



Fonds Français pour
l'Environnement Mondial



French Global Environment Facility



Financing **biodiversity** preservation



Fonds Français pour
l'Environnement Mondial

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French Global Environment Facility





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➔ The FGEF - working for the environment



The French government created the FGEF in 1994, in the wake of the Rio Summit, in order to bring **its commitment to protection of the global environment in developing countries into practice.**

The FGEF encourages developing countries to implement sustainable **development strategies, programmes and projects that address key issues for the global environment:**

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



The FGEF's missions are:

- to encourage preservation of the global environment in developing countries,
- to promote innovation,
- to foster multiple partnerships.

FGEF grants are awarded:

- to support practical projects in beneficiary countries,
- to foster a learning approach by testing innovating or exemplary ideas
- on request from its five institutional partners,
- as minority co-financing,
- in addition to French foreign assistance, and included in its ODA budget.



A financial instrument

Working to support French cooperation and development policy for protection of the global environment, the FGEF awards grant financing to sustainable development projects in topic areas that are relevant to undertakings made in multilateral agreements signed by France.

FGEF resources for 1994-2010, including its State budget allocation, amount to 277,5 M€.

The FGEF's resources are renewed every four years. They are additional to the French contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Generating synergies between French bilateral aid and multilateral assistance

The FGEF is a primary partner and financing institution for action against environmental degradation.

Promoting North-South partnerships

The FGEF promotes projects that are innovative and replicable. It encourages technology transfers based on multi-player cooperation and involving a wide range of French organisations (public, private, NGOs, local authorities, etc.).

The FGEF has five French member institutions

- the Ministries for:
 - the Economy, Industry and Employment (MEIE),
 - Foreign and European affairs (MAEE),
 - Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (MEEDDM),
 - Higher Education and Research (MESR).
- the French Development Agency (AFD), which is also in charge of FGEF administration.



212 projects
considered in June 2010
including **39** also funded
by the GEF



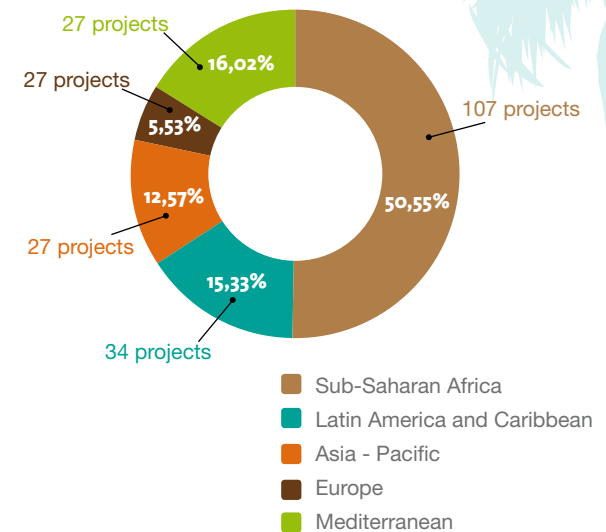
➔ Priority regions: Africa and the Mediterranean



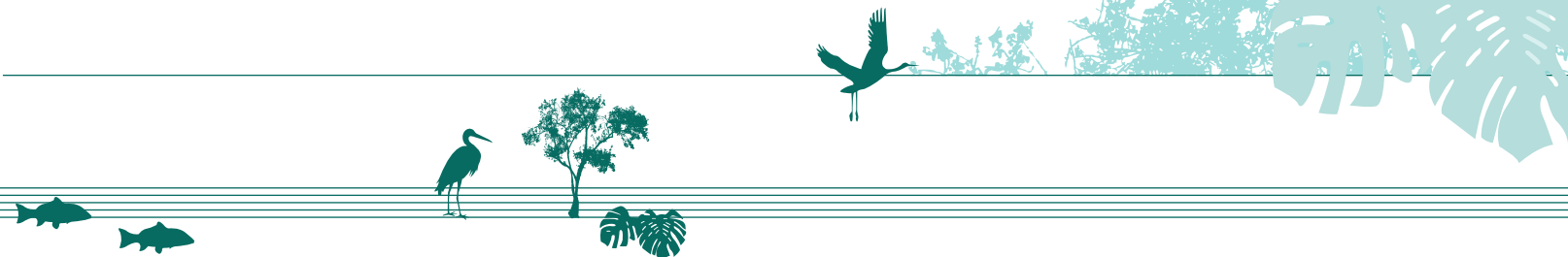
Key project figures, excluding ozone

In June 2010, **212 projects** were under way or being processed, representing total potential commitments of **236 million euros**.

FGEF projects by region as of 01/06/2010

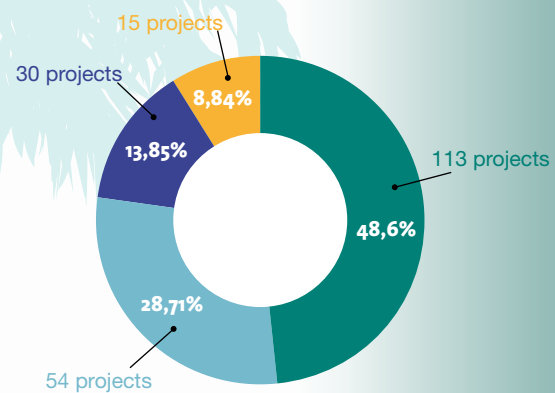





FGEF grants average about
1,1 million d'euros each,
or about **12% of the total
project cost**





FGEF projects by topic area
as of 01/06/2010



-  Biodiversity
-  Climate change
-  International waters
-  Land degradation and POPs



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➡ The FGEF - taking up the global environment challenge



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Biodiversity

The **earth's biodiversity**, meaning all genes, species and ecosystems on our planet, is gravely under threat. To help preserve it, the FGEF finances projects designed to give practical expression to the guiding principles of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

These projects concern:

- conservation of species and landscapes,
- traditional uses of natural resources by populations,
- sustainable management of natural resources to fuel economic and social development,
- innovative financing tools for biodiversity conservation.

The projects financed...

always take local populations into account and seek to involve them in protecting their environment so that they can enjoy the resulting benefits.



Climate change

Global warming results from the intensifying of the greenhouse effect, which itself is caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, mainly carbon, in the atmosphere.

In line with the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the FGEF encourages projects that reduce consumption of fossil or organic carbon, by promoting:

- renewable and low-carbon fuel use,
- biomass-to-energy systems,
- energy efficiency in energy-intensive sectors,
- Carbon storage in forests, soils and subsoils.

International waters

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

Today, these international waters and the resources associated with their ecosystems are under threat from overexploitation (overfishing), pollution and coastal soil erosion.

The aim of the FGEF is to contribute to improved management of international waters. It gives particular importance to projects that:

- emphasise collaboration between States,
- strengthen measurement networks and monitoring systems,
- help to reduce pollution from different sources.



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➡ The FGEF - taking up the global environment challenge



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Land Degradation/ Desertification

Desertification results from climatic variations and human activities that damage ecosystems in arid zones. It affects both biodiversity and social and economic conditions.

FGEF activities mainly focus on the Saharan and Sahelian countries. Priority is given to funding for projects at local level that aim to sustain ecosystem resilience or to reverse desertification where this is still possible, including through action to prevent deforestation or forest degradation. Particular emphasis is given to agro-ecology projects.

Persistent organic pollutants (POP)

POPs include 12 toxic substances (pesticides, industrial chemicals and chemical by-products) that persist for long periods in soils and water and sometimes migrate over very long distances. POPs build up in the food chain and can cause immune deficiency problems and genetic malformations when ingested by living organisms.

Given the considerable impact of **POPs** on the environment and health, the FGEF has been supporting projects to eliminate these pollutants since 2004.



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The ozone layer

The **stratospheric ozone** layer acts as a protective shield absorbing virtually all ultraviolet rays produced by the sun, which are harmful to living organisms. A significant drop in stratospheric ozone concentrations was observed in the early 1980s. This was linked to the production of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used in refrigerant fluids, solvents, spray cans, insulating foam and fire extinguishers.

Some ODS also have significant global warming potential (GWP). Elimination of these ODS under the Montreal Protocol has avoided the equivalent of 8Gt-eqCO₂/year in GHG emissions from 1990 to 2010.

The FGEF Secretariat, on behalf of the MEIE, carries out strategic monitoring, advises on the guidelines submitted by the 196 Parties to the

Montreal Protocol and **represents France as a member of the Multilateral Fund Executive Board, which provides grants funding to projects designed to phase out ODS in developing countries.** It also takes part in the corresponding international negotiations. **From 1991 to 2009, France contributed almost 195 MUSS to the Multilateral Fund.**

Finally, the FGEF Secretariat pilots the implementation and management of projects submitted by France to the Multilateral Fund, taking part in project preparation (including activities to secure partnerships and co-financing) and providing equipment, technical assistance and training.

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➡ The FGEF - a collegiate instrument for intervention

The FGEF is run by three bodies:

- the steering committee,
- the scientific and technical committee,
- the secretariat.

➡ An interministerial system of governance

The steering committee members are the FGEF's five institutional partners: the Ministries for the Economy, for Ecology, for Foreign and European Affairs and for Research, and the French Development Agency, which is also responsible for managing the FGEF Secretariat. It is chaired by the representative from the Ministry of the Economy (Directorate-General for the Treasury and Economic Policy).

The steering committee decides on:

- overall FGEF policy, particularly concerning its geographical priorities, topic areas and the secretariat's budget,
- project opportunity at the identification stage, after advice received from the scientific and technical committee,
- financial commitments once the evaluation phase has been completed.

The steering committee appoints the members of the scientific and technical committee.

➡ The FGEF Secretariat is attached to **the AFD Directorate for Strategy** for administrative purposes, using its **financial accounting services** and **human resources** and its **network of local agencies**.

➡ A rigorous analysis and evaluation process

The FGEF has an independent scientific and technical committee. Its ten members are key figures recognised for their economic, environmental and social expertise in the topic areas addressed by the FGEF:

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

➡ A flexible and reactive management structure

The FGEF Secretariat employs 10 permanent staff and is responsible for:

- processing and monitoring projects financed by the FGEF, in liaison with the member institutions,
- preparing and implementing steering committee decisions,
- sectoral relationships with institutional, scientific, economic and civil society partners,
- monitoring of the GEF and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund and sectoral relationships with bilateral and multilateral financing institutions.

➡ FGEF co-financing for projects

➡ Eligibility for FGEF grants

To be eligible, projects must:

- produce a positive and significant impact on the global environment,
- contribute to social and economic development in the beneficiary country and among beneficiary populations,
- innovate, with demonstrative and reproducible effects,
- hold prospects for social, institutional, economic and environmental viability after completion,
- be implemented by an efficient and competent organisation,
- have majority financing from other institutions (including locally), with minority financing from the FGEF,
- be consistent with French cooperation and development policy.

The following are not eligible:

- programmes for capacity building and research only and not linked to any development project,
- recurrent activities and operating costs of institutions or organisations.

➡ **Eligible countries** are all **developing countries eligible for official development assistance** as defined by the OECD, with priority given to Africa and the Mediterranean.
French overseas authorities and territories may request FGEF grants through regional projects. However, the FGEF contribution cannot exceed 25% of the overall project amount.



➔ The FGEF project cycle

② Identification

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

① Pre-identification

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

③ Ex-ante evaluation

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

④ Commitment

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

⑤ Implementation

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

⑨ Communication

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

⑥ Project completion report

- production of a project completion report by the grant beneficiary

⑧ Capitalisation

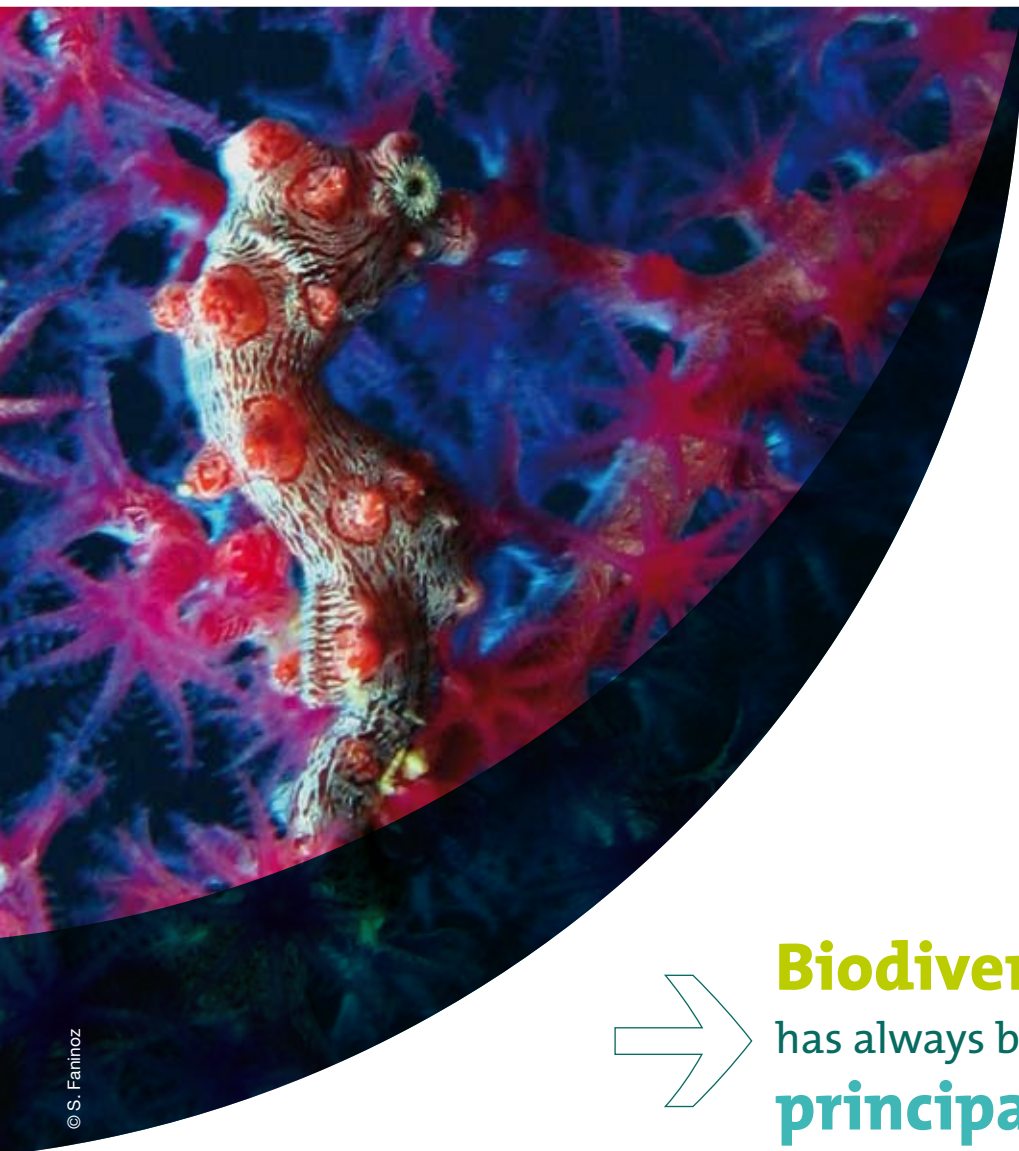
- retrospective assessments,
- conferences and seminars

⑦ Post-evaluation

- evaluation of project impact after completion



➡ The FGEF's strategy for biodiversity



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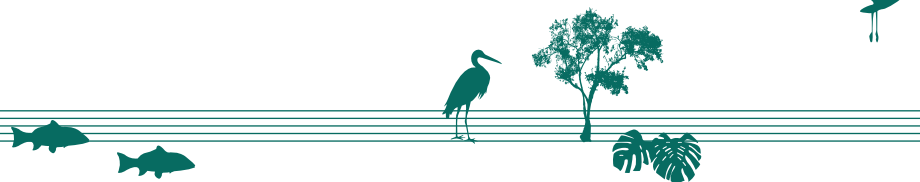
Today, our planet's biodiversity is under grave threat from human activities. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (United Nations, 2005), **the rate of species extinction** is now **1000 times higher** than their “natural” rate of extinction. Many experts are describing the current period as the **“sixth planetary extinction”**.

- **14,8 million hectares of tropical forests are lost every year**, which is equivalent to the total area of Bangladesh or one quarter of France. Across the globe, forests have been disappearing at an **average rate of 0.5 % a year in the last 15 years**. (Source: Terre Sacrée).
- **35 % of mangroves have been lost** in the last two decades, to aquaculture, overexploitation and storms. Mangroves covered at least 32 million hectares in the past but only 15 million ha remain - less than half of their original area. (Source: World Rainforest Movement).
- **30 % of coral reefs have been seriously damaged** by fishing, pollution, disease and coral bleaching. In the last 50 years, many reefs in the Caribbean have lost up to 80% of their corals. (Source: UNESCO).
- **Wetlands across the world cover 748 to 778 million hectares**. In the last 50 years, almost **50% of the world's wetlands have been lost** as a result of drainage, pollution, irrigation and climate change. (Source: World Wetlands Day).

➡ **Biodiversity**
has always been the FGEF's
principal topic area.

The consequences of biodiversity erosion are catastrophic:

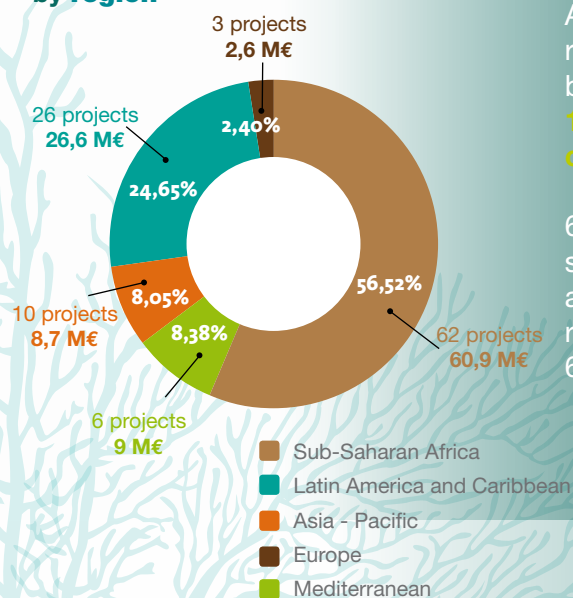
irreversible heritage losses, loss of ecosystem services associated with food and timber, climate, water resources, genetic resources, medicinal products, and so on. The poorest of the world's populations, in the developing countries, are also the worst affected as their livelihoods are directly dependent on natural resources and their availability.





➔ **107 projects**
representing total commitments
of **108 M€**

The biodiversity project portfolio by region



As of 01/06/2010, 50% of the FGEF's resources have been targeted to biodiversity, with a portfolio of **107 projects representing total commitments of 108 M€.**

62% of these projects concern sub-Saharan Africa, 26% Latin America and the Caribbean, 10% the Asia/Pacific region, 3% Eastern Europe and 6% the Mediterranean.



➔ The FGEF's strategy for biodiversity



© Cristina Mittermeier/ILCP

The FGEF encourages projects that are **exemplary, innovative and reproducible**. Since it was established, it has been supporting **innovating approaches** that reconcile natural resource conservation and local development. FGEF interventions address both land and marine environments.

The FGEF's **priorities** are:

- **development and sound management of protected areas**, involving neighbouring populations,
- **protection and sound management of tropical forests**,
- and more generally, **sustainable management of natural resources** in and around protected areas, designed to be compatible with economic activities such as fishing and tourism.

The FGEF encourages **innovating financing mechanisms**:

- establishment of **trust funds** and mechanisms for **economic compensation** of ecologically sound efforts (**payment for environmental services** in particular),
- **public-private partnerships** (e.g. co-management of protected areas), tools for **economic assessments of conservation** and **landscape management** and **spatial planning** approaches.

➔ **Meeting global biodiversity** preservation challenges by combining local development solutions

The FGEF has always linked global biodiversity preservation issues with practical and pragmatic local development solutions. Reconciling natural resource conservation with improved living standards for populations by developing alternative livelihood options is a priority.

Projects co-financed by the FGEF are in line with spatial planning principles involving changes in land use, governance, management and landscape scale, zoning with rules governing different uses and the establishment of fauna protection and migration corridors, in all cases negotiated with or decided on by local populations.

The FGEF encourages multiple partnerships by working with the beneficiary countries and national or local partners, including researchers, public bodies, private enterprise, local authorities, NGOs and foundations.



→ Linking biodiversity with other global environment issues

Projects aiming to conserve the world's biodiversity can have major climate change impacts. The largest natural carbon sinks are often correlated with high-biodiversity zones (e.g. tropical forests).

Levels of regional and local precipitation and the capacity of lands to absorb or store **water** and regulate water quality all depend on the health of **forests** and **wetlands**.

Deforestation and intensified use of **agricultural lands** affect global warming (carbon released into the atmosphere and reduced carbon storage capacity), **biodiversity** and habitat loss and animal and plant extinctions.

Similarly, the process of **desertification** in some of our planet's regions is synonymous with losses of ecosystem and biological diversity and therefore with the loss of environmental services.

Biodiversity...

is inherently linked to other global environment issues. Besides services directly linked to biodiversity, ecosystems also have vital regulating functions.



➡ How the FGEF takes action?



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FGEF support focuses on sustainable management of natural resources, realising their economic value and, in particular, effective management of protected areas and their periphery on land and sea.

Besides protected areas, funds are committed to natural resource management by communities or in partnership with local authorities. As far as possible, projects also cover agricultural and land issues.

Promoting sustainable forest management is a priority, the aim being to measure results for plant and animal biodiversity, to extend sustainable management to small-scale concessions, to promote management by the authorities or strengthen their involvement and

to work towards certification, which is still far from the norm in tropical Africa. Uses of other natural resources to generate income (non-timber forest products, small game, etc.) have raised a great many expectations; as the main benefit for local populations often lies in access to and use of traditional resources.

The FGEF encourages...

projects that are exemplary, innovative and reproducible. It acts by evaluating and prioritising the issues and supporting the implementation of pilot projects. Through its studies and programmes, it helps to define accompanying policies and to disseminate experience.



Sustainable uses of natural resources

→ Contributing to sustainable forest management

Tropical forests cover 7% of all land masses and harbour more than 50% of our planet's biological diversity. Today, more than 7 million hectares are becoming seriously degraded every year. Degradation of tropical forest ecosystems accounts for 20% of all human emissions of greenhouse gases.

In 2007, to address this situation, the international community began negotiations to establish a mechanism to finance reductions in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), to be included in the post-Kyoto climate change agreement as from 2012.

Promoting Institution: AFD

SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE CONGO BASIN AND THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Countries: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo

FGEF contribution: 1,2 M€

Total project cost 3,3 M€ - November 2008

Beneficiary: CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)

Partners: AFD, CIFOR

Ongoing negotiations over the REDD financing mechanism are an opportunity to consolidate the sustainable forest management policies implemented in recent years in the Congo Basin countries and to foster their development while significantly contributing to climate change action.

This project aims to contribute to the integration of forest management into REDD strategies in Central African countries, by developing the following:

- synopses of existing knowledge on the evaluation carbon stocks;
- material enabling assessments of forest management impacts on carbon emissions;
- exchanges on these topics between the Brazilian Amazon and Africa;
- providing Central African negotiators with the means to argue their positions during future climate negotiations.



Promoting Institution: MEEDDM

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN BRAZIL'S AMAPA STATE

FGEF contribution: 1,6 M€

Total project cost 5,5 M€ - April 2010

Beneficiary: GRET

Partners: CI, Etat Amapa

With a rapidly growing population and increasing demand for economic development, pressure is increasing on forest areas that are still intact in the State of Amapa. This project is addressing the issue by supporting Amapa State's virtuous development policy, based on sound management of its forest areas:

- consolidation of State forest management (4 M. ha), to be handed over in part for low-impact uses;
- further strengthening management of the biodiversity corridor (10 M. ha) linking State forests and areas under different types of legal protection (State, Federal).

Transboundary cooperation activities with Guyana are planned, particularly for research. The project and its REDD+ component are also included in post-Copenhagen talks.



➔ How the FGEF takes action?



© Louis-Marte Préau PIM

Sustainable management of marine ecosystems

➔ Helping to protect marine ecosystems

France has considerable importance and responsibilities with regard to protection of the world's oceans, as it is the world's third largest maritime power with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covering 11 million km², and has the fourth largest coral reef area, harbouring outstanding biodiversity and marine hotspots.

According to the recent Nature Conservancy assessment published in Conservation Letters, only 1 % of marine areas (as against 12% of land areas) are legally protected, despite the fact that governments, under the biodiversity convention, have undertaken to achieve 10 % by 2012. Only 4 % of coastal zones are protected worldwide, with wide variations between countries (70% in New Zealand, less than 2% in the Mediterranean). Very substantial efforts are therefore needed to

protect our planet's marine environments. Despite the context of global economic and environmental crisis and restricted means of financial intervention, urgent but closely targeted and relevant action is essential.

Since 1994, the FGEF has financed several programmes and projects to protect marine biodiversity and establish marine protected areas. It has helped to protect 70 marine protected areas (MPA) across the world, covering more than 8 000 km².





Promoting Institutions: MAEE - AFD

CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL CORAL REEFS INITIATIVE FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Countries: Samoa, Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, New Caledonia, French Polynesia

FGEF contribution: 2 M€

Total project cost 8,7 M€ - July 2004

Beneficiary: CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)

Partners: CI, AFD

The overall aim of this project is to foster sustainable development in the small island nations of the Pacific, by protecting and developing the value of coral reefs through support to a network of marine protected areas, with the introduction of measures to limit catchment basin erosion.

Several regional planning documents setting out marine environment conservation priorities have been drawn up through the CRISP programme, contributing to the creation and strengthening of about 40 marine protected areas (MPA) in the South Pacific, or about 10 % of all MPAs in the region.



Promoting Institution: MEEDDM

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN THE COCO ISLAND MARINE CONSERVATION AREA IN COSTA RICA

FGEF contribution: 1,06 M€

Total project cost 3,5 M€ - July 2003

Beneficiary: Costa Rican Ministry of the Environment

Partners: Costa Rican Ministry of the Environment and Energy and other national institutions, GEF/UNDP, etc.

This project aims to generate synergies between nature conservation and human development and to reduce threats to marine and land biodiversity on Coco Island, by consolidating the National Park's management capacities and securing their long-term viability.

The project has improved Park management facilities and efficiency as well as scientific knowledge of the site. The PNIC is probably Costa Rica's most advanced and highly developed open-sea marine park, serving as an example for other marine parks in the country. It is also a tourist site of truly outstanding quality, especially its scuba diving sites that are renowned the world over for their beauty and the extraordinary wealth of their aquatic fauna, including large shark populations.



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➔ How the FGEF takes action?



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➔ Creating and strengthening Marine Protected Areas

FGEF support to marine protected areas involving local fishermen lays emphasis on regional approaches that are consistent with the preservation of marine ecosystems. Measurement of project results has been strengthened, with lessons disseminated on best practice.

The FGEF has conducted a capitalisation study on experience with Marine Protected Areas. A sample of 11 projects involving conservation of marine biodiversity and directly or partly concerning marine protected areas in the tropics was used to assess methods of intervention and measure the biological and socio-economic impacts of the projects.

These projects are helping to create or strengthen more than 70 MPAs in the tropics, with widely varying characteristics.



Marine protected areas
- Capitalisation study of
experiences co-financed
by the FGEF

Executive Summary - Compass card template

- 8 thematic analysis reports:
Designing MPA projects - MPA creation,
management and governance - Financing MPAs in
the long term - Alternative livelihoods - Managing
fisheries - Managing tourism - Scientific research
and monitoring - Economic value and rate of
return.
- Projects and MPA's synoptic files providing
an overview of projects and marine protected
areas that have received FGEF support
and make up the sample used for the analysis.



→ Contributing to discussions on governance of the high seas

For many years, maritime activities were limited to coastal waters. However, since technological advances have brought access to every part of the ocean, areas and resources that lie beyond national jurisdictions have come under severe and increasing threat from varied and intensifying human activities like maritime transport and deep-sea fishing.

It has become a matter of urgency to look anew at the management of areas and resources lying beyond national jurisdictions.

A study coordinated by the FGEF, entitled "Oceanis", offers a range of contributions from international experts with different perspectives on ways of establishing a new system of governance of high seas biodiversity.



OCEANIS - 2009 - vol. 35-1/2
Towards a New Governance
of High Seas Biodiversity
(août 2009)



➔ How the FGEF takes action?



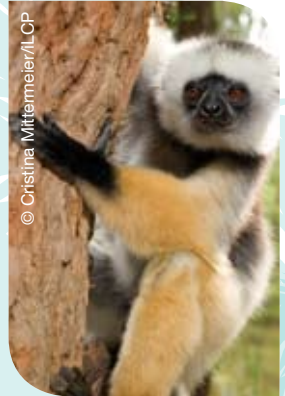
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Sustainable management of resources and habitats on land

➔ **Encouraging conservation of species and land areas**

The FGEF encourages conservation of species and land areas, traditional uses of natural resources by populations and sustainable resource use.

A priority objective of the FGEF is to help realise the economic value of biodiversity to fuel social and economic development, with the involvement of local populations in biodiversity management.

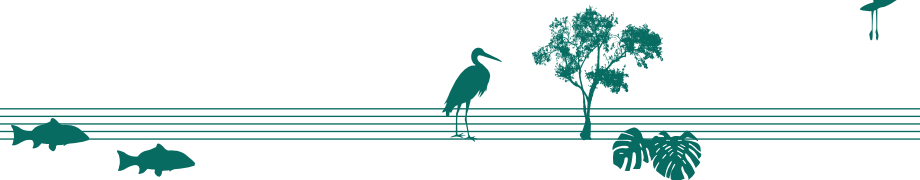


Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (SSI)

The SSI programme was set up in 2006 to support civil society groups in African countries working on biodiversity protection and climate change, by providing grants to low-budget projects. The SSI programme enables these groups to take practical action in the field, to improve their know-how in setting up, managing and monitoring projects, and to strengthen their credibility and ability to influence environmental policy options in their countries.

Building on the results achieved, the FGEF has launched a second SSI programme for 2009-2011. 50 new projects are to be financed to support other organisations still in need of accompaniment. The French IUCN committee is handling technical follow-up.

From 2006 and 2008,
➔ **55 projects**
received a total of **1,9 M€**





Promoting Institution: AFD

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF CEDAR FORESTS IN MOROCCO'S IFRANE PROVINCE

FGEF contribution: 2,3 M€

Total project cost 20,25 M€ - March 2000

Beneficiary: Kingdom of Morocco

Partners: AFD, State, municipalities, users

The province of Ifrane in the Medium Atlas range of northern Morocco is home to an outstanding cedar forest covering 355 000 ha. As well as harbouring a wealth of biodiversity, this forest fulfils major ecological functions by preserving water, soils and natural habitats.

The project is establishing sound and sustainable management of the forest and its peripheral zones on territorial planning principles, in consultation with, and for the benefit of, the neighbouring populations.

The main innovations in the project have been the consultations conducted with local Moroccan populations living around the periphery of the protected area, the development of sylvo-pastoral management plans and contracts signed with livestock grazing groups as a first step towards integrated participatory land management, and the creation of a network of ecotourism operators.



Promoting Institution: AFD

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE QUIRIMBAS NATIONAL PARK IN MOZAMBIQUE

FGEF contribution: 0,7 M€

Total project cost 5,3 M€ - March 2004

Beneficiary: Republic of Mozambique

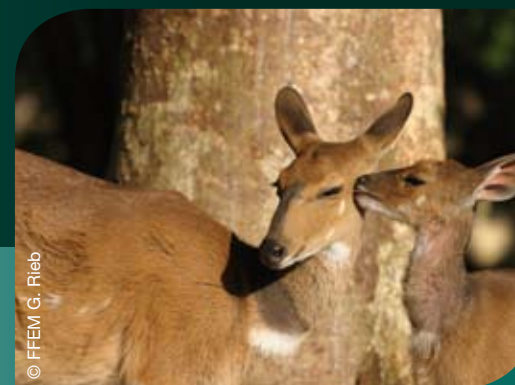
Partners: AFD, WWF

The Quirimbas National Park, created in 2002 and covering 7 506 km², harbours a wealth of biodiversity, including endemic plants, outstanding terrestrial fauna and an abundance of different marine ecosystems. More than 100 000 people live within and around the Park. As a pilot operation in Mozambique, the programme offers practical responses to human development and biodiversity preservation needs.

The aim of the project is to establish the necessary conditions for economically, socially and ecologically sustainable management of the protected area for the benefit of its populations. It is supporting the establishment of joint and sustainable management for the protected area, the development of economic activities benefiting the local community (ecotourism and farming) and conflict management between people and wild fauna. Amongst other achievements, the project has helped to set up and involve fishing committees in management and surveillance, introduced alternative livelihood options (ecotourism and crafts), established no-fishing zones that have proved their effectiveness and developed land and marine ecotourism activities.



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➔ How the FGEF takes action?



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Natural area **conservation** and spatial **planning**

Promoting Institution: MEEDDM

NATURE CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE KALAHARI IN BOTSWANA

FGEF contribution: 1 M€

Total project cost 3,09 M€ - March 2005

Beneficiary: Conservation International (CI)

Partners: CI, DWNP, UE, CCB



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Projects co-financed by the FGEF are in line with **a spatial planning approach** that involves changes in area allocation and new rules of governance, management at landscape scale, zoning with rules for different uses, and fauna protection and migration corridors, either **negotiated with or decided on by the populations concerned**.

This project aims to preserve some of the diversity and integrity of the Kalahari ecosystem by establishing an ecological corridor, and by helping to improve living standards for local communities through the local natural and cultural heritage. The aim is to offer a credible alternative to an livestock-based economic model, which is damaging wildlife (ecosystem fragmentation, over-grazing and overuse of water resources).

The project is supporting various economic activities based on local culture (Bochimán choirs and dancers) and involving local communities in monitoring and managing wildlife (cyber-tracking with Bochimán hunters). It is supporting the development of regional tourism plans with the introduction of pilot products. It is also contributing to a review of planning documents in order to formalise the creation of an ecological corridor between the Kalahari Transfrontier Park and the Central Kalahari Game Reserve.





Promoting Institution: MEEDDM

STRENGTHENING URUGUAY'S NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

FGEF contribution: 1 M€

Total project cost 5,2 M€ - November 2007

Beneficiary: Eastern Uruguay Republic

Partners: MVOTMA, GEF, AECI-Coop espagnole, UNDP, etc.

The aim of the project is to preserve Uruguay's biodiversity and natural habitats by introducing a coherent and effective national network of representative protected areas.

The FGEF grant is targeted to 2 pilot sites
- Laguna de Rocha and Quebradas del Norte
- where new methods of governance are being tested, drawing on the French Regional Nature Parks approach.

Protected area governance involving private owners is a priority issue. The resulting management measures are backed up by a charter signed by the different users of the Park.



Promoting Institution: MAEE

NETWORK OF NATURE CONSERVANCIES IN NAMIBIA

FGEF contribution: 1,4 M€

Total project cost 12,11 M€ - March 2004

Beneficiary: Republic of Namibia

Partners: State, GEF, local authorities

The project is supporting an original national process in Namibia involving the transfer of fauna and flora use rights to local communities and helping them to organise community conservancies, an approach that is helping to conserve natural resources outside protected areas while generating tangible and sustainable economic benefits for local populations.

In 2010, 53 conservancies had been established, covering over 10% of the country. The project is supporting 16 sites in the west and north of the country that are considered as a priority by Namibia's Ministry for the Environment and Tourism.

Support is focusing on:

- a programme to reintroduce wildlife into the conservancies from the national parks: to date, the project has supported the reintroduction of 2 400 animals (giraffes, sable antelopes, black-faced impalas, Cape elands and black rhinoceros),
- a programme to develop livelihoods based on plant species such as devil's claw, which has anti-inflammatory properties, the Kalahari melon, whose seeds are used to produce a valued oil for the cosmetic industry, or the Hoedia, well-known for its properties as an appetite suppressant.



Contributing to studies to **assess natural capital** and **payment for environmental services** that can reflect **biodiversity conservation issues in economic terms**

"The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity" (TEEB)

The TEEB economic study is a major international initiative designed to:

- draw attention to the economic benefits of biodiversity at global level,
- highlight the increasing costs of biodiversity losses and ecosystem degradation,
- develop expert scientific and economic knowledge in this area.

The study is partnered by the European Union, amongst others (www.teebweb.org).

The FGEF is currently applying the study's findings in some of its projects, for example in Cambodia with a study describing the economic value of the Cardamom forest, conducted with the help of Conservation International.



➔ How the FGEF takes action?

Economic benefits from biodiversity products and **encouraging community management** of natural resources

Promoting Institution: MAEE

BIO-HUB - SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFRICA

FGEF contribution: 0,5 M€

Total project cost 1,5 M€ - October 2004

Beneficiary: IUCN, WWF, IGF, CIRAD

Partners: French Embassy in Harare, other
financing institutions and Bio-Hub clients,
Bio-Hub partners (IUCN, WWF, IGF, CIRAD),
CIRAD

This project aims to strengthen biodiversity conservation in southern Africa, and initiatives for community management of natural resources in particular. The project has established a regional platform for technical and institutional expertise, named Bio-hub, involving French organisations such as CIRAD and IGF (foundation for fauna management) and regional organisations such as the WWF and IUCN.

The programme has funded several demonstrative projects, including retraining for poachers in Zambia, human/elephant conflict management also in Zambia and agro-ecology development in Mozambique and Namibia.

The programme has produced an exhaustive inventory of current policies and practices for community management of natural resources in southern Africa, now an international publication. It has also developed practical tools to help local authorities and populations to manage conflicts between humans and wildlife.



Community management of natural resources in Africa. Impacts, experience and guidelines for the future.

IIED publication on community management of natural resources in Africa, published in partnership with the FGEF (Biohub project), MAEE and the AFD.

The publication is one of the outcomes of the workshop organised in 2008 at La Tapoa in Niger. It provides a summary of practice in this topic area in Africa, based mainly on experience during projects co-financed by the FGEF.

Promoting Institution: MAEE

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WITH INDIGENOUS MAPUCHE COMMUNITIES IN CHILE

FGEF contribution: 1,7 M€

Total project cost 4,5 M€ - November 2001

Beneficiary: CONAF

Partners: CONAF, BUD FF, public institutions, UNDP, local communities

The overall aim of the project is to support sustainable natural resource management, involving indigenous Mapuche communities in the process with a view to preserving local biodiversity and improving living conditions for these communities.

The introduction of a carbon sequestration system generates additional revenue for the population.



Promoting Institution: AFD

ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN LAO CAÏ PROVINCE IN VIETNAM

FGEF contribution: 0,89 M€

Total project cost 27,7 M€ - November 2007

Beneficiary: People's Committee of Lao Cai Province

Partners: AFD, Lao Cai Province, Government of Vietnam

This project is additional to a rural development programme for Lao Cai province, which is supported by the AFD (construction of unmetalled roads to open up 4 districts in the province of Lao Cai). It is designed to support ecotourism development in the province and to preserve the ecosystem of the 63 000 ha Hoang Lien national Park.

The project's goal is to preserve and develop the economic potential of the province's natural wealth but also its local culture (mosaic of mountain-dwelling ethnic minorities). It also aims to achieve social equity by supporting greater ethnic minority involvement in the district's economy and natural resource management.



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➔ How the FGEF takes action?



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Promotion of environmentally sound farming practices

Promoting Institution: AFD

SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-ECOLOGY TECHNIQUES IN LAOS

FGEF contribution: 1,47 M€

Total project cost 3,63 M€ - July 2004

Beneficiary: Republic of Laos

Partners: AFD, CIRAD

This project aims to develop economically viable production systems that also preserve soils, and to help disseminate agro-ecology techniques. It offers an alternative to the predominant pattern of slash-and-burn cultivation in mountain areas.

The DMC technique (direct seeding mulch-based cropping) now being disseminated in Laos is an innovation in the region.



Promoting Institution: AFD

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY IN FARM SYSTEMS IN MALI

FGEF contribution: 1 M€

Total project cost 22,54 M€ - July 2008

Beneficiary: CIRAD

Partners: AFD, UNSCPC, cotton growers, IER, CIRAD, IRD, ICRISAT, AOPP, associated projects

Implemented jointly by Malian research institutions and farmers' groups, this project is aiming to enhance the sustainability of farm systems by integrating agricultural biodiversity management and participatory selection of millet and sorghum varieties in Mali.

The project will be using agronomic modelling to assess capacities for adaptation to climate change in these two cereal crops as well as in cowpea and fonio varieties. The project's ultimate aim is to develop sound management of agricultural biodiversity, particularly in view of present and future impacts of socio-economic and climate change.





Preservation of species diversity in agriculture

Promoting Institution: MAEE

PRESERVING AND USING THE AGRO-BIODIVERSITY OF ROOT AND TUBER CROPS IN VANUATU

FGEF contribution: 0,68 M€

Total project cost 1,4 M€ - July 2004

Beneficiary: State of Vanuatu

Partners: State of Vanuatu, CIRAD

This project aims to develop a system for agrobiodiversity management by growers, offering a dynamic method of management as an alternative to static conservation in existing collections, which often contain only a narrow range of genetic material. The main project objectives are to record traditional local knowledge of nine root and tuber species cultivated in Vanuatu and to understand their associated uses, to make an inventory of existing varieties, study their genetic diversity, identify new varieties that may be proposed to farmers and, finally, to conduct a participatory assessment of their acceptability. The project has demonstrated exceptional diversity in cultivated root and tuber varieties (219 different varieties in just one village in Vanuatu, including 148 varieties of taro alone!). It has also shown that villages have considerable capacities for exchanging plant material and creating new varieties. However, the genetic basis of these many different varieties is relatively narrow (closed island environment): there is a need to introduce greater genetic diversity, which requires a sustainable way of managing the broad range of agro-biodiversity in the islands.



➡ How the FGEF takes action?



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Support to innovating financing mechanisms

➔ Supporting trust funds for biodiversity conservation

As a member of the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA) working group on environmental trust funds, established in 2007 to encourage promotion, knowledge transfers and exchanges on environmental trust funds supporting protection of the world's biodiversity, the FGEF contributed to a review of experience with biodiversity conservation trust funds, which provides an overview of experience acquired in the creation, management and a valuation of these trust funds. The results of the review justify efforts to promote greater investment in biodiversity.

Financial performance review of trust funds for biodiversity conservation in 2007-2008



Promoting Institution: AFD

SUPPORT TO THE VERDE VENTURES INVESTMENT FUND IN PRIORITY ZONES FOR GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY - AFRICA

FGEF contribution: 0,99 M€

Total project cost: 7,04 M€ - July 2009

Beneficiary: Conservation International

Partners: AFD, Starbucks Coffee, CI, SMEs

The purpose of the project supported by the FGEF is to improve, in Africa as a priority, access to financing for SMEs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, and to enhance their commercial activities. The aim is to strengthen monitoring and assessment of each project to ensure that they are fulfilling a threefold objective: profitability while contributing to biodiversity conservation and local development.



Promoting Institution: AFD

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MADAGASCAR FOUNDATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY

FGEF contribution: 1 M€

Total project cost 24,6 M€ - July 2005

Beneficiary: Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity

Partners: AFD, BMZ/KfW, WWF, CI, Government of Madagascar, GEF, World Bank/IDA

The purpose of the project is to build a sustainable mechanism to finance the recurrent costs of managing the protected area network, in order to guarantee its long-term integrity. The funds contributing to the Foundation's capital are securely invested on the financial markets, with only the income used for perennial financing of biodiversity conservation.

The initial capital payments made by the founders, followed by the FGEF and the AFD, leveraged further funds to reach 16.6 MUS\$ in 2009, and to conclude formal agreements for payments of 33.7 MUS\$ in the medium-term.

In 2010, the foundation awarded its first subsidies, thanks to the interest from these savings, to the Masoala National Park and the Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex.



Promoting Institution: AFD

CONSERVING THE CARDAMOM FOREST ECOSYSTEM IN CAMBODIA

FGEF contribution: 0,84 M€

Total project cost 2,08 M€ - July 2005

Beneficiary: Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries (MAFP), Conservation International (CI)

Partners: CI

The project is working to preserve the biodiversity and protective functions of the catchment basin in the centre of the Cardamom Forest to ensure that local populations benefit from project activities aiming to improve living conditions for the 7000 people living in the zone, and to maintain forest ecological services vital to tens of thousands of farmers and fishermen living downstream.

The project was able to develop and obtain the adoption of the first full management plan for Cambodia's protected areas. It is also supporting the development of a "payment for environmental services" (PES) scheme designed to combine forest conservation and development (of hydropower for example). An economic analysis of ecosystem services provided by the Cardamom forest was conducted by CI.



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Fonds Français pour
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→ INTERNATIONAL

- French Embassy
- Cultural Action and Cooperation Service
- Economic Expansion Office
- The AFD's network of agencies
(in more than 60 countries)

→ FRANCE

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