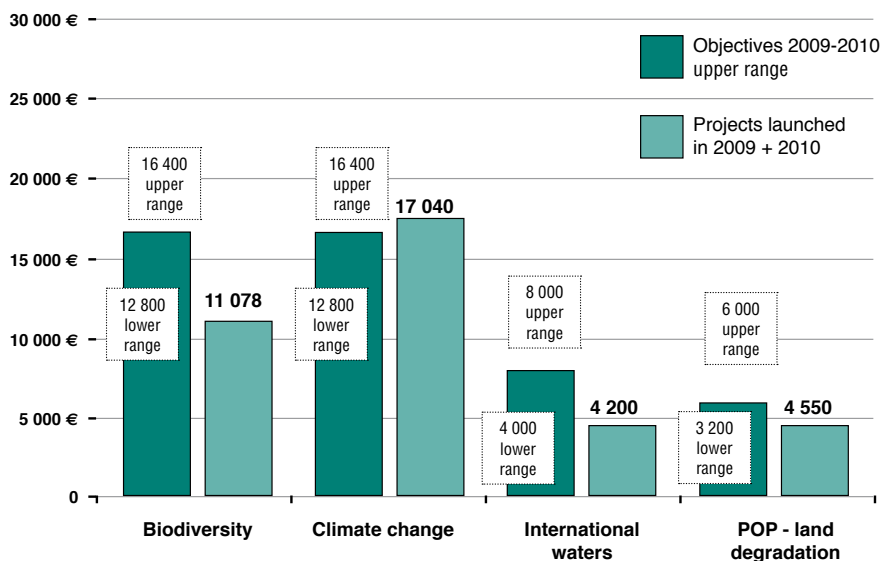
■ **Table 2** - Results by geographical area (100 % is the theoretical maximum commitment of 14 million € for 2009-2010)

	A1 = Objectives in %	B1 = Results in %	C1 = B1/A1 = % achievement of objectives
Africa -Mediterranean	65 %	66 %	101 %
Other regions	35 %	26 %	75 %
Latin America / Caribbean			
Asia / Pacific			
Eastern Europe			
Total	100 %	92 %	92% (average)

Geographically, results for Africa and the Mediterranean (66%) were above the 65 % target. Deducting this from the hundred percent, it follows that the other regions were below target (objective: 35 %; result: 26 %).

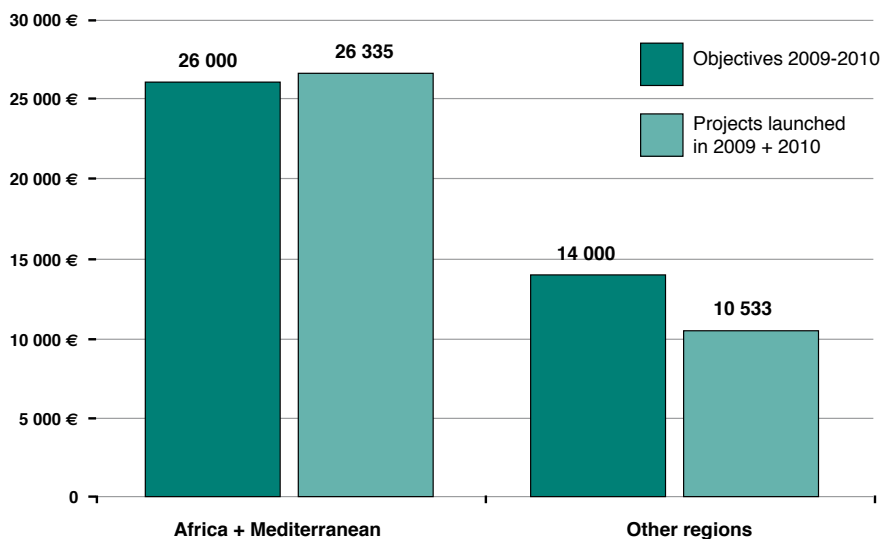
■ **Table 3** - Comparison of project commitments disbursed in 2009 and 2010 with objectives by topic area, in k euros.

Objectives 2009-2010 (based on 40 000 k €)	Biodiversity	Climate change	International waters	Land degradation / POP	Total in k €
Objectives 2009-2010	16 400	16 400	8 000	6 000	
upper range	41 %	41 %	20 %	15 %	
Objectives 2009-2010	12 800	12 800	4 000	3 200	
lower range	32 %	32 %	10 %	8 %	
Commitments 2009 + 2010	11 078	17 040	4 200	4 550	36 868
Projects launched in 2009	4 790	6 400	2 100	2 550	15 840
Projects launched in 2010	6 288	10 640	2 100	2 000	21 028



■ **Table 4** - Comparison of project commitments disbursed in 2009 and 2010 with objectives by geographical area, in k euros.

Objectives 2009-2010 (based on 40 000 k €)	Africa + Mediterranean	Other regions	TOTAL in k €
Objectives 2009-2010	26 000	14 000	40 000
Commitments 2009 + 2010	26 335	10 533	36 868
Projects launched in 2009	13 040	2 800	15 840
Projects launched in 2009	13 295	7 733	21 028



Annex 2

FGEF intervention countries

Least advanced countries	Low-income countries (GNP per capita < \$935 in 2007)	Middle income countries and territories, lower range (GNP per capita \$936-\$3 705 in 2007)	Middle income countries and territories, upper range (GNP per capita \$3 706 - \$11 455 in 2007)
Afghanistan	Korea, Dem, Rep,	Albania	South Africa
Angola	Ivory Coast	Algeria	* Anguilla
Bangladesh	Ghana	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda 1
Benin	Kenya	Azerbaijan	Argentina
Bhutan	Kyrgyz Rép.	Bolivia	Barbados
Burkina Faso	Nigeria	Bosnia Herzegovina	Belarus
Burundi	Uzbekistan	Cameroon	Belize
Cambodia	Pakistan	Cape Verde	Botswana
Central African Republic	Papua New Guinea	China	Brazil
Comoros	Tajikistan	Columbia	Chile
Dem, Rep, Congo	Vietnam	Congo, Rep.	Cook Islands
Djibouti	Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic	Costa Rica
Eritrea		Egypt	Croatia
Ethiopia		El Salvador	Cuba
Gambia		Ecuador	Dominica
Guinea		Ex Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Fiji
Equatorial Guinea		Georgia	Gabon
Guinea Bissau		Guatemala	Grenada
Haiti		Guyana	Jamaica
Kiribati		Honduras	Kazakhstan
Laos		India	Lebanon
Lesotho		Indonesia	Libya
Liberia		Iraq	Malaysia
Madagascar		Iran	Marie show us
Malawi		Jordan	Mayotte
Maldives		Kosovo 3	Mexico
Mali		Morocco	Montenegro
Mauritania		Marshall islands	*Montserrat
Mozambique		Micronesia, Federated states	Nauru
Myanmar		Moldova	Oman 1
Nepal		Mongolia	Palau
Niger		Namibia	Panama
Uganda		Nicaragua	Serbia
Rwanda		Niue	Seychelles
Solomon Islands		Paraguay	St Lucia
Samoa		Peru	*Ste Hélène
Sao Tomé et Príncipe		Philippines	St-Kitts and Nevis
Senegal		Sri Lanka	St Vincent and the Grenadin-
Sierra Leone		Swaziland	Surinam
Somalia		Syria	Trinidad andTobago 2
Sudan		Thailand	Turkey
Tanzania		* Tokelau	Uruguay
Chad		Tonga	Venezuela
Timor-Leste		Tunisia	
Togo		Turkmenistan	
Tuvalu		Ukraine	
Vanuatu		* Wallis and Futuna	
Yemen		Zones under Palestinian Authority	
Zambia			

* Territory

1) Antigua and Barbuda and Oman were above the threshold for high income countries in 2007. In accordance with OECD-DAC rules concerning the revised list of ODA beneficiaries, these countries will no longer be included in the list in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

2) Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago were above the threshold for high-income countries in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with OECD-DAC rules concerning the revised list of ODA beneficiaries, these countries will no longer be included in the list in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

3) This does not imply a position on the part of the OECD on the legal status of Kosovo.

Annex 3

Strategic guidelines for FGEF communication 2011-2012

This note sets out the overall guidelines for the FGEF's biannual communication plan. It is intended to support efforts to achieve the FGEF's strategic objectives as defined in the strategic programming framework for 2011 and 2012.

1. FGEF communication at present

The FGEF's activities on communication and capitalisation of experience are of major importance for its visibility, reputation and notoriety actions.

Given the choice made in favour of a reduced FGEF management structure, **the involvement of all FGEF bodies is essential to develop communication effectively:**

- The **member institutions** of the FGEF steering committee, who need to develop an "FGEF reflex" in the organisation of national and international meetings and when drawing up internal and external communication documents or diplomatic telegrams institutions
- le **Comité scientifique et technique** qui nourrit de son expertise la stratégie et les projets du FFEM
- The **FGEF Secretariat**, which is in charge of implementing and monitoring communication activities and supports the member institutions in their activities as FGEF representatives.

In the next two years, all of these players will be pursuing their communication efforts to position the FGEF as a vehicle for French influence regarding global environment issues, to strengthen its visibility and to develop the capitalisation and dissemination of its experience. The FGEF bodies will also ensure that the FGEF's inter-ministerial position is clearly specified. Each institution promoting projects must mention the FGEF in its communication material (logo, presentation of the FGEF, share of financing of the FGEF, institution promoting the project, etc.).

The human, organisational and financial resources for FGEF communication are those of its member institutions and the Secretariat.

2. Target audiences and communication objectives

The strategic audit of the years from 2007 to 2010 noted that FGEF visibility had improved during this period. There is nevertheless a need to pursue the development of FGEF communication and to reaffirm its identity and position within the French and international ODA policy framework, with the support of the member institutions and the Secretariat.

The FGEF needs to make itself known to its national and international audiences by disseminating the knowledge and know-how it has acquired since 1994.

a) TARGET AUDIENCES

The FGEF's main target audiences are directly linked to its position and activities concerning the global environment. Partnerships and experience sharing in these fields are essential to build up strategies for the future and to address issues of global importance.

The previous strategic programming framework defined target audiences as political decision-makers, French government departments, scientific establishments, counterpart multilateral institutions, civil society and the general public.

activities will be measured in accordance with the description of the target audiences and the measurable communication objectives set out.

For the forthcoming 2011-2012 period, these target audiences will be mapped out to help distinguish between them. The results of communication

The table below identifies the audiences to whom communication activities will be targeted. All three FGEF bodies will need to be involved in publicising the FGEF's experience and activities and demonstrating its role and value.

1 External audiences

Audiences	FGEF bodies involved	Initiatives / Approach
Central and devolved French government departments	Secretariat and MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convey the main information on FGEF projects and strategies by topic area Pursue activities to raise awareness among French representatives abroad and involve them in project processing and monitoring
Elected representatives	Secretariat and MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convey information on FGEF projects and strategies by topic area
Multilateral institutions (GEF, WB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, BEI, AfDB, etc.)	MI Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek partnerships with multilateral institutions involved in environmental topic areas Share and exchange information with these institutions on project experiences financed
Scientific establishments in environmental fields	Secretariat / CST CST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the representation of French actions in the main environment forums Ensure that FGEF experience is disseminated broadly among relevant scientific establishments
Private sector players (businesses in the North and South, network of private partners, enterprise foundations)	MI / Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote FGEF activities in partnership with businesses in France and countries of the South
Civil society players (NGOs, foundations, local authorities in the North and South)	MI MI / Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that NGOs are involved in FGEF project implementation Support partnerships on the environment and development with local authorities in the North and South, particularly in regional programmes or projects involving French overseas authorities
General public	Secretariat / MI / CST MI MI / Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular updating of the FGEF's web site - www.ffem.fr Raise media awareness of projects implemented by the FGEF, particularly during foreign visits by French political representatives Ensure that projects are appropriated by the populations concerned, by providing the information on project results and impacts

2 Internal audiences

FGEF bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat Member institutions of the steering committee (MINEFI, MAEE, MEDDTL, MESR, AFD) Scientific and technical committee
Local networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of AFD agencies managing projects on behalf of the FGEF Network of embassies and economic delegations involved in managing projects on behalf of the FGEF
Project teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project leaders (AFD or Secretariat) and project coordinators

b) COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES

The FGEF needs to **improve awareness of its experience with activities concerning the production of global public goods and the global environment, and to highlight its contribution to official development assistance, the green economy and French influence.**

The overall communication objectives described below will help to achieve the strategic objectives set out in the SPF for 2011-2012. Also indicated are the communication goals and activities to convey these messages.

Communication objectives 2011-2012	Contribution to the strategic objectives set in the SPF 2011-2012	Communication tools /activities
Increase FGEF visibility	<p>Objective 3 - develop joint activities and partnerships with the private sector, civil society and research</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen multiplayer partnerships contribute to French influence and the promotion of French private-sector players <p>Objective 5 - increase FGEF visibility by capitalising and communicating on its experience</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> capitalise on experience continue to develop communication of experience gained consolidate the FGEF image and strengthen its visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Institutional FGEF web site, ministerial and partner web sites, platforms and intranets ■ FGEF logo ■ Ministerial communication, speeches \$TD (FGEF citations, presence, contributions) ■ Participation in/organisation of national or international events in liaison with the ministries and CST ■ Press releases, scientific articles signed by members of the FGEF CST ■ Media partnerships: print media, radio, TV ■ Publications, project brochures ■ Audiovisual media
Supported development of partnerships with the private sector, civil society and research	<p>Objective 3 - develop joint activities and partnerships with the private sector, civil society and research</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen multiplayer partnerships contribute to French influence and the promotion of French private sector players continue support to initiatives promoted by civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Institutional FGEF web site, ministerial and partner web sites, platforms and intranets ■ FGEF logo ■ Ministerial communication, speeches \$TD (FGEF citations, presence, contributions) ■ Participation in/organisation of national or international events in liaison with the ministries and CST
Support the promotion of FGEF experience and activities	<p>Objective 3 - develop joint activities and partnerships with the private sector, civil society and research</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen multiplayer partnerships contribute to French influence and the promotion of French private sector players continue support to initiatives promoted by civil society groups develop links with research <p>Objective 5 - increase FGEF visibility by capitalising and communicating on its experience</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> capitalise on experience continue to develop communication of experience gained consolidate the FGEF's image and strengthen its visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Institutional FGEF web site, ministerial and partner web sites, platforms and intranets ■ Ministerial communication, speeches \$ TD (FGEF citations, presence, contributions) ■ Participation in/organisation of national or international events in liaison with the ministries and CST ■ Press releases, scientific articles signed by members of the FGEF CST ■ Media partnerships: print media, radio, TV ■ Publications / audio-visual media

Communication on activities financed by the FGEF is also essential to promote FGEF innovations and the reproducibility of the activities it undertakes.

internal audiences, with the aim of presenting FGEF as one of the French public-sector bodies working to strengthen consideration for global environment issues along with social and economic development.

Communication must cover both external and

Annex 4

Resources and uses as of 31-12-2008

1 -Resources		TOTAL in euros
Budget allocations 1st and 2nd agreements		134 155 135
Budget allocation 3rd agreement		67 000 000
Budget allocation 2007 - 2010		70 200 000
	total AP	271 355 135
2002 adjustment		(15 000 000)
	S/total	256 355 135
Cash income as of 31/12/2008		21 131 000
	TOTAL	277 486 135
2 - Uses		
Net project commitments		188 501 444
Secretariat running costs		22 809 645
Specific service provision (1)		9 180 694
	TOTAL	220 491 783
3 - Available for commitment (1 + 2)		56 994 352

(1) Includes specific non-project services, project preparation, ex-post assessments, CST, FAAEC.

Annex 5

Resources and uses as of 31-12-2010

1 -Resources		TOTAL en euros
Budget allocations 1st and 2nd agreements		134 155 135
Budget allocation 3rd agreement		67 000 000
Budget allocation 2007 - 2010		70 200 000
Replenishment end 2010 (1)		95 000 000
	total AP	366 355 135
2002 adjustment		(15 000 000)
2010 adjustment		(34 28 190)
Carried over		(15 000 000)
	S/total	332 926 945
Cash income as of 31/12/2010		21 159 741
	TOTAL	354 086 686
2 - Uses		
Net project commitments (2)		219 878 778
Secretariat running costs (3)		28 127 461
Specific service provision (4)		11 080 447
	TOTAL	259 086 686
3 - Available for commitment (1 + 2)		95 000 000

(1) including: ODA resources carried over 15 M€; new ODA resources 50 M€; AAU sales 30 M€

(2) Includes amount from terminated agreements carried over into total disbursements.

Net commitments (219,88 M€) = gross commitments (228,81 M€) - cancellations (8,93 M€)

(3) Includes the provisional operating budget for 2011 (2,73 M€)

(4) Includes specific non-project services, project preparation, ex-post assessments, CST, FAAEC.

Annex 6

List of projects co-financed by the FGEF, 1994 to 2010

Identification date	Launch date	Project name
21/10/1994	15/04/1996	Arly Conservation Unit
21/10/1994	20/09/1996	Solar electricity in isolated atolls
21/10/1994	07/07/1995	Biodiversity conservation in the forests of the Western Ghats
21/10/1994	07/07/1995	Tropical deforestation through slash-and-burn cultivation
21/10/1994	07/07/1995	Managing & preserving the Banc d'Arguin ecosystem
21/10/1994	15/04/1996	Rehabilitation and development of the Niokolo Koba National Park
21/10/1994	21/10/1994	Resource management in the Jordan Basin (study)
1994		
07/07/1995	20/12/1996	Village lands in Kouré and Dallol Bosso
07/07/1995	01/04/1997	Biodiversity protection in the lower Mauritanian delta
22/11/1995	06/05/1998	Energy efficiency in buildings and heating regulations
22/11/1995	17/06/1999	Integrating the decentralised electrification component
07/07/1995	20/12/1996	Village woodland management
07/07/1995	09/11/1999	Sustainable forest planning
15/03/1995	07/07/1995	Protection & enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)
15/03/1995	07/07/1995	Protection & enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)
15/03/1995	07/07/1995	Protection & enhancement of coral reefs (Lesser Antilles)
15/03/1995	22/11/1995	Maintaining biodiversity after tse-tse fly eradication
07/07/1995	20/09/1996	Biodivalor - support to sustainable development in tropical forests
22/11/1995	15/04/1996	OMAERE ethno-botanical conservation centre
15/03/1995	22/12/1997	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin (monitoring and assessment)
15/03/1995	22/12/1997	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin
15/03/1995	22/12/1997	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin
15/03/1995	22/12/1997	Conservation of natural coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin
07/07/1995	01/04/1997	Community development and conservation in the Mata Atlantica (Iguape region)
22/11/1995	17/06/1999	Hydrological data
1995		
15/04/1996	20/09/1996	Protection and management of natural inland and marine areas
15/04/1996	20/09/1996	Contribution to the inclusion of environmental issues in petroleum prospecting
20/09/1996	20/12/1996	«Demonstrative projects» in the tropical forests protection programme
20/09/1996	30/09/1997	Recovery of radioactive material from the Lepse
15/04/1996	20/12/1996	Ecosystem protection & enhancement in Bulgaria's Dobrudja area
20/12/1996	30/09/1997	ROSELT long-term ecological monitoring network
15/04/1996	22/12/1997	Rural electrification in Bahia
15/04/1996	01/04/1997	Improving energy efficiency in collective housing
20/12/1996	17/06/1999	Water resources observatory in the Upper Paraguay basin
1996		
01/04/1997	30/09/1997	Alizés rural electrification project
01/04/1997	18/02/1999	Belle-Vue coal-and-bagasse-fired power plant
30/09/1997	06/05/1998	Biodiversity conservation in the Cape Peninsula
22/12/1997	26/03/2001	Fuelwood in urban areas
01/04/1997	06/05/1998	Managing environmental information in the Congo Basin
01/04/1997	29/06/2000	Pilot projects for biodiversity protection & enhancement under the PAE
22/12/1997	06/05/1998	Temperate natural forests in Chile
22/12/1997	07/03/2000	Global environment and combating desertification (regional initiative)
30/09/1997	22/12/1997	Support to Ramsar site management through exchanges of innovative techniques
30/09/1997	18/02/1999	Ecosystem restoration in the Elizabeth and Lake George National Parks
30/09/1997	09/11/1999	Energy efficiency fund and reduction of carbon emissions
22/12/1997	17/06/1999	Small-scale hydropower development in remote rural areas
30/09/1997	17/06/1999	Improving energy efficiency in new construction (phase 0)
30/09/1997	10/10/2000	Improving energy efficiency in new construction (phase 1)
30/09/1997	06/07/2001	Improving energy efficiency in new construction (phase 2)
1997		
29/09/1998	17/06/1999	Support to wildlife conservation units
29/09/1998	07/03/2000	Management of the Ifrane Nature Park and its woodland periphery
06/05/1998	18/02/1999	Biodiversity conservation in the Sierra Nevada
06/05/1998	18/02/1999	Environmental management in densely populated refugee zones
06/05/1998	29/06/2000	Support to Senegal River management / Environment observatory for the Senegal Valley
06/05/1998	09/11/1999	Support to transboundary management of the Irtysh Basin
06/05/1998	29/03/2002	Support to PASMED implementation (UNEP/MAP)
06/05/1998	29/03/2002	Support to PASMED implementation in Morocco
06/05/1998	29/03/2002	Support to PASMED implementation in Tunisia
06/05/1998	29/03/2002	Support to PASMED implementation in Algeria
29/09/1998	18/02/1999	Upper Rio Jeju Basin and Mbaracayu Nature Reserve
1998		

Region	Zone	Topic area	Amount for identified projects	N° of projects identified	Net amount for projects launched	Member institutions
Burkina Faso	AF	Biodiversity	378 378	1	378 378	AFD
Vanuatu	PA	Climate change	91 469	1	91 469	AFD
India	AS	Biodiversity	125 466	1	125 466	MAEE
Tropical belt	AF	Biodiversity	152 449	1	137 174	MAEE
Mauritania	AF	Biodiversity	671 843	1	540 518	MAEE
Senegal	AF	Biodiversity	686 021	1	518 063	MAEE
Mediterranean	ME	International waters	290 676	1	290 676	MINEFI
		2 396 302	7	2 081 744		
Niger	AF	Biodiversity	304 898	1	295 328	AFD
Mauritania	AF	Biodiversity	609 796	1	586 506	AFD
Tunisia	ME	Climate change	1 905 000	1	1 905 000	AFD
Burkina Faso	AF	Climate change	220 000	1	106 559	AFD
Mali	AF	Climate change	762 245	1	710 816	AFD - MAEE
Gabon	AF	Biodiversity	954 598	1	879 359	AFD - MAEE
Saint Lucia	AL	Biodiversity	240 778	1	225 575	MAEE
St Vincent & Grenadines	AL	Biodiversity	107 477		31 028	MAEE
Grenada	AL	Biodiversity	147 052		98 088	MAEE
Zimbabwe	AF	Biodiversity	766 819	1	766 769	MAEE
Gabon	AF	Biodiversity	450 792	1	356 770	MAEE
Ecuador	AL	Biodiversity	126 738	1	126 738	MAEE
Maghreb / Regional	ME	Biodiversity	91 469	1	91 469	MEDDTL
Lebanon	ME	Biodiversity	461 669		423 106	MEDDTL
Morocco	ME	Biodiversity	607 471		595 726	MEDDTL
Tunisia	ME	Biodiversity	609 796		606 904	MEDDTL
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	312 520	1	312 003	MEDDTL
Mediterranean	ME	International waters	1 675 154	1	1 670 053	MINEFI
		10 354 273	13	9 787 796		
Mayotte	AF	Biodiversity	495 459	1	487 447	AFD
Bolivia	AL	Biodiversity	112 218	1	109 467	MAEE
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	1 524 490	1	1 524 490	MAEE
Russia	EE	International waters	1 417 041	1	451 100	MAEE
Bulgaria	EE	Biodiversity	286 604	1	286 101	MAEE - MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 341 551	1	1 246 236	MAEE - MEDDTL
Brazil	AL	Climate change	381 123	1	347 484	MAEE - MINEFI
Lebanon	ME	Climate change	868 959	1	808 047	MEDDTL
Latin America/ Regional	AL	International waters	1 894 180	1	1 894 180	MINEFI
		8 321 627	9	7 154 552		
Mauritania	AF	Climate change	762 245	1	761 852	AFD
Mauritius	AF	Climate change	514 515	1	301 137	AFD
South Africa	AF	Biodiversity	914 694	1	844 437	AFD
Morocco	ME	Climate change	1 594 054	1	1 594 054	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	762 245	1	762 245	MAEE
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	1 326 306	1	1 208 214	MAEE
Chile	AL	Biodiversity	751 269	1	713 736	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	3 000 000	1	3 000 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	381 123	1	379 134	MEDDTL
Uganda	AF	Biodiversity	1 158 613	1	702 663	MESR
Eastern Europe	EE	Climate change	2 000 000	1	142 210	MINEFI
Indonesia	AS	Climate change	610 000	1	310 589	MINEFI
China	AS	Climate change	594 550	1	593 761	MINEFI - MEDDTL
China	AS	Climate change	1 290 000		1 289 259	MINEFI - MEDDTL
China	AS	Climate change	1 400 000		1 399 318	MINEFI - MEDDTL
		17 059 614	13	14 002 607		
Burkina Faso	AF	Biodiversity	762 245	1	762 245	AFD
Morocco	ME	Biodiversity	2 288 000	1	2 288 000	AFD
Colombia	AL	Biodiversity	988 784	1	973 903	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	701 265	1	661 541	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 350 000	1	1 259 601	MAEE
Kazakhstan-Russia	EE	International waters	1 000 000	1	992 113	MEDDTL
Mediterranean	ME	International waters	203 000	1	202 986	MEDDTL
Morocco	ME	International waters	450 000		426 313	MEDDTL
Tunisia	ME	International waters	450 000		450 000	MEDDTL
Algeria	ME	International waters	250 000		236 000	MEDDTL
Paraguay	AL	Biodiversity	1 141 301	1	1 141 151	MINEFI
		9 584 596	8	9 393 853		

Identification date	Launch date	Project name
18/02/1999	12/09/2000	Preservation and management of protected areas in the Pendjari
17/06/1999	06/07/2001	Decentralised electrification and solar pumps under delegated management
09/11/1999	07/03/2000	Support to local development in Western Burkina Faso (padl)
09/11/1999	26/03/2001	Guinea marine observatory
09/11/1999	26/03/2001	Preservation of fish stocks by fishing communities
17/06/1999	09/11/1999	Agro-ecology & carbon storage (cross-cutting programme)
17/06/1999	27/11/2000	Agro-ecology programme on cotton-growing systems \$PASE «project»
17/06/1999	26/03/2001	Agro-ecologie «project» action plan
17/06/1999	29/03/2002	Agro-ecologie «project» action plan
17/06/1999	06/07/2001	Agro-ecologie «project» action plan
18/02/1999	17/06/1999	Preserving biodiversity in the Zambezi Valley
18/02/1999	30/04/2003	Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) in Africa
09/11/1999	29/06/2000	Conversion of vehicles to natural gas - Federal District of Mexico
09/11/1999	26/03/2001	Pollution control and contribution to Zambezi River management
18/02/1999	29/06/2000	«Regional Nature Park» for sustainable development in the provinces of Carrera and Capitan Prat
09/11/1999	07/03/2000	Development of carbonated phosphate deposits
1999		
07/03/2000	07/07/2004	Biodiversity conservation in the Faro and Bouba N'Djida National Parks
27/11/2000	06/07/2001	Support to sustainable management of prawn fisheries
27/11/2000	30/11/2001	Local development project for Western Burkina Faso (pdlo)
29/06/2000	30/11/2001	Pilot management and development planning for a community forest
07/03/2000	26/03/2001	Wildlife and livestock interactions around protected areas
29/06/2000	26/03/2001	Pilot activities on biodiversity-based development in the Rio Negro Pantanal
27/11/2000	15/11/2002	Support to the Orange River Commission - SENQU
29/06/2000	30/11/2001	Conservation and biodiversity-based development in Amapa State
27/11/2000	06/07/2001	Network of foundations for biodiversity
27/11/2000	29/03/2002	Antelopes of the Sahel and Sahara
27/11/2000	15/11/2002	Marine and coastal protected areas
27/11/2000	06/07/2001	Agrobiodiversity of sorghum
2000		
26/03/2001	30/11/2001	Mahafaly Plateau
26/03/2001	29/03/2002	Nature tourism development in Central Africa (ECOFAC)
06/07/2001	30/11/2001	Rehabilitation of the Méru protected area
26/03/2001	06/07/2001	Biological corridor between the Puracé and Cueva los Guacharos Parks
26/03/2001	30/11/2001	Developing a market sector for charcoal from crop residues (rice husks and straw)
26/03/2001	30/11/2001	Sustainable natural resource management with indigenous Mapuche communities
26/03/2001	29/03/2002	NIAH wild bovines reserve
26/03/2001	30/04/2003	Management of hunting corridors
26/03/2001	30/04/2003	Environmental protection of the Rio de la Plata and its maritime facade
06/07/2001	29/03/2002	Strengthening the national protected areas system
06/07/2001	15/11/2002	Development in subtropical montane forests (Upper Bermejo ecological corridor)
26/03/2001	30/11/2001	Sustainable use of forest resources in the Guiana Shield
30/11/2001	04/07/2003	Biodiversity protection in the Cocos Island marine conservation area
26/03/2001	30/11/2001	Development of a management plan for the Narva River catchment basin
30/11/2001	15/11/2002	Conservation & plant biodiversity based development in the tropical areas of Chaparé - BIODESA
2001		
24/05/2002	07/07/2004	Maintaining and preserving urban hydrosystems in tropical areas
15/11/2002	30/04/2003	Management planning for the Congolaise CIB
24/05/2002	26/03/2004	Ethiopian gardens
24/05/2002	15/11/2002	Energy and environment upgrading of the Sidi-Bernoussi industrial zone
15/11/2002	26/03/2004	«Conservatories» network
15/11/2002	26/03/2004	Conservation and development based on biodiversity and elephants in the Gourma district
15/11/2002	30/04/2003	Mnazi Bay Marine Park
15/11/2002	27/11/2003	Organising a regional fuelwood sector in southern Lithuania
15/11/2002	27/11/2003	Energy efficiency and housing construction programming
15/11/2002	04/07/2003	Transboundary management of the Korös/Crisuri basin - Tisza River sub-basin
2002		
27/11/2003	26/03/2004	Development programme for the Quirimbas National Park
27/11/2003	07/07/2004	Establishing an environmental observatory for the Niger River basin
30/04/2003	26/03/2004	Managing the lake and river ecosystems of the Rio Magdalena
04/07/2003	27/10/2004	Rehabilitation of island ecosystems
04/07/2003	07/07/2004	Preservation and uses of root and tuber agrobiodiversity
04/07/2003	26/03/2004	Protected areas and benefit sharing in the Eastern Caribbean nations
27/11/2003	30/03/2006	The Clean Development Mechanism in the forestry sector
30/04/2003	27/11/2003	Support to indigenous communities in the Canaima National Park
30/04/2003	27/11/2003	The Saharan aquifer system
27/11/2003	30/03/2005	Nature conservation and community and tourism development in the Kalahari
27/11/2003	05/07/2006	Programme for eliminating and preventing new obsolete pesticides stocks
27/11/2003	25/11/2005	Programme for eliminating and preventing new obsolete pesticides stocks
27/11/2003	26/03/2004	Study and accompaniment for an integrated and sustainable public transport system for Greater Hanoi
2003		

Region	Zone	Topic area	Amount for identified projects	N° of projects identified	Net amount for projects launched	Member institutions
Benin	AF	Biodiversity	1 100 000	1	1 091 852	AFD
Morocco	ME	Climate change	1 600 000	1	1 600 000	AFD
Burkina Faso	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 600 000	1	1 585 477	AFD
Guinea	AF	Biodiversity	1 300 000	1	1 298 179	AFD
Senegal	AF	Biodiversity	900 000	1	900 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	762 245	1	757 211	AFD - MAEE
Mali	AF	Climate change	305 000		297 934	AFD - MAEE
Cameroon	AF	Climate change	610 000		568 160	AFD - MAEE
Madagascar	AF	Climate change	411 600		411 600	AFD - MAEE
Tunisia	ME	Climate change	609 000		609 000	AFD - MAEE
Zimbabwe	AF	Biodiversity	435 000	1	435 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Mexico	AL	Climate change	1 400 000	1	1 290 047	MAEE
Zambia	AF	International waters	1 500 000	1	1 499 974	MAEE
Chile	AL	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	871 485	MEDDTL
Senegal	AF	Climate change	1 112 900	1	767 675	MESR
			15 645 745	12	14 983 593	
Cameroon	AF	Biodiversity	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	AFD
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	1 056 000	1	1 056 000	AFD
Burkina Faso	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 610 000	1	1 610 000	AFD
Georgia	EE	Biodiversity	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	KFW
Chad	AF	(Biodiversity)	770 000	1	571 298	MAEE
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	980 000	1	932 052	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	MAEE
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	1 140 000	1	185 904	MEDDTL
Hungary	EE	Biodiversity	1 106 000	1	1 068 783	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 385 000	1	1 385 000	MEDDTL
Tunisia	ME	Biodiversity	1 475 000	1	1 475 000	MEDDTL
Burkina Faso/Mali	AF	Biodiversity	1 300 000	1	1 286 967	MESR
			15 022 000	12	13 771 004	
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	900 000	1	899 672	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	939 000	1	908 288	AFD
Kenya	AF	Biodiversity	1 860 000	1	1 723 361	AFD
Colombia	AL	Biodiversity	1 600 000	1	1 585 295	MAEE
Mauritania	AF	Climate change	600 000	1	600 000	MAEE
Chile	AL	Biodiversity	1 695 000	1	1 686 305	MAEE
Vietnam	AS	Biodiversity	1 049 000	1	989 094	MAEE
Central Africa	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Argentina & Uruguay	AL	International waters	1 005 000	1	1 005 000	MAEE
Cuba	AL	Biodiversity	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	MAEE
Argentina	AL	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Latin America / Regional	AL	Biodiversity	1 620 000	1	1 508 598	MEDDTL
Costa Rica	AL	Biodiversity	1 065 000	1	1 065 000	MEDDTL
Estonia and Russia	EE	International waters	1 165 000	1	1 138 386	MESR
Bolivia	AL	Biodiversity	450 000	1	382 112	MESR
			17 448 000	15	16 991 111	
Laos	AS	Biodiversity	600 000	1	600 000	AFD
Congo	AF	Biodiversity	873 000	1	872 889	AFD
Ethiopia	AF	Biodiversity	1 230 000	1	1 230 000	MAEE
Morocco	ME	Climate change	825 000	1	676 858	MAEE
Namibia	AF	Biodiversity	1 400 000	1	1 400 000	MAEE
Mali	AF	Biodiversity	1 560 000	1	1 560 000	MAEE
Tanzania	AF	Biodiversity	384 280	1	384 280	MAEE
Lithuania	EE	Climate change	1 050 000	1	1 013 392	MEDDTL
China	AS	Climate change	2 700 000	1	2 700 000	MEDDTL
Hungary/Romania	EE	International waters	1 024 000	1	1 003 939	MEDDTL
			11 646 280	10	11 441 358	
Mozambique	AF	Biodiversity	700 000	1	700 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	AFD - MAEE
Colombia	AL	International waters	1 200 000	1	1 199 934	MAEE
Seychelles	AF	Biodiversity	460 000	1	460 000	MAEE
Vanuatu	PA	Biodiversity	677 000	1	677 000	MAEE
Eastern Caribbean	AL	Biodiversity	1 372 000	1	1 372 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 300 000	1	2 300 000	MAEE
Venezuela	AL	Biodiversity	470 000	1	470 000	MEDDTL
Algeria/Libya/Tunisia	ME	International waters	315 000	1	314 512	MEDDTL
Botswana	AF	Biodiversity	935 000	1	935 000	MEDDTL
Mali	AF	Dégradation des terres-POP	600 000	1	600 000	MEDDTL
Tunisia	ME	Dégradation des terres-POP	800 000	1	800 000	MEDDTL
Vietnam	AS	Changement climatique	2 000 000	1	1 998 850	MINEFI
			13 029 000	12	13 027 295	

Identification date	Launch date	Project name
26/03/2004	05/07/2005	Equity contribution to a foundation for protected areas and biodiversity
26/03/2004	07/07/2004	Support to the development of agro-ecology techniques
07/07/2004	05/07/2006	Support to the development of conservation agriculture
07/07/2004	30/03/2005	CDM project incubator programme
07/07/2004	27/10/2004	Overall rural electrification
07/07/2004	30/03/2006	Support to the Mekong River Commission (MRC)
27/10/2004	30/03/2006	Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) - planning model for the Eastern Nile
26/03/2004	07/07/2004	Contribution to the regional Coral Reefs Initiative in the South Pacific
26/03/2004	27/10/2004	Bio-Hub - sustainable community management of biodiversity and natural resources
26/03/2004	07/07/2004	Integrated protected area management in Guatemala's Caribbean region
26/03/2004	27/10/2004	Disseminating good practice for energy efficiency in the construction of public buildings
26/03/2004	05/07/2005	Sustainable management of forest resources in Amazonia
07/07/2004	25/11/2005	Biodiversity management around the major National Parks of the Congo Basin
07/07/2004	30/03/2005	Capacity building and support for the implementation of a dedicated energy efficiency fund
27/10/2004	05/07/2006	Biodiversity conservation around the Sapu National Park
27/10/2004	30/03/2005	Network of marine protected areas in the Indian Ocean countries
27/10/2004	30/03/2005	Conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs in the meso-American eco-region
27/10/2004	25/11/2005	Fisheries management in the southwestern Indian Ocean (SWIOFP)
27/10/2004	27/10/2005	Environmental approaches to locust control in West Africa
27/10/2004	2005/2008	FGEF Small-Scale Initiatives Programme - 1st tranche
27/10/2004	05/07/2005	Support to the development of a national commission for the Algerian coast
2004		
30/03/2005	05/07/2006	Marine protected areas network and sustainable tourism on the Andaman coast
30/03/2005	05/07/2005	Conservation of the Cardamom Islands ecosystem
05/07/2005	25/11/2005	Support to nature reserves in Lebanon
05/07/2005	30/03/2006	Red Sea-Dead Sea water transfer
05/07/2005	30/11/2007	Geothermal energy in the Caribbean
05/07/2005	30/03/2006	Support to CDM project set-up in 4 provinces of Western China
25/11/2005	05/07/2006	Four-stroke engines for two-wheeler taxis in Cotonou
25/11/2005	05/07/2006	Establishing a wastewater treatment plant in Fez with biogas recovery for energy production
30/03/2005	25/11/2005	Pilot bio-cultural project in Antrema
30/03/2005	25/11/2005	Community management of biodiversity around the protected areas of western Ghana
25/11/2005	05/07/2006	Biodiversity conservation and development of the strict protection area of the Lomako forest reserve
2005		
05/07/2006	18/12/2006	Extension of sustainable planning approaches to small-scale logging concessions
18/12/2006	30/03/2007	Oasis development in southern Morocco - monitoring and assessment
30/03/2006	05/07/2006	Protecting the humid forests of Gola
05/07/2006	30/03/2007	Management efficiency for the protected areas of West Africa
18/12/2006	06/07/2007	Sustainable management of community forests
18/12/2006	06/07/2007	Water resources observatory in the Volta Basin
18/12/2006	06/07/2007	Capacity building for climate change adaptation in the Indian Ocean
05/07/2006	2006/2008	FGEF Small-Scale Initiatives Programme - 2nd tranche
18/12/2006	30/11/2007	Developing the national protected areas system in Uruguay
18/12/2006	06/07/2007	Substitute coolants in Africa (AFROC)
18/12/2006	06/07/2007	Shared management of the northern Sahara's aquifer system
2006		
06/07/2007	30/11/2007	Biofuels development platform (phases 1 and 2)
30/03/2007	30/11/2007	Ecotourism development and biodiversity protection in Lao Cai province
30/03/2007	30/11/2007	Addo National Elephant Park
30/03/2007	03/04/2008	Support to the financing programme for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects
30/03/2007	03/04/2008	Combating desertification and sustainable natural resource management
06/07/2007	30/11/2007	Support to energy management in industry and the tertiary sector
30/03/2007	27/11/2008	Support to climate change adaptation in the agriculture and water sectors
06/07/2007	03/04/2008	Multicountry support programme for agro-ecology (PAMPA)
30/11/2007	01/07/2008	Improving biodiversity conservation in the Tai area
30/11/2007	01/07/2008	Implementation of climate change alerting systems
30/03/2007	30/11/2007	Biodiversity and sustainable management in the forests of the Guyana Shield
06/07/2007	27/11/2009	Improving energy efficiency in buildings in Morocco
06/07/2007	03/04/2008	Strategic partnership for the Mediterranean large marine ecosystem
2007		
03/04/2008	03/07/2009	Development of eco-certified supplies for the aquarium market
03/04/2008	27/11/2008	Support to public and private operators for sustainable forest management in the Congo and Brazilian Amazon basins
03/04/2008	27/11/2008	Support to public and private operators for sustainable forest management in the Congo and Brazilian Amazon basins
03/04/2008	01/07/2008	Conservation and sustainable uses of marine biodiversity in the Socotra Islands
03/04/2008	27/11/2008	Co-management of the Gilé national nature reserve and development of its peripheral areas
03/04/2008	01/07/2008	Gestion durable des ressources naturelles pour la conservation de trois régions hotspot de la biodiversité

Region	Zone	Topic area	Amount for identified projects	N° of projects identified	Net amount for projects launched	Member institutions
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Laos	AS	Land degradation-POP	1 470 000	1	1 470 000	AFD
Tunisia	ME	Land degradation-POP	1 400 000	1	1 400 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	AFD
Morocco	ME	Climate change	500 000	1	500 000	AFD
Asia / Regional	AS	International waters	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Egypt/Sudan/Ethiopia	AF	International waters	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
South Pacific	PA	Biodiversity	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	AFD - MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	500 000	1	500 000	MAEE
Guatemala	AL	Biodiversity	800 000	1	800 000	MAEE
Afghanistan	AS	Climate change	1 350 000	1	1 350 000	MAEE
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	1 380 000	1	1 380 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	2 500 000	1	2 500 000	MAEE
Eastern Europe	EE	Climate change	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	MAEE
Liberia	AF	Biodiversity	830 000	1	830 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	700 000	1	700 000	MAEE
Guatemala/Honduras	AL	Biodiversity	750 000	1	750 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	800 000	1	800 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 200 000	1	1 170 991	MAEE - MEDDTL
Algeria	ME	Biodiversity	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	MEDDTL
			25 380 000	21	25 350 991	
Thailand	AS	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Cambodia	AS	Biodiversity	840 000	1	840 000	AFD
Lebanon	ME	Biodiversity	1 400 000	1	1 400 000	AFD
Autonomous Palestinian Territories	ME	International waters	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Dominica	AL	Climate change	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	AFD
China	AS	Climate change	750 000	1	749 029	AFD
Benin	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Morocco	ME	Climate change	900 000	1	28 800	AFD
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	320 000	1	320 000	MAEE
Ghana	AF	Biodiversity	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	MAEE
DRC	AF	Biodiversity	781 000	1	781 000	MAEE
			11 191 000	11	10 318 829	
Gabon	AF	Biodiversity	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	AFD
Maroc	ME	Land degradation-POP	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	AFD
Sierra Leone	AF	Biodiversity	1 186 000	1	1 186 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	990 000	1	990 000	MAEE
Cameroon	AF	Biodiversity	1 300 000	1	1 300 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE - MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE - MEDDTL
Uruguay	AL	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	750 000	1	750 000	MEDDTL
Mediterranean	ME	International waters	500 000	1	500 000	MEDDTL
		12 426 000	11	12 426 000		
India	AS	Climate change	200 000	1	46 043	AFD - MESR
Vietnam	AS	Biodiversity	890 000	1	890 000	AFD
South Africa	AF	Biodiversity	984 000	1	984 000	AFD
China	AS	Climate change	600 000	1	600 000	AFD
Djibouti	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Jordan	ME	Climate change	1 560 000	1	1 560 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Côte d'Ivoire	AF	Biodiversity	400 000	1	400 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	MAEE
Guiana Shield	AL	Biodiversity	1 300 000	1	1 300 000	MEDDTL
Morocco	ME	Changement climatique	900 000	1	900 000	MEDDTL
Mediterranean / Regional	ME	Eaux Internationales	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	MEDDTL
		14 034 000	13	13 880 043		
South Pacific / Regional	PA	Biodiversity	500 000	1	500 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	800 000	1	800 000	AFD
Latin America / Regional	AL	Biodiversity	400 000		400 000	AFD
Yemen	AS	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Mozambique	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Madagascar	AF	Biodiversity	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	AFD

Identification date	Launch date	Project name
03/04/2008 03/04/2008	01/07/2008 01/07/2008	Sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity in farm systems Definition of and support to implementation of an overall plan for depollution and protection of the Nador lagoon
01/07/2008	27/11/2008	Management of West Africa's marine and coastal biodiversity by strengthening conservation and monitoring efficiency in MPAs
01/07/2008 01/07/2008	02/04/2009 27/11/2008	Wood waste to energy in forestry companies using combined heat and power plants Assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of demand-side management of power supplies
01/07/2008 27/11/2008 27/11/2008 27/11/2008 27/11/2008 27/11/2008 27/11/2008	02/04/2009 02/04/2009 03/07/2009 27/11/2009 02/04/2009 03/07/2009 02/04/2009 02/04/2009	Preventing waste disposal at sea in the Mediterranean Support to the «Sustainable Mauritius» Programme Verde Venture Foundation Community development and natural resource conservation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Second Small-Scale Initiatives programme Region approach to ecologically sound management of polychlorobiphenols (PCBs) Sustainable management of community forests Management of coastal aquifers in the Gabès oases
2008		
02/04/2009 02/04/2009 02/04/2009 02/04/2009 03/07/2009 03/07/2009 03/07/2009	03/07/2009 03/07/2009 02/04/2010 02/04/2010	«Save Your Logo» conservation programme for endangered species Preservation and development of the Marsabit-Samburu landscape Support to improved urban transport in Cairo Sustainable Bangkok Climate mapping for the Maldives Sustainable forest management in Amapa State (Brazilian Amazon) Studies and conservation of cetaceans and dugongs in the IOC countries Data management capacity building for assessment and monitoring of transboundary water resources in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)
03/07/2009 03/07/2009 03/07/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009	27/11/2009 27/11/2009 27/11/2009 08/07/2010 02/04/2010 02/04/2010 09/07/2010 09/07/2010 09/07/2010 26/11/2010	Decision-making support for sustainable hydropower in the Mekong Basin Decentralised negotiated management of natural and land resources in the Sahel Protecting Jordan's plant biodiversity Support to innovative financing for biodiversity conservation (RedLAC) Contribution to the Chaambi National Park management plan Support to ecocertification for logging concessions in Central Africa (ECOFORAF) «Rural Carbon» and capacity building project for the provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan Support to energy efficiency in SMEs in Turkey Adaptation to climate change in the Quirimbas National Park
2009		
02/04/2010 02/04/2010	09/07/2010	Ecosystem conservation and local development with the cosmetics and perfume industry Regional programme for sustainable land-use management and climate change adaptation in the Sahel and west Africa (PRGDT)
02/04/2010 02/04/2010 02/04/2010 02/04/2010 02/04/2010 02/04/2010 09/07/2010	09/07/2010 26/11/2010 26/11/2010 09/07/2010 26/11/2010 09/07/2010	Water resource monitoring and forward studies tool for the Congo River basin Development of reference material for Jatropa biofuel marketing sectors in West Africa Managing conservation areas in West Africa Forests and climate change adaptation in West Africa (ACFAO) Regional technical platform for REDD+ development in the Guiana Shield countries Sustainable planning of electricity supplies in the Mekong Basin countries Protecting biodiversity in Albania's mountain areas: sustainable development of agriculture and livestock farming, identification and promotion of local and biodiversity-based produce
09/07/2010		Forest structure and dynamics in central Africa: «towards logging rules and procedures that take the ecological functions of tree populations into account and the variability of environmental conditions» (DYNAFFOR)
09/07/2010 09/07/2010	26/11/2010 26/11/2010	Support for the organisational structure of Mediterranean Solar Plan projects (PSM) Programme for large scale dissemination of low carbon technologies financed by the carbon markets.
26/11/2010 26/11/2010		Strengthening the marine protected areas network in the Mediterranean MedPAN PICMAC project (Pacific Island Integrated Coastal Management for the enhancement of Adaptation Capabilities to Climate Change)
26/11/2010 26/11/2010 26/11/2010 26/11/2010 26/11/2010		Conservation and sustainable management of the Grand Chaco region Support to banks for the financing of sustainable management of humid tropical forests Capacity building and access to remote sensing data for forest monitoring in central and west Africa African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD) Capacity building programme for the definition of climate plans in Africa
2010		
TOTAL 1994 / 2010		

Key AF: Africa - AL: Latin America - AS: Asia - EE: Eastern Europe - ME: Mediterranean - PA: Pacific

Region	Zone	Topic area	Amount for identified projects	N° of projects identified	Net amount for projects launched	Member institutions
Mali	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Morocco	ME	International waters	500 000	1	500 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 600 000	1	1 600 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Autonomous Palestinian Territories	ME	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Algeria and Egypt	ME	International waters	350 000	1	350 000	MEDDTL
Mauritius	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	990 000	1	990 000	AFD
DRC	AF	Biodiversity	800 000	1	800 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	2 500 000	1	2 500 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	800 000	1	800 000	MEDDTL
Benin	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Tunisia	ME	International waters	950 000	1	950 000	MEDDTL
			19 190 000	18	19 190 000	
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1		MEDDTL
Kenya	AF	Biodiversity	1 500 000	1		AFD
Egypt	ME	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Thailand	AS	Climate change	1 500 000	1		AFD
Maldives	AS	Climate change	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	AFD
Brazil	AL	Biodiversity	1 600 000	1	1 600 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 295 000	1		MAEE - AFD
Europe / Regional	EE	International waters	800 000	1	800 000	MEDDTL
Asia / Regional	AS	International waters	800 000	1	800 000	AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	750 000	1	750 000	MAEE - AFD
Jordan	ME	Land degradation-POP	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Latin America	AL	Biodiversity	983 000	1	983 000	AFD
Tunisia	ME	Biodiversity	900 000	1	900 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	AFD
China	AS	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Turkey	ME	Climate change	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	AFD
Mozambique	AF	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
			19 628 000	17	14 333 000	
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 000 000	1		MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Land degradation-POP	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	International waters	1 300 000	1	1 300 000	MAEE - AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 500 000	1	1 400 000	MEDDTL - AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	1 305 000	1	1 305 000	MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	1 640 000	1	1 640 000	AFD
Latin America / Regional	AL	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	MAEE
Asia / Regional	AS	Climate change	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	AFD
Europe / Regional	EE	Biodiversity	1 200 000	1		MAEE
Africa / Regional	AF	Biodiversity	2 540 300	1		AFD
Mediterranean / Regional	ME	Climate change	750 000	1	750 000	MEDDTL - AFD
Asia / Regional	AS	Climate change	1 350 000	1	1 350 000	AFD
Mediterranean / Regional	ME	International waters	750 000	1		MEDDTL
Pacific / Regional	PA	Climate change	2 000 000	1		AFD
Latin America / Regional	AL	Climate change	1 500 000	1		MEDDTL
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 700 000	1		AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	3 350 000	1		MAEE - AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	2 500 000	1		AFD
Africa / Regional	AF	Climate change	1 500 000	1		AFD
			31 885 300	19	11 745 000	
(1)			254 241 736,56	221	219 878 777,80	

(1) Gross commitments (228.81 M€) + identified projects not yet launched (25.43 M€) = 254.24 M€
Gross commitments (228.81 M€) - cancellations of planned payments (8.93 M€) = 219.88 M€

Annex 7

Members of the FGEF Steering Committee, Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat

List of steering committee members and deputy members

Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment

Directorate General of the Treasury
(DG Treasury)

- **Rémy Rioux** (Chairman)
Department for multilateral affairs and development
Deputy Director for international financial affairs and development
- Cyril Rousseau
Head of the Office for Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions
- **Thomas Gosset**
Head of the Project Assistance Office

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Global Public Goods Directorate

- **François Gave**
Deputy Director, Natural Resource Management
Global Public Goods Directorate
- **Philippe Martinet**
Deputy Director for Climate and Energy

In bold: ting members

Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing

- **Marine de Carné**
Deputy Director, Climate Change and Sustainable Development
European and International Affairs Directorate

Ministry of Higher Education and Research

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

- **Ary Bruand**
Scientific Director - "Environment, Planet-Universer, Space"
- Jean-Christophe Auffray
Desk Officer - "Bio-resources, Ecology and Agronomics"

French Development Agency

- **Jean-Bernard Véron**
Advisor to the Director for Strategy
- **Robert Peccoud**
Director, Research Department of the Strategy Directorate

List of scientific and technical committee members

- **Michel Griffon, CST Chairman**
Scientific Advisor to the Director General
ANR - National Research Agency
- **Marc Bied-Charreton**
Professor - Chairman of the French Scientific Committee on Desertification
University of Versailles Saint Quentin Yvelines
- **Lucien Chabason**
Deputy Director
IDDRI

- **Patrick Duncan**
Researcher
Chizé Biological Studies Centre - CNRS
- **Philippe Freyssinet**
Deputy Director General
ANR - National Research Agency
- **Anne Gouyon**
Agro-economist BeCitizen
- **Michel Hamelin**
Deputy Director
ADEME - International Affairs Directorate

■ **Alain Karsenty**
Socio-economist
CIRAD - "Environment and Societies" Department

■ **Doyle McKey**
Professor of Ecology
University of Montpellier II

■ **Rémi Pochat**
Scientific Director
Central P&C Laboratory

■ **Louis-Alexandre Romaña**
Scientific Manager, "Coastal Environment"
IFREMER - Forward Studies and Scientific
Strategy Directorate (DP2S)

■ **Jacques Varet**
Advisor to the Chairman
BRGM

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