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**Folder ID:** 30021318

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Washington, D.C.

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GEF - Corporate Relations - Constituencies Country Files - Transferred to Archives April 2006 - Constituencies - France - 1993-1996 - Volume 2

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# Record Removal Notice

<b>File Title</b> Global Environment Facility [GEF] - Corporate Relations - Constituencies Country Files - Constituencies - France - 1993-1996 - Volume 2		<b>Barcode No.</b>  30021318		
<b>Document Date</b> July 31, 1995 - October 25, 1996	<b>Document Type</b> Correspondence			
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<b>Exception No(s).</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A-C <input type="checkbox"/> 10 D <input type="checkbox"/> Prerogative to Restrict				
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine Thompson</td> <td><b>Date</b> Sep 4, 2014</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine Thompson	<b>Date</b> Sep 4, 2014
<b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine Thompson	<b>Date</b> Sep 4, 2014			

Le Ministre de l'Economie

République Française

Paris, le 20 JUIN 1994

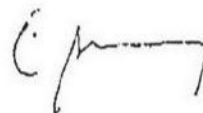
Monsieur le Président,

Je me réfère à la résolution n° 94-2 des administrateurs de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement intitulée "Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : restructuration du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial et première reconstitution de ses ressources", en date du 24 mai 1994 ("la Résolution").

Par la présente, le gouvernement de la République française avise la Banque, administrateur de la Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, qu'il participera à la Caisse et, en application de la section 2(a) de l'annexe C de l'Instrument visé au paragraphe 1 de la Résolution, qu'il versera à la Caisse la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les termes de la Résolution, d'un montant de huit cent six millions sept cent dix mille francs français (806 710 000 FRF).

Conformément au tableau 2 de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, la participation de la France à la première reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial comprendra aussi la constitution d'un Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial, administré par la Caisse française de développement. A cette fin le gouvernement de la République française versera à la Caisse française de développement la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les conditions de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, d'un montant de quatre cent quarante millions de francs (440 000 000 FRF).

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.



Edmond ALPHANDÉRY

Monsieur Lewis T. PRESTON  
Président de la Banque internationale pour  
la reconstruction et le développement  
a.b.s. Monsieur Marc-Antoine AUTHEMAN  
Administrateur pour la France  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20443

FRANCE'S COMMITMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REPLENISHMENT OF GEF RESOURCES

Paris,  
June 20, 1994

Mr. Chairman:

I refer to Resolution 94-2 of the World Bank's Board on the restructuring of the GEF entitled "Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility", dated May 24, 1994.

By this letter the Government of the French Republic informs the World Bank, as trustee of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, that it will contribute to the Fund and, in application of section 2(a) of Annex C of the Instrument cited in paragraph I of the Resolution, of eight hundred and six million, seven hundred and ten thousand French Francs (806,710,000 FRF).

In conformity with table 2 in Annex C of the Instrument, France's participation in the first replenishment of the GEF will include the establishment of the French global Environment Facility, administered by the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement). To this end, the French Government will deposit with the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement) the contribution of four hundred and forty million French Francs (440,000,000 FRF) it announced.

Formal greeting.

Signed: Minister of the Economy

File  
FranceDIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
DGS/LV - F3 - L9479PARIS, LE  
27 DEC. 94 - 021792

Monsieur le Secrétaire exécutif,

Je vous remercie d'avoir porté à ma connaissance le changement de calendrier qui affectera la prochaine réunion du Conseil du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.

Je regrette que cette réunion ait été déplacée un mois seulement avant la date à laquelle elle avait été prévue, sachant que les autres réunions internationales ayant lieu à la même période ont dû être programmées il y a un certain temps. Il ne me semble pas y avoir d'ailleurs de conflit de dates direct sur le calendrier prévu initialement pour le Conseil. En revanche, il y a une incompatibilité directe entre mon emploi du temps et la réunion que vous proposez du 22 au 24 février, car cette semaine est une semaine de réunions du Club de Paris. La France sera donc pour tout ou partie de la durée du Conseil représentée par mon suppléant, Mme Barbut.

Le rôle du suppléant étant justement de pouvoir faire face à des réunions qui ne sont pas toujours parfaitement coordonnées, j'espère, Monsieur le Secrétaire exécutif, que dorénavant les dates des Conseils du FEM pourront être définitivement fixées lors du Conseil précédent.

Par ailleurs, je souhaite attirer votre attention sur le fait que la 3ème réunion du Conseil sera précédée de deux semaines du Comité intergouvernemental de la Convention Climat, qui mobiliseront de nombreux experts en matière d'environnement mondial. C'est pourquoi il est impératif que les documents du Conseil du FEM nous parviennent au moment où ils auraient du nous parvenir si la réunion avait été maintenue pour le 30 janvier.

Je vous présente, ainsi qu'au secrétariat du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, mes meilleurs voeux pour la prochaine année.

Bertrand de Mazières

RECEIVED  
95 JAN - 6 PM 1:40  
GEF SECRETARIAT

M. Mohamed El-Ashry  
Secrétaire Exécutif du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial

*File: France*

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Headquarters: Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.  
Tel. No. (202) 473-1053 // Fax Tel. No. (202) 522 3240 // Telex No. RCA 248423  
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE: December 20, 1994

NO. OF PAGES: *1*  
(including this sheet)

MESSAGE NUMBER: 2

TO

Name: Ms. Monique Barbut  
Organization: Ministry of Cooperation & Development

Fax Tel. No. 33 1 40 06 3248  
City: Paris  
Country: France

FROM

Name: Ian Johnson  
Dept./Div. GEF  
Room No. G6-007

Fax Tel. No. (202) 522-3240  
Dept/Div No. 661/05  
Tel. No. (202) 473-1053

SUBJECT: GEF - Council Meeting

MESSAGE:

Dear Monique,

I tried to get in touch with you this morning, but your office informed me that you were in London, I'm sorry that we were not able to make contact, since I wanted to alert you to the fact that Mohamed has decided to postpone the Council meeting until February 22 - 24, 1995.

I know that you were not in favor of this, but Mohamed felt that a large number of Council Members did prefer the February dates and that just raising the possibility also caused many Members to alter their plans. He does intend to make it very clear that this is being done on an exceptional basis, and that in the future Council meeting dates should not be changed once they are agreed upon.

I am very sorry for the inconvenience that this may cause you, and I am hopeful that you will be able to reorganize your schedule. Mohamed did weigh your views very heavily, and it was a tough call, but he believes that this solution is the one with the greatest support among other Members. We both wanted to get back to you personally to let you know our decision.

Please give me a call if you would like to discuss this further. In case we don't speak, all my warmest wishes for a very happy and restful holiday. I look forward to continuing our close and friendly collaboration in 1995!

Regards,

*Ian*

Transmission authorized by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ian

if you experience any problem in receiving this transmission, inform the sender at the telephone or fax number listed above.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY SECRETARIAT  
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Reference#: GEF112994/1752

TO: Ian Johnson	DATE: November 29, 1994
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**DOCUMENT INFORMATION**

From: Bertrand de Mazieres  
To: MTE  
Dated: 11/21/94

RE: French GEF Projects

**ACTION NEEDED** Due Date: 12/13/94

XXX Handle  
\  
Review and Recommend  
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For Your Information  
\  
Discuss With \  
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As we dicussed  
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Prepare Response For \_\_\_\_\_ Signature  
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For your files  
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Return to \  
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Other: \  
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Remarks: \  
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**ACTION TAKEN**

Responded via (fax, memo, let, phone, em): \_\_\_\_\_  
Dated: \_\_\_\_\_  
Forwarded to: \_\_\_\_\_  
cc to: \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed under: \_\_\_\_\_





N/LE: BM/DSP

Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial

RECEIVED  
94 NOV 29 AM 9:06  
G E F SECRETARIAT

Paris, le 21 NOV 94 = 019665

Monsieur Mohamed El-ASHRY  
Secrétaire Exécutif du  
Fonds pour l'Environnement  
Mondial  
1818 H Street N.W  
WASHINGTON DC 20433  
ETATS-UNIS

Monsieur le secrétaire exécutif,

Je vous prie de trouver ci-joint les premières idées de projets que le Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial va évaluer dans les prochains mois.

Ce document est indicatif et ne vous est présenté que pour votre information et celle des agences de mise en oeuvre.

Si certains de ces projets intéressent les agences, nous sommes prêts bien évidemment à discuter d'un cofinancement possible et à intégrer leurs idées dans l'évaluation ex-ante de ces projets.

Je souhaite que le secrétariat puisse, à la lumière de ce premier document, nous indiquer selon quelles modalités il souhaite collaborer avec le F.F.E.M.

Je joins à cet envoi de fiches initiales de projets, les lignes directrices opérationnelles que le secrétariat du FFEM a établies pour sélectionner les projets "énergie" qui seront financés en partie par le FFEM.

Nous serions heureux de recevoir vos commentaires sur ce document et nous nous tenons à votre disposition pour une discussion future sur la façon dont les bilatéraux pourraient exécuter les projets du FEM multilatéral comme vous l'avez proposé au dernier conseil du FEM.

Nous vous prions de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire Exécutif, à l'assurance de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Le Président du Comité de Pilotage du  
Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial  
Bertrand de Mazières

## French Global Environment Fund

Our ref: BM/DSP - 019665

Paris, November 21, 1994

Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry  
Executive Secretary, GEF  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing the first ideas for projects that the French Global Environment Fund (FFEM) will evaluate in the coming months.

The document is indicative and sent to you only for your information and that of the executing agencies.

If the agencies are interested in some of these projects, we would of course be willing to discuss the possibilities of cofinancing and incorporating their ideas into project appraisal.

After you review this first document, I would appreciate your indicating the modalities for GEF cooperation with the FFEM.

Along with the initial set of project briefs, I am sending the operational guidelines that the FFEM secretariat has established for selecting the energy projects that will be partially financed by the FFEM.

We would welcome your comments on this document and are at your disposal for discussions on how the bilaterals could carry out projects under the multilateral GEF, as you proposed at the last GEF Council.

Kindly accept, etc.

/s/ Bertrand de Mazières  
Chairman, Steering Committee  
French Global Environment Fund

95E0242  
French  
GEF

December 7, 1994  
JRT:mrc

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES  
FOR THE FFEM GREENHOUSE EFFECT COMPONENT

**1. FRENCH ODA AS A MODEL**

Four types of action relating to the greenhouse effect are usually distinguished:

1. Energy efficiency, in production and distribution (power plants that have lower emissions, reduction in system losses, etc.) and in utilization (RUE in sectors such as industry, transport, housing)<sup>1</sup>
2. Renewable energy (solar, hydro, bioenergy)
3. Forests (maintenance or development)
4. Organic waste disposal (residential or industrial).

This classification is largely unsuited to greenhouse effect projects<sup>2</sup>, because of its heterogeneous subsets that do not lend themselves to classification by the conventional sectoral groupings used in development. An alternative classification system is therefore necessary, based on focal area:

1. Energy (electricity/gas/oil/coal)
2. Rural development and forestry
3. Urban development
4. Transport
5. Industry
6. Construction and housing
7. Institutional support and various projects.

The attached table gives a preliminary idea of the types of projects as they would be classified by the above system.<sup>3</sup> This classification would be the basis for talks with the FFEM's partner institutions and an analysis of the role of the French Fund in French cooperation.

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<sup>1</sup> RUE = rational utilization of energy, including energy substitutions.

<sup>2</sup> Energy efficiency means lower emissions of greenhouse gases; renewable energies have no emissions; in forests it means carbon sequestration; and for organic waste disposal, CH<sub>4</sub> abatement.

<sup>3</sup> The table shows only a first breakdown. Finer subactions should be distinguished and the interactions between these different types of projects should be identified.

## 2. ELEMENTS FOR AN ACTION PLAN

With a view to indicating orders of magnitude and providing a framework, we will use simplified assumptions that are purely indicative:

- Resources that can be allocated to the greenhouse effect: some FF 220 million<sup>4</sup>
- Average participation of the FFEM: 10 to 20% of the cost of the operation
- Some 35% of financing (FF 80 million) would go to "large projects"; 40% (FF 90 million) to "medium-cost projects"; and 25% (FF 50 million) to "low-cost projects."<sup>5</sup>
- An even distribution among the six focal areas defined above.<sup>6</sup>

### ANALYSIS BY FOCAL AREA

FF 30-40 million for each focal area gives an average of slightly more than some dozen million francs per year, i.e. 1 - 3 investment projects per year per sector. Hence:

- a minimum level of programming is necessary in each focal area;
- the "ad hoc project" approach that prevails in the multilateral GEF would profit from being modified vis-à-vis the FFEM.

### ANALYSIS BY PROJECT SIZE

Using the indicative assumptions, there would be:

3 to 4 large projects costing FF 150-300 million, with FFEM participation of FF 20-25 million per project, e.g. cogeneration project + heat systems for FF 250 million, with FFEM participation of FF 25 million (10%);

10 to 15 medium projects costing FF 50-150, with FFEM participation of FF 5-10 million per project, e.g. sustainable forest management project for FF 60 million, with FFEM participation of FF 10 million (15%);

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<sup>4</sup> Based on a breakdown of 50% for the greenhouse effect, 35% for biodiversity, 10% for international waters and 5% for ozone.

<sup>5</sup> The variety of technologies and diversity of countries involved means that project size differs widely, with amounts ranging from several or hundreds of million francs to even billions of francs. Operations costing FF 300 million must be treated differently from those representing FF 3 million.

<sup>6</sup> This assumption is grossly simplified. For example, in all likelihood, the areas of energy and rural development will receive heavier funding, but overall the distribution is plausible (FF 35 million per focal area + FF 10 million for institutional support and the various projects).

15 to 25 low-cost projects costing FF 10-50 million, with FFEM participation of FF 2-5 million per project, e.g. photovoltaic electricity project for FF 20 million, with FFEM participation of FF 4 million (20%), i.e. an average of 1 large project/year, 3 to 5 medium projects/year and 5 to 8 low-cost projects/year, resulting in a total of 10 to 15 investment projects per year.

### **DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF FFEM PROJECTS**

Even with the considerable amount of FF 200 million, the direct effects of the projects on the global environment would be barely perceptible; at best, they would reduce CO2 emissions by 400,000 tons.<sup>7</sup>

In comparison to French ODA in those sectors (more than FF 5 billion), this additional assistance is notable, but still marginal (less than 5%).

Conversely, the induced effects of the FFEM will be essential and will be key to the success of the undertaking.

Priority must therefore be given to actions that tend to have a catalyzing effect, especially in financial terms, and a structuring effect, especially with regard to French technology supply.

Specifically, the catalyzing effect of the project is reflected by:

- a spurt in financing (the FFEM, a "financing trigger" for public and private funds);
- the mobilization of French (DREE [Department of Foreign Economic Relations], CFD, FAC, MAE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], etc.) and international (UNDP, EEC, IBRD, EBRD, ADB, etc.) institutional partners.

The project preparation phase with these partners is critical if a significant multiplier effect is to be obtained. In our opinion, the objective for total investments for the greenhouse effect component could be between FF 1 and 2 billion. Each partner would however have to take a specific approach.

A project has a structuring effect if it strengthens the supply of French technology, in particular by bringing together joint ventures with companies in the developing countries (goods and/or services). It also has a structuring effect if it stimulates local demand (creation of sustainable local capacity, adaptation of regulations, user organization, etc.). This effect, which is more difficult to evaluate quantitatively, is significant over the long run. Results in

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<sup>7</sup> Based on an average investment cost of FF 500 per ton of CO2 not emitted. This is hardly within the ambit of the FFEM, in particular for LDCs where projects would require a substantial support component.

this connection can also be achieved during project negotiations. The FFEM can play a positive role in this regard, by becoming involved upstream in project preparation.

### 3. PROPOSED ACTION

It is planned to work with the operational departments of FFEM partners, namely:

- the Ministry of the Economy (Treasury Department and DREE)
- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGRSCT [? Directorate of Cultural, Scientific and Technical Relations])
- the Ministry of Cooperation (Development Department)<sup>8</sup>
- the CFD
- the Ministry of the Environment
- the Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- France's other main institutional partners (Ministry of Industry, ADEME [Environment and Energy Agency], EDF, etc.)
- Multilateral partners (UNDP/GEF, World Bank/GEF, EEC) and certain bilaterals (KFW, for example).<sup>9</sup>

Through a series of exchanges with each entity and based on the project classification system<sup>10</sup> mentioned above, the secretariat plans to assess:

- current action in each sector listed, with identification of means allocated.<sup>11</sup>
- potential FFEM projects over the short-run, identifying the internal resources of the agency and those requested of the FFEM (see footnote 11), as well as any action that should be bolstered or launched in order to ensure the success of the projects.

This diagnosis and programming approach are part of a highly operational framework that would provide the first results within three months. Based on the orders of magnitude, the actions would have to be identified, leading to projects feasible over the short-run, given the constraints of the various institutions.

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<sup>8</sup> An energy operation is now under way with ADEME within the Cooperation Ministry. The results will be reviewed and assessed, along with those of the recent evaluations made in the areas in question.

<sup>9</sup> Personal and institutional contacts by the secretariat will facilitate operations with these partners, to be determined on a sectoral basis.

<sup>10</sup> The classification system will be refined and approved by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

<sup>11</sup> Means in personnel (number and nature of skills) and budget (investment and operating).

The work would be carried out in conjunction with the Scientific and Technical Committee, which would have to propose priorities for the greenhouse effect. A matrix based on the two analyses would make it possible to identify a set of sectoral priorities that are acceptable both from the standpoint of the global environment and that of the development "practitioners."

The undertaking would yield two results for the FFEM:

- For operators and institutions in the countries: the FFEM and its sectoral priorities would become higher profile [*meilleure lisibilité*];
  - For the FFEM secretariat and its institutional partners: an understanding of the procedures involved in project preparation within the various institutions. If any gaps emerge, proposals can be made to the Steering Committee.
- The first results will be submitted to the next [? meeting of the] Steering Committee.

We propose that the members of the Steering Committee appoint officials to organize the analyses within their own agencies. The secretariat will make contact with those people to determine the most suitable approach.

Lastly, it should be stressed that if this proposed action is acceptable to the Steering Committee, it must at this juncture remain confidential. Some confidentiality is in point of fact indispensable for reasons of efficacy.



## CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAIN TYPES OF "GREENHOUSE EFFECT" PROJECTS BY FOCAL AREA

### 1. ENERGY (ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS, HYDROCARBONS, COAL)

- "Cleaner" power plants or those using renewable energies on network
- Cogeneration on network
- Rational expansion of electrification (peri-urban, secondary centers, villages)
- Management of the demand for electricity
- Exploitation of natural gas (in energy substitution)
- Reduction in distribution losses (if the project is innovative and amounts limited)

### 2. TRANSPORT

- Improvement in the energy efficiency of transport fleets
- Modal substitutions in long-distance transportation (rail/road, for example)
- Private vehicles/biomass fuels

### 3. INDUSTRY/MINING

- Rationalization of industrial energy consumption
- Efficient self-generation of energy

### 4. CONSTRUCTION/HOUSING

- Management and rational use of energy in housing and the tertiary sector
- Climate-appropriate construction (new or renovations)
- Energy-efficient materials (e.g. stabilized earth construction)

### 5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Treatment/elimination of residential waste (metropolitan regions and urban centers)
- Management of energy consumption in urban communities
- Rationalization of urban transport
- Energy infrastructure in secondary centers

### 6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT/FORESTRY/FUELWOOD

- Desertification           ⇒ innovative component incorporated into a farmland or watershed management project
- ⇒ urban domestic fuels
- Forestry                   ⇒ sustainable development of forestry resources

- Agroindustries ⇒ waste recovery/recycling
- Rural infrastructure ⇒ rationalization of energy in irrigation programs
- ⇒ use of biomass as a source of energy

**7. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT/GENERAL RESEARCH/MISCELLANEOUS**

- Strengthening of local capacity
- Assistance in planning
- Applied research and development (adaptation of technology to the specific circumstances in the developing countries)

*done*      *Fax*  
*L.R.*      *Paradox*

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA  
O F F I C E   M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: October 19, 1994 11:24am EST

TO: MARIE MORGAN

( MARIE MORGAN @A1@WBHQB )

FROM: Christine Toussaint, EDS04

( CHRISTINE TOUSSAINT@A1@EDS

EXT.: 623-6502

SUBJECT: GEF: local "focal point" of the Office of the ED of France

This is to inform you that the following name will be the local "focal point" for the GEF in our Office (Office of the Executive Director for France):

Mr. Philippe AYOUN  
Advisor the the ED for France  
Room: IMF-13-118  
Tel. (202) 623-6501

*Fax (202) 623-4951*

*File*

**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND CHAIRMAN

September 23, 1994

Mr. Bertrand de Mazieres  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Debt and Development Issues  
Department of Treasury  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 Paris Cedex 12

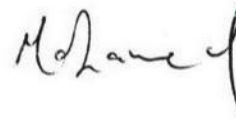
Dear Bertrand,

Thank you for your letter of 2 September 1994. As always, I welcome and appreciate receiving your views on issues before the Council.

I wanted to take this opportunity to assure you that I fully expect the Council to continue its discussion of NGO representation at its next session in November. I intend to include a separate agenda item on this matter in the provisional agenda for the meeting. We will pick up where the Council left this matter in July. Clearly, the basis for discussion remains Document GEF/C.1/4, "Technical Note on NGO Relations with the GEF".

I look forward to working with you and other members of the Council as we strive to achieve a consensus view on this very important matter.

Sincerely,



**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

*revised*

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND CHAIRMAN

September 21, 1994

Mr. Bertrand de Mazières  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Debt and Development Issues  
Department of Treasury  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 Paris Cedex 12

Dear Bertrand:

Thank you for your letter of 2 September 1994. As always, I welcome and appreciate receiving Members' views on issues before the Council.

I wanted to take this opportunity to assure you that I fully expect the Council to continue its discussion of NGO representation at its next session in November. I intend to include a separate agenda item on this matter in the provisional agenda for the meeting. For purposes of that discussion, the Council will have before it two documents: Document GEF/C.1/4, "Technical Note on NGO Relations with the GEF", which was prepared for the July Council meeting, and the Joint Chairmen's Summary of the July Council meeting.

I look forward to working with the Council as we strive to achieve a consensus view on this very important matter.

Sincerely,

*Mohamed*

*Slight  
Variance  
on sentence.*

*B. de M.*

*33-1*

*4004.2926*

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY SECRETARIAT  
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Reference#: GEF091394/1528

TO: Nick van Praag/Patricia Bliss-Guest	DATE: September 13, 1994
---	--------------------------

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

From: Bertrand de Mazieres  
To: MTE  
Dated: Sept. 9, 1994

RE: NGO Participation/Voluntary Financing of NGOs

ACTION NEEDED

Due Date: Sept. 27, 1994

\ Handle  
\ Review and Recommend  
\ For Your Information  
\ Discuss With \_\_\_\_\_  
\ As we dicussed  
X Prepare Response For MTE's Signature  
\ For your files

\ Return to \_\_\_\_\_  
\ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
X Remarks: Please prepare a short "diplomatic response that addresses only the point re. the next Council Meeting. Thanks. MTE

ACTION TAKEN

Responded via (fax, memo, let, phone, em): \ 9/22/94  
Dated: \ 9/21/94  
Forwarded to: \_\_\_\_\_  
cc to: \ MTE PBG, NVP, chron  
Filed under: \ France

To: Nick / Patricia

Mazieres' letter (translated by Nick)

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RECEIVED

94 SEP -9 PH 2: 35

PARIS, LE

-2 SEP. 94 - 016035

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR

DGS/DGS - L9435

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je vous remercie du résumé des débats de la dernière réunion du Conseil du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial que la présidence conjointe a fait parvenir aux participants. Il rend, de mon point de vue, clairement compte des points essentiels d'organisation et de procédure qui ont pu être réglés. Cet exercice préliminaire était nécessaire pour permettre au Fonds d'entrer rapidement dans sa nouvelle phase opérationnelle, et à son conseil de consacrer plus de temps à des travaux de substance.*

*Je souhaiterais cependant exprimer quelques réserves sur le chapitre de ce texte qui concerne les relations entre les organisations non gouvernementales et le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial ("Technical note on NGO relations with the GEF"). J'avais d'ailleurs déjà formulé ces réserves en séance, après une première lecture orale qui avait été faite du projet de résumé des débats. L'interprétation qui est donnée de l'orientation générale de la discussion au sujet de la participation des organisations non gouvernementales au Conseil me semble parfois aller trop loin. En particulier, si plusieurs participants se sont prononcés en faveur d'une représentation de ces organisations, plusieurs autres s'y sont opposés, ce dont ne rend pas bien compte le paragraphe 10. d. Le chiffre indiqué de 8 organisations invitées ne reflète pas, à mon sens, la diversité des propositions qui ont été faites ; ce n'est pas non plus le chiffre qui a été le plus fréquemment cité. De même le paragraphe 10. e relatif aux questions de financement donne à certaines propositions techniques une prééminence par rapport à la thèse du financement volontaire d'une manière que les débats ne m'ont pas paru justifier.*

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*Par ailleurs, j'ai l'honneur de vous indiquer que la délégation française aux réunions du Conseil du FEM sera désormais constituée, de moi-même en tant que membre titulaire, et de Mme Monique Barbut, Secrétaire du Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial, en tant que suppléant.*

*En espérant que mes remarques pourront contribuer au bon déroulement des débats sur ce sujet important, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.*



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565



Fin-Trustee

THE WORLD BANK GROUP  
Headquarters: Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.  
Tel. No. (202) 477-1234 • Fax (202) 477-6391 • Telex No. RCA 248423

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

---

**DATE:** September 22, 1994

**NO. OF PAGES:** 1  
(including this sheet)

**TO:** Mr. Bertrand de Mazières **DESTINATION FAX NO.:** (9011) 33-1 40 04 29 27  
Title: Sous-Directeur "Endettement et Développement"  
Organization: Ministère de L'Economie  
City/Country: Paris, France

**FROM:** Paula Donovan **DIVISIONAL FAX NO.:** (202) 477-0861  
Title: Director Dept./Div. No.: FRM  
Division: Resource Mobilization Department  
Room No.: Q-4127 Telephone: (202) 473-2390

**SUBJECT/  
REFERENCE:** RE: GEF Pilot Phase

---

**MESSAGE:**

Thank you for your fax of September 6, 1994.

We acknowledge that the total contribution from France to the GEF pilot phase is FF806,822,362.99 and not FF806,822,364. This was previously brought to our attention in your fax of October 11, 1993 and accordingly taken into account by us then.

Therefore, please note that the recent encashment request in my letter of August 3, 1994 for FF161,364,472.55, and which was received by us on August 31, 1994, is consistent with the FF806,822,362.99 total figure.

Regards.

cc: Mr. Marc-Antoine Autheman, Executive Director

bcc: Messrs./Mmes. Ohashi, Moreno, Höhenwarter (FRM); Bautista (ACTTF); Van Bolhuis  
(ENVGE)

File: GEF1 - France

N:\FRMRPRM\WORDFRANCE2.DOC

**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

*France*

MOHAMED T. ELASHRY  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND CHAIRMAN

September 21, 1994

Mr. Bertrand de Mazières  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Debt and Development Issues  
Department of Treasury  
Ministry of Economy and Finance  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 Paris Cedex 12

Dear Bertrand:

Thank you for your letter of 2 September 1994. As always, I welcome and appreciate receiving Members' views on issues before the Council.

I wanted to take this opportunity to assure you that I fully expect the Council to continue its discussion of NGO representation at its next session in November. I intend to include a separate agenda item on this matter in the provisional agenda for the meeting. For purposes of that discussion, the Council will have before it two documents: Document GEF/C.1/4, "Technical Note on NGO Relations with the GEF", which was prepared for the July Council meeting, and the Joint Chairmen's Summary of the July Council meeting.

I look forward to working with the Council as we strive to achieve a consensus view on this very important matter.

Sincerely,

*Mohamed*

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY SECRETARIAT  
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Reference#: GEF091394/1528

TO: Nick van Praag/Patricia Bliss-Guest	DATE: September 13, 1994
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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

From: Bertrand de Mazieres  
To: MTE  
Dated: Sept. 9, 1994

RE: NGO Participation/Voluntary Financing of NGOs

ACTION NEEDED

Due Date: Sept. 27, 1994

\ Handle  
\ Review and Recommend  
\ For Your Information  
\ Discuss With \_\_\_\_\_  
\ As we dicussed  
X Prepare Response For MTE's Signature  
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*En espérant que mes remarques pourront contribuer au bon déroulement des débats sur ce sujet important, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.*



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565

Secretariat of the French Global Environment Facility

Projects under study by the  
French Global Environment Facility

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION IN  
THE FORESTS OF THE WESTERN GHATS (INDIA)

1. GENERAL PRESENTATION

1.1 Country/Region

India, State of Karnataka, Western Ghats region.

1.2 Agency

Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP)

1.3 GEF area

Biodiversity conservation



#### 1.4 Brief description. general project objectives

An escarpment running parallel with the west coast of the Indian peninsula, the Western Ghats extend for almost 1,500 km, from Cape Comorin in the far south of the peninsula to the Bombay region in the north. Acting as an orographic barrier, the Ghats and the areas immediately adjoining them, the coastal piedmont and the inland side of the escarpment, receive significant amounts of precipitation and form the home of the humid evergreen forest and as it were the water tower for the peninsula.

Over the centuries, the extent of the forests has been greatly reduced by human activity. Today, most of the forest stands are under stress or have even been destroyed; even those located on the steepest slopes are now being impacted.

From north to south, the Western Ghats traverse five states: Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Karnataka Forest Department (KFD) is anxious to resolve the conflicts of interest currently affecting management of the state forestlands (20,000 km<sup>2</sup>).

With the assistance of the British Overseas Development Authority (ODA), KFD has prepared a coordinated forest management project (Western Ghats Forestry Project (WGFP)) based on zoning established in consultation with the main users and scientists. This zoning will distinguish five types of uses:

- 1, central zone that will be managed ecologically (biodiversity);
- 2, main uninhabited zone, to be managed for commercial production with ecological objectives;
- 3, main locally inhabited zone, to be managed essentially for commercial production;
- 4, land immediately adjoining the villages, to be managed for meeting the needs of the local populations;
- 5, community lands, to be managed for meeting the needs of the local populations.

Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 constitute the state forestlands.

KFD is seeking assistance to help it carry out this zoning and to establish the bases of the envisioned forest management. The Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), KFD's partner for a number of years in the preparation of the Forest Map of South India, has been requested to help with the delimitation of zone 1 on scientific bases.

However, to move beyond the relatively fundamental studies which are its specialty, to documents that are directly usable for planning, IFP will have to be strengthened and must undertake the following actions:

- digitalize the existing forest maps;
- update these maps with the aid of recent satellite coverage (SPOT or IRS);
- conduct observations on biodiversity in stressed areas (it was essentially largely unstressed areas which were sampled for the preparation of the maps);
- use a Geographic Information System (GIS) compatible with KFD's equipment for storage and restitution of these data;
- provide internships for some Karnataka forestry personnel and train them in the use of a GIS.

### **1.5 Local Value**

If it continues at its present rate, the destruction of the Western Ghats' forest cover would result in the disappearance of very many plant and animal species, in addition to the "natural" disasters (floods, gullying, slides, etc.) inherent in the loss of forest cover in a region characterized by steep slopes. In terms of plant biodiversity alone, IFP puts the endemism rate for the woody species of the evergreen forest at 63%. Moreover certain of these species have already disappeared and many others are endangered.

By reason of its recent concern to shift to coordinated management of forestlands, the State of Karnataka is assuming a pioneer role among the South Indian states and breaking

with a tradition inherited from the past. The fact is that this type of management would appear to be the only way to ensure the safeguarding of the forests.

The British ODA has clearly understood the value of this new policy and has encouraged it by a large grant (£28 million) and by funding numerous expert missions leading to the setting up of the project. The British contribution will moreover be pursued in some specific fields.

## 2. GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

An IFP project focused on biodiversity conservation would enable France to apply the results of 40 years of research on the South Indian forests. This project would be entirely consistent with the French positions favoring formulation of an integrated regional development policy.

IFP's past and present research programs make it ideally suited for this type of action. After having made the forest map and the thematic maps of the bioclimatic and soil conditions of South India's forest areas, the IFP researchers are now working on:

- preparing an atlas of endemic species based on the numerous data gathered during the

surveys used for the forest map (with IFP financing);

- a study of the ecological distribution of medicinal plants in danger of extinction (in the context of the Indian Medicinal Plant database network being set up with Danish financing (DANIDA)).

However, IFP is not in a position to finance all the aspects of its participation in the biodiversity study under the WGFP project with its own resources alone.

## 2.2 Global environmental benefit

The Western Ghats evergreen continuum is of general biogeographic interest in view of its position midway between the African and the Indo-Malay forest blocs.

It also forms a set of original ecosystems that have had to adapt to greatly diversified climatic conditions.

This is because while the concentration of monsoon rains in the Ghats - 3,000 to 7,500 mm/year - is responsible for the presence of the evergreen forest, the seasonal nature of the monsoon also means there will be a marked dry period of variable duration from north to south of three to four months in Kerala and up to seven months at the latitude of Bombay.

In addition there are quite significant altitude gradients: specific Lauraceae stands, the *sholas*, occupy the highest positions.

This unquestionably serves to explain the high proportion of endemic species and the many instances of vicariousness found.

Protection of this set of ecosystems accordingly goes well beyond traditional forest management.

### 2.3 Innovation

In South India, Karnataka, which was already in the vanguard with the preparation of a map of its forestlands, is once again in a pioneer position as regards the management of the same forests and of the areas immediately adjoining them.

The project will make it possible to round out the data on the biodiversity of South India's evergreen forests, with special reference to their evolution vis-à-vis different types of stress.

### 2.4 Demonstration value and replicability

This type of management could quickly be extended to the neighboring states, all of which are faced with the same problems.

At the international level, the project will generate essential data on how to manage a forest environment in the presence of a population that is both numerous and poor; a type of situation commonly found in monsoon Asia where biodiversity protection is frequently accorded scant attention.

## 2.5 Contribution to the GEF portfolio

The originality and complexity of the Western Ghats evergreen continuum and its value for biodiversity fully justify consideration of this project by the Global Environment Facility.

## 2.6 Sustainability

At national level: since the Rio summit, India has shown itself very concerned to play an international role in forest management. In September 1993 it organized the first ministerial conference of the developing countries' forest forum, and subsequently, very recently (July 25-27, 1994), the Indo-U.K. workshop on sustainable development of forests. This general attitude cannot but be favorable for the sustainability of the project.

At local level: the Karnataka forestry authorities have finally realized that it was the lack of coordination with the populations living in areas adjoining the forests that was the cause of many failures. Their new attitude will also help to ensure the sustainability of the

actions undertaken.

## 2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the project will be done in the context of the (French) national program "Biodiversity and Environment Dynamics" coordinated by Prof. R. Barbault (URA 258 of the CNRS) in the general context of the Diversitas program (IUBS - SCOPE- UNESCO).



BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION  
IN THE FORESTS OF THE WESTERN GHATS

**PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT TEAM**

**I. The Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP)**

The Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP) was inaugurated a little under 40 years ago, on March 20, 1955, at the time of the transfer of the French Establishments to India. Its general purpose, as set forth in the Transfer Treaty, is to be a higher education and research institution. Administratively and financially, IFP comes under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; it does, however, possess financial autonomy.

IFP has developed a considerable network of collaborative arrangements with other institutions, universities or specialized laboratories, in India, France and elsewhere in the world. It is organized in three departments, each covering a major research area: indology, ecology and social sciences.

Address of the contracting team: Department of Ecology,  
Institut Français de Pondichéry,  
Post Office Box 33,  
Pondicherry 605 001,  
INDIA

## II. Scientific Experience

### 1. Mapping of natural environments

For nearly 40 years now IFP's Department of Ecology has been contributing to our knowledge of the natural environments of India and of the Asian world. Its studies have focused primarily on inventorying and typology of vegetation in relation to its ecological conditions. Works covering all of India (vegetation map) or South and Southeast Asia (bioclimates) have been published. More recently, typology and inventory studies have been made of the Western Ghats evergreen continuum (South India Forest Map).

A significant part of the institute's activities is currently focused on understanding the operating mechanisms of a parcel of evergreen forest in the Ghats, together with analysis of forest ecosystem degradation under the influence of human pressure.

Some examples of IFP publications illustrating the inventory studies:

LEGRIS (P.), 1963. La Végétation de l'Inde: Ecologie et Flore. Pondichéry, *Trav. sec. sci. tech. de l'Institut Français de Pondichéry*, 6: 596 pp, 32 figs., 21 maps, 16 photo plates.

GAUSSEN (H.), LEGRIS (P.), LABROUE (L.), MEHER-HOMJI (V.M.), VIART (M.), 1966. Carte Internationale du Tapis Végétal et des Conditions Ecologiques au 1/1 000 000; feuille MYSORE. Pondichéry, *Trav. sec. sci. tech. de l'Institut Français de Pondichéry*, Individual Publication No. 7: 108 pp.

PASCAL (J.-P.) (With the collaboration of SHYAM SUNDER (S.), MEHER-HOMJI (V.M.)), 1982 a. Forest Map of South India, 1/250 000 scale, 3 sheets + Explanatory booklet. *Inst. Fr. Pondichéry, Trav. sec. sci. tech.*, Individual Publication No. 18.

PASCAL (J.-P.), 1982 b. Bioclimats des Ghats Occidentaux, 2 cartes au 1/500 000. *Trav. sec. sci. tech. de l'Institute Français de Pondichéry*, Individual Publication No. 17.

2. Experience in the research topic of this proposal

Because of its geographic location and its activities, IFP's Department of Ecology is already extensively involved in research projects on topics connected with that of this proposal.

- Preparation of an atlas showing the distribution of endemic species. The distribution areas are determined on the basis of the collections in the different Indian, British and French herbariums. Precise location, altitude and ecological conditions are noted and entered into computerized records. In addition to the collections in the herbariums, the data available in the literature, from inventories, are also taken into consideration. The distribution areas are then compared with the climatic conditions in order to determine the "ecological amplitude" of each species and its place in the forest architecture and its role in the natural dynamics. The species are thus classified structurally in the architecture of the vegetation, and functionally into ecological groups with different roles (pioneers which spread wide but do not grow tall, giant nomadic species, forming biostatic phases, riparian species, etc.). The replacement in one and the same group, therefore in the same function, of one species by another that is taxonomically close, underscores the functional vicariousness phenomena.

- IFP participation in the Indian national information system on medicinal plants. The Foundation for the Revitalization of Local Health Traditions has asked IFP to participate in the Indian Medicinal Plants Network of distributed databases (IMEDPLAN). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in New Delhi by the ten network member institutions on June 14, 1993. IFP is functioning in this network as an institution specialized in the ecology of the different species and this activity has been developed as of 1994 with the recruitment of a botanist who is working on data acquisition for 300 species; recruitment of a second specialist is under way.

Some examples of recent IFP publications illustrating these new approaches:

PASCAL J.-P., 1992. Evergreen Forests of the Western Ghats: Structural and Functional Trends. *In: Tropical Ecosystems: Ecology and Management, Ninth Tropical Ecology Symposium, Benares, 1987, Singh K. P. and Singh J. S. Eds., Wiley East Ltd., New Delhi, 385-408.pp.*

RAMESH B. R., 1989. Evergreen Forests of the Biligiri Rangan Hills, South India. Ecology, Structure and Floristic Composition. Ph.D. Thesis. Madras University, 188 pp.

RAMESH B.R., PASCAL J.-P. & DE FRANCSCHI D. (to be published). Studies of Endemism as a Criterion for Conservation in Western Ghats. *In: Abstracts of the workshop on Biodiversity Conservation in the Western Ghats, India - Bangalore.*

PASCAL J.-P & RAMESH B. R. (to be published). A database on the distribution of low and middle altitude arborescent species endemic in the Western Ghats (India): a tool for regional phytogeography studies and for conservation.

### III. Main scientists involved in the project

In post in IFP:

B.R. Ramesh (Botanist, Ph.D.)

S. Darracq (GIS specialist, Dr. d'Université, formerly in charge of the teaching of computerized cartography at the Ecole Nationale du Génie Rural et des Eaux et des Forêts.

Acting through missions:

J.-P. Pascal (Forest ecologist, Dr. d'Etat, Director of Research at the CNRS (Lyon), former director of IFP).

IDENTIFICATION SHEET  
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
IN THE JORDAN BASIN

**I. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

1.1 Region: Middle East

1.2 Agency: Ministry of Economy - Treasury Directorate

1.3 GEF area: International Waters

1.4 Brief Description

The objective of this project is to propose a study that will serve as the basis for an exhaustive analysis of the problems and environmental stakes involved in sustainable use of the water resources of the Jordan River.

The first step for this must be review of the work already done in this area in order to

assess the quality of the existing data and the nature of the additional information it would be desirable to obtain.

The work will have to include an analysis of the present and foreseeable impacts on the environment of all the potential functions of the Jordan: use as resource of potable water and of irrigation water (impact on transborder aquifers and on surface waters):

- use for fishery activities;
- use as a transport and communications route;
- use for energy generation;
- use as receptacle for various pollution sources;
- use as a development point for tourism activities, especially on the shores of the Dead Sea.

The environmental impacts and the limits of sustainable use for these functions of the Jordan River will be analyzed in relation to each of these activities, but also globally, considering the Jordan basin as the key to the operation of an entire ecosystem of exceptional importance for the region.

The interactions between the river and the Dead Sea will be analyzed.



It is obvious that in this Middle East region, where the socioeconomic and political stakes are currently very significant, this river offers considerable development opportunities. Development of the type envisaged will not take place without increasing risks to and mounting pressures on a fragile environment.

#### 1.5 Local value

For each of the countries through which the river flows, the Jordan basin represents a significant development potential. As noted in 1.4, the possible forms of use are various. Clearly, the national impact of appropriate use of the river, which will ensure sustainability, can only be extremely positive, provided that the same, or in any event compatible, steps are taken upstream and also downstream as well.

## II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support: this project specifically offers transborder environmental benefits (see 2.2).

The object is to consider, in the context of one of the GEF special thematic areas, Protection of International Waters, analysis of the consideration of environmental factors (additional costs) in the approaches adopted for management and utilization of the Jordan basin.

## 2.2 Global environmental benefits

When more than one country is using the same resource, the risks of negative externalities are clearly significant. This is why it is desirable to have available the means to enable a regional, transborder approach to the environmental stakes.

This study accordingly proposes to participate in the strengthening of the regional integration of countries which can expect an appreciable surge in development in the years ahead, by means of a region-wide analysis of the management of the Jordan as a water resource.

The points to be taken into consideration go beyond the purely national interest.

## 2.3 Innovation

The use of international waters, and of rivers in particular, can be a major source of conflict in regions under stress where water is the key to a large number of development activities.

The analysis method to be used in this study could also serve as for approaching similar problems elsewhere in the world.

The diversity of the forms of use of the resource will help to impart replicability to this exhaustive study.

## IDENTIFICATION SHEET

Factoring Ecosystem Consideration into the Management of the Niokolo Koba Game Park

### 1. GENERAL PRESENTATION

#### 1.1 Country/region

Southern Senegal, reaching to the frontier with Guinea and bordered to the NW by the Gambia, to the SW by Guinea-Bissau and to the east by Mali

#### 1.2 Agency

Ministry of Cooperation

#### 1.3 FGEF thematic area

Biodiversity conservation

#### 1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

Niokolo Koba Park, covering 913,000 ha in southern Senegal, is one of the last large game reserves in Western Africa.

Its ecological uniqueness and value as a sanctuary for fauna and flora that have virtually disappeared from the subregion have earned it the designation of World Heritage Site and inclusion on the list of biosphere reserves.

At the present time, the deficiencies of its infrastructure - in terms of both physical and human resources - are making it impossible to withstand the many pressures to which it is subject:

- land, grazing and extractive pressures (including significant poaching activity) brought to bear by the local inhabitants, whose growing needs for arable land and ligneous resources can no longer be met by the degraded land they now occupy;
- pressures from hunting associations based in the adjacent areas who, given the dwindling of their game resources, are tempted to encroach on protected areas;
- "physical" pressures exercised by the central government authorities who wish to open up the eastern region of the country for reasons - albeit relevant - relating to national economic development. They have already allowed the paving of a road through the park and are now considering putting in a railroad; even construction of a dam that

would flood one third of the park is reportedly a possibility.

The project would support the rehabilitation of this World Heritage Site by means of three main strategic thrusts:

1. Renovation of the conservation capital, through the rehabilitation of the ecosystem and tourism development

These two elements are inextricably linked. The park's potential for ecotourism needs to be confirmed and restored, making it feasible to rehabilitate the wildlife and its habitats. An early warning (*feux précoces*) policy will be formulated and introduced. Monitored water points will be established. The Simenti and Monts Assirik areas will receive special attention.

In tandem, efforts to promote and develop tourism will be undertaken, including in particular awareness-raising among the local populations, development of lodging sites, identification of tourism itineraries and national and international promotion of the park.

2. More stringent park control through its institutional structure

Works involving road rehabilitation, new road construction and the construction of river crossing points will be carried out and a network of fixed surveillance posts established.

Efforts to control poaching will be stepped up and reorganized. Support for the establishment of a single entity to manage the area as a whole, in the form of a mixed company, might be advantageous.

3. Management of adjacent lands

This component will use training programs to prepare the local inhabitants to play an active role in all management and operation activities in the park and the adjacent areas. At the same time, support for the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with development potential will be provided by the local communities.

### 1.5 Local interest

Although the existence of the Niokolo Koba Park might be considered in certain official circles to be an impediment to the development of the Kédougou region, it is clear that maintaining the integrity of the park is essential for the country, well beyond its scientific value.

First of all, Niokolo Koba is the living memory of Senegal and its people. In point of fact, large animals occupy an important place in the oral tradition and their preservation in the country, even in a residual state, will help maintain the cultural identity to be passed on to future generations.

However, the greatest benefit to the country lies in the park's potential role in

maintaining the sudano-guinean climate in the subregion. The dying off of the plant cover that would follow the demise of the park could have dire consequences on the water regimen, possibly triggering a decline in local rainfall and especially a change in the course of local waterways, primarily the Gambia River. From a socioeconomic standpoint, the project will boost the development of the local communities that become involved, particularly with regard to wildlife management programs. Moreover, tourism development of the park would benefit the national economy, by bringing foreign exchange in particular.

## **2. FGEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **2.1 Justification of FGEF financial support**

This project with components favorable to the national and global environment cannot be totally financed by Senegal. However, rehabilitation of the park should generate sufficient revenue, in particular from tourism, to sustain the protection efforts without too much of a drain on government funds.

### **2.2 Global environmental benefits**

Niokolo Koba is the westernmost of the protected areas in Western Africa that have succeeded in the viable preservation of large animal wildlife and their tree savanna and dry forest ecosystems.

One of the last true oases in the sudano-sahelian climate, the park is home to numerous protected animal species that are often at the limits of their bioregion (e.g. elephants, chimpanzees and hyenas).

The plant diversity that has been preserved constitutes basic genetic capital for the entire subregion, which could be used in the restoration and enrichment of the degraded environments that now make up much of the country.

However, the environmental value of the park transcends national considerations. Its location within the area surrounded by Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mali, which have no equivalent biodiversity reserves, makes the park a center of ecological interest for these countries, which could also benefit from its "seedbed" role.

The importance of the park in regulating the course of the Gambia River, whose upper basin it protects, must also be considered.

### **2.3 Innovation**

The strategy of dissuading encroachment based on the involvement of the local communities in a wildlife management program from which they will benefit is an innovative approach, as is the mixed company that would be established as a single management body.

## **2.4 Demonstration value and replicability**

Large animals in Western Africa are concentrated in four protected areas that cover less than 1% of the region.

The experience gained in the economic development of the park and the strategy of dissuade poaching through wildlife management could help in the rehabilitation of many parks and reserves in developing countries that lack sufficient means and whose integrity is being threatened by pressures from the local communities.

## **2.5 Contribution to the FGEF portfolio**

The Niokolo Koba Park, which is a World Heritage Site and a biosphere reserve, is the oldest wildlife park in Western Africa. It is a key center given the critical role it plays in the preservation of endangered wildlife (particularly large mammals) and the residual sudano-guinean flora.

The project would make a specific contribution to the GEF portfolio by virtue of the solutions it proposes for settling a conflict based on economic interests as a result of the existence of a protected area.

In many African countries, protected areas are frequently perceived as useless to production-based economic development. Some public and private operators even consider such areas to be impediments to the economic development of the neighboring regions and therefore oppose the advocates of environmental protection. It is very important for the global conservation of biodiversity that there be a set of examples of the contribution that a protected area can make to local socioeconomic development.

## **2.6 Sustainability**

Since Senegal signed the International Convention on Biodiversity in June 1992, an institutional framework conducive to project viability should be already there. The foreign exchange generated by tourism-oriented management would be another inducement for the Government to help develop the park.

The involvement of the local inhabitants with a return to a system of sustainable exploitation that was too rapidly abandoned, based on an economy of usufruct, would be perceived as an alternative to the pressures resulting from the depletion of nearby resources.

Lastly, the interest of local, national and international communities in the site that would result from its rehabilitation would ensure lasting protection for the park's integrity.

## **2.7 Monitoring/evaluation**

The unit (DPN/ORSTOM) that has been carrying out an annual wildlife census since 1990 could provide precise data on the size of the various animal populations.

Establishment of an International Fund for the Niokolo Koba Park is being considered. This Fund would coordinate the development and protection actions and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

## IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT: Management and preservation of the Banc d'Arguin  
ecosystem in Mauritania

### 1. GENERAL PRESENTATION

#### 1.1 Country/Region

MAURITANIA, northern part of coast, Banc d'Arguin region

#### 1.2 Agency

Ministry of Cooperation

#### 1.3 FGEF area

Biodiversity/Conservation/Protection of international waters

#### 1.4 Brief description, general objectives of project

Located between the ocean and the desert, the Banc d'Arguin National Park is of considerable ecological interest. Its international renown has caused UNESCO to designate it a "World Heritage Site".



Because of lack of sufficient personnel and equipment, the Government is hard pressed to ensure the maintenance of the observation and research facilities installed on this 12,000-km<sup>2</sup> site (half of which is out in the sea). This is seriously impacting the scientific and educational value of the park. In addition its biological reserves, while as yet not greatly affected as far as the majority of species are concerned, could soon become endangered if the marine and land surveillance arrangements are not strengthened.

This project will make it possible to restore the surveillance and protection system and also certain research activities on the Banc d'Arguin site, in particular those relating to the global functioning of the ecosystem, verification of its integrity and monitoring of its evolution:

\*Steps will be taken to enable better knowledge of the marine and land environments and of their flora and fauna. Special attention will be paid to the following areas:

-determination of biological, physical and chemical indicators for monitoring of the evolution of the environments;

-study and inventorying of certain endemic and endangered species(monk seals, turtles, cetaceans, etc.);

-knowledge of the major risks of loss of biodiversity.

-In parallel, the project will favor:

\* strengthening of the protection and management structure:  
personnel training, supply and maintenance of surveillance

equipment.

- \* support for the sedentary populations (Imraguen), who are the guarantors of the integrity of the park: water and energy supply, organization of the fishery subsector, etc.
  - \* support for local and international promotion of the park (information, publicity, etc.) and for its economic development by tourism for discovery and scientific purposes.
- Finally, measures to control marine pollution and prevent risks will be implemented in Nouadhibou bay, in which the Banc d'Arguin is located.

### 1.5 Local value

The Banc d'Arguin National Park, which includes 40% of Mauritania's coast, is of considerable economic importance for the country. The 900 ha of tidal reservoirs with their abundant growth of eelgrass in fact play an essential role in the renewal of the fishery reserves, which form Mauritania's chief food resource. Being aware of the Banc d'Arguin's crucial contribution to its economic activity, the Mauritanian State has placed the administration of the park under the direct oversight of the Office of the President of the Republic.

In more overall terms, the area concerned possesses the greatest concentration of biodiversity in Mauritania.

Finally, conservation of this zone includes a very important cultural and ethnographic dimension since the coastal area is

home to a community of fishers who still follow their traditional way of life: the Imraguen. Their population, which currently numbers fewer than 800 persons living in five to seven villages, is exclusively dependent on the resources of the park, where their traditional fishery is the sole fishery activity authorized.

## 2. FGEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of FGEF financial support

This project, which will preserve one of the most important sites for world biological production, cannot be funded in its entirety by the Mauritanian State, which nevertheless derives a large part of its fishery resources from it. The scientific and tourism-oriented development of the Banc d'Arguin will ensure the maintenance of the facilities and the ongoing presence of international institutions who will contribute to covering the structure's operating costs.

### 2.2 Global environmental benefit

The Banc d'Arguin National Park protects one of the planet's last intact coastal areas. This quite exceptional contact zone between the vast expanses of the sea and the desert comprises a great diversity of biotopes, ranging from absolute desert with

"sebkhas" to the shoals uncovered at low tide (tidal reservoirs) that are of very high biological productivity. The area's tidal reservoir system with its dense masses of eelgrass, which can truly be termed its "biological heart", is the most extensive anywhere in the African continent (900 ha).

The park has the world's largest concentration of migratory birds (3-5 million Limicolae) and very numerous nestbuilders, which include some endemic varieties. The vast majority of the avifauna is of palearctic origin, unlike that of the Senegal delta 300 km to the south. It is also home to the largest observed colony of Mediterranean monk seals (the most endangered seal species), for whose conservation it represents the last hope.

However, its greatest ecological value lies in the considerable primary productivity of the bank itself. This is explained by the upwelling of cold water from the depths at the edges of the continental shelf. These nutrient-rich waters nourish beds of phanerogams (chiefly eelgrass and spartina) which thus assimilate solar energy exceptionally productively and provide shelter for large quantities of plant-eating organisms such as larvae and small invertebrates (secondary food-chain sequence) and provide a large part of the food needed by the birds and by the fish in particular. They accordingly contribute significantly to regeneration of sea fauna over an area that extends well beyond that worked by the Mauritanian fishers.

### 2.3 Innovation

Unlike most projects for management of protected areas, priority will not be given here to restoration of ecosystems degraded by the practices of human communities. In this case, the difficulties of overland access to the park have for the time being helped to limit degradation of the coastal area. The only unfortunate occurrences are poaching of the land wildlife, gazelles and bustards in particular.

The proposed approach therefore aims at maintaining the area's present integrity by setting up a system of surveillance and scientific studies. The establishment of an operational scientific observatory will be a new approach in the conservation strategy for protected areas.

The specific methodological nature of the action is further accentuated by its incorporation of a fishing community totally integrated into the protected site: the Imraguen. This community, which still follows fishery practices going back many generations, is entirely dependent on the park's resources for its subsistence and can be considered the best guarantee of the integrity of the ecosystem.

### 2.4 Demonstration value and replicability

In a scientific context this approach can be repeated in the framework of the study of the major primary marine production areas of the planet (upwelling zones located off Peru and the

southwest coast of Africa). A number of observatories set up as a network would then enable worldwide surveillance of the planet's fishery resources.

The experience gained from the project will also benefit all environmental management programs where due account has to be taken of human communities totally integrated into the ecosystems to be protected.

## 2.5 Contribution to FGEF portfolio

The Banc d'Arguin National Park has been included since 1982 in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up as part of the Ramsar Convention and was designated a "World Heritage Site" in 1989.

Its capital importance for the palearctic bird populations and its function as a refuge for severely endangered species such as the Mediterranean monk seal are universally recognized.

However, its world ecological interest is far from limited to the purely zoological aspects. It is in fact the site of major primary biological production on a scale that is rare anywhere on the earth and results from the upwelling phenomenon. By virtue of its first place in the food chain, the highly productive flora of the shoals contributes to the renewal of fish stocks ranging beyond the country's coastal limits. The project accordingly also has an impact in the international waters sphere.

Finally, its contribution to the FGEEF portfolio is further enhanced by the eco-ethnographic component connected with the presence of the Imraguen community which forms an integral part of the ecosystem.

## 2.6 Sustainability

The sustainability of the action undertaken is of interest to numerous local, national and international institutions:

- in the first place, the Imraguen community, which will be impacted primarily by the development of its resources and the improvement in its wellbeing;
- the Mauritanian State, which recognizes the park's contribution to the national economy and has placed its administration under the oversight of the Office of the President of the Republic;
- the International Foundation for the Banc d'Arguin which assists the administration of the park at the level of the conservation and development of human communities;
- WWF, IUCN and UNESCO, which assign great importance to the maintaining of the site's integrity and are continuing to carry out numerous study missions in it.

## 2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The program's impact on the possibilities of scientific research will be assessed without difficulty on the basis of the different studies and scientific findings. As regards its effects on the conservation of the site and the development of human communities, the evaluation will be performed by a project commission in which the State, the Foundation, the international scientific institutions and the donors will participate.



**MANAGEMENT OF A WILDLIFE RESERVE AND ELEPHANT RANGELAND  
WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL RURAL COMMUNITIES  
(Eastern and Southern Burkina)**

**1. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

1.1 Country/region

Burkina: Tapoa and Mouhoun Provinces

1.2 Agency

Caisse Française de Développement/C. Barrier

1.3 GEF thematic area

Biodiversity conservation

1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

In Burkina, like in the other countries of the subregion, population growth and agricultural expansion are incompatible with the preservation of wildlife, the space available for which is shrinking from year to year.

Moving from a policy based on prohibitions, which is difficult to apply in the current context, the Burkina forestry authorities are - following proposals from NGOs - gradually shifting towards privatization of the management of wildlife reserves (better self-financing) and involvement of the local inhabitants in the reserve activities on bases that encourage their protection.

CFD supports a number of operations in Burkina that further local rural development resulting in the more sustainable development of water, soil and plant resources. **The operation in question would be designed to have these projects also promote the sustainable management of wildlife.**

The Rural Development Project in Tapoa Province would foster the involvement of the local villages near the Arly and Madjoary plant and animal wildlife reserves in the management of those reserves, which would be overseen by a semi-private management company.

The Rural Development Project for Mouhoun, Houet and Kossi Provinces would encourage several villages and the forestry authorities to organize the management of an elephant herd in its survival area (which cuts across protected areas and farmland in the Boromo area, in Mouhoun Province).

In both project areas, the following would be undertaken:

- (i) identification and promotion of cooperation among the rural communities and the management company (Tapoa) or the forestry authorities (Mouhoun);
- (ii) identification and implementation of the necessary improvements and diversification of activities, on the reserves and in the adjacent areas, for the lasting betterment of the wildlife and ecosystems;
- (iii) an expansion of data on the flora and fauna resources in question and monitoring and evaluation of the viability of the new management systems.

This would be a pilot operation that would supplement the two local development projects mentioned above. It would involve the part-time support of an NGO specializing in wildlife management and with experience in similar operations in sub-Saharan Africa.

The necessary financing for site development and new activity creation would be secured from both local investment funds supporting local development projects, as well as lending institutions.

#### 1.5 Local interest

An objective of the operation will be to simultaneously improve the protection of wildlife and the ecosystems in question, along with sources of income for the local people.

It will also give the forestry authorities wider experience in the co-management of natural reserves with the local inhabitants, by making possible an objective evaluation of the ecological efficiency and the economic and social viability of the new co-management systems.

## 2. GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

GEF financial support will improve the extent to which biodiversity protection is taken into account in Burkina in projects that support sustainable local development, which thus far have tended to focus essentially on sustainable development of farmland areas.

This GEF support will enable Burkina to lay the foundation for a more systematic policy in wildlife protection.

### 2.2 Global environmental Benefits

By enhancing consideration of the sustainable development of animal and plant wildlife, through numerous rural development projects in the country, the operation should result in greater general protection of biodiversity in Burkina.

### 2.3 Innovation

Co-managed protection of an elephant herd in a partially protected area that involves the participation of the local inhabitants is a first in the subregion. Another innovative feature of the project is that it would have local development projects address their weak points with regard to sustainable wildlife management.

### 2.4 Demonstration value and replicability

The experience in the sustainable management of animal and plant wildlife by the rural populations will make it possible to one day expand such efforts to the entire country. It might also foster sustainable local development projects in other countries of the subregion.

### 2.5 Contribution to the GEF portfolio

The project involves the protection of biodiversity in sudano-sahelian areas of Western Africa. The specific nature of the project and its interest to the GEF lie in the methodological approach to the management of animal and plant wildlife with the involvement of the local inhabitants, and in the particular efforts to protect an elephant herd that ranges near agricultural areas.

### 2.6 Sustainability

The proposed operation would supplement two long-term development projects, the experience of which in the sustainable management of farmland areas and the environment would be continued and capitalized on by the National Terroir Management Project overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture and co-piloted by the Ministry of the Environment.

The newly acquired accountability and motivation of the local inhabitants, who are currently the worst enemies of wildlife, vis-à-vis the protection of these natural resources, would *a priori* be a factor in the sustainability of the new management systems.

## 2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be an essential part of the operation.

PILOT OPERATION FOR THE REABSORPTION OF  
AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN CLASSIFIED FORESTS AND  
RESTORATION OF THE LOCAL FOREST AGROSYSTEMS

AND

PROMOTION OF AN EXPERIMENT IN  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL FOREST ESTATES  
BY A WOOD INDUSTRIALIST AND THE LOCAL RURAL COMMUNITIES

(Southeastern Côte d'Ivoire)

1. GENERAL PRESENTATION

1.1 Country/Region

- Côte d'Ivoire - Southeastern region

1.2 Agency

- Caisse Française de Développement/C. Barrier

1.3 GEF Thematic area

- Multicriteria: Biodiversity conservation and control of the greenhouse effect

1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

- The changing situation in the forest estates of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire is alarming. A recent assessment shows that the classified forests are very degraded, with 40 to 60% of their area under crops or lying fallow. The rural forest estates seem better preserved, but they are already the major supplier for the wood industries, which have been revitalized by the devaluation of the CFAF.

The many coffee and cocoa plantations made at the expense of the forest are today aged and often give way to sterile fallow land. Hunting and gathering, which represented an active economic sector, are on the decline. Thus, following a period of economic boom,

coupled with mining development of the forested areas, the region is now witnessing an impoverishment of crop farming, which the degradation of the natural potential may exacerbate.

**The program in question would supplement a forestry development project in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire (336,000 ha of classified forest in the project area) implemented by SODEFOR (Société d'Etat Chargée de la Gestion des Forêts Classées).**

**The program would make it possible to (i) conduct experiments with the local rural communities and the planters in forest areas of solutions for the sustainable development of the agro-forestry potential of the agricultural lands and the forest reserves, to discourage planters from clearing, and (ii) test with a group of communities and a wood industrialist a contract for the development and sustainable exploitation of a state-owned forest (it is important for these forests as well, which are not managed by SODEFOR, to promote a controlled and sustainable mode of exploitation).**

Program implementation would be entrusted to a contractor (consulting firm, research institute or NGO) that would be responsible for providing assistance to the stakeholders (SODEFOR, Ministry of Agriculture, the rural communities and the industrialist) with a view to (i) increasing knowledge about the ecosystem in question and the biodiversity resources; (ii) identifying and testing solutions for the sustainable development of the forests, reserved areas and peripheral land (recovery of fallow land, agro-forestry plantations, gathering in moderation, wildlife-raising operations); (iii) developing the structures and regulations for the sustainable and concerted management of the areas in question.

The contractor would also have a budget for organizing monitoring and evaluation and bringing together the necessary expertise with regard to supplementary research. It would manage a subsidy fund that would support initiatives to restore and seek the sustainable development of the forest and the farmland, upon approval by a grant committee in which the farmers and the government are equally represented.

The project would come under the Ministry of Agriculture, which would provide the secretariat of a steering committee, in which SODEFOR, the rural communities and the donors would be represented.

### 1.5 Local Interest

In a context of "land hunger," the attempts to protect forest areas through policy-based dissuasion are doomed to failure if alternatives are not proposed to the planters.

The concerted effort of the Government and the rural inhabitants in the sustainable and inter-connected development of the agricultural and forestlands (taking into account both classified and rural forests) should create the conditions for better preservation of the forest potential in the southeastern region of the country. The preservation of these forest and agro-forest ecosystems is a major economic stake for the region and the country, given their key

role in the production of wood, coffee, cocoa and secondary plant and animal products extracted from the forests.

## 2. GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

GEF support is justified by the ecological importance of moist tropical forests to the equilibrium of the global environment, and the impossibility of the Côte d'Ivoire's singlehandedly funding their regeneration and the additional costs related to the relocation of agricultural activities and the restoration of the agro-forest systems on the periphery of the forests, in conjunction with the local populations.

Côte d'Ivoire is a middle-income country which has access to only a limited volume of donor subsidies.

### 2.2 Global environmental benefits

Illegal plantations in classified forest areas, generally carried out in accordance with a system of itinerant fallowing and extensive cropping, are responsible for significant deforestation, especially in comparison to the agricultural yield, with the result that carbon sequestration is consequently lessened.

In addition, the selective exploitation of the most valuable plant species endangers numerous species that make up the specific characteristic wealth of these moist tropical forests. The resulting disequilibrium in the ecosystem has repercussions on wildlife (mammals and birds in particular), which is already imperiled by hunting and poaching.

By limiting clearings and fostering the sustainable establishment of agro-forest systems, this project would help contain the greenhouse effect and conserve animal and plant forest biodiversity in the planet's moist tropical forests.

### 2.3 Innovation

The joint approach between the government and the local inhabitants to the problem of stabilizing agriculture in the periphery of classified forests and the reclassification of planters operating illegally is innovative.

The same is true of the concept of sustainable development contracts for rural forests concluded between the rural communities and the wood industrialists.

Another innovative element lies in the technical (recovery of fallow land and rehabilitation of plantations on the agro-forest model) and land tenure aspects (in conjunction with the Ivorian rural land tenure plan project).

#### 2.4 Demonstration value and replicability

The utilization of an integrated methodology to help in the permanent settling of the rural communities on the periphery of classified areas with a view to dissuading future encroachment, would have a demonstration value applicable to many protected areas in the developing countries.

After an evaluation of project initiative, as well as the agronomic and agro-forestry techniques adopted, a catalogue of proposals that could be used throughout the moist tropical area, particularly in the forest belt that extends from Freetown to Accra, could be compiled.

Given the condition of the classified forests in Côte d'Ivoire and the revival in the wood industry, rural state-owned forests, which had hitherto been better preserved, may now find their time has come for wanton exploitation.

The project is also a pilot undertaking with regard to the sustainable and contractual management of rural forests.

#### 2.5 Contribution to the GEF portfolio

This project to restore and preserve the forest capital of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire meshes entirely with efforts to contain the greenhouse effect, especially in that it promotes new forest and seedbed plantations in the adjacent areas. The specific nature of the project and its interest to the GEF lie in the important biodiversity of the forest ecosystems of moist tropical Africa, which are increasingly threatened, and in the important methodological dissuasion of agricultural encroachment in protected areas, which is an overriding concern of the GEF.

#### 2.6 Sustainability

The proposed operation would supplement the project to support SODEFOR in the management of the forests of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire, which is backed by CFD. That project itself is part of the Ivorian Forestry Sector Program. The operation would also benefit from the support and reforms promoted by the National Rural Space Management project and the Ivorian Rural Land Tenure Plan.

The feasibility and continuity of development activities, would be ensured by the ongoing consultations with the beneficiary rural communities and their involvement at all stages, from identification through to implementation.

#### 2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The operation has a monitoring and evaluation budget that allows for reporting and assessments of project impact.



**IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ELECTRIFICATION OF ISOLATED RURAL LOCATIONS  
BY WIND-DRIVEN GENERATORS - CAPE VERDE**

**I. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

- 1.1 Region: Africa - Cape Verde
- 1.2 Agency: CFD/T2A
- 1.3 GEF are: Greenhouse effect - Renewable energies (Wind Power)
- 1.4 Brief description

The program as a whole consists in installing some 50 wind-driven generators of 15 to 25 kW power (10 m diameter), connected to the small electrical systems operating in the Cape Verde archipelago.

The project described here relates to the first phase of the program and envisages the setting up of five wind-powered generators on Boa Vista island, in order to meet a growing demand and to supply less costly electricity for sea-water desalination. The island is located outside of the area served by Electra, the enterprise that generates 70-80% of the electricity used in Cape Verde, mainly on the three large islands. These wind-powered generators, with a unit power of 15 kW each, would be coupled to the local diesel generators and would ultimately account for 50% of annual electricity generation, i.e. 330 MWh.

The project completes the other wind-driven generator systems set up or planned in the main systems. The local Cape Verdean technical people and political authorities have

declared themselves in favor of the project.

This project is comparable with the one successfully carried out in Desirade, Guadeloupe, where 12 wind-driven generators have been operating since 1992 for the account of EDF.

The operating company that will install the equipment will also guarantee the outcome: it expects to substitute 60% of the thermal power on the island for two years; if it fails to do so it will indemnify the purchaser on the basis of the fuel oil needed to generate the make-up kWh required.

The operator also undertakes to provide for the training, during the first two years, at local level, of persons who will in the future be capable of maintaining and repairing the equipment set up.

After the first five wind-driven generators have been put into service, the project will be replicable on all the islands not served by Electra, where it will be particularly attractive because of the high cost of diesel-generated kWh.

## **II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **2.1 Justification of GEF financial support**

The partial substitution of wind energy, a nonpolluting renewable resource, for thermal energy will make it possible to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the currently installed generators by half: 350 tons/year would be eliminated in this way.

The total program consisting of 50 wind-driven generators, based on generation of 3.3-3.5 GWh, which represents over 10% of the electricity consumed in Cape Verde (and almost 50% of the nonsystem electricity), will enable elimination of 3,000 to 6,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The operation also includes a local development dimension with possibilities of new uses of electricity (for desalination in particular).

## 2.2 Demonstration value and contribution to FGEF portfolio

The Cape Verde archipelago possesses exceptional wind potential and among the countries in the French cooperation sphere it is certainly the one with the most favorable characteristics for electrification by means of small wind-driven generators.

Implementation of a decentralized electrification program based on small wind-driven generators is still a new approach. The reference data acquired by the enterprise promoting the project are sufficient to consider starting a program of this sort on a progressive basis.

The introduction of a "guarantee of results" is also an attractive component of the project.

September 5, 1994

**IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**VANUATU**

**PHOTOVOLTAIC ELECTRIFICATION OF ATOLLS**

**I. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

1.1 Region: Pacific - Vanuatu

1.2 Agency: CFD/T2C

1.3 GEF area: Greenhouse effect - Renewable energies (Photovoltaic solar energy)

1.4 Brief description and general objectives of the project

The project's objectives are to lessen the population's dependence on fossil fuels and to improve the wellbeing of the inhabitants of the isolated islands by facilitating access for them to new and renewable energy sources. Vanuatu is currently dependent on conventional energy sources: petroleum product imports are equivalent to 40% of exports. This situation is

aggravated in the outlying islands where fuel costs are higher and transport is less reliable. In this context, the Ministry of Energy has decided to set up a Photovoltaic Electrification Program that will demonstrate to the inhabitants of the outlying islands the advantages offered by the photovoltaic system compared with the conventional lighting and refrigeration systems using fossil fuels as energy source.

The Government of Vanuatu will provide for this project the technicians to perform the training and the labor needed for the sites. It will also take care of the storage and transportation of the equipment from its arrival in Port-Vila through delivery at its final destination.

The project will include the following components:

- Specific training in photovoltaic systems for local technicians who will then become trainers;
- Technical assistance throughout the implementation of the project;
- Actions to arouse awareness among the populations concerned, combined with training in the care and maintenance of the generators;
- The setting up of a local management and maintenance agency approved by the Government.

This pilot project constitutes a first phase: the aim is to electrify three villages, four dispensaries and five schools in Vanuatu.

The three villages represent a population of about 300 persons, one third of whom are children. The inhabitants obtain their livelihood from food crop agriculture, fishery and, to a minor extent, production of craft goods.

Homes are lit by kerosene lamps, for which a family spends a minimum of 1,000 vatu per month, out of a monthly income of between 10,000 and 25,000 vatu.

The photovoltaic lighting provided by the project will improve working conditions for the women with their crafts (weaving, basketwork, mat-making, etc.) while also easing their daily housework.

In addition to greater comfort and improved hygiene, access to refrigeration will enable better preservation of foodstuffs for retail sale or consumption.

### **Implementation of project**

#### Phase 1: Study and selection of sites

The sites will be selected on the basis of technical (accommodation of constraints of photovoltaic generation) and human factors (predisposition of populations concerned, motivation of those contacted, etc.). Once the characteristics of the sites are precisely determined, the next stage will be the dimensioning of the installations.

Phase 2: Establishment of a local workshop with a stock of parts and a training/ demonstration center that will subsequently be made into a training center

In order to proceed to the assembly operations, a local workshop will be organized and provided with a stock of parts to enable quick repair and maintenance of the photovoltaic installations. This equipment will also be available for the Port-Vila demonstration unit to use for supplementary training work.

Initially, two to three qualified individuals earmarked to become trainers and site foremen will be made available to the project by the Government for a three-week period and will be given detailed training in photovoltaic generation and its applications. Subsequently, sessions will be organized with the various users to instruct them how to use and maintain their equipment.

#### Phase 3: Equipment assembly, shipment, installation on site

After final testing at the manufacturer's plant, the equipment will be shipped to Vanuatu and received in Port-Vila by a selected local operator. It will then be sent out to the various project sites. The sites will be supervised and inspected by an engineer from the local operator.

#### Phase 4: Project monitoring; information and equipment monitoring

The above work and all the project operations will have to be carefully recorded for reference purposes for other similar projects: preparation of a presentation booklet, inauguration of installations, production of a video, etc.

A maintenance program will be drawn up. The operator will make a general inspection tour each year for a five-year period. He will verify that the installations are functioning properly and will check the maintenance and repair procedures.

A centralized remote surveillance system may be proposed for all or part of the installations.

## **II. GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **2.1 Justification of GEF financial support**

Extension of decentralized electrification by means of renewable energies, in the context of a project for decentralized electrification of isolated islands.

Photovoltaic electrification projects require special institutional arrangements to ensure local participation in the management and maintenance of the system and in coverage of its operating costs. These arrangements will be proposed in the feasibility study.

The fact remains that installation of photovoltaic systems is costly (FF 3,000 - 8,000 per user). If they are to be brought into general use, this must be justified by the country's overall rural electrification policy. The appraisal mission will accordingly determine the position of the project in Vanuatu's national policy.



## 2.2 Demonstration value and contribution to GEF portfolio

The project will make it possible to devise procedures for undertaking decentralized electrification in isolated islands, with special reference to three points:

- approach methods, in order to keep identification costs within reasonable limits;
- financial arrangements: financing rules and division of costs between, on the one hand, the users and the State (cost of access to service and tariff setting), and on the other, the State and the donor (loan/subsidy mix);
- local involvement: finally, a critical mass in terms of number of systems has to be arrived at in order to enable local management of the systems and extension of this type of electrification.

September 5, 1994

**IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**INCLUSION OF A DECENTRALIZED ELECTRIFICATION  
COMPONENT USING HYDROELECTRIC MICROPLANTS  
IN A RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAM - SAO TOME**

**I. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

- 2.1 Region: Africa - SÃO TOMÉ
- 2.2 Agency: CFD/TIB
- 2.3 GEF area: Greenhouse effect - Renewable energies (Hydroelectric microplants)
- 2.4 Brief description and objectives of the project

The proposed project would form one component of a larger program to develop family-based agriculture on São Tomé. The project as a whole is described in the attached

sheet. CFD is supporting this program with an amount of FF 16.4 million spread over different components: support for agriculture, decentralized credit and rural infrastructure. Decentralized electrification forms part of the "Rural Infrastructure" component.

An identification study performed in November 1993 revealed that:

- Nearly 80% of rural households are not connected to the electricity system. The way they are scattered throughout the island and their very limited demand for electricity make it impossible for them to consider connection, in the short and medium term, to the electricity system operated by EMAE. There is, however, a diffuse but real demand for small-scale electricity supply from the rural communities: for domestic lighting and audiovisual purposes, small-scale motorization in certain cases, social facilities (dispensaries, training and promotion centers, some public lighting, etc.).
- The hydroelectric potential is considerable and underexploited. In a large part of the island, which is relatively well populated and sufficiently far from the system, hydroelectric "picoplants"<sup>1</sup> could meet the rural communities' demand and contribute to local development.

The project forms a subcomponent of the "infrastructure" component, in the same way as water supply. However, its relative technical sophistication and its innovative nature call for deployment of some specific means.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "picoplants" seems appropriate for units of from one to a few tens of kW and to distinguish them from "microplants", which is now used mainly to refer to plants of several hundreds of kW.

The objective of the project is to devise replicable decentralized electrification plans, while ensuring that they are feasible from the users' standpoint. These schemes can then be extended to all the rest of the parts of the country that are not served by the EMAE system. The proposed approach is progressive. Its implementation presumes participation by the rural communities and involvement of local operators (NGOs, SMEs, etc.).

#### Project content

The hydroelectric plants included in the first stage of the project are of two types:

- Units of 10-30 kW for communities that are already motorized (1-2 installations)
- Units of 1-3 kW for isolated villages (5-8 units).

All together they constitute a meaningful sample of socioeconomic situations served and of conditions under which very low power level hydroelectric plants can be used. The units will be grouped into two or three clusters to reduce installation and maintenance costs. The number, six to ten plants, is sufficient for setting up a distribution organization, while leaving open the possibility of adapting the approach on the basis of responses from the "field".

The program will comprise two phases:

- phase comprising organization of the project with the local communities: final identification of sites and villages, establishment of conditions for distribution of service, selection of SMEs to carry out the works, organization of maintenance and of after-sales service (distribution system for parts and products, etc.).

- an equipment installation phase, combined with special monitoring of operation upon start-up (payment for service by users, functioning of maintenance arrangements). Set-up and installation are expected to take 16-24 months, and monitoring will continue for one year.

### Organization

A unit utilizing local capabilities is envisaged for implementation. Under the authority of the Director of the Rural Development Program, it will work in close coordination with the team responsible for "rural infrastructure"<sup>2</sup>. This unit will be tasked with identifying villages, selecting SMEs, monitoring progress and training the local personnel responsible for the operation of the units in each of the villages.

The unit will benefit from the assistance of a consulting engineer, who will conduct regular support missions, for the technical aspects of the studies and the monitoring of the works, together with coordination of the different parties involved, and also to help with any contingencies that may arise.

## II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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<sup>2</sup> The intention is that the chief of the infrastructure component will be made directly responsible for the decentralized electrification sub component, after being given additional training for the purpose.

## 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

The decentralized electrification envisaged will combine rational energy use and "renewable energies". Because São Tomé possesses exceptional hydroelectric potential, special emphasis will be placed on this energy source. (On a nonexclusive basis, photovoltaic energy will also be considered for the villages where microplants would not be viable.)

## 2.2 Demonstration value and contribution to FGEF portfolio

There are currently very few "programs" involving hydroelectric microplants integrated in a rural development perspective. The project will make it possible to develop workable approaches and to strengthen the small number of manufacturers who offer equipment in this range (1 - 50 kW).

## IDENTIFICATION SHEET

Factoring Ecosystem Consideration into the Management of the Niokolo Koba Game Park

### 1. GENERAL PRESENTATION

#### 1.1 Country/region

Southern Senegal, reaching to the frontier with Guinea and bordered to the NW by the Gambia, to the SW by Guinea-Bissau and to the east by Mali

#### 1.2 Agency

Ministry of Cooperation

#### 1.3 FGEF thematic area

Biodiversity conservation

#### 1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

Niokolo Koba Park, covering 913,000 ha in southern Senegal, is one of the last large game reserves in Western Africa.

Its ecological uniqueness and value as a sanctuary for fauna and flora that have virtually disappeared from the subregion have earned it the designation of World Heritage Site and inclusion on the list of biosphere reserves.

At the present time, the deficiencies of its infrastructure - in terms of both physical and human resources - are making it impossible to withstand the many pressures to which it is subject:

- land, grazing and extractive pressures (including significant poaching activity) brought to bear by the local inhabitants, whose growing needs for arable land and ligneous

- resources can no longer be met by the degraded land they now occupy;
- pressures from hunting associations based in the adjacent areas who, given the dwindling of their game resources, are tempted to encroach on protected areas;
  - "physical" pressures exercised by the central government authorities who wish to open up the eastern region of the country for reasons - albeit relevant - relating to national economic development. They have already allowed the paving of a road through the park and are now considering putting in a railroad; even construction of a dam that would flood one third of the park is reportedly a possibility.

The project would support the rehabilitation of this World Heritage Site by means of three main strategic thrusts:

1. Renovation of the conservation capital, through the rehabilitation of the ecosystem and tourism development

These two elements are inextricably linked. The park's potential for ecotourism needs to be confirmed and restored, making it feasible to rehabilitate the wildlife and its habitats. An early warning (*feux précoces*) policy will be formulated and introduced. Monitored water points will be established. The Simenti and Monts Assirik areas will receive special attention.

In tandem, efforts to promote and develop tourism will be undertaken, including in particular awareness-raising among the local populations, development of lodging sites, identification of tourism itineraries and national and international promotion of the park.

2. More stringent park control through its institutional structure

Works involving road rehabilitation, new road construction and the construction of river crossing points will be carried out and a network of fixed surveillance posts established.



Efforts to control poaching will be stepped up and reorganized. Support for the establishment of a single entity to manage the area as a whole, in the form of a mixed company, might be advantageous.

### 3. Management of adjacent lands

This component will use training programs to prepare the local inhabitants to play an active role in all management and operation activities in the park and the adjacent areas. At the same time, support for the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with development potential will be provided by the local communities.

## 1.5 Local interest

Although the existence of the Niokolo Koba Park might be considered in certain official circles to be an impediment to the development of the Kédougou region, it is clear that maintaining the integrity of the park is essential for the country, well beyond its scientific value.

First of all, Niokolo Koba is the living memory of Senegal and its people. In point of fact, large animals occupy an important place in the oral tradition and their preservation in the country, even in a residual state, will help maintain the cultural identity to be passed on to future generations.

However, the greatest benefit to the country lies in the park's potential role in maintaining the sudano-guinean climate in the subregion. The dying off of the plant cover that would follow the demise of the park could have dire consequences on the water regimen, possibly triggering a decline in local rainfall and especially a change in the course of local waterways, primarily the Gambia River. From a socioeconomic standpoint, the project will

boost the development of the local communities that become involved, particularly with regard to wildlife management programs. Moreover, tourism development of the park would benefit the national economy, by bringing foreign exchange in particular.

## **2. FGEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **2.1 Justification of FGEF financial support**

This project with components favorable to the national and global environment cannot be totally financed by Senegal. However, rehabilitation of the park should generate sufficient revenue, in particular from tourism, to sustain the protection efforts without too much of a drain on government funds.

### **2.2 Global environmental benefits**

Niokolo Koba is the westernmost of the protected areas in Western Africa that have succeeded in the viable preservation of large animal wildlife and their tree savanna and dry forest ecosystems.

One of the last true oases in the sudano-sahelian climate, the park is home to numerous protected animal species that are often at the limits of their bioregion (e.g. elephants, chimpanzees and hyenas).

The plant diversity that has been preserved constitutes basic genetic capital for the entire subregion, which could be used in the restoration and enrichment of the degraded environments that now make up much of the country.

However, the environmental value of the park transcends national considerations. Its location within the area surrounded by Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mali, which have no equivalent biodiversity reserves, makes the park a center of ecological interest for these

countries, which could also benefit from its "seedbed" role.

The importance of the park in regulating the course of the Gambia River, whose upper basin it protects, must also be considered.

### **2.3 Innovation**

The strategy of dissuading encroachment based on the involvement of the local communities in a wildlife management program from which they will benefit is an innovative approach, as is the mixed company that would be established as a single management body.

### **2.4 Demonstration value and replicability**

Large animals in Western Africa are concentrated in four protected areas that cover less than 1% of the region.

The experience gained in the economic development of the park and the strategy of dissuade poaching through wildlife management could help in the rehabilitation of many parks and reserves in developing countries that lack sufficient means and whose integrity is being threatened by pressures from the local communities.

### **2.5 Contribution to the FGEF portfolio**

The Niokolo Koba Park, which is a World Heritage Site and a biosphere reserve, is the oldest wildlife park in Western Africa. It is a key center given the critical role it plays in the preservation of endangered wildlife (particularly large mammals) and the residual sudano-guinean flora.

The project would make a specific contribution to the GEF portfolio by virtue of the solutions it proposes for settling a conflict based on economic interests as a result of the existence of a protected area.

In many African countries, protected areas are frequently perceived as useless to production-based economic development. Some public and private operators even consider such areas to be impediments to the economic development of the neighboring regions and therefore oppose the advocates of environmental protection. It is very important for the global conservation of biodiversity that there be a set of examples of the contribution that a protected area can make to local socioeconomic development.

## **2.6 Sustainability**

Since Senegal signed the International Convention on Biodiversity in June 1992, an institutional framework conducive to project viability should be already there. The foreign exchange generated by tourism-oriented management would be another inducement for the Government to help develop the park.

The involvement of the local inhabitants with a return to a system of sustainable exploitation that was too rapidly abandoned, based on an economy of usufruct, would be perceived as an alternative to the pressures resulting from the depletion of nearby resources.

Lastly, the interest of local, national and international communities in the site that would result from its rehabilitation would ensure lasting protection for the park's integrity.

## **2.7 Monitoring/evaluation**

The unit (DPN/ORSTOM) that has been carrying out an annual wildlife census since 1990 could provide precise data on the size of the various animal populations.

Establishment of an International Fund for the Niokolo Koba Park is being considered. This Fund would coordinate the development and protection actions and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

PILOT OPERATION FOR THE REABSORPTION OF  
AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN CLASSIFIED FORESTS AND  
RESTORATION OF THE LOCAL FOREST AGROSYSTEMS

AND

PROMOTION OF AN EXPERIMENT IN  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL FOREST ESTATES  
BY A WOOD INDUSTRIALIST AND THE LOCAL RURAL COMMUNITIES

(Southeastern Côte d'Ivoire)

1. **GENERAL PRESENTATION**

1.1 Country/Region

- Côte d'Ivoire - Southeastern region

1.2 Agency

- Caisse Française de Développement/C. Barrier

1.3 GEF Thematic area

- Multicriteria: Biodiversity conservation and control of the greenhouse effect

1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

- The changing situation in the forest estates of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire is alarming. A recent assessment shows that the classified forests are very degraded, with 40 to 60% of their area under crops or lying fallow. The rural forest estates seem better preserved, but they are already the major supplier for the wood industries, which have been revitalized by the devaluation of the CFAF.

The many coffee and cocoa plantations made at the expense of the forest are today aged and often give way to sterile fallow land. Hunting and gathering, which represented an active economic sector, are on the decline. Thus, following a period of economic boom, coupled with mining development of the forested areas, the region is now witnessing an impoverishment of crop farming, which the degradation of the natural potential may exacerbate.

**The program in question would supplement a forestry development project in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire** (336,000 ha of classified forest in the project area) implemented by SODEFOR (Société d'Etat Chargée de la Gestion des Forêts Classées).

**The program would make it possible to (i) conduct experiments with the local rural communities and the planters in forest areas of solutions for the sustainable development of the agro-forestry potential of the agricultural lands and the forest reserves, to discourage planters from clearing, and (ii) test with a group of communities and a wood industrialist a contract for the development and sustainable exploitation of a state-owned forest (it is important for these forests as well, which are not managed by SODEFOR, to promote a controlled and sustainable mode of exploitation).**

Program implementation would be entrusted to a contractor (consulting firm, research institute or NGO) that would be responsible for providing assistance to the stakeholders (SODEFOR, Ministry of Agriculture, the rural communities and the industrialist) with a view to (i) increasing knowledge about the ecosystem in question and the biodiversity resources;

(ii) identifying and testing solutions for the sustainable development of the forests, reserved areas and peripheral land (recovery of fallow land, agro-forestry plantations, gathering in moderation, wildlife-raising operations); (iii) developing the structures and regulations for the sustainable and concerted management of the areas in question.

The contractor would also have a budget for organizing monitoring and evaluation and bringing together the necessary expertise with regard to supplementary research. It would manage a subsidy fund that would support initiatives to restore and seek the sustainable development of the forest and the farmland, upon approval by a grant committee in which the farmers and the government are equally represented.

The project would come under the Ministry of Agriculture, which would provide the secretariat of a steering committee, in which SODEFOR, the rural communities and the donors would be represented.

### 1.5 Local Interest

In a context of "land hunger," the attempts to protect forest areas through policy-based dissuasion are doomed to failure if alternatives are not proposed to the planters.

The concerted effort of the Government and the rural inhabitants in the sustainable and inter-connected development of the agricultural and forestlands (taking into account both classified and rural forests) should create the conditions for better preservation of the forest

potential in the southeastern region of the country. The preservation of these forest and agro-forest ecosystems is a major economic stake for the region and the country, given their key role in the production of wood, coffee, cocoa and secondary plant and animal products extracted from the forests.

## 2. **GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

GEF support is justified by the ecological importance of moist tropical forests to the equilibrium of the global environment, and the impossibility of the Côte d'Ivoire's singlehandedly funding their regeneration and the additional costs related to the relocation of agricultural activities and the restoration of the agro-forest systems on the periphery of the forests, in conjunction with the local populations.

Côte d'Ivoire is a middle-income country which has access to only a limited volume of donor subsidies.

### 2.2 Global environmental benefits

Illegal plantations in classified forest areas, generally carried out in accordance with a system of itinerant fallowing and extensive cropping, are responsible for significant deforestation, especially in comparison to the agricultural yield, with the result that carbon sequestration is consequently lessened.



In addition, the selective exploitation of the most valuable plant species endangers numerous species that make up the specific characteristic wealth of these moist tropical forests. The resulting disequilibrium in the ecosystem has repercussions on wildlife (mammals and birds in particular), which is already imperiled by hunting and poaching.

By limiting clearings and fostering the sustainable establishment of agro-forest systems, this project would help contain the greenhouse effect and conserve animal and plant forest biodiversity in the planet's moist tropical forests.

### 2.3 Innovation

The joint approach between the government and the local inhabitants to the problem of stabilizing agriculture in the periphery of classified forests and the reclassification of planters operating illegally is innovative.

The same is true of the concept of sustainable development contracts for rural forests concluded between the rural communities and the wood industrialists.

Another innovative element lies in the technical (recovery of fallow land and rehabilitation of plantations on the agro-forest model) and land tenure aspects (in conjunction with the Ivorian rural land tenure plan project).

#### 2.4 Demonstration value and replicability

The utilization of an integrated methodology to help in the permanent settling of the rural communities on the periphery of classified areas with a view to dissuading future encroachment, would have a demonstration value applicable to many protected areas in the developing countries.

After an evaluation of project initiative, as well as the agronomic and agro-forestry techniques adopted, a catalogue of proposals that could be used throughout the moist tropical area, particularly in the forest belt that extends from Freetown to Accra, could be compiled.

Given the condition of the classified forests in Côte d'Ivoire and the revival in the wood industry, rural state-owned forests, which had hitherto been better preserved, may now find their time has come for wanton exploitation.

The project is also a pilot undertaking with regard to the sustainable and contractual management of rural forests.

#### 2.5 Contribution to the GEF portfolio

This project to restore and preserve the forest capital of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire meshes entirely with efforts to contain the greenhouse effect, especially in that it promotes new forest and seedbed plantations in the adjacent areas. The specific nature of the project

and its interest to the GEF lie in the important biodiversity of the forest ecosystems of moist tropical Africa, which are increasingly threatened, and in the important methodological dissuasion of agricultural encroachment in protected areas, which is an overriding concern of the GEF.

## 2.6 Sustainability

The proposed operation would supplement the project to support SODEFOR in the management of the forests of southeastern Côte d'Ivoire, which is backed by CFD. That project itself is part of the Ivorian Forestry Sector Program. The operation would also benefit from the support and reforms promoted by the National Rural Space Management project and the Ivorian Rural Land Tenure Plan.

The feasibility and continuity of development activities, would be ensured by the ongoing consultations with the beneficiary rural communities and their involvement at all stages, from identification through to implementation.

## 2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The operation has a monitoring and evaluation budget that allows for reporting and assessments of project impact.

**MANAGEMENT OF A WILDLIFE RESERVE AND ELEPHANT RANGELAND  
WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL RURAL COMMUNITIES  
(Eastern and Southern Burkina)**

**1. GENERAL PRESENTATION**

1.1 Country/region

Burkina: Tapoa and Mouhoun Provinces

1.2 Agency

Caisse Française de Développement/C. Barrier

1.3 GEF thematic area

Biodiversity conservation

1.4 Brief description, general project objectives

In Burkina, like in the other countries of the subregion, population growth and agricultural expansion are incompatible with the preservation of wildlife, the space available for which is shrinking from year to year.

Moving from a policy based on prohibitions, which is difficult to apply in the current context, the Burkina forestry authorities are - following proposals from NGOs - gradually shifting towards privatization of the management of wildlife reserves (better self-financing) and involvement of the local inhabitants in the reserve activities on bases that encourage their

protection.

CFD supports a number of operations in Burkina that further local rural development resulting in the more sustainable development of water, soil and plant resources.

**The operation in question would be designed to have these projects also promote the sustainable management of wildlife.**

**The Rural Development Project in Tapoa Province would foster the involvement of the local villages near the Arly and Madjoary plant and animal wildlife reserves in the management of those reserves, which would be overseen by a semi-private management company.**

**The Rural Development Project for Mouhoun, Houet and Kossi Provinces would encourage several villages and the forestry authorities to organize the management of an elephant herd in its survival area (which cuts across protected areas and farmland in the Boromo area, in Mouhoun Province).**

In both project areas, the following would be undertaken:

- (i) identification and promotion of cooperation among the rural communities and the management company (Tapoa) or the forestry authorities (Mouhoun);
- (ii) identification and implementation of the necessary improvements and diversification of activities, on the reserves and in the adjacent areas, for the lasting betterment of the wildlife and ecosystems;

- (iii) an expansion of data on the flora and fauna resources in question and monitoring and evaluation of the viability of the new management systems.

This would be a pilot operation that would supplement the two local development projects mentioned above. It would involve the part-time support of an NGO specializing in wildlife management and with experience in similar operations in sub-Saharan Africa.

The necessary financing for site development and new activity creation would be secured from both local investment funds supporting local development projects, as well as lending institutions.

#### 1.5 Local interest

An objective of the operation will be to simultaneously improve the protection of wildlife and the ecosystems in question, along with sources of income for the local people.

It will also give the forestry authorities wider experience in the co-management of natural reserves with the local inhabitants, by making possible an objective evaluation of the ecological efficiency and the economic and social viability of the new co-management systems.

## 2. GEF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 2.1 Justification of GEF financial support

GEF financial support will improve the extent to which biodiversity protection is taken into account in Burkina in projects that support sustainable local development, which thus far have tended to focus essentially on sustainable development of farmland areas.

This GEF support will enable Burkina to lay the foundation for a more systematic policy in wildlife protection.

### 2.2 Global environmental Benefits

By enhancing consideration of the sustainable development of animal and plant wildlife, through numerous rural development projects in the country, the operation should result in greater general protection of biodiversity in Burkina.

### 2.3 Innovation

Co-managed protection of an elephant herd in a partially protected area that involves the participation of the local inhabitants is a first in the subregion. Another innovative feature of the project is that it would have local development projects address their weak points with

*File -> France* P.2

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94 JUL -8 PM 1:49  
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TO: Mr. El-Ashry (S-5029)

DATE: 7/07/94

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Edmond Alphandery, Minister of Economy, France  
To: LTP  
Dated: 6/20/94

Reference No.: EXC940707012

Topic: **France's** contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

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7/19/94

Remarks: Please handle/respond on behalf of Mr. Preston and provide a copy of response to EXC (G. Sawh)  
cc: Messrs. Sandstrom, Stern

*Sent to Rene Moreno to handle*

*D.*  
*7/20/94*





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<b>Document Date</b> Jun 29, 1994	<b>Document Type</b> Memorandum	
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: Mr. Lewis Preston, President From: Marc-Antoine Autheman, Executive Director		
<b>Subject / Title</b> Letter from the Ministry of Economy		
<b>Exception No(s).</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A-C <input type="checkbox"/> 10 D <input type="checkbox"/> Prerogative to Restrict		
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ÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE


 MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

TO: Paula Donovan

 DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
 LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
 PMLV - LD407

PARIS, LE 21 FEV. 1994

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je me félicite de la tenue à terme rapproché de la dernière session de négociation sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial ; tout délai supplémentaire apporté à la tenue de cette réunion n'aurait pu qu'affaiblir l'élan qui a porté les Participants tout au long des négociations.*

*Concernant l'ordre dans lequel se dérouleront à Genève les différentes réunions, permettez-moi de vous indiquer que la tenue, comme à Carthagène, d'une réunion sur la reconstitution avant celles relatives à la restructuration ne me semble pas opportune. Le tour de table financier ne sera productif qu'une fois achevée la négociation institutionnelle. Il me semblerait par conséquent préférable de commencer à Genève par les questions de restructuration, avec toutefois un exposé liminaire de Mr Johannes Linn pour indiquer que l'objectif de 2 milliards de dollars est en vue et comment il sera atteint (et notamment quelles sont les contributions attendues des "autres donateurs").*

TO: Paula Donovan

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
PMLV - L9407

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Monsieur le Président,

Je me félicite de la tenue à terme rapproché de la dernière session de négociation sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : tout délai supplémentaire apporté à la tenue de cette réunion n'aurait pu qu'affaiblir l'élan qui a porté les Participants tout au long des négociations.

Concernant l'ordre dans lequel se dérouleront à Genève les différentes réunions, permettez-moi de vous indiquer que la tenue, comme à Carthagène, d'une réunion sur la reconstitution avant celles relatives à la restructuration ne me semble pas opportune. Le tour de table financier ne sera productif qu'une fois achevée la négociation institutionnelle. Il me semblerait par conséquent préférable de commencer à Genève par les questions de restructuration, avec toutefois un exposé liminaire de Mr Johannes Linn pour indiquer que l'objectif de 2 milliards de dollars est en vue et comment il sera atteint (et notamment quelles sont les contributions attendues des "autres donateurs").

Au-delà du principe absolu de non réouverture des points ayant déjà fait l'objet d'un consensus à Carthagène ou lors des réunions précédentes, j'aimerais, en réponse à votre invitation, vous faire part de quelques commentaires sur le document principal ("Instrument for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility", 3<sup>ème</sup> révision en date du 4 janvier 1994) dans l'attente de la transmission d'une version révisée des annexes.

• Sur les 4 sujets discutés à Carthagène par le groupe de contact, 2 constituent des points majeurs (présidence du Conseil ; nombre et répartition des sièges au Conseil), les 2 autres représentent plutôt des contreparties (niveau de majorité qualifiée ; fréquence des réunions de l'Assemblée plénière). Je ne reviendrai pas sur nos positions à ce propos ; elles sont bien connues.

• Les paragraphes 19 (vi), 20 (iv) et 27 sont difficiles à comprendre. Ils doivent être revus et notamment leurs références circulaires supprimées. Le texte doit faire clairement apparaître le compromis trouvé à Carthagène aux termes duquel l'Instrument :

• ouvre la possibilité pour le secrétariat de traiter directement, dans le futur, avec des organismes autres que les trois agences de mise en oeuvre pour la préparation et l'exécution de projets,

• mais confère au Conseil l'autorité de se saisir de cette question et de décider si le secrétariat peut, ou ne peut pas, user de cette faculté et, si oui, selon quelles modalités.

Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565

• Le paragraphe 24.(a) sur la procédure est le fruit d'un compromis élaboré à Carthagène, après des années de discussions, par les délégations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de la France, puis approuvé par l'ensemble des Participants. Je me réjouis de ce qu'un accord ait pu être trouvé sur un sujet aussi sensible ; je tiens à souligner qu'en acceptant ce texte final la partie française est allée à l'extrême limite des concessions qu'elle pouvait faire.

• Sur les autres points pour lesquels subsistent des crochets dans le texte (notamment les paragraphes 2, 18, 24.(c).(iii) et 29), les positions françaises sont bien connues ; elles n'ont pas changé et je n'y reviendrai point ici.

En espérant que ces quelques remarques et observations pourront vous faciliter la tâche et contribuer à une heureuse conclusion des négociations, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

THE WORLD BANK/IFC/M.I.G.A.  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Headquarters: Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.  
Tel. No. (202) 473-1053 // Fax Tel. No. (202) 477-0551 // Telex No. RCA 248423  
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

*will finance ce Chono  
- Mauritanie  
- Côte d'Ivoire*

DATE: June 29, 1994

NO. OF PAGES: 14  
(including this sheet)

MESSAGE NUMBER:

TO

Name: Monique Barbut  
EDS18 Caisse Française de Développement

Fax Tel. No.: 33-1 40 06 32 48  
City: Paris  
Country: France

FROM

Name: Nicholas van Praag  
Dept./Div. ENVGE  
Room No. G6-015

Fax Tel. No. (202) 522-3240  
Dept/Div No. 655/35  
Tel. No. (202) 473-5102

SUBJECT: FEM

MESSAGE:

Chère Monique,

Suite à nos conversations de ce matin, tu trouveras ci-joint le courrier que nous avons reçu de Mauritanie (copie de mauvaise qualité) concernant les pays du CILSS, ainsi que le courrier que nous avons reçu de la part du gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire.

Les coordonnées de Monsieur Victor K. Kouame sont les suivantes:

Mr. Victor K. Kouame  
Directeur Général de la CAA  
01 BP 670 Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire

Tél: (225) 21 06 11  
Fax: (225) 21 35 78

Je te souhaite bonne chance avec tes démarches et attends avec impatience de te parler jeudi 30 juin.

Meilleures salutations,

*PBG  
cc - RRW  
- FVB  
- IS*

If you experience any problem in receiving this transmission, inform the sender at the telephone or fax number listed above.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

البعثة الدائمة لدى هيئة الأمم المتحدة

نيويورك

شوق - عدالة  
Honneur - Justice

PUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE

MISSION PERMANENTE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

Mismaur/246/MMEG/L/94

New York, la 25 avril 1994

Monsieur le President,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les Etats du CILSS (Burkina Faso, Cap Vert, Gambie, Guinee Bissau, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Senegal et Tchad) ont decide de se constituer en un College electoral au Conseil Executif du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial, lors de la 29eme Session de leurs Instances Statutaires du 11 au 22 avril 1994 a Praia, Cap Vert.

A cette fin, le Conseil des Ministres a adopte la resolution 16/29 dont copie jointe. Dans son Communiqué final, le Conseil des Ministres a designe la Mauritanie et le Burkina Faso en qualites respectives de membres et de suppleant au Conseil Executif. Vous trouverez egalement copie de la page pertinente du Communiqué final.

Par la suite, les Chefs d'Etat ont enterine les decisions du Conseil des Ministres.

Le Ministre Gambien, en sa nouvelle qualite de Ministre Coordonnateur du CILSS, vous communiquera dans les meilleurs delais les noms des personnes qui représenteront ce College.

Par ailleurs, le Groupe Africain a New York sera informe de cette decision pour qu'il en tienne compte dans ses demarches de pourvoir les autres sieges alloues a l'Afrique.

En vous reiterant mes sinceres remerciements, je vous prie, Monsieur le President, de croire a l'assurance de ma tres haute consideration.

Mohamed Mahmoud Oul El Ghaouth,  
Chef de Mission d'Affaires a.i.

Dr. Mohamed T. El-Ashri  
President du Fonds  
pour l'Environnement Mondial  
Washington, D.C.



**PROJET DE RESOLUTION  
N°16/29/CM/94 RELATIF AU FONDS  
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL (FEM)**

Le Conseil des Ministres, en sa ~~9ème~~ Session Ordinaire tenue les 18 et 19 Avril 1994 à Praia (République du Cap Vert),

**PRENANT ACTE** de la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources financières du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) décidées au cours de la dernière session des Participants aux négociations dudit Fonds, tenue à Genève du 14 au 16 Mars 1994 ;

**CONSCIENT** de l'importance majeure des activités de ce fonds pour les Etats sahéliens dans la mise en oeuvre de leurs stratégies de lutte contre la dégradation de l'environnement et pour la promotion du développement durable ;

**CONSIDERANT** que les participants au Fonds doivent se constituer en 32 collèges électoraux pour le Conseil Exécutif du Fonds avant le 15 Mai 1994 ;

**DÉCIDE**

Que les Etats du CILSS se constituent en un collège électoral au Conseil Exécutif du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial;

**DÉCIDE**

Le Secrétaire Exécutif du CILSS à suivre activement les activités du FEM et à assister les représentants de celui-ci afin d'assurer la prise en charge des problèmes environnementaux spécifiques à la sous-région.

*CILSS*

Fait à Praia, le 19 Avril 1994

Le Conseil

études commanditées à cet effet, afin mieux définir les modalités de fonction, la destination des fonds et la structure de gestion ;

. Pour le recrutement des cadres du Noyau Central, le Conseil a été informé de la procédure de sélection en vigueur. Il recommande que, dorénavant, il soit tenu compte non seulement de la compétence technique, mais aussi de la répartition géographique.

. Le Conseil a adopté les documents suivants moyennant des amendements:

- . Mise en place du nouveau système comptable;
- . Manuel de procédure;
- . Informatisation du Système Administratif, Financier et Comptable.
- . Le Conseil a approuvé les textes juridiques :
  - Accord de Siège
  - Statut Général du Personnel avec amendement relatif à l'avancement du personnel
  - Règlement Intérieur du Conseil des Ministres
  - Règlement Intérieur Général du CILSS

Concernant la révision de la Convention de création du CILSS, le Conseil transmet le projet au Sommet des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement.

Le Conseil a adopté le Compte Rendu amendé du Comité Technique des Experts et dix huit (18) résolutions, avec un amendement sur la résolution n° 11 relative au Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial et relative aux Conseils

Il a également adopté le Budget du Noyau Central pour l'exercice 1994 équilibré en recettes et en dépenses à la somme de 318.490.010 FCFA.

Le Conseil a noté avec satisfaction l'état d'avancement des dossiers spécifiques relatifs aux Programms OCI/SAHEL/BID et CILSS/CNUED. Il recommande une participation au plus haut niveau du CILSS à prochaine réunion de négociation sur la Convention Internationale sur la lutte contre la Désertification qui aura lieu à Paris. Il appuie l'idée de convoquer rapidement une réunion du Comité de solidarité Islamique.

En ce qui concerne le Fonds pour l' Environnement Mondial (FEM) le Conseil a mandaté la République Islamique de Mauritanie pour représenter le Sahel comme membre effectif du Conseil Exécutif. Il a en outre, désigné le Burkina Faso comme membre suppléant dudit Conseil.

S'agissant de la Présidence du Conseil des Ministres, le Conseil a proposé à la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement, le pays qui abritera les prochaines instances.



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE



CAISSE AUTONOME  
D'AMORTISSEMENT

Abidjan, le

TRANSMISSION PAR TELECOPIE

REF:

Objet :

EXPEDITEUR : CAISSE AUTONOME D'AMORTISSEMENT  
FAX : 21 35 78

DESTINATAIRE : M. Monsieur MOHAMMED T. EL ASHRY  
Président du F.E.M.  
WASHINGTON  
FAX : (00 202) 477 05 65

OBJET : Conseil d'Administration du FEM  
Restructuration du FEM

*Ministère Délégué  
auprès du Premier Ministre  
chargé de l'Économie, des Finances,  
et du Plan*

*Le Ministre*

*République de Côte d'Ivoire  
Union - Discipline - Travail*

*Abidjan le 24 JUIN 1994*

N° **F 523** /MEFP/CAA

**OBJET :**

Conseil d'Administration  
du Fonds pour l'Environnement  
Mondial (FEM).  
restructuration du FEM.

**à**

Monsieur IAN JOHNSON  
Administrateur du Fonds  
pour l'Environnement Mondial  
Washington D.C.

**DECLASSIFIED**

**U. S. A.**

**AUG 17 2020**

**WBG ARCHIVES**

**CONFIDENTIEL**

J'ai l'honneur de vous donner les informations suivantes concernant le regroupement des pays de notre région Ouest Africaine, à la suite des négociations relatives à la restructuration du FEM II.

J'ai envoyé une lettre d'information à tous mes collègues de l'ensemble des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, dont vous trouverez une copie ci-jointe. Cette lettre contient les propositions faites par la Côte d'Ivoire.

Vous avez également reçu par correspondance en date du 9 mai 1994 (copie ci-jointe), notre proposition de regroupement pour le Conseil d'Administration du FEM ; conformément à votre demande, cette proposition vous a été envoyée avant la date butoir fixée par votre Secrétariat, c'est-à-dire le 15 mai 1994.

A ce jour, seule la République Togolaise nous a confirmé son accord ; vous voudriez bien trouver ci-joint la lettre d'accord de ce pays.

En ce qui concerne la représentation du siège, nous proposons les personnes suivantes :

- le Directeur Général de la Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement de Côte la d'Ivoire, Monsieur KOUAME Victor, en qualité de membre du Conseil d'Administration du FEM,
- et Mme DIABY KONE Alimata, en qualité de suppléant,

.../...

6/14

ceci pour les trois premières années de fonctionnement du FEM.

Je vous saurais gré du suivi que vous pourriez faire en la matière pour nous.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur l'Administrateur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

P. J. : 3

P.I. Le Ministre des Mines  
et de l'Energie

AMPLIATIONS :

- Le Président du FEM
- Le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme.



Contre-Amiral Mohammed  
Lamine FADÏKA

7/1/9

*Ministère Délégué  
auprès du Premier Ministre  
chargé de l'Économie, des Finances  
et du Plan*

*République de Côte d'Ivoire  
Union - Discipline - Travail*

*Abidjan le ..... 8 MAI 1994 .....*

*Le Ministre*

N° **0313** /MEFP/CAA

**OBJET :**  
Fonds pour l'Environnement  
Mondial (FEM).

à

**Monsieur le Ministre  
de l'Économie et des Finances**

**DECLASSIFIED**

**AUG 17 2020**

**WBG ARCHIVES**

**CONFIDENTIEL**

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer de la fin des négociations relatives à la restructuration du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) ou Global Environment Facility (GEF) pour les anglophones, au cours de la dernière réunion du FEM les 14, 15 et 16 mars 1994 à Genève (Suisse).

La nouvelle structure du FEM ou FEM II sera composée d'une assemblée des participants, d'un secrétariat, d'un comité consultatif scientifique et technique et enfin d'un Conseil d'Administration.

Ce Conseil d'Administration de 32 sièges sera composé de 32 membres et de 32 suppléants soit 16 sièges pour les Pays Développés et 16 sièges pour les Pays en Voie de Développement (voir documents ci-joints).

Sur les 16 sièges attribués aux Pays en Voie de Développement, l'Afrique bénéficie de six (6) dont 2 pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, 1 pour l'Afrique du Nord, 1 pour l'Afrique Central, 1 pour l'Afrique de l'Est et 1 pour l'Afrique du Sud.

.../...

8/19

- 2 -

En tant que pays ayant régulièrement assisté aux réunions du FEM depuis sa création, il incombe à la Côte d'Ivoire de prendre contact avec les pays de notre région pour la constitution des deux (2) sièges de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

Ainsi, les représentants des ministères responsables du suivi des activités du FEM de notre pays qui sont :

- le Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan et la Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement,
- le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme,
- le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,

se sont réunis et vous proposent les deux groupes suivants (voir les critères de regroupement dans l'annexe B ci-joint).

SIÈGE 1

COTE D'IVOIRE  
BURKINA FASO  
MALI  
TOGO  
SENEGAL  
BENIN  
NIGER

SIÈGE 2

NIGERIA  
GHANA  
LIBERIA  
SIERRA LEONE  
GAMBIE  
GUINEE BISSAU  
CAP VERT

La composition du groupe de pays pour le siège 1 a été faite sur la base de la structure de l'ancienne CEAO en tenant également compte des critères de l'annexe B du document du FEM.

.../...

9/19

- 3 -

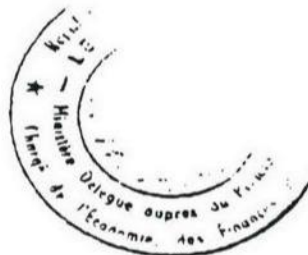
La composition du groupe de pays pour le siège 2 a été faite par souci d'équilibrage tout en tenant compte des critères de l'annexe B.

Cependant, concernant la Mauritanie, sachant qu'elle a les mêmes problèmes écologiques et culturels que les pays du Maghreb, il a été proposé qu'elle fasse partie du siège de l'Afrique du Nord qui comporte les pays suivants : le Maroc, la Tunisie, l'Algérie, la Libye et l'Égypte.

Il est cependant important de signaler qu'en dehors de ces regroupements, il est indiqué dans l'annexe B du document final de la restructuration du FEM que chaque pays a la liberté de se joindre au groupe de son choix (voir annexe B paragraphe 2).

Je vous saurai gré de bien vouloir me faire parvenir votre avis sur ces propositions de regroupement avant le 10 mai 1994 car le Secrétariat du FEM souhaite recevoir les 2 listes définitives avant le 15 mai 1994.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



*N'Goran Niameni*  
N'Goran NIAMIEN

10/19

## REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

CAISSE AUTONOME  
D'AMORTISSEMENT

Abidjan, le

09 MAI 1994

Le Président Directeur Général

002242/PDG/DKA/DK

REF.

à

Objet :

Monsieur IAN JOHNSON  
Administrateur du Fonds  
pour l'Environnement  
Mondial (FEM)WASHINGTON

Monsieur l'Administrateur,

La Côte d'Ivoire, en sa qualité de pays contributeur au Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) et de pays ayant régulièrement participé aux différentes réunions et négociations relatives à la restructuration de cette institution, propose, tout en tenant compte de l'ensemble des critères de regroupement des pays énoncés dans l'annexe B du document final, les regroupements suivants pour les 16 pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest :

SIEGE 1

- Côte d'Ivoire
- Burkina-Faso
- Mali
- Togo
- Sénégal
- Bénin
- Guinée
- Niger

SIEGE 2

- Nigéria
- Ghana
- Libéria
- Sierra Leone
- Gambie
- Guinée Bissau
- Cap Vert

Concernant la Mauritania, en considérant qu'elle a les mêmes problèmes écologiques et culturels que les pays du Maghreb, nous proposons qu'elle fasse partie du groupe de l'Afrique du Nord et cela, en référence au paragraphe 2 de l'annexe B qui favorise les regroupements mixtes.

.../...

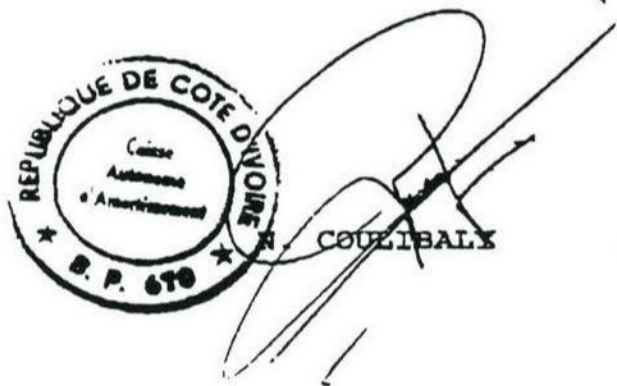
11/19

Nous venons d'envoyer des lettres d'information concernant ces propositions de regroupement à chacun de ces pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

En ce qui concerne la représentation au niveau du Conseil d'Administration dans le premier groupe, le Siège sera assuré par la Côte d'Ivoire, pays contributeur et dans le deuxième groupe par le Nigéria qui a assisté à la 4e réunion du FEM à Abidjan.

A l'issue des consultations avec les différents pays, une correspondance précisera les noms des personnes concernées.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur l'Administrateur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



REPUBLICQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE  
Commission  
Administrative  
B. P. 670  
COULIBALY

12/19



TELECOPIE

*Mme Dialy*  
*FE 17*

*M. le Ministre (Information)*  
*CAA (Attribution)*  
*25/05/94*  
*R*

MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE  
ET DES FINANCES *AG*

B. P. 387 Lomé - Togo  
Tél. : 21 - 35 - 84  
Télex : 5288 MINFIE TG  
Fax : (00) 228 - 21 - 09 - 05

EMETTEUR (FROM) LE MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES DU TOGO  
ATTENTION (TO) A Monsieur le Ministre, Chargé de l'Economie, des Finances  
NO TELECOPIEUR et du Plan de la Côte d'Ivoire - ABIDJAN - FAX n°225 21 16 90

Réf. :

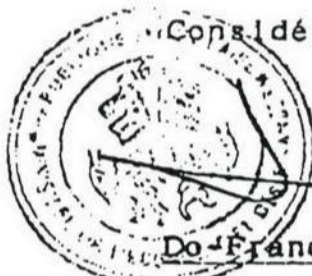
objet : Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM).

COMMENTAIRES :

Faisant suite à votre lettre n° 0313/MEFP/CAA du 09/05/1994 relative à la constitution des deux sièges ouest-africains du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM),

J'ai l'honneur de vous marquer mon avis favorable pour le schéma de regroupements que vous proposez, notamment le Togo au sein du siège 1 et la Mauritanie rattachée au siège de l'Afrique du Nord.

Considération distinguée.



*[Signature]*  
Do Franck Faako FIANYO

Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre Chargé de l'Economie des Finances du Commerce et du Plan	
CABINET	
COURRIER ARRIVÉE	
Date : <i>20/05/94</i>	N° Enreg. : <i>317</i>
M. le Ministre	M. le Chef/Cab.
M. le Dir./Cab.	M. le Conseiller
M. le Dir. Cab. Adj.	Autre
Instructions :	

CAISSE AUTONOME D'AMORTISSEMENT	
004850	23MAY94
COURRIER ARRIVÉE	

Date : 20 mai 1994

Nombre de pages : 1

*13/19*

*Ministère Délégué  
auprès du Premier Ministre  
chargé de l'Économie, des Finances,  
et du Plan*

*Republique de Côte d'Ivoire  
Union - Discipline - Travail*

*Abidjan le 24 JUIN 1994*

*Le Ministre*

**DECLASSIFIED**

**AUG 17 2020**

**F 524**

**WBG ARCHIVES**

**CAISSE DU FEM**

**INSTRUMENT D'ENGAGEMENT**

**CONFIDENTIEL**

On se rapportera pour la présente à la Résolution N° 94-2 des Administrateurs de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement intitulée "Caisse du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial : Restructuration du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial et première reconstitution de ses ressources", en date du 24 mai 1994 ("la Résolution").

Par la présente, le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire fait savoir à la Banque, Administrateur de la Caisse du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial, qu'il participera à la Caisse et, en application du paragraphe 1 section 2 (a) de l'annexe C dans l'Instrument référé de la Résolution, versera la contribution autorisée par la Résolution, à raison de 4.000.000 de DTS.

P.I. Ministre délégué auprès du  
Premier Ministre chargé de  
l'Économie, des Finances et  
du Plan

Le Ministre des Mines et de l'Énergie

Le ~~Contre-Amiral~~ Mohammed  
Lamine FADIKA



14/19

FRANCE

A L L - I N - 1    N O T E

DATE: 09-Jun-1993 02:10pm

TO: Ian Johnson ( IAN JOHNSON )

FROM: Rene Moreno, FRMRP ( RENE MORENO )

EXT.: 80854

SUBJECT: GEF - Further reduction in available resources for pilot phase

Ian:

We have just received a letter from France indicating a reduction in their effective contribution to the GEF. As you may recall, the French had originally pledged FF 900 million to both the GEF and Montreal Protocol together. The amount for the GEF would be the difference between the FF 900 m and their obligations under the MP. Since the MP obligations were denominated in US\$, their pledge to the GEF was kept tentative subject to the final payments under the MP. At the time of establishment, the FF equivalent for the MP obligations was FF62.95 m. Therefore their pledge to the GEF was posted as FF 837.05 m.

In the letter just received, the French indicate to us that their obligations under the MP turned out to be FF 93.18 m instead. Therefore, their contribution to the GEF must be reduced from FF 837.05 m to FF 806.82 mm; a loss in US\$ terms of about \$5.5 million!

I guess when it rains, it pours.

Rene

CC: Frederik Van Bolhuis ( FREDERIK VAN BOLHUIS )  
CC: Kenichi Ohashi ( KENICHI OHASHI )  
CC: Lorene Yap ( LORENE YAP )  
CC: Paula Donovan ( PAULA DONOVAN )

# The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234  
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD  
Cable Address: INDEVAS

July 20, 1994

Mr. Pierre Moullade  
Le Ministere de l'Economie, Direction du Tresor  
Service des Affaires Internationales  
Endettement et Developpement, Bureau F.3  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 Paris  
Republique Francaise

Dear Mr. Moullade:

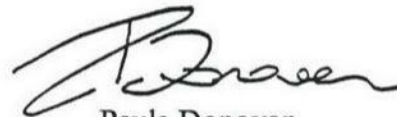
RE: The Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

During the recent meetings of the GEF Council, several donors expressed interest in the current projection of the encashment needs for the contributions to be provided under the GEF2 replenishment. In response to this request, we are sending to all donors a copy of this projected encashment schedule which is enclosed herewith.

This schedule is our current best estimate of the rate by which contributions from donors would be encashed, based on the cash flow needs of this replenishment. Actual encashments may, of course, be different from these, depending on the actual needs of the GEF. We will once a year issue a revision of this table indicating revised encashment projections.

We hope you find the enclosed information useful.

Sincerely,



Paula Donovan  
Director  
Resource Mobilization Department

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Marc-Antoine Autheman, Executive Director

FRANCE

## The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234  
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD  
Cable Address: INDEVAS

July 20, 1994

Mr. Pierre Moullade  
Le Ministere de l'Economie, Direction du Tresor  
Service des Affaires Internationales  
Endettement et Developpement, Bureau F.3  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 Paris  
Republique Francaise

Dear Mr. Moullade:

RE: The Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

During the recent meetings of the GEF Council, several donors expressed interest in the current projection of the encashment needs for the contributions to be provided under the GEF2 replenishment. In response to this request, we are sending to all donors a copy of this projected encashment schedule which is enclosed herewith.

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We hope you find the enclosed information useful.

Sincerely,



Paula Donovan  
Director  
Resource Mobilization Department

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Marc-Antoine Autheman, Executive Director

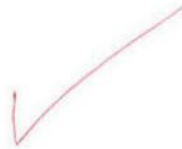
mmw

FRANCE'S COMMITMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REPLENISHMENT OF GEF RESOURCES

Paris,  
June 20, 1994

File  
France

Mr. Chairman:



I refer to Resolution 94-2 of the World Bank's Board on the restructuring of the GEF entitled "Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility", dated May 24, 1994.

By this letter the Government of the French Republic informs the World Bank, as trustee of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, that it will contribute to the Fund and, in application of section 2(a) of Annex C of the Instrument cited in paragraph I of the Resolution, of eight hundred and six million, seven hundred and ten thousand French Francs (806,710,000 FRF).

In conformity with table 2 in Annex C of the Instrument, France's participation in the first replenishment of the GEF will include the establishment of the French global Environment Facility, administered by the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement). To this end, the French Government will deposit with the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement) the contribution of four hundred and forty million French Francs (440,000,000 FRF) it announced.

Formal greeting.

Signed: Minister of the Economy

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédoo 578

~\*~\*~

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

~\*~\*~



NUP - Als translate  
ad enno cyes no  
gueta P. 06, MM, and  
Alis (Kenne)  
Fr B

Le 20 juin 1994

EXPÉDITEUR

M. Pierre Noullat

☎ : 33 1 44 87 73 58

☎ : 33 1 40 04 27 16

Nombre de pages : 1+1

7590

DESTINATAIRE

M. M. Paula DONOVAN / M. Ian JOHNSON

☎ : 1 202 477 0861

1 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

OBJET : Contribution to the replenishment of GEF's resources

Please find attached France's instrument of commitment  
to contribute to the 1st replenishment of the GEF

Yours ever,

P. Noullat

*Le Ministre de l'Économie*

*République Française*

*Paris, 20 JUIN 1994*

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je me réfère à la résolution n° 94-2 des administrateurs de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement intitulée "Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : restructuration du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial et première reconstitution de ses ressources", en date du 24 mai 1994 ("la Résolution").*

*Par la présente, le gouvernement de la République française avise la Banque, administrateur de la Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, qu'il participera à la Caisse et, en application de la section 2(a) de l'annexe C de l'Instrument visé au paragraphe 1 de la Résolution, qu'il versera à la Caisse la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les termes de la Résolution, d'un montant de huit cent six millions sept cent dix mille francs français (806 710 000 FRF).*

*Conformément au tableau 2 de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, la participation de la France à la première reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial comprendra aussi la constitution d'un Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial, administré par la Caisse française de développement. A cette fin le gouvernement de la République française versera à la Caisse française de développement la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les conditions de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, d'un montant de quatre cent quarante millions de francs (440 000 000 FRF).*

*Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.*



*Edmond ALPHANDÉRY*

*Monsieur Lewis T. PRESTON  
Président de la Banque internationale pour  
la reconstruction et le développement  
a.b.s. Monsieur Marc-Antoine AUTHEMAN  
Administrateur pour la France  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20443*



GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

File  
France

August 25, 1993

Ms. Monique Barbut  
Charge de Mission aupres  
du Directeur du Developpement  
Ministere de la Cooperation  
et du Developpement  
20, rue Monsieur  
75700 Paris  
France

*Monique*  
Dear Ms. ~~Barbut~~:

Please find enclosed the agenda for the Tripartite Meeting on NGO Participation in the GEF to take place in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1993.

The meeting will be held from 2:30 to 6:00 p.m. in conference room S-13-161 of the World Bank (street address: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.). It will be preceded by a lunch at 12:30 in one of the private dining rooms in the E building (street address: 701 19th Street, N.W.).

Please confirm your attendance at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Frederik*  
Frederik van Bolhuis

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

## Agenda Tripartite Meeting September 20, 1993

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GEF ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, WORLD BANK, 1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA  
TEL: (202) 473-1053 FAX: (202) 477-0551

GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

August 25, 1993

Mr. Stephen Wallace  
Senior Program Manager  
International Finance Institute (CIDA)  
200 Promenade du Potage  
Hull, Quebec  
Canada

*Stephen*  
Dear Mr. ~~Wallace~~:

Please find enclosed the agenda for the Tripartite Meeting on NGO Participation in the GEF to take place in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1993.

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Best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Frederik*

Frederik van Bolhuis

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

Agenda  
Tripartite Meeting  
September 20, 1993

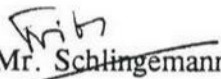
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GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

Mr. Frits Schlingemann  
Head, Environment Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2500 EB The Hague

  
Dear Mr. Schlingemann:

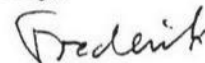
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Please confirm your attendance at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Frederik van Bolhuis

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GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

Mr. David Turner  
Overseas Development Administration  
94 Victoria Street  
London, SW1E5JL  
United Kingdom


Dear Mr. Turner:

Please find enclosed the agenda for the Tripartite Meeting on NGO Participation in the GEF to take place in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1993.

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Best wishes,

Sincerely,

  
Frederik van Bolhuis

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*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

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GEF ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, WORLD BANK, 1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA  
TEL: (202) 473-1053 FAX: (202) 477-0551



GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

August 25, 1993

Ms. Juanita Castaño  
Director of Special Affairs  
Ministry of External Affairs  
Santafe de Bogota  
Colombia

Dear Ms. Castaño:

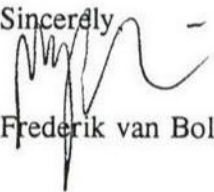
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Sincerely,

  
Frederik van Bolhuis

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GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

H.E. Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop  
Permanent Representative  
Permanent Mission on Vanuatu to the U.N.  
416 Convent Avenue  
New York, N.Y., 10031

Dear Mr. Van Lierop:


Please find enclosed the agenda for the Tripartite Meeting on NGO Participation in the GEF to take place in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1993.

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Best wishes,

Sincerely,

  
Frederik van Bolhuis



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*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

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THE WORLD BANK



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNITED NATIONS  
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

Ms. Susan Levine  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for International Development,  
Debt and Environmental Policy  
U.S. Treasury Department  
Washington, D.C. 20020

Dear Ms. Levine:

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Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Frederik van Bolhuis

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GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

Mr. E.T. Mundagepupfu  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism  
53 Samora Machel Avenue  
P.Bag 7753 - Causeway  
Harare

Dear Mr. Mundagepupfu:

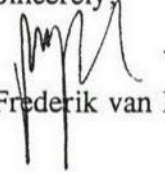
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Best wishes,

Sincerely,

  
Frederik van Bolhuis

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

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GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

August 25, 1993

Mr. Hans P. Schipulle  
Head of Environment Section  
Ministry of Economic Cooperation  
5300 Bonn 1  
Germany

*Hans*  
Dear Mr. Schipulle:

Please find enclosed the agenda for the Tripartite Meeting on NGO Participation in the GEF to take place in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1993.

The meeting will be held from 2:30 to 6:00 p.m. in conference room S-13-161 of the World Bank (street address: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.). It will be preceded by a lunch at 12:30 in one of the private dining rooms in the E building (street address: 701 19th Street, N.W.).

Please confirm your attendance at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Frederik*

Frederik van Bolhuis

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

*PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS*

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THE WORLD BANK/IFC/M.I.G.A.  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Headquarters: Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.  
Tel. No. (202) 473-1053 // Fax Tel. No. (202) 477-0551 // Telex No. RCA 248423  
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

DATE: August 25, 1993

NO. OF PAGES: 3  
(including this sheet)

MESSAGE NUMBER: 1

## TO

Name: Mr. Hans Schipulle  
Organization: Ministry for Economic CooperationFax Tel. No. 49 228 535 202  
City: Bonn  
Country: Germany

## FROM

Name: Frederik van Bolhuis  
Dept./Div. ENVGE  
Room No. S-5033Fax Tel. No. (202) 477-0551  
Dept/Div No. 655/35  
Tel. No. (202) 473-3298SUBJECT: RE: NGO Participation in the GEF

MESSAGE:

**PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED.**

FRANCE

GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY  
Chairman

Mr. Bertrand de Mazieres  
Sous-Directeur  
Direction du Tresor  
Ministere de l'Economie  
75012 Paris  
France

June 10, 1994

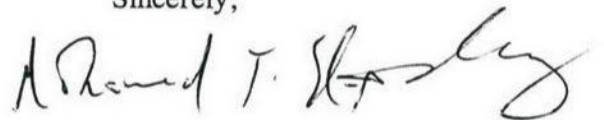
Dear Mr. de Mazieres,

Thank you for your kind letter of May 5th. Mr. Linn and I are also gratified with the ultimate outcome of the GEF negotiations.

I am pleased that your government's decision will permit a continued involvement of the experienced treasury team of yourself and Mr. Moullade in the future work of the GEF Council.

I had hoped that by now I would be in a position to report a successful conclusion of the GEF constituency formation process in all regions. At this time we are still awaiting the resolution of the internal discussions in the Africa region. We do expect, however, that a regional seat distribution will result, with likely francophone seats in at least one of the Western Africa constituencies and in the Central Africa constituency. The Secretariat is doing all what is within its prerogative to ensure that the Africa region completes its constituency formation process in time for the upcoming July Council meeting. Best regards.

Sincerely,



THE WORLD BANK, 1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA  
TEL: (202) 473-3202 FAX: (202) 477-0565

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM  
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT  
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO: Johnson, Ian

DATE: 5/06/94

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Betrand de Mazieres

To: MTE

Dated: 5/05/94

Reference No.: ENV940506002

Topic: inquiring about the formulation of Constituencies

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

DUE DATE:

\_\_\_\_\_ HANDLE  
\_\_\_\_\_ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND  
\_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR INFORMATION  
\_\_\_\_\_ DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ AS WE DISCUSSED \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ XXX PREPARE RESPONSE FOR MTE'S SIGNATURE  
\_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR FILES  
\_\_\_\_\_ RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

5/06/94

Remarks:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

<TRANSLATION>

5 May 94

Dear Mr. El-Ashry

Two months have passed since the successful conclusion of the negotiations in Geneva. I should like to thank you and Mr. Linn again for all our efforts to bring about what was the most satisfactory result possible.

France will be able to submit its instrument of contribution for the restructured GEF once the Bank's Board has approved the relevant resolution.

The representation of France on the Council will be undertaken by myself, with Pierre Moullade acting as alternate.

We very much look forward to the first meeting of the Council whose agenda is particularly full. Its work will be central in establishing - in addition to the instrument signed in Geneva - a whole series of rules, both legal and customary, which will ensure the flexible and efficient workings of the Council and the GEF itself.

X ( I take advantage of this occasion to enquire how progress is moving on the formulation of Constituencies. I am sure that you have not forgotten the particular importance attached by France to the participation and representation of Francophone Africa in the GEF.

<Standard formal greeting>

Bertrand de Mazieres

B  
To Ian  
a response for my signature.  
M.

**MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE**

-----  
**DIRECTION DU TRESOR**

-----  
Service des Affaires Internationales  
Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3  
PM/FM/ENVIRON/TLC70

**REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE**

Paris le 5 mai 1994

**BORDEREAU DE TELECOPIE**

\*\*\*

**NOMBRE DE PAGES : 1 +1**

**EXPEDITEUR : Bertrand de Mazières - Sous-Directeur "Endettement et Développement"**

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**FAX : 40 04 29 26**

---

**DESTINATAIRE : M. Mohamed T. El-Ashry - Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial**

**FAX : 19 1 202 477 05 65**

---

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR

PARIS, LE 5 MAI 1994

Monsieur le Président,

Voici bientôt deux mois que les négociations sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial se sont conclues avec succès à Genève. Permettez-moi de vous remercier à nouveau, ainsi que M. Linn et vos équipes respectives, pour les efforts que vous avez déployés tout au long de ce processus et grâce auxquels nous avons pu parvenir au résultat le plus satisfaisant possible.

La France sera en mesure de déposer son instrument de contribution à la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial une fois que le conseil d'administration de la Banque mondiale aura approuvé la résolution correspondante. La représentation de la France au Conseil du Fonds sera assurée par moi-même en tant que membre et par M. Pierre Moullade en tant que suppléant.

Nous attendons avec impatience la première réunion du Conseil dont l'ordre du jour est particulièrement chargé. Ses travaux seront déterminants pour l'établissement, au-delà de l'Instrument signé à Genève, de tout un ensemble de règles, à la fois juridiques et coutumières, qui sachent assurer un fonctionnement souple et efficace du Conseil et du Fonds en général.

Je profite enfin de cette occasion pour vous demander comment se déroule la constitution des circonscriptions : vous n'ignorez pas en effet l'importance particulière que mon pays attache à la participation et à la représentation de l'Afrique francophone au sein du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Bertrand de Mazières



Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement  
mondial



< TRANSLATION >

5 May '94

Dear Mr. El-Ashry

Two months have passed since the successful conclusion of the negotiations in Geneva. I should like to thank you and Mr. Linn again for all our efforts to bring about what was the most satisfactory result possible.

France will be able to submit its instrument of contribution for the restructured GEF once the Bank's Board has approved the relevant resolution.

The representation of France on the Council will be undertaken by myself, with Pierre Moullade acting as alternate.

We very much look forward to the first meeting of the Council whose agenda is particularly full. Its work will be central in establishing - in addition to the instrument signed in Geneva - a whole series of rules, both legal and customary, which will ensure the flexible and efficient workings of the Council and the GEF itself.

I take advantage of this occasion to enquire how progress is moving on the formulation of Constituencies. I am sure that you have not forgotten the particular importance attached by France to the participation and representation of Francophone Africa in the GEF.

< Standard formal greeting >

Bertrand de Mazieres

file: France

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 17-May-1994 10:13am

TO: Ian Johnson

( IAN JOHNSON )

FROM: Frederik Van Bolhuis, ENVGE

( FREDERIK VAN BOLHUIS )

EXT.: 33298

SUBJECT: French call

Ian,

Pierre's call when you prepared yourself for the meeting with Sandstrom concerned three points:

(i) He expressed great unhappiness with us scheduling the first Council meeting during their national holiday July 14. I said I believed the date was locked in now, but would share their concern with you. Marie suggested we might consider moving the date one day forward to July 11-13 - what do you think?

(ii) He asked on progress on constituencies - I gave him a run down. He concluded that Africa had not progressed much. They are closer to some than to others, so he did not see they could do much to facilitate at this time. The fact that we fore see two francophone seats: one West, and the Central seat, seemed to satisfy them.

(iii) He asked what we foresee on the first elected co-chair. I said it would partially depend on the CEO selection. He thought this was a done deal and volunteered that they, when approached on this, had endorsed MTE's candidacy. He thought the first co-chair ought to be from the recipients, and that Mat Keah would be an excellent choice - he had just returned from the AfDB meetings in Nairobi, which, he said, Mat had led brilliantly.

Frederik

CC: Patricia Bliss-Guest

( PATRICIA BLISS-GUEST )

CC: Nicholas Van Praag

( NICHOLAS VAN PRAAG )

CC: Marie Morgan

( MARIE MORGAN )

file: France

<TRANSLATION>

5.5.94

Dear Mr. El-Ashry

Two months have passed since the successful conclusion of the negotiations in Geneva. I should like to thank you and Mr. Linn again for all our efforts to bring about what was the most satisfactory result possible.

France will be able to submit its instrument of contribution for the restructured GEF once the Bank's Board has approved the relevant resolution.

The representation of France on the Council will be undertaken by myself, with Pierre Moullade acting as alternate.

We very much look forward to the first meeting of the Council whose agenda is particularly fill. Its work will be central in establishing - in addition to the instrument signed in Geneva - a whole series of rules, both legal and customary, which will ensure the flexible and efficient workings of the Council and the GEF itself.

I take advantage of this occasion to enquire how progress is moving on the formulation of Constituencies. I am sure that you have not forgotten the particular importance attached by France to the participation and representation of Francophone Africa in the GEF.

< Standard formal greeting >

Bertrand de Mazieres

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
PMLV - L9407

PARIS, LE 21 FEV. 1994

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je me félicite de la tenue à terme rapproché de la dernière session de négociation sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : tout délai supplémentaire apporté à la tenue de cette réunion n'aurait pu qu'affaiblir l'élan qui a porté les Participants tout au long des négociations.*

*Concernant l'ordre dans lequel se dérouleront à Genève les différentes réunions, permettez-moi de vous indiquer que la tenue, comme à Carthagène, d'une réunion sur la reconstitution avant celles relatives à la restructuration ne me semble pas opportune. Le tour de table financier ne sera productif qu'une fois achevée la négociation institutionnelle. Il me semblerait par conséquent préférable de commencer à Genève par les questions de restructuration, avec toutefois un exposé liminaire de Mr Johannes Linn pour indiquer que l'objectif de 2 milliards de dollars est en vue et comment il sera atteint (et notamment quelles sont les contributions attendues des "autres donateurs").*

*Au-delà du principe absolu de non réouverture des points ayant déjà fait l'objet d'un consensus à Carthagène ou lors des réunions précédentes, j'aimerais, en réponse à votre invitation, vous faire part de quelques commentaires sur le document principal ("Instrument for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility", 3<sup>ème</sup> révision en date du 4 janvier 1994) dans l'attente de la transmission d'une version révisée des annexes.*

*• Sur les 4 sujets discutés à Carthagène par le groupe de contact, 2 constituent des points majeurs (présidence du Conseil ; nombre et répartition des sièges au Conseil), les 2 autres représentent plutôt des contreparties (niveau de majorité qualifiée ; fréquence des réunions de l'Assemblée plénière). Je ne reviendrais pas sur nos positions à ce propos ; elles sont bien connues.*

*• Les paragraphes 19 (vi), 20 (iv) et 27 sont difficiles à comprendre. Ils doivent être revus et notamment leurs références circulaires supprimées. Le texte doit faire clairement apparaître le compromis trouvé à Carthagène aux termes duquel l'Instrument :*

*• ouvre la possibilité pour le secrétariat de traiter directement, dans le futur, avec des organismes autres que les trois agences de mise en oeuvre pour la préparation et l'exécution de projets,*

*• mais confère au Conseil l'autorité de se saisir de cette question et de décider si le secrétariat peut, ou ne peut pas, user de cette faculté et, si oui, selon quelles modalités.*

Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565

• Le paragraphe 24.(a) sur la procédure est le fruit d'un compromis élaboré à Carthagène, après des années de discussions, par les délégations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de la France, puis approuvé par l'ensemble des Participants. Je me réjouis de ce qu'un accord ait pu être trouvé sur un sujet aussi sensible ; je tiens à souligner qu'en acceptant ce texte final la partie française est allée à l'extrême limite des concessions qu'elle pouvait faire.

• Sur les autres points pour lesquels subsistent des crochets dans le texte (notamment les paragraphes 2, 18, 24.(c).(iii) et 29), les positions françaises sont bien connues ; elles n'ont pas changé et je n'y reviendrai point ici.

En espérant que ces quelques remarques et observations pourront vous faciliter la tâche et contribuer à une heureuse conclusion des négociations, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

don't  
Para  
Fax

L4

**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA

GEF ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE TEL: (202) 473-1053/473-9312 FAX: (202) 522-3240 /522-3245

*FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE*  
*No. of Pages: 4*

DATE: June 13, 1994  
TO: Mr. Pierre Moullade  
Fax No.: 33 1 40 04 2716  
City: Paris  
Country: France  
FROM: Marie Morgan-Wels  
Tel. No.: (202) 473 1128  
Fax No.: (202) 522 3245

File

SUBJECT : GEF Broadcast Fax and Mailing List

MESSAGE:

We had taken note immediately of all your instructions to date regarding the correct fax number to use for your office - (see fax. 11/93). Please also see transmission report attached indicating that the message is being received at the number you have given us.

Please also see attached our current Paradox listing for your address - could you please advise if any of this is to be changed.

Regards,  
Marie.

cc: Messrs: Johnson, Van Praag, Rigaud

2/4

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédéc 578

~\*~\*~\*

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

*File France*

PM/LV - ENVIRON/T206

Le 11 octobre 1993

EXPÉDITEUR

*Pierre Moullade*

Tél. : 33 1 44 87 73 58

Fax : 33 1 40 04 27 16

DESTINATAIRE

*Mary Morgan-Wheels  
GEF Administrator's office*

Fax : 1 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

**OBJET** : *Envoi au Trésor français des documents relatifs au Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.*

Il semblerait que votre télécopieur soit mal programmé : de nombreuses télécopies destinées à Bertrand de Mazières ou à moi-même parviennent à des numéros erronés (la dernière, expédiée dans la nuit du 8 au 9 octobre, a été envoyée au 40 04 20 08).

Cette situation n'est agréable ni pour ceux qui reçoivent des télécopies qui ne les concernent pas et se voient dans l'obligation de nous les retransmettre, ni pour nous-même qui ne recevons les documents qu'avec un délai qui pourrait s'avérer préjudiciable.

Je vous remercie par conséquent de bien vouloir faire en sorte que les télécopies soient envoyées aux bons numéros, à savoir le 33 1 40 04 29 26 pour Bertrand de Mazières et/ou 33 1 40 04 27 16 pour ce qui me concerne.

*Grand merci par avance,*

*P. Moullade*

*Pierre Moullade*

*ok.  
done.  
mmw.*

SESSION:

2 - 6250

3/4

ID	PHONE NUMBER	DESTINATION NAME	TIME DELIVERED	PAGES
5379	912128388920	I. Slokenbergs, PMisla	06/07/94 12:38	1-7 /7
5378	90113712286783	G. Matisone, DHA	06/07/94 12:40	1-7 /7
5377	912123718873	H. Im, Permane. Mission	06/07/94 11:31	1-7 /7
5376	94787661	K. Woo, Embassy	non-deliverable	0 /7
5375	912127720735	P. Yon, Per. Miss.	06/07/94 11:33	1-7 /7
5374	90112542338272	M. Koech, Nat. Env.	06/07/94 11:32	1-7 /7
5373	90112542330426	M. Benedict-Keah, Mi.	06/07/94 11:33	1-7 /7
5372	901181352512161	M. Umemoto, Min. Fin.	06/07/94 11:32	1-7 /7
5371	901139647613932	G. Del Bufalo, Min.	06/07/94 11:35	1-7 /7
5370	901135316767335	B. Ahern, Minis. Financ	06/07/94 12:42	1-7 /7
5369	90119821674176	R. Salamat, Min. For. Af	06/07/94 12:43	1-7 /7
5368	912128677086	E. Al-Habib, Per. Mis	06/07/94 11:37	1-7 /7
5367	901162213857578	S. Djajadiningrat, M.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5366	901191113018168	N. Singh, Min. Fin.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5365	90113612014091	T. Farago, Min. Env.	06/07/94 11:39	1-7 /7
5364	90113611534370	E. Tarjan, Nat. Bank	06/07/94 11:46	1-7 /7
5363	9011245221050	T. Camara, MinResNatEn	non-deliverable	0 /7
5362	912125991540	E. Pursoo, Perm. Missio	06/07/94 11:40	1-7 /7
5361	901141227322150	I. Kinna, Gr. Mission	06/07/94 11:41	1-7 /7
5360	92654291	P. Kontos, Embassy	06/07/94 11:41	1-7 /7
5359	9011492283053524	C. Quennet, Min. Env.	06/07/94 12:43	1-7 /7
5358	901149228535204	H. Schipulle, Min. Env	06/07/94 11:45	1-7 /7
5357	9011241765974	P. Toungui, Minis. Fina	non-deliverable	0 /7
5356	901133140042940	M. Barbut, Min. Coop.	06/07/94 11:45	1-7 /7
5355	901133140042716	P. Moulade, Tresor	06/07/94 11:45	1-7 /7
5354	901133140042926	B. de Mazieres, Dev.	06/07/94 11:46	1-7 /7
5353	90113580663290	T. Huomasalo, FINNID.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5352	9011358013416300	K. Eskelinen, FINNID.	06/07/94 11:50	1-7 /7
5351	90112511654350	M. Abebe, Min. Nat. Re.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5350	912122620893	S. Nommann, Per. Mis.	06/07/94 11:50	1-7 /7
5349	912127943874	S. Awaad, Per. Mis.	no answer	0 /7
5348	90112025747839	S. Saad, For. Min.	06/07/94 11:51	1-7 /7
5347	90112023553606	A. Ebeid, Min. Cab. Af	06/07/94 12:46	1-7 /7
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5345	912129869694	P. Blandino, Perm. Miss	no answer	0 /7
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5337	9011225213578	N. Golo, Cai. Au. Amor.	06/07/94 12:01	1-7 /7
5336	912123712813	L. Jaramillo, Per. Mi.	06/07/94 12:47	1-7 /7
5335	90115712833458	M. Becerra, INRRA.	06/07/94 12:00	1-7 /7
5334	90115713340367	A. Montenegro, Nat. P.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5333	90115712833970	M. Lanzetta, Min. Ext.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5332	90118618522361	J. Liqun, Min. Fin.	06/07/94 12:01	1-7 /7
5331	90115626718805	R. Asenjo, Min. Nati. Re	06/07/94 12:02	1-7 /7
5330	918199535348	N. Senecal, CIDA	06/07/94 12:48	1-7 /7
5329	9011237215350	B. Djingoer, MinEnvFor	non-deliverable	0 /7
5328	9011257402075	J. Rushemeza, INECN.	non-deliverable	0 /7
5327	9011257223337	E. Kabushemege, Min.	non-deliverable	0 /7



Paradise Extract

4/4

Huimasalo, Taisto  
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Ministere des Finances du Budget et  
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FAX: (49-228) 535-204

Kinnas, Ioannis  
Minister Counsellor  
Greek Mission, Economic Affairs  
2, rue S. Thalberg  
1201 Geneva  
Greece  
REPRESENTING: Greece  
DATE: 5/11/94  
PHONE: No phone  
FAX: (41-22) 732-2150

Kontos, Pedros  
Greek Economic Office  
Embassy of Greece  
2221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
USA  
REPRESENTING: Greece  
DATE: 5/11/94  
PHONE: (202) 939-5800  
FAX: (202) 265-4291

# MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

## DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédéc 578

~\*~\*~\*

### **BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE**

~\*~\*~\*


PM/LV - TLC94084

Le 14 juin 1994

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#### **EXPÉDITEUR**

*Pierre Moullade*

 : 33 1 44 87 73 58

 : 33 1 40 04 27 16

*Nombre de pages : 2*

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#### **DESTINATAIRE**

*Marie Morgan-Wels*

 : 1 202 522 3240

---

#### **MESSAGE**

**O B J E T** : *GEF Broadcast Fax and Mailing List*

**R é f.** : *Votre télécopie du 13 juin 1994*

Vous trouverez ci-après les bonnes références à incorporer dans votre liste Paradox :

**de Mazières, Bertrand** (et non "Betrand")  
Sous-Directeur endettement et développement (et non "directeur du Trésor")  
[traduction anglaise : Deputy Assistant Secretary for Debt and Development Issues]  
Direction du Trésor, ministère de l'économie  
Télédéc 231  
139, rue de Bercy  
75752 Paris Cédex 12  
Tél. : (33-1) 44 87 73 60  
Fax : (33-1) 40 04 29 26 ✓

**Moullade, Pierre**

Adjoint au chef du bureau de l'aide au développement (et non "Deputy Assistant Secretary for Debt ...")  
[traduction anglaise : Deputy Head of Division for Development Assistance]

Direction du Trésor, ministère de l'économie

Télédoc 578

139, rue de Bercy

75572 Paris Cédex 12

Tél. : (33-1) 44 87 73 58 (et non 44 87 73 60)

Fax : (33-1) 40 04 27 16

**Barbut, Monique**

Chef du secrétariat du Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial

Caisse Française de Développement

35/37, rue Boissy d'Anglas

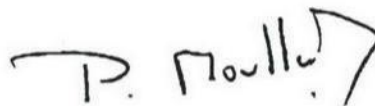
75379 Paris Cédex 08

Tél. : (33-1) 40 06 34 12

Fax : (33-1) 40 06 32 48 (le 40 04 29 40 n'a jamais été le n° de télécopie de M. Barbut : c'est celui du directeur du Trésor ...).

Merci de bien vouloir en tenir compte.

Bien à vous,



*Pierre Moullade*

FRANCE'S COMMITMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REPLENISHMENT OF GEF RESOURCES

Paris,  
June 20, 1994

Mr. Chairman:

I refer to Resolution 94-2 of the World Bank's Board on the restructuring of the GEF entitled "Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility", dated May 24, 1994.

By this letter the Government of the French Republic informs the World Bank, as trustee of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, that it will contribute to the Fund and, in application of section 2(a) of Annex C of the Instrument cited in paragraph I of the Resolution, of eight hundred and six million, seven hundred and ten thousand French Francs (806,710,000 FRF).

In conformity with table 2 in Annex C of the Instrument, France's participation in the first replenishment of the GEF will include the establishment of the French global Environment Facility, administered by the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement). To this end, the French Government will deposit with the (Caisse Francaise de Developpement) the contribution of four hundred and forty million French Francs (440,000,000 FRF) it announced.

Formal greeting.

Signed: Minister of the Economy

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédéc 578

~\*~\*~

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

~\*~\*~



NUP - Als translaté  
ad enno après no  
guerla POG, MM, and  
Blis (Kane)  
FrB

Le 20 juin 1994

EXPÉDITEUR

M. Pierre Noullat

☎ : 33 1 44 87 73 58

☎ : 33 1 40 04 27 16

Nombre de pages : 1+1

7390200

DESTINATAIRE

M. M. Paula DOMOVAN / M. Jan JOHNSON

☎ : 1 202 477 0861

1 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

OBJET : Contribution to the replenishment of GEF's resources

Please find attached France's instrument of commitment  
to contribute to the 1st replenishment of the GEF

Yours ever,

P. Noullat

*Le Ministre de l'Économie*

*République Française*

*Paris, le 20 JUIN 1994*

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je me réfère à la résolution n° 94-2 des administrateurs de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement intitulée "Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : restructuration du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial et première reconstitution de ses ressources", en date du 24 mai 1994 ("la Résolution").*

*Par la présente, le gouvernement de la République française avise la Banque, administrateur de la Caisse du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, qu'il participera à la Caisse et, en application de la section 2(a) de l'annexe C de l'Instrument visé au paragraphe 1 de la Résolution, qu'il versera à la Caisse la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les termes de la Résolution, d'un montant de huit cent six millions sept cent dix mille francs français (806 710 000 FRF).*

*Conformément au tableau 2 de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, la participation de la France à la première reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial comprendra aussi la constitution d'un Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial, administré par la Caisse française de développement. A cette fin le gouvernement de la République française versera à la Caisse française de développement la contribution prévue, en conformité avec les conditions de l'annexe C de l'Instrument, d'un montant de quatre cent quarante millions de francs (440 000 000 FRF).*

*Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.*



*Edmond ALPHANDÉRY*

*Monsieur Lewis T. PRESTON  
Président de la Banque internationale pour  
la reconstruction et le développement  
a.b.s. Monsieur Marc-Antoine AUTHEMAN  
Administrateur pour la France  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20443*

done  
L.R.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva

March 14 - 16, 1994

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please print clearly)



Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

Title chef de délégation

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (33) 1-44 87 73 60 Fax: (33) 1-40 04 29 26

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva  
March 14 - 16, 1994

REGISTRATION FORM  
*(Please print clearly)*

done  
L.R.

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. Pierre MOULLA DE

Title Adjoint au chef de bureau de l'aide au developpement

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: 33 1 44 87 73 58 Fax: 33 1 40 04 27 16



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva

March 14 - 16, 1994

REGISTRATION FORM

*(Please print clearly)*

Country/Organization:

FRANCE

Name(s):

1.

INBERT PHILIPPE

Title

ATTACHÉ à la Mission Permanente

2.

Title

3.

Telephone:

758 91 47

Fax:

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva  
March 14 - 16, 1994



REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please print clearly)

Country/Organization: ~~Philippines~~ FRANCE

Name(s): 1. BARBUT Monique

Title chargée de mission auprès du  
directeur du développement - Ministère  
de la coopération

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva

March 14 - 16, 1994

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. STEINFELDER PAURICETTE

Title ADVISER

2. 

Title

3.

Telephone: 4219 1768 Fax: 4219 1772

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Palais des Nations, Geneva  
March 14 - 16, 1994

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE ✓

Name(s): 1. DUMON Christian

Title chargé de mission / MINISTÈRE AFFAIRES  
ÉTRANGÈRES.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: 33 - 1 - 47535138 Fax: 33 - 1 - 47535085

GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA

Man -  
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L4

GEF ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE TEL: (202) 473-1053/473-9312 FAX: (202) 522-3240 /522-3245

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

No. of Pages: 4

File  
France.

DATE: June 13, 1994  
TO: Mr. Pierre Moullade  
Fax No.: 33 1 40 04 2716  
City: Paris  
Country: France  
FROM: Marie Morgan-Wels  
Tel. No.: (202) 473 1128  
Fax No.: (202) 522 3245  
SUBJECT : GEF Broadcast Fax and Mailing List

MESSAGE:

We had taken note immediately of all your instructions to date regarding the correct fax number to use for your office - (see fax. 11/93). Please also see transmission report attached indicating that the message is being received at the number you have given us.

Please also see attached our current Paradox listing for your address - could you please advise if any of this is to be changed.

Regards,  
Marie.

cc: Messrs: Johnson, Van Praag, Rigaud

2/4

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédéc 578

~\*~\*~\*

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

*File France*

PM/LV - ENVIRON/T206

Le 11 octobre 1993

EXPÉDITEUR

*Pierre Moullade*

Tél. : 33 1 44 87 73 58

Fax. : 33 1 40 04 27 16

DESTINATAIRE

*Mary Morgan-Wheels  
GEF Administrator's office*

Fax. : 1 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

OBJET : *Envoi au Trésor français des documents relatifs au Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.*

Il semblerait que votre télécopieur soit mal programmé : de nombreuses télécopies destinées à Bertrand de Mazières ou à moi-même parviennent à des numéros erronés (la dernière, expédiée dans la nuit du 8 au 9 octobre, a été envoyée au 40 04 20 08).

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Je vous remercie par conséquent de bien vouloir faire en sorte que les télécopies soient envoyées aux bons numéros, à savoir le 33 1 40 04 29 26 pour Bertrand de Mazières et/ou 33 1 40 04 27 16 pour ce qui me concerne.

*Grand merci par avance,*

*P. Moullade*

*Pierre Moullade.*

*ok.  
done.  
mmw.*

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5371	901139647613932	G. Del Bufalo, Min.	06/07/94 11:35	1-7 /7
5370	901135316767335	B. Ahern, Minis. Financ	06/07/94 12:42	1-7 /7
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5327	9011257223337	E. Kabushemege, Min.	non-deliverable	0 /7

Paradise Extract

4/4

Huimasalo, Taisto  
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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Debt  
Direction du Tresor, Ministere de  
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Ministere des Finances du Budget et  
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FAX: (24-1) 765-974

Quennet, Cornelia  
Head of Division  
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Germany  
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Schipulle, Hans  
Head of Environment Division (224)  
Ministry for Economic Cooperation and  
53045 Bonn  
Germany  
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PHONE: (49-228) 535-227  
FAX: (49-228) 535-204

Kinnas, Ioannis  
Minister Counsellor  
Greek Mission, Economic Affairs  
2, rue S. Thalberg  
1201 Geneva  
Switzerland  
REPRESENTING: Greece  
DATE: 5/11/94  
PHONE: No phone  
FAX: (41-22) 732-2150

Kontos, Pedros  
Greek Economic Office  
Embassy of Greece  
2221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
USA  
REPRESENTING: Greece  
DATE: 5/11/94  
PHONE: (202) 939-5800  
FAX: (202) 265-4291



4

**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA

GEF ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE TEL: (202) 473-1053/473-9312 FAX: (202) 522-3240 /522-3245

---

*FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE*

*No. of Pages: 4*

DATE: June 13, 1994

TO: Mr. Pierre Moullade

Fax No.: 33 1 40 04 2716  
City: Paris  
Country: France

FROM: Marie Morgan-Wels  
Tel. No.: (202) 473 1128  
Fax No.: (202) 522 3245

SUBJECT : GEF Broadcast Fax and Mailing List

*File  
France*

MESSAGE:

We had taken note immediately of all your instructions to date regarding the correct fax number to use for your office - (see fax. 11/93). Please also see transmission report attached indicating that the message is being received at the number you have given us.

Please also see attached our current Paradox listing for your address - could you please advise if any of this is to be changed.

*Regards,  
Marie*

cc: Messrs: Johnson, Van Praag, Rigaud

2/4

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédéc 578

~\*~\*~\*~

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

File France

PM/LV - ENVIRON/T206

Le 11 octobre 1993

EXPÉDITEUR

Pierre Moullade

Tél. : 33 1 44 87 73 58

Fax : 33 1 40 04 27 16

DESTINATAIRE

Mary Morgan-Wheels  
GEF Administrator's office

Fax : 1 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

**OBJET** : Envoi au Trésor français des documents relatifs au Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.

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Grand merci par avance,

P. Moullade

Pierre Moullade.

ok.  
done.  
mmw.

SESSION:

2 - 6250

3/4

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Paradise Extract

4/4

Auimasalo, Taisto  
Director  
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Barbut, Monique  
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20, rue Monsieur  
75000 Paris  
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De Mazieres, Bertrand  
Director due Tresor  
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75572 - Paris Cedex 12  
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REPRESENTING: France  
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FAX: (33-1) 400-42926

Moullade, Pierre  
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FAX: (24-1) 765-974

Quennet, Cornelia  
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**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA

GEF ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE TEL: (202) 473-1053/473-9312 FAX: (202) 522-3240 /522-3245

*FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE*

*No. of Pages: 4*

DATE: June 13, 1994

TO: Mr. Pierre Moullade

Fax No.: 33 1 40 04 2716  
City: Paris  
Country: France

FROM: Marie Morgan-Wels  
Tel. No.: (202) 473 1128  
Fax No.: (202) 522 3245

SUBJECT : GEF Broadcast Fax and Mailing List

done L.R.



The World Bank/IFC/MIGA  
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 12, 1994 12:03pm

TO: CLAIRE POILANE

( CLAI RE POILANE @A1@WBWASH

FROM: Christine Toussaint, EDS04

( CHRISTINE TOUSSAINT@A1@EDS

EXT.: 623-6502

SUBJECT: Envoi en France des documents du "GEF"

Comme suite a notre conversation telephonique d'hier, je vous confirme que M. Haas aimerait que les documents du "GEF", c'est-a-dire : Monthly report, Quarterly report et Working Papers, soient envoyes par vos soins regulierement en France aux personnes suivantes :

- Monsieur Pierre MOULLADE  
Bureau F.3 (Teledoc 578)  
Direction du Tresor  
Ministere de l'Economie  
139, rue de Bercy  
75572 - Paris Cedex 12  
FRANCE

- Madame Monique BARBUT  
Charge de Mission  
Direction du Developpement  
Ministere de la Cooperation  
20, rue Monsieur  
75700 - Paris  
FRANCE

FAX 44 49 9765

Je vous rappelle aussi que vous devez m'envoyer 2 exemplaires du Working Paper no. 1: Social Challenge of Biodiversity Conservation et 2 exemplaires du ~~Monthly Report Nov. 1 - Dec. 15, 1993.~~ J'enverrai moi-meme ces documents a M. Moullade et Mme. Barbut puis nous comptons sur vous pour la suite des envgis.

Merci beaucoup et a vendredi.

Double check  
Participants  
list

lsly

(?)  
OK  
done  
Claire

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

*file  
franca*

**LE FONDS FRANCAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL**

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

**LE FONDS FRANCAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL**



10 mars 1994

## REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

### PRESENTATION DU

### FONDS FRANCAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

Dans le cadre de sa participation au Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial et en sus de sa contribution au fonds multilatéral, la France a décidé de créer un fonds français pour l'environnement mondial.

Cette initiative s'inscrit dans le cadre des efforts déployés par la France pour que les problèmes relatifs aux changements climatiques, à la protection de la biodiversité, à la couche d'ozone et aux eaux internationales, soient mieux pris en compte par les pays les plus démunis ou les plus confrontés à ces questions dans leur souci du développement durable.

En outre, ce fonds a l'ambition de catalyser les efforts de l'aide française dans ces domaines en lui donnant des moyens nouveaux d'intervention.

La France s'efforcera dans le cadre de ce nouveau programme de financer des projets exemplaires s'intégrant dans des programmes plus larges de développement durable. L'accent sera mis sur le renforcement des capacités nationales ; le processus d'apprentissage, lié à des techniques et technologies nouvelles aura une place prépondérante, en particulier pour les projets qui, outre le mérite de s'inscrire dans les quatre domaines d'intervention du FEM, s'attacheront à lutter contre la déforestation et la désertification qui sont autant des problèmes de développement que d'environnement.

Les ressources de ce fonds, comme celles du Fonds multilatéral, sont des ressources additionnelles aux ressources allouées budgétairement à l'aide au développement français.

Le Fonds sera dirigé par un comité de pilotage, avec l'appui d'un conseil scientifique et technique et sa gestion sera assurée par un secrétariat logé à la Caisse Française de Développement.

Cette note a pour objet de décrire le fonctionnement de ce fonds et de ses différents intervenants :

**I - LE FONDS SERA DIRIGE PAR UN COMITE DE PILOTAGE QUI SERA COMPOSE DES PARTIES PRENANTES SUIVANTES :**

- Ministère de l'Economie
- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
- Ministère de la Coopération
- Ministère de l'Environnement
- Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche
- Caisse Française de développement.

Le Chef du Secrétariat et le Président du Conseil scientifique et technique assisteront aux réunions du comité de pilotage à titre consultatif. Par ailleurs, et en tant que de besoin, des représentants d'autres administrations pourront être invités aux sessions du Comité de Pilotage.

Ce comité sera présidé par le représentant du ministère de l'économie et aura comme fonction de :

1. Valider l'éligibilité des fiches d'identification des projets qui sont présentées avec un avis du conseil scientifique et technique, accorder l'autorisation nécessaire de procéder à l'étape ultérieure, c'est-à-dire la finalisation d'une note de prise en considération par les administrations concernées, et autoriser le secrétariat à transmettre pour information le projet au secrétariat du F.E.M. à Washington.
2. Décider du montant de la subvention accordée aux projets y inclus le financement des études comprises entre la note de prise en considération et le rapport complet d'évaluation ex ante du projet.
3. Suivre les projets du F.E.M. multilatéral.

Les décisions du comité de pilotage se prennent par consensus.

## **II - LE CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE (CST) SERA COMPOSE DE NEUF MEMBRES RECONNUS POUR LEURS COMPETENCES DANS LES SECTEURS D'INTERVENTION DU F.E.M.**

Le CST est chargé de l'analyse et de l'évaluation des projets du fonds français. Il assure le suivi des travaux des comités scientifiques du FEM et des Conventions Climat, Biodiversité et Ozone d'un point de vue scientifique. Il formule des avis pour le comité de pilotage.

Ses activités et son organisation sont précisées en annexe.

## **III- LE SECRETARIAT DU FONDS FRANCAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL SERA ASSURE PAR LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT.**

Ce secrétariat aura les tâches suivantes :

- Recevoir les fiches de projets d'où qu'elles viennent, les traiter, émettre un avis uniquement en fonction des critères utilisés par le F.E.M. après avoir consulté le Conseil Scientifique et Technique. Transmettre les projets que peuvent adresser les ONG et opérateurs, après vérification de la compatibilité avec les critères du FEM au représentant de l'administration concernée pour parrainage.
- Préparer les réunions et assurer le secrétariat du Comité de pilotage.
- Suivre et soutenir les projets du Fonds français transmis au Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (lors de leur présentation au Comité de mise en oeuvre des agences et lors des réunions du Conseil).
- Suivre financièrement la programmation, les décaissements au vu des pièces justificatives présentées et certifiées par les administrations concernées.
- Assurer le secrétariat du Conseil Scientifique et Technique.
- Assurer l'information et une concertation suivie avec les ONG et les opérateurs intéressés par les activités du F.E.M.

- Préparer et soumettre un rapport d'activité annuel au comité de pilotage.

Pour ce faire, la Caisse française de développement créera en son sein une structure indépendante de ses services opérationnels.

#### **IV - LE CYCLE DU PROJET**

Les projets présentés au financement du Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial doivent présenter deux caractéristiques:

1. Répondre aux critères et priorités généraux des conventions internationales (ozone, climat et biodiversité) et aux conditions d'intervention du FEM multilatéral.

2. Etre, en priorité, des composantes de projet de développement afin d'assurer une meilleure intégration des questions d'environnement global au développement. Cependant, au cas par cas, des projets de recherche dans les pays en développement ou de renforcement des capacités nationales ainsi que quelques études-pays pourront être financés. Enfin, des projets venant en appui aux programmes du FEM multilatéral pourront être pris en compte au cas par cas.

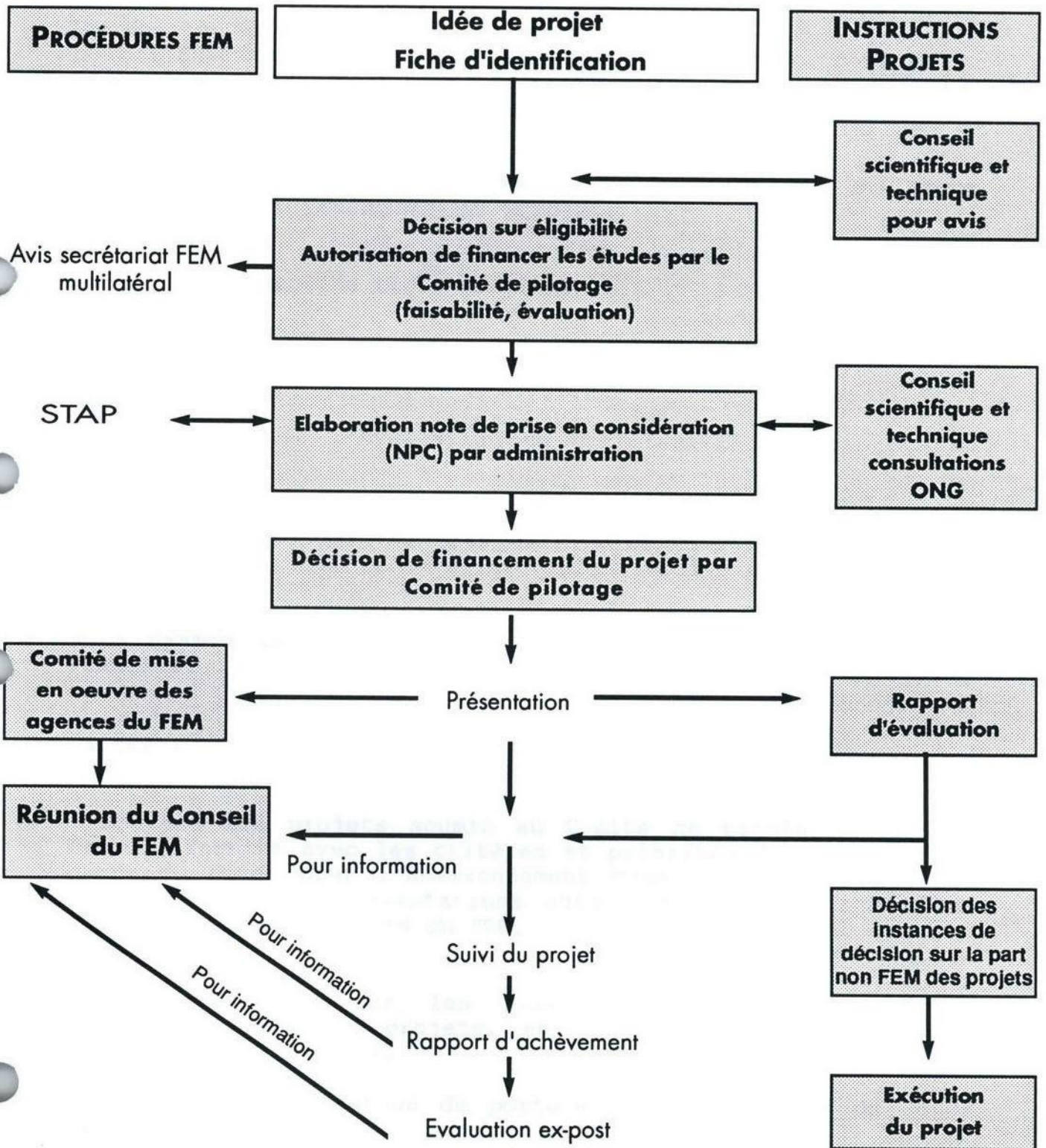
Les projets sont de la responsabilité de l'administration qui les présente et qui, le cas échéant, assure leur cofinancement.

Les ONG pourront être opérateurs de projets du F.E.M. et pourront, sous la responsabilité d'un membre du Comité de pilotage, concevoir des projets et/ou en être les maîtres d'oeuvre.

Le cycle du projet peut être schématisé de la façon suivante :

# Cycle du projet

## Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial



## **COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE DU FONDS FRANCAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL**

Un Comité Scientifique et Technique (CST) du Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial est mis en place à la demande du gouvernement français pour conseiller le Comité de pilotage chargé de la mise en oeuvre de ce Fonds.

### **I - MISSIONS DU COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE DU FONDS FRANCAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL.**

Le CST est chargé de trois missions

**A - L'examen des projets du Fonds Français:**

**B - Le suivi et l'évaluation du portefeuille des projets du Fonds Français,**

**C - Le suivi des travaux des différents Comités Scientifiques du FEM et des conventions Climat, Biodiversité et Ozone.**

**A - Examen des dossiers soumis pour financement au Fonds Français.**

**Le CST :**

- Analyse les projets soumis au Comité de pilotage, vérifie leur conformité avec les critères et priorités définis dans le cadre du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) et propose éventuellement des orientations susceptibles d'améliorer leur adéquation aux objectifs du FEM,

- Emet un avis sur les caractéristiques techniques et socioéconomiques des projets, en termes de développement et d'environnement global,

**B - Suivi et évaluation du portefeuille de projets du Fonds Français**

**Le CST :**

- Propose au Comité de pilotage une grille d'évaluation et de suivi des opérations financées par le **Fonds Français**, en conformité avec les recommandations éventuelles du **STAP** (Scientific and Technological Advisory Panel).

- Participe à l'évaluation en cours d'exécution et a posteriori des projets retenus par le **Fonds Français** avec les différents partenaires techniques institutionnels et financiers,

- Propose au Comité de pilotage une revue annuelle du portefeuille des opérations retenues, en dresse un bilan a posteriori et présente éventuellement ses recommandations sur les évolutions souhaitables.

**C - SUIVI DES TRAVAUX DES DIFFERENTS COMITES SCIENTIFIQUES DU FEM ET DES CONVENTIONS CLIMAT, BIODIVERSITE ET OZONE.****Le CST :**

- Se tient étroitement informé de l'évolution des travaux du STAP du FEM et met à disposition du Comité de pilotage les analyses et les recommandations correspondantes,

- Se tient étroitement informé de l'évolution des travaux des comités scientifiques des conventions Climat , Biodiversité et Ozone,

- Propose au Comité de pilotage ses propres analyses et recommandations scientifiques, techniques et économiques concernant les domaines d'action retenus par le FEM,

## II - COMPOSITION DU COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE DU FEM ET DUREE DE SON MANDAT.

Le CST du Fonds français est composé de neuf personnalités reconnues pour leur compétence scientifique et technico-économique dans les domaines couverts par le FEM :

- 3 pour la lutte contre l'effet de serre
- 3 pour la préservation de la biodiversité
- 2 pour la protection des eaux internationales
- 1 pour la protection de la couche d'ozone

Ses membres sont désignés par le Comité de pilotage sur une liste proposée par le ministère de l'Environnement et le ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche.

Indépendamment de leur compétence technique dans les domaines précités, un ou plusieurs d'entre eux sont choisis pour leur compétence dans le domaine socioéconomique et financier.

La durée du mandat des membres du CST est de deux ans. Ce mandat est renouvelable.

Le CST élit son président parmi ses membres pour la durée de son mandat.

Le Président du CST ou, en cas d'impossibilité, un des membres du CST désigné par lui, assiste aux réunions du Comité de pilotage à titre consultatif.

## III - SECRETARIAT ET FONCTIONNEMENT DU COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

Le secrétariat du CST est assuré par le Secrétariat du Fonds qui met à disposition du Comité les divers moyens (salles de réunion, dactylographie, reproduction, expéditions, publications, fax, téléphone, etc) indispensables à son action.

Les frais de mission des membres du Comité sont pris en charge dans le cadre de ce secrétariat.

Le CST peut participer à des projets d'études particulières s'il en est mandaté par le comité de pilotage.



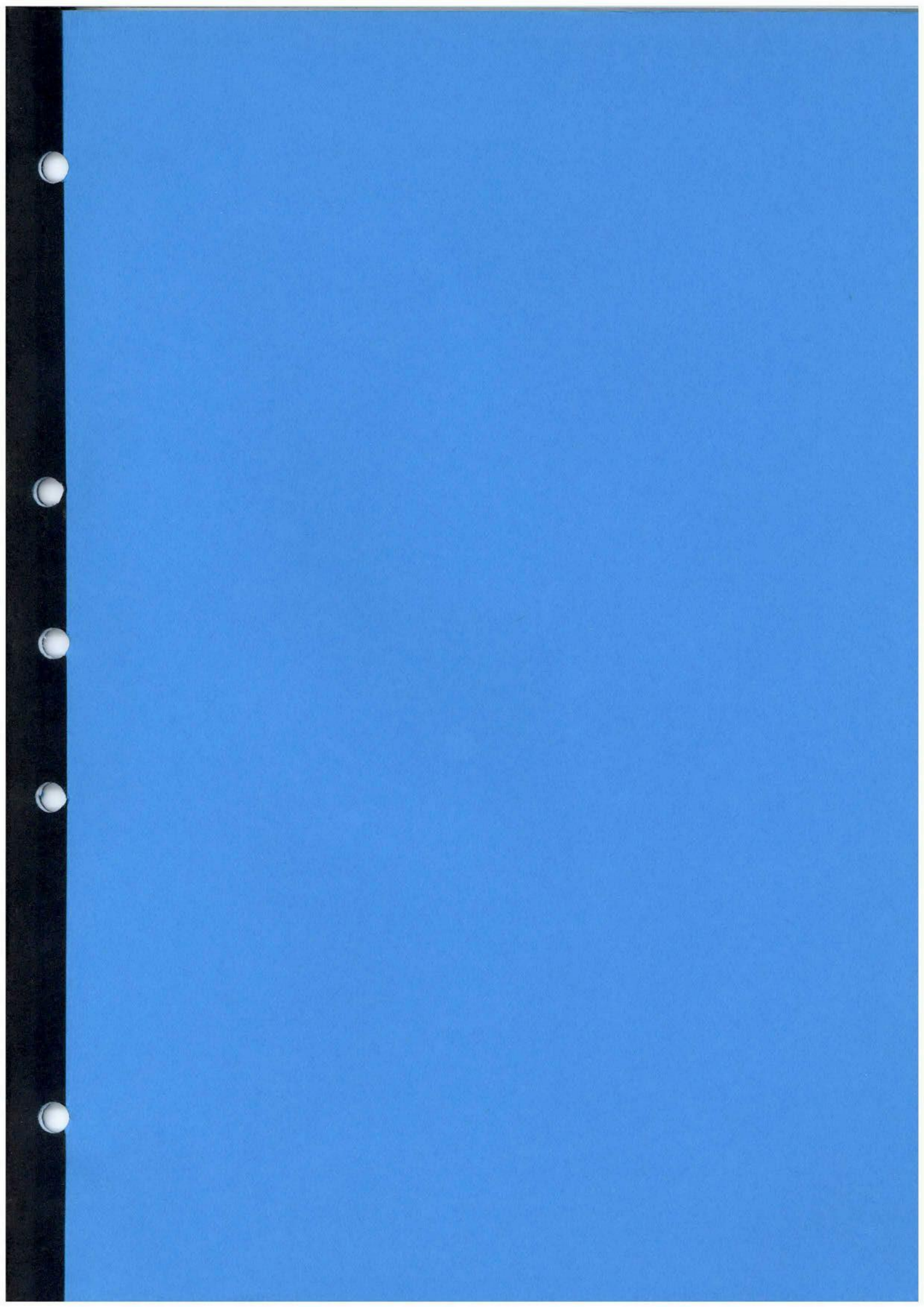
Les modes de financement de ces études sont envisagées au sein du Comité de pilotage au cas par cas.

Un calendrier annuel des réunions du CST est publié en début d'année (2 à 3 réunions).

Le CST se réunit au moins 15 jours avant les dates de réunion du Comité de pilotage pour examiner les projets qui seront soumis à ce Comité. Les projets à examiner doivent parvenir au CST au moins 20 jours avant la date de réunion de ce dernier. Les responsables des projets sont invités à ces réunions pour présenter leur projet, répondre aux demandes d'informations complémentaires éventuelles du CST et entendre les recommandations qu'il émet.

Le CST fournit un compte rendu écrit de sa revue de projet au Comité de pilotage au minimum 3 jours avant la réunion de celui-ci.

D'autre part, la CST se réunit en tant que de besoin sur convocation de son président.



*File  
France*

## PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

~\*~\*~\*~

As part of its membership in the Global Environment Facility and in addition to its contribution to the multilateral fund, France has decided to set up a French Global Environment Facility (FGEF).

This initiative is part of France's efforts to ensure that problems tied to climate change, protection of biodiversity, the ozone layer and international waters are factored in more completely by the poorest countries and countries most confronted with these issues in their drive for sustainable development.

Moreover, this fund aims to catalyze French aid efforts in these areas by providing it with fresh intervention resources.

Under this new program, France will make every effort to finance exemplary projects integrated in larger sustainable development programs. Focus will be on stepping up national capacities; apprenticeships in new techniques and technologies will occupy a dominant position, notably for projects which not only belong to the GEF's four intervention areas but also fight actively against deforestation and desertification, both development and environmental problems.

The resources of this Fund, like those of the multilateral fund, are in addition to the resources budgeted for French development aid.

This Fund will be directed by a Steering Committee, supported by a Scientific and Technological Panel. It will be managed by a secretariat hosted by the Caisse Française de Développement.

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the operation of this Fund and its members:

### 1. The Fund will be directed by a Steering Committee comprised of the following parties :

- ♦ Ministry of the Economy
- ♦ Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ♦ Ministry of Cooperation
- ♦ Ministry of the Environment
- ♦ Ministry of Research
- ♦ Caisse Française de Développement

The head of the secretariat and the Chairman of the Scientific and Technological Panel will attend Steering Committee meetings in advisory capacity. Moreover, as needed members from other government administrations may be invited to attend Steering Committee meetings.

This Committee will be chaired by the representative from the Ministry of the Economy and will be responsible for:

1. Validating the eligibility of project specifications presented together with a recommendation from the Scientific and Technological Panel, granting the necessary authorization to start the next step, i.e. the finalization of a memorandum of acceptance by the administrations concerned, and authorizing the secretariat to forward the project for information to the GEF secretariat in Washington.

2. Deciding on the amount of the subsidies allocated to projects, including the financing of studies between the acceptance memorandum and the complete ex-ante project evaluation report.

3. Monitoring multilateral GEF projects.

Steering Committee decisions are taken by consensus.

**II. The Scientific and Technological Panel will consist of nine members recognized for their expertise in GEF focal areas.**

The STP will analyse and review the FGEF projects. It will follow up the work accomplished by the scientific panels of the GEF and under climate, biodiversity and ozone conventions. It will advise the Steering Committee.

Its activities and organization are described in the appended memorandum.

**III. The secretariat of the French Global Environment Facility will be managed by Caisse Française de Développement.**

This secretariat will have the following tasks:

- ♦ To receive project specifications, regardless of their origin, to process them and to issue a recommendation **only** on the basis of GEF criteria after having consulted the Scientific and Technological Panel. After checking that they satisfy GEF criteria, to forward projects received from NGOs and operators to the administration responsible for sponsoring.

- ♦ To prepare meetings and to act as secretariat for the Steering Committee.

- ♦ To monitor and support FGEF projects forwarded to the Global Environment Facility (when they are presented to the interagency committee and during Council meetings).

- ♦ To manage the financial aspects of programs and payments in the light of proof presented and certified by the administrations concerned.

- ♦ To act as secretariat for the Scientific and Technological Panel.

- ♦ To provide information to and to ensure close consultation with the NGOs and operators interested in GEF activities.

- ♦ To prepare and to submit an annual report to the Steering Committee.

To this end Caisse Française de Développement will establish an independant structure.

#### *IV. Project cycle.*

Projects submitted for financing to the French Global Environment Facility must show the following characteristics:

1. They must satisfy the general criteria and priorities of international conventions (ozone, climate and biodiversity) and intervention terms of the multilateral GEF.

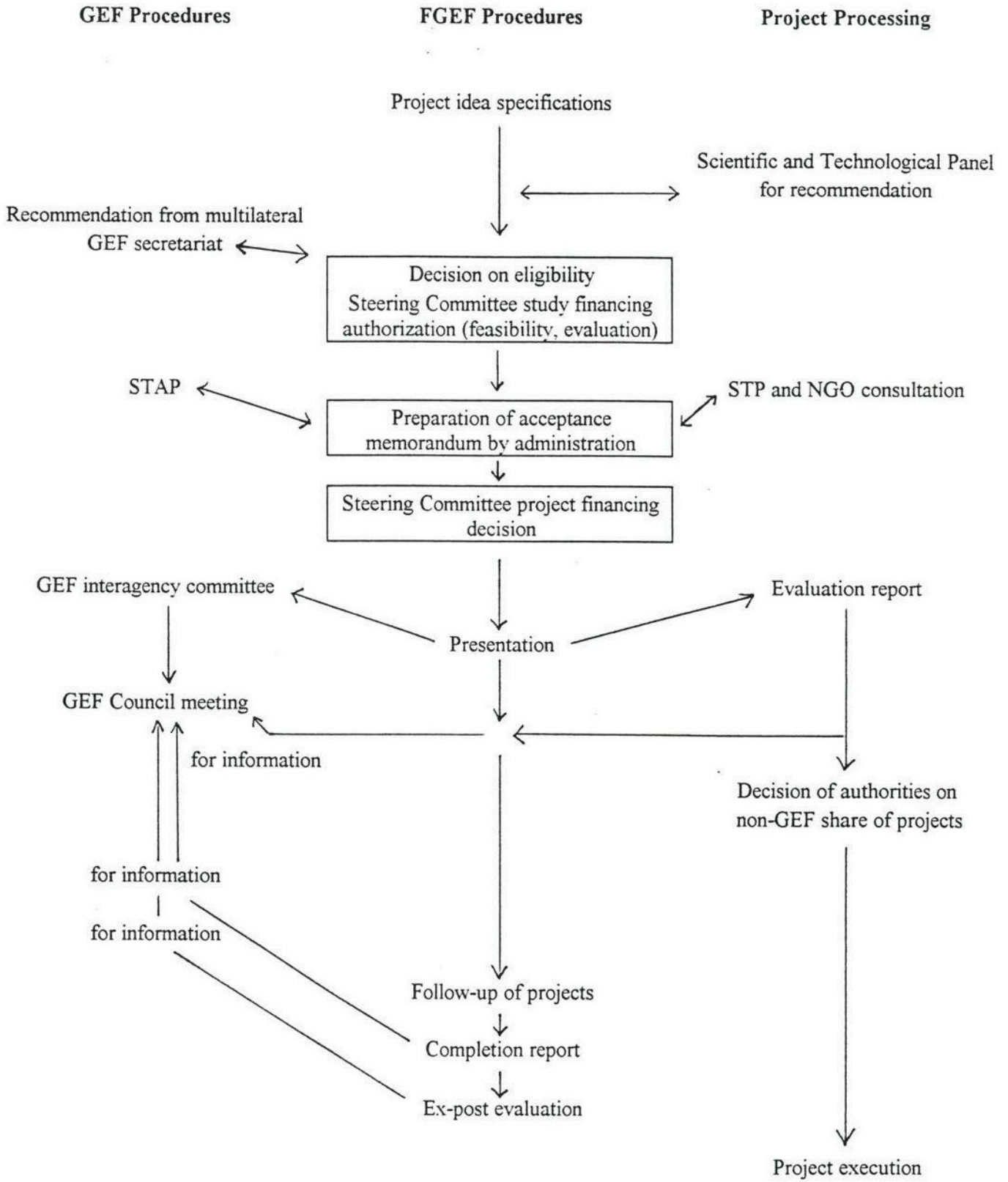
2. They should primarily be part of development projects, in order to make global environment issues better part of development. However, it may be possible to finance some isolated research projects in developing countries or projects aimed at strengthening national resources, as well as some country studies. Finally, projects designed to support multilateral GEF programs may be approved on an individual basis.

Projects are the responsibility of the administration which presents them and which, as applicable, jointly finances them.

NGOs may be GEF project operators and may, under the supervision of a Steering Committee member, design projects and/or be their project manager.

The project cycle can be outlined as follows:

Project cycle  
French Global Environment Facility



**SCIENTIFIC PANEL OF THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

~\*~\*~\*

At the request of the French government, the French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) will set up a Scientific and Technological Panel (STP) to advise the Steering Committee responsible for directing this Facility.

**I. Tasks of the scientific and technological panel of the French Global Environment Facility.**

The STP has three tasks:

A. To examine the FGEF projects.

B. To follow up and review the portfolio of FGEF projects.

C. To follow up the work accomplished by the scientific panels of the GEF and under Climate, Biodiversity and Ozone conventions.

**A. Examination of files submitted for financing to the FGEF.**

The STP:

- ♦ analyzes projects submitted to the Steering Committee, verifies their conformity with the criteria and priorities laid down by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and, as applicable, proposes adjustments to align them more closely with GEF objectives.

- ♦ issues a recommendation on the technological and socioeconomic characteristics of the projects, in connection with development and global environment.

**B. Follow-up and evaluation of the portfolio of FGEF projects.**

The STP:

- ♦ prepares a table to evaluate and monitor the operations financed by the FGEF, in accordance with STAP recommendations, and submits this table to the Steering Committee for approval.

- ♦ helps to evaluate projects accepted by the FGEF during execution and after completion, in collaboration with its technical, institutional and financial partners.

- ♦ proposes to the Steering Committee an annual review of the portfolio of operations, prepares an a-posteriori assessment and submits any recommendation on desirable changes.

### **C. Follow-up of work accomplished by the scientific panels of the GEF and under Climate, Biodiversity and Ozone conventions.**

The STP:

- ♦ keeps itself closely informed of the progress of GEF STAP work and submits the corresponding analyses and recommendations to the Steering Committee.
- ♦ keeps itself closely informed of the progress of work by the scientific panels under Climate, Biodiversity and Ozone conventions.
- ♦ submits its own scientific, technical and economic analyses of the GEF's fields of action to the Steering Committee.

### **II. Composition of the FGEF scientific and technological panel and term of office.**

The FGEF STP consists of nine personalities recognized for their scientific and technico-economic expertise in the areas covered by the GEF:

- 3 for programs against the greenhouse effect
- 3 for preservation of biodiversity
- 2 for the protection of international waters
- 1 for the protection of the ozone layer

Its members are appointed by the Steering Committee, which chooses them from a short list supplied by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Research.

Apart from their technical expertise in the foregoing areas, one or more of them are chosen for their expertise in socioeconomics and finance.

The term of office of STP members is two years. This term is not renewable.

The STP elects a Chairman among its members for his term of office as a member.

The STP Chairman or, in his absence, one of the STP members appointed by him, attends Steering Committee meetings in an advisory capacity.

### **III. Secretariat and operation of the scientific and technological panel.**

The STP secretariat is the FGEF Secretariat, which provides the Panel with the resources (meeting rooms, typists, reproduction, mailing, publications, fax, telephone, etc.) which it needs to do its work.

Business expenses of the Panel members are charged to the budget of this secretariat.

The STP may participate in specific study projects if authorized by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will determine the method of financing such studies for each case separately.

In the beginning of the year, an annual schedule of STP meetings is published (2 to 3 meetings per year).

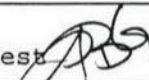


The STP meets at the latest 15 days before scheduled Steering Committee meetings in order to review projects to be submitted to this Committee. Projects to be reviewed should reach the STP at the latest 20 days before it meets. Project managers will be invited to present their projects personally at such meetings, answer any additional requests for information on the part of the STP and hear its recommendations.

At the latest three days before the Steering Committee meeting, the STP provides this Committee with a written project review report.

Furthermore, the STP meets as often as need at the convocation of its Chairman.

THE WORLD BANK/IFC/M.I.G.A.

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: February 25, 1994	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Messrs./Mmes.			
Mohamed T. El-Ashry		S-5055	
Ian Johnson		S-3027	
Frederik van Bolhuis		S-3033	
Nicholas van Praag		S-3017	
Kenichi Ohashi		Q-4107	
Paula Donovan		Q-4127	
Rene Moreno		Q-4113	
Peter Sand		MC 5-307	
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT		<input type="checkbox"/> PER YOUR REQUEST	
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<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND CIRCULATE		<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	
RE: France's Comments			
REMARKS: Please see enclosed the English translation of France's Comments on the draft Instruments Paper.			
FROM: Patricia Bliss-Guest 		ROOM NO.: S-3025	EXTENSION: 34678

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French  
ENVGE

February 24, 1994  
TS:uh

FRENCH REPUBLIC

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

DIRECTORATE OF THE TREASURY  
THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Paris, February 21, 1994

Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Chairman, Global Environment Facility

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I was pleased to note that the last negotiation session on the restructuring and replenishment of the resources of the Global Environment Facility was held recently; any further delay in the holding of that meeting would inevitably have weakened the motivation displayed by the participants up to this point.

Regarding the order in which the different meetings will be held in Geneva, allow me to observe that the holding, as in Cartagena, of a meeting on replenishment before those on restructuring does not seem appropriate to me. The fund-raising effort will only be productive once the institutional negotiations have been completed. It would accordingly seem preferable to me to start in Geneva by considering the questions of restructuring, but with an introductory statement by Mr. Johannes Linn to indicate that the \$2 billion goal is in sight and how it will be achieved (and noting in particular the contributions that are expected from the "other donors").

Beyond the absolute principle of not reopening items on which consensus has already been reached in Cartagena or earlier meetings, I would like, in response to your invitation, to make some comments on the main document ("Instrument for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility," 3rd revision, of January 4, 1994) while awaiting transmission of a revised version of the annexes.

\* Of the four subjects discussed in Cartagena by the contact group, two are major points (chairmanship of the Board; number and distribution of the Board seats), while the other two represent rather some counterparts (level of qualified majority; frequency of plenary sessions). I will not repeat our positions on these points; they are well known.

\* Paragraphs 19(vi), 20(iv) and 27 are hard to understand. They must be reviewed and their circular references must be deleted. The text must clearly set out the compromise reached in Cartagena under which the Instrument:

- opens the possibility for the Secretariat to deal directly, in the future, with bodies other than the three implementing agencies for the preparation and execution of projects,

- but gives the Board authority to consider this question and to decide whether the secretariat may, or may not, use this power and, if yes, in accordance with what modalities.

\* Paragraph 24(a) on the procedure is the fruit of a compromise worked out in Cartagena, after years of discussions, by the delegations of the United States and France, then approved by all of the participants. I am pleased that agreement could be reached on so sensitive a subject; I must underscore that by accepting this final text the French party has gone to the far limit of the concessions it could make.

\* Regarding the other points for which brackets remain in the text (paragraphs 2, 18, 24(c)(iii) and 29 in particular), the French positions are well known; they have not changed and I will not reiterate them here.

Trusting that these few comments and observations will facilitate your task and contribute to a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

Sincerely,

/s/ Bertrand de Mazières

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
PMLV - L9407

PARIS, LE 21 FEV. 1994

*Monsieur le Président,*

*Je me félicite de la tenue à terme rapproché de la dernière session de négociation sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : tout délai supplémentaire apporté à la tenue de cette réunion n'aurait pu qu'affaiblir l'élan qui a porté les Participants tout au long des négociations.*

*Concernant l'ordre dans lequel se dérouleront à Genève les différentes réunions, permettez-moi de vous indiquer que la tenue, comme à Carthagène, d'une réunion sur la reconstitution avant celles relatives à la restructuration ne me semble pas opportune. Le tour de table financier ne sera productif qu'une fois achevée la négociation institutionnelle. Il me semblerait par conséquent préférable de commencer à Genève par les questions de restructuration, avec toutefois un exposé liminaire de Mr Johannes Linn pour indiquer que l'objectif de 2 milliards de dollars est en vue et comment il sera atteint (et notamment quelles sont les contributions attendues des "autres donateurs").*

*Au-delà du principe absolu de non réouverture des points ayant déjà fait l'objet d'un consensus à Carthagène ou lors des réunions précédentes, j'aimerais, en réponse à votre invitation, vous faire part de quelques commentaires sur le document principal ("Instrument for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility", 3<sup>ème</sup> révision en date du 4 janvier 1994) dans l'attente de la transmission d'une version révisée des annexes.*

*• Sur les 4 sujets discutés à Carthagène par le groupe de contact, 2 constituent des points majeurs (présidence du Conseil ; nombre et répartition des sièges au Conseil), les 2 autres représentent plutôt des contreparties (niveau de majorité qualifiée ; fréquence des réunions de l'Assemblée plénière). Je ne reviendrai pas sur nos positions à ce propos ; elles sont bien connues.*

*• Les paragraphes 19 (vi), 20 (iv) et 27 sont difficiles à comprendre. Ils doivent être revus et notamment leurs références circulaires supprimées. Le texte doit faire clairement apparaître le compromis trouvé à Carthagène aux termes duquel l'Instrument :*

*• ouvre la possibilité pour le secrétariat de traiter directement, dans le futur, avec des organismes autres que les trois agences de mise en oeuvre pour la préparation et l'exécution de projets,*

*• mais confère au Conseil l'autorité de se saisir de cette question et de décider si le secrétariat peut, ou ne peut pas, user de cette faculté et, si oui, selon quelles modalités.*

*Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565*

• Le paragraphe 24.(a) sur la procédure est le fruit d'un compromis élaboré à Carthagène, après des années de discussions, par les délégations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de la France, puis approuvé par l'ensemble des Participants. Je me réjouis de ce qu'un accord ait pu être trouvé sur un sujet aussi sensible ; je tiens à souligner qu'en acceptant ce texte final la partie française est allée à l'extrême limite des concessions qu'elle pouvait faire.

• Sur les autres points pour lesquels subsistent des crochets dans le texte (notamment les paragraphes 2, 18, 24.(c).(iii) et 29), les positions françaises sont bien connues ; elles n'ont pas changé et je n'y reviendrai point ici.

En espérant que ces quelques remarques et observations pourront vous faciliter la tâche et contribuer à une heureuse conclusion des négociations, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

File: Governance  
3 + FRANCE

A L L - I N - 1   N O T E

DATE: 23-Feb-1994 06:53pm

TO: Ian Johnson

( IAN JOHNSON )

FROM: Nicholas Van Praag, ENVGE

( NICHOLAS VAN PRAAG )

EXT.: 35102

SUBJECT: GEF Update

I spoke to Pierre Moullade and Monique Barbut today, as well as Carlos Sersale.

France: The principle messages from Pierre were that he was unhappy that the morning of 14 March had been set aside for "replenishment". He argued that a "tour de table" on this issue before the main debate on restructuring would not advance matters. He argued strongly that the session should be limited to an upbeat briefing from Johannes about where things stand vis the \$2 bn target, and some clarification about "other donors" in the table circulated by FRM at the Cartagena meeting.

He also said - and this was amplified by Monique - that there was no way France could accept anything other than consensus in the Council on the issue of NGO observer status. He felt that it was totally unacceptable for the US to go back on the Franco-US compromise reached in Cartagena - and endorsed by the rest of the participants. France was prepared for a show down with the US on this, and the way it was resolved would certainly influence the French position on the qualified majority and the role of the secretariat (see below). All this points to the importance of visiting Paris before Geneva. I am confident the French would welcome this.

Monique was particularly concerned about the reports she had heard on yesterday's meeting of the G-77. She is clearly uneasy at what she sees as the weakness and indecisiveness of the Algerian chairmanship. Her concerns focus on the G-77's evolving position on the presidency and an eventual role for the secretariat in project scrutiny/development.

I subsequently spoke to Carlos Sersale and it would seem that Monique's concerns have foundation.

Chairmanship: the G-77 have drafted language (that they will fax us have tomorrow) along the following lines. par. 17  
.."the Chairman of the Council should be elected from among its members for a 6 month period on an established geographic rotational basis and shall be responsible for the program of work in consultation with the secretariat and for chairing the council during its tenure. The chairman shall participate in

the meetings of the council in that capacity and not as a representative of a particular constituency" (alternate to take place).

Carlos said there was no perfect solution on the chairmanship. But he did give the impression that if the OECD could accept that the period of office should be extended to cover more than a single meeting of the council, it might be possible for the G-77 to downsize the Chairman's responsibilities (i.e. make them less intrusive on the secretariat). He said that a six month term was suggested because while the Council would normally meet every six months, the instrument provides for it to do so "as frequently as necessary." In order to avoid the wrangles associated with electing a new chair for each and every meeting, the G-77 felt it would be better to establish a six month fixed-term of office that might - or might not - take in more than one session of the council.

Secretariat: Carlos said that the G-77 had not accepted the recommendations of the evaluation on expanding the secretariat's role in scrutinizing/developing project submissions. The group has made a series of proposals for amendments to Rev. III. These include: par.. 19 (vi) remove sentence between second and third commas: ", means to facilitate arrangements for project preparation and execution of projects...para. 27,"; take out reference to project review in par. 20 (iii); remove the last four lines of 20 (iv); and remove all the emboldened language in par.. 27.

Other issues: i.) the G-77 want 17 seats of a 33 seat Council. While the G-77 agree on this they are divided (Mahgreb and Pakistan versus the rest) on the need for universal criteria to establish constituencies. Sersale fears that leaving it to the regional groups (where Ambassadors rule) will lead to a focus on personalities rather than more objective criteria; ii.) qualified majority at 55%; iii.) biannual PAs.

The G-77 plan a plenary session to discuss reactions from their capitals. It is a good thing that we have a reasonably high powered group coming to the dinner on Tuesday. There is a clear need for some straight talking if things are not to get bogged down.

CC: Patricia Bliss-Guest  
CC: Frederik Van Bolhuis  
CC: Maria Subiza

( PATRICIA BLISS-GUEST )  
( FREDERIK VAN BOLHUIS )  
( MARIA SUBIZA )



GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

PARTNERS IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY  
Chairman

February 23, 1994

Ms. Monique Barbut  
Charge de Mission  
Ministere de la Cooperation  
20, rue Moniseur  
75007 Paris  
France  
FAX: 331 47835842

Dear Ms. Barbut:

I would like to take the opportunity of your attendance at the CSD Ad Hoc Working Group on Financial Resources and Mechanisms in New York to invite you to an informal dinner on Tuesday, March 1, 1994, at 7:00 p.m. Other invitees include colleagues from developing and industrialized countries, as well as those with economies in transition. I hope that this small gathering will allow us to have an informal exchange of views on the broader context of the restructured GEF prior to the Geneva meeting.

The dinner will be held at the Beekman Tower, Three Mitchell Place, 49th Street and First Avenue, New York, (212) 355-7300.

I look forward to seeing you on March 1st.

Sincerely,

*Mohamed*

RSVP: Amelia Rivera  
GEF Administrator's Office  
Washington, D.C.  
(202) 473-3601

THE WORLD BANK, 1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, USA  
TEL: (202) 473-3202 FAX: (202) 477-0565

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
LE SOUS-DIRECTEUR  
PMLV - L9407

PARIS, LE 21 FEV. 1994

*NUP - PLS  
organe a l'ambassade  
ad enve et is  
filed mode France 1 -*

Monsieur le Président,

*Je me félicite de la tenue à terme rapproché de la dernière session de négociation sur la restructuration et la reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial : tout délai supplémentaire apporté à la tenue de cette réunion n'aurait pu qu'affaiblir l'élan qui a porté les Participants tout au long des négociations.*

*Concernant l'ordre dans lequel se dérouleront à Genève les différentes réunions, permettez-moi de vous indiquer que la tenue, comme à Carthagène, d'une réunion sur la reconstitution avant celles relatives à la restructuration ne me semble pas opportune. Le tour de table financier ne sera productif qu'une fois achevée la négociation institutionnelle. Il me semblerait par conséquent préférable de commencer à Genève par les questions de restructuration, avec toutefois un exposé liminaire de Mr Johannes Linn pour indiquer que l'objectif de 2 milliards de dollars est en vue et comment il sera atteint (et notamment quelles sont les contributions attendues des "autres donateurs").*

*Au-delà du principe absolu de non réouverture des points ayant déjà fait l'objet d'un consensus à Carthagène ou lors des réunions précédentes, j'aimerais, en réponse à votre invitation, vous faire part de quelques commentaires sur le document principal ("Instrument for the establishment of the restructured Global Environment Facility", 3ème révision en date du 4 janvier 1994) dans l'attente de la transmission d'une version révisée des annexes.*

- Sur les 4 sujets discutés à Carthagène par le groupe de contact, 2 constituent des points majeurs (présidence du Conseil ; nombre et répartition des sièges au Conseil), les 2 autres représentent plutôt des contreparties (niveau de majorité qualifiée ; fréquence des réunions de l'Assemblée plénière). Je ne reviendrai pas sur nos positions à ce propos ; elles sont bien connues.*

- Les paragraphes 19 (vi), 20 (iv) et 27 sont difficiles à comprendre. Ils doivent être revus et notamment leurs références circulaires supprimées. Le texte doit faire clairement apparaître le compromis trouvé à Carthagène aux termes duquel l'Instrument :*

- ouvre la possibilité pour le secrétariat de traiter directement, dans le futur, avec des organismes autres que les trois agences de mise en oeuvre pour la préparation et l'exécution de projets,*

- mais confère au Conseil l'autorité de se saisir de cette question et de décider si le secrétariat peut, ou ne peut pas, user de cette faculté et, si oui, selon quelles modalités.*

Monsieur Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Président du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial  
1 202 477 0565

• Le paragraphe 24.(a) sur la procédure est le fruit d'un compromis élaboré à Carthagène, après des années de discussions, par les délégations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de la France, puis approuvé par l'ensemble des Participants. Je me réjouis de ce qu'un accord ait pu être trouvé sur un sujet aussi sensible ; je tiens à souligner qu'en acceptant ce texte final la partie française est allée à l'extrême limite des concessions qu'elle pouvait faire.

• Sur les autres points pour lesquels subsistent des crochets dans le texte (notamment les paragraphes 2, 18, 24.(c).(iii) et 29), les positions françaises sont bien connues ; elles n'ont pas changé et je n'y reviendrai point ici.

En espérant que ces quelques remarques et observations pourront vous faciliter la tâche et contribuer à une heureuse conclusion des négociations, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Bertrand de MAZIÈRES

Rough Summary of 02/21/94 Letter from French Ministry of Economy

Pleased to hear that meeting is to be held March 14-16. Any later would have meant loss of momentum.

Feels that it is a mistake to hold replenishment meeting prior to sessions on restructuring. Better to have Johannes Linn tell delegates that \$2bn is within reach, and how this will happen (notably what contributions are expected from "others donors").

Agrees that points agreed in Cartagena should not be reopened. A few comments on Rev. III:

\* On 4 subjects discussed in Cartagena, 2 are major (chairmanship ; number and allocations of seats) ; 2 minor (level of qualified majority ; frequency of PA). No need to go over French positions on these points because well known.

\* 19(vi), 20 (iv), 27 are hard to understand. They need to be reviewed and circular language straightened out. The text should reflect the compromise reached in Cartagena:  
- open possibility of secretariat in future dealing directly with agencies other than IAs for the preparation and executions of projects.  
- leave this matter to the Council to decide whether the secretariat should do so, and if so, how.

\* Para 24.(a) is a compromise worked out in Cartagena after years of negotiations by the US and the French, that was subsequently approved by all Participants. Pleased that could find such a compromise, but French cannot move any further concessions on this matter.

\* As to the bracketed language in 2, 18, 24.(c).(iii) and 29, the French positions are well known. No need to repeat.

Hope these remarks help bring about happy ending to the negotiations.

Bertrand de MAZIERES

file: France

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 03-Feb-1994 03:53pm

TO: Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
TO: Johannes Linn

( MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY )  
( JOHANNES LINN )

FROM: Paula Donovan, FRMDR

( PAULA DONOVAN )

EXT.: 32390

SUBJECT: Urgent -- french discussion

Mohamed:

I spoke to Pierre Moullade today who said (in his usual frank way) that France thought that the G-77 were waiting for a 'report from the Secretariat on the OECD meeting" which would enable a date for the next meeting to be set.

I said that I thought it would be a serious misunderstanding to suggest that the G-77 were waiting for any Secretariat input, that you have been in continuous contact with all involved and that so far as I knew, the G-77 needed to meet and were working on their next step.

I reminded him of the express agreement of the OECD that they not be seen as accelerating the next meeting but simply indicate that they were willing and ready to move forward.

He said that they had an instruction from the PM to send a letter to the Secretariat asking that a date be set, but that they have not followed through -- preferring to leave the Secretariats hands free to decide how to go forward. But they see setting a date as critical now -- as long as it is for a purpose.

He said that he thought it would be useful for you Mohamed to speak to Bertrand de Mazieres and I said I would mention this to you.

On the money, he reiterated that US share is the absolute maximum that France will go -- with the best restructuring outcome. He said that this is agreed at the highest level -- the PM, Anne le Lorier, and all ranks at Tresor and in Cooperation. There is noone (including themselves) arguing against this. I asked (again!) why link to the US. He said because the US is the 'net beneficiary' of the GEF (consultants, no pilot contribution, etc). He confirmed that the cofinancing amount still will hold, if the issue of observer status is resolved -- he said the US is 'trying to change our agreement'. (I didnt comment.)

He said we should expect a lot of questioning on the 'unallocated' since only now (in New York) have the G-77 started to focus on this.

Paula

P.S. I just learned from Patricia that you may be going to announce a proposed date of March 16 this afternoon. I think this will be helpful. But since the UK, France, Germany, Japan and Netherlands have all been asking for an early date, I think individual phone calls from you would be useful to each of them soonest, to explain the reason for the proposed date. France and Japan are the most important immediately.

Do let me know if you'd like me to make any calls.

CC: Ian Johnson

( IAN JOHNSON )

CC: Kenichi Ohashi

( KENICHI OHASHI )

CC: Lorene Yap

( LORENE YAP )



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

Facsimile Transmittal  
From

**Office of Multilateral Development Banks (OASIA/IDB)**  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Room 5400  
Washington, D.C. 20220  
(Fax # 202-622-1228)

Date: Jan 12, 1994

Page 1 of 3 Page(s)

To: Mohamed El-Ashry

Tel. # 477-0551  
FAX #

From: Michael Kopkin

Comments:

U.S. letter to France on outstanding bilateral  
issues. Per your conversation w/ Susan Levine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

BY FAX: (33 1) 40 04 27 16

January 12, 1994

Mr. Bertrand de Mazières  
Administrateur Civil  
DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Dear Bertrand,

Thank you again for hosting the OECD consultation last week. I believe the GEF is back on track.

As we discussed at the end of the meeting, there are two issues outstanding between France and the United States. The first is the issue of whether the Council should use consensus to adopt decisions on procedural questions. The second is whether the U.S. contribution to the pilot GEF should count fully for purposes of calculating voting share in the restructured GEF.

I have consulted with my authorities and they are emphatic that agreement on our positions on both issues is essential if we are to maintain the fragile political consensus we have developed in this country for the GEF. Beyond that, we believe that our position is based on precedent and is in the best interests of the GEF.

Regarding the decision-making system for procedures in the Council, the weight of precedent in relevant international organizations is clearly on our side. In all of the MDBs and the UN agencies, procedural decisions are made by simple majority. Many non-governmental organizations are fully aware of this and are pressing hard at all points in the U.S. political system to ensure that the GEF observes this norm. The Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions, which appear to depart from this principle, are not relevant because major substantive issues, such as the voting system, will be decided by the rules of procedure.

We also recognize your concerns. In this regard, we believe the special majority we are seeking in the Council's voting system will provide adequate protection for the interests of any donor, especially a large donor such as France.

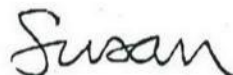
On the second issue, it is essential to us that if credit is to be given for the pilot GEF, all financial efforts must be given equal credit. When the GEF was created in 1991, it was agreed that co-financing was one of the acceptable modalities for donor contributions. It is simply not possible for us to go to the Congress asserting the need to maintain IDA burden sharing, while at the same time agreeing to write off earlier U.S. efforts relative to the efforts of others. Discounting our co-financing contribution could jeopardize Congressional funding for the GEF.



The alternative in our view is to give no credit for any pilot phase contributions. As you know, the U.S. has always believed that because the GEF was a pilot facility and contributions were strictly voluntary, donors' contributions to the pilot GEF should not count toward voting shares in the restructured GEF. In the interest of cooperation and compromise, we agreed in Cartagena to count pilot contributions toward voting share in the restructured GEF, provided that the U.S. co-financing contribution to the pilot GEF was counted fully. Anything else would be unfair, and would reopen the whole question of whether pilot contributions should be counted at all.

I look forward to discussing these points with you and I hope we can come to closure on these issues. We are so close to agreement. Let's get these issues behind us and work together toward an expeditious and successful completion to the GEF negotiations. I will call you today at 3:30 p.m., your time, to discuss.

Sincerely,



Susan B. Levine  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
International Development, Debt and  
Environmental Policy

## MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

## DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR

Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
Bureau F.3.

139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télécoc 578

\*\*\*

## BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

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**POR FAVOR, DAR RAPIDAMENTE  
A LA SEÑORA MARY MORGAN-WELS, BANCO MUNDIAL (G.E.F.)  
MUCHAS GRACIAS**

PMLV - ENVIRON/T289

Le 3 décembre 1993

EXPÉDITEUR

M. Pierre Moullade

☎ : 33 1 44 87 73 58

☎ : 33 1 40 04 27 16

Nombre de pages : 2

DESTINATAIRE

Mary Morgan-Wels

☎ : 57 53 640 884 / 641 307

cc : Natasha Freeman

☎ : 1 202 473 1053

MESSAGE

Chère Mary,

Une fois encore, je dois recourir à vos bons offices : la délégation française se retrouve apparemment sans chambre d'hôtel à Carthagène.

Nous aurions besoin :

- \* d'une chambre du samedi 4 au soir au samedi 11 au matin (pour Monique Barbut) ;
- \* d'une chambre du samedi 4 au soir au dimanche 12 au matin (pour moi-même) ;

\* de deux chambres du lundi 6 au soir au samedi 11 au matin (pour Bertrand de Mazières et Mauricette Steinfeldt).

Il conviendrait bien évidemment que nous soyons tous ensemble dans le même hôtel, si possible le Caribe où descendent nombre de nos correspondants (en toute hypothèse, le Hilton n'entre pas dans nos possibilités).

Je vous demande par conséquent de bien vouloir prendre notre situation en main (il est à peu près impossible de parvenir à un résultat quelconque depuis Paris) et de m'indiquer très vite ce que vous aurez obtenu :

\* d'ici 21 h ce soir (16 h pour vous) par téléphone (33 1 44 87 73 58) ou télécopie (33 1 40 04 27 16) ;

\* à défaut en m'appelant chez moi (33 1 43 25 82 86) à n'importe quelle heure (j'ai un répondeur téléphonique) mais en toute hypothèse d'ici demain 11 h (6 h pour vous), heure à laquelle je partirai pour l'aéroport ;

\* et en doublant par télécopie à ma secrétaire pour ce qui concerne Bertrand de Mazières et Mauricette Steinfeldt.

Mille merci

P. Moullade

Pierre Moullade



# Record Removal Notice



<b>File Title</b> Global Environment Facility [GEF] - Corporate Relations - Constituencies Country Files - Constituencies - France - 1993-1996 - Volume 2	<b>Barcode No.</b>  30021318
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<b>Document Date</b> Jan 12, 1994	<b>Document Type</b> Memorandum
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**Correspondents / Participants**  
 To: Claire Poilane  
 From: Christine Toussaint, EDS04

**Subject / Title**  
 Envoi en France des documents du "GEF" (2 copies)

**Exception No(s).**  
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<b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine Thompson	<b>Date</b> Sep 4, 2014
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File OECD  
- France  
- Chono

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 11-Jan-1994 04:25pm EST

TO: Andrew Kircher

( ANDREW KIRCHER )

FROM: Nicholas Van Praag, ENVGE

( NICHOLAS VAN PRAAG )

EXT.: 35102

SUBJECT: GEF

An update for World Bank News:

Representatives from OECD governments meeting in Paris on 7 January signalled their readiness to move forward swiftly on the restructuring and replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The meeting was called by France to consider ways of resolving issues that blocked agreement at what was billed as the final negotiating session in Cartagena, Colombia, last month.

In Paris donors confirmed that they were prepared to replenish the Facility at a level of \$2 billion. They also discussed institutional arrangements for the new GEF. The Facility has been designated the interim funding mechanism for the new conventions on climate change and biological diversity.

GEF Administrator, Ian Johnson, who attended the Paris meeting, said the meeting ended on a positive note. Developing countries plan to meet shortly in New York to consider their position. No plans have yet been made for a formal meeting of all participating governments. A date will only be set once they are confident that agreement is attainable.

Any questions, don't hesitate etc. nick

CC: Ian Johnson

( IAN JOHNSON )

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Cartagena, Colombia  
December 6 - 10, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization:

FRANCE

Name(s):

1. STEINFELDER Maurice

Title ADVISER

2.

Title

3.

Title

4.

Title

5.

Title

Please complete the following, if you have not already done so:

Address:

Del Cameron hotel

Telephone:

Fax:

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

NGO CONSULTATION

Cartagena, Colombia  
December 4 -6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. BARBUT. Monique

Title chargé de mission auprès du directeur  
Ministère de la coopération

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the following, if you have not already done so:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

NGO CONSULTATION

Cartagena, Colombia  
December 4 -6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. MOULLADE Pierre ✓

Title Adjoint au chef du bureau de l'aide au développement  
Direction du Trésor

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the following, if you have not already done so:

Address: 139 rue de Bercy 75572 PARIS CEDEX 12

Telephone: 33 1 44 87 73 58 Fax: 33 1 40 04 27 16

34  
1240.13

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia  
December 6 - 11, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: France

Name(s): 1. Bertrand de Mazieres

Title \_\_\_\_\_

2. Pierre Goullade

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

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Will you be attending the NGO Consultation on December 5.  yes  no (Pierre Goullade)

Will you be attending the Replenishment Meeting on December 7?  yes  no

Please fax by return to:

Marie Morgan-Wels  
Global Environment Facility  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: (202) 473-1128  
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MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE

DIRECTION DU TRÉSOR  
Service des Affaires Internationales - Endettement et Développement  
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139, rue de Bercy - 75572 Paris Cédex 12 - Télédoc 578

~\*~\*~\*~

BORDEREAU DE TÉLÉCOPIE

~\*~\*~\*~



Le 19 novembre 93

EXPÉDITEUR

M. Pierre Follade

☎ : 33 1 44 87 73 59

☎ : 33 1 40 04 27 16

Nombre de pages : 1 + 9

DESTINATAIRE

Mrs Marie Morgan-Wels - Global Environment Facility

☎ : 202 477 0551

MESSAGE

OBJET :

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia  
December 6 - 11, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

3/4  
1240-13

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Names: 1. Bertrand de MAZIERES

Title Sous-Directeur "Endettement et Développement"

2. Pierre MOULLADE

Title Adjoint au Chef de Bureau "Aide au Développement"

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia  
December 6 - 11, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

34  
12/10/13

Country/Organisation: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. Laurent STEFANINI

Title Sous-Directeur chargé de la Cellule environnement

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

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Will you be attending the NGO Consultation on December 5.  yes  no

Will you be attending the Replenishment Meeting on December 7?  yes  no

Please fax by return to:

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia

December 6 - 11, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please type or print clearly)

3/4 ✓  
1240-13

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. Mauricette STEINFELDER

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Will you be attending the NGO Consultation on December 5.  yes  no

Will you be attending the Replenishment Meeting on December 7?  yes  no

Please fax by return to:

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment and Participants' Meetings

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia  
December 6 - 11, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

3/4  
12-10-13

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. Monique BARBUT

Title Chargé de mission

2. \_\_\_\_\_

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Will you be attending the NGO Consultation on December 5.  yes  no

Will you be attending the Replenishment Meeting on December 7?  yes  no

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SIGN IN SHEET

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Participants' Meeting  
September 21 - 24, 1993

Name: MOULLADE Pierre

Country: France

file: France

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE  
THE WORLD BANK/IFC/MIGA  
**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** November 24, 1993

**TO:** Mohamed El-Ashry, Ian Johnson and Peter Sand

**FROM:** Patricia Bliss-Guest

**EXTENSION:** 34678

**SUBJECT:** French comments on the Elements paper as revised by the Paris meeting  
The attached comments were received this late this morning (Wednesday).

Paris, le 8 novembre 1993

## Commentaires de la France sur le document intitulé

## "Revised elements for establishing the restructured Global Environment Facility"

(version révisée en date du 6 novembre 1993)

\*\*\*

**Preamble**

Les modifications apportées au texte nous agréent.

**I - Basic Provisions****Restructuring and Purpose of GEF**

- \* §2. (chapeau) : supprimer les termes "new and" et "full" qui ne correspondent pas à l'Agenda 21 :
  - si le chapeau du chapitre 33 § 16 de l'Agenda 21 parle bien de maximiser la disponibilité de *ressources nouvelles et additionnelles*, le § 16 (a) (iii) relatif au FEM parle simplement de "additional grant and concessional *funding*";
  - ce même § 16.(a)(iii) ne parle que d'"agreed incremental costs" (tout comme le protocole de Montréal). A l'inverse, le terme "full" figure dans les conventions climat et biodiversité ; une distinction pourrait être faite entre le FEM en général, qui finance des "agreed incremental costs", et le FEM opérant d'ordre et pour le compte des deux conventions, qui est amené à financer des "agreed full incremental costs" (par exemple au § 6, dans la phrase qui commence par "In both respects,...").

- \* § 3 : supprimer les termes "the effects of drought and" :

Le FEM a vocation à lutter contre les causes (d'origine humaine) de différentes atteintes à l'environnement mondial ; la sécheresse est un phénomène dont les causes dépassent très largement à l'action humaine et dont le caractère "global" (au sens où une action en un point de la planète a des répercussions sur l'ensemble de celle-ci) reste pour le moins à démontrer.

De plus, la notion d'"effets" serait particulièrement malvenue dans le cas de la convention climat, pour qui veut bien se rappeler le débat en cours sur le financement des projets d'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

- \* § 4 et 5 : Accord avec les modifications proposées.

- \* § 6 : Supprimer les crochets.

**Participation**

Accord avec la modification proposée.

**Eligibility**

Il faut peut être modifier la première phrase, pour s'assurer que les pays éligibles à l'AID seulement (IDA-only) seront bien éligibles au FEM (la référence à la seule Banque mondiale semble trop restrictive). Le reste du § 8bis nous agréé.



## II - Contributions and Other Financial Provisions for Replenishment

Accord avec l'ajout proposé.

## III - Governance and Structure

La structure institutionnelle proposée, lourde et complexe, n'a pas notre préférence mais ce jugement négatif doit être tempéré par le peu de pouvoir que ce texte donne à l'Assemblée et par la faible fréquence des réunions de celle-ci : une fois tous les 3 ans. Sauf à ce que les pays en développement fasse de la surenchère de leur côté (pouvoirs de l'Assemblée, fréquence de ses réunions, rôle du Conseil, qualité de ses Membres et de son président, rôle du secrétariat,...) et bien que cette architecture nous déplaie fort, nous serions prêts à l'accepter, en tant qu'ultime compromis et comme élément du "paquet global" que représente l'ensemble des dispositions des chapitres III et IV.

### Assembly

\* Comme indiqué ci-dessus, l'absence de responsabilité opérationnelle de l'Assemblée ainsi que la faible fréquence de ses réunions constituent autant de points qu'il conviendra de préserver.

\* Le terme "normally" ne veut rien dire et mérite d'être supprimé.

### Council

\* § 14 : Alors que c'est à juste titre que l'expression "conformity with the reviews", trop contraignante, a été modifiée, les termes "taking into account" sont peut être trop faibles pour réunir un consensus. Une voie moyenne devra être trouvée.

\* § 15 : La proposition 14 sièges PED - 2 sièges économies en transition - 14 sièges OCDE n'est pas la meilleure dont on eût pu rêver (manque de flexibilité, difficulté d'organiser des circonscriptions mixtes) mais elle est acceptable en tant qu'élément du "paquet global" que constituent les chapitres III et IV. Elle pourrait être améliorée en renvoyant à l'annexe B les trois sous-paragraphes (i) à (iii).

Le mode de désignation des membres et de leurs suppléants (par leur circonscription, et non par l'Assemblée ou le Conseil) est un point qui devra impérativement être préservé au cours de la négociation.

\* § 16 :

- nous ne voyons pas la nécessité d'abaisser le quorum du Conseil ; ceci ne serait pertinent que dans le cas où les sièges au Conseil ne seraient pas tous pourvus *ab initio* (cette possibilité n'a elle-même pas notre préférence) ;
- la présidence du Conseil par le directeur général du FEM est pour nous une des conditions majeures d'acceptabilité du "paquet global" que représentent les chapitres III et IV.

§ 17 : Nous considérons que seuls les Membres du Conseil qui sont issus de pays les moins avancés devraient pouvoir être défrayés.

§ 18 : (i) : supprimer les crochets ; cette fin de phrase revêt pour nous une grande importance, cf. nos commentaires sur le (xvi).

(ii) et (iv) : accord avec les modifications proposées.

(iv) bis : cette idée est importante et doit figurer quelque part dans le texte, mais pas forcément ici (où, au demeurant, la rédaction est grammaticalement incorrecte).

(vi) : le passage supprimé devrait être maintenu.

(vii) : le terme "review" mériterait d'être remplacé par "approve".

(ix) et (xi) : accord avec les modifications proposées.

(xii) : ce sous-paragraphe pourrait avantageusement être remplacé par la rédaction suivante : "review, as scientific knowledge expands, and, as appropriate, recommend to the Assembly changes in the purposes,..." La fin de la phrase revêt pour nous une importance particulière.

(xiii), (xiv) et (xv) : accord avec ces rédactions.

(xvi) : le rôle éventuel du Conseil et de ses Membres en matière de projets, une fois approuvé le programme de travail correspondant, devra être précisé. Nous considérons que cet exercice devra se fonder sur les principes suivants :

- c'est aux agences de mise en oeuvre, et pas au Conseil, qu'il revient d'approuver les projets (sous peine, d'une part, de déresponsabiliser les agences et de les inciter à s'en remettre au Conseil pour arbitrer les difficultés nées de projets litigieux, ce qui trait en sens inverse d'une amélioration de la qualité des projets et, d'autre part, de susciter l'impatience et la frustration des pays bénéficiaires en cas de double procédure d'approbation, celle du Conseil intervenant en amont et donc bien avant que les fonds soient effectivement déboursés) ;
- cela étant, une procédure doit être prévue, qui permette aux Membres du Conseil de faire enregistrer l'opposition d'un ou plusieurs des pays de leur circonscription à un projet particulier ;
- de même, une procédure doit être prévue, qui permette qu'un projet particulier, non encore approuvé par l'agence chargée de sa mise en oeuvre, voie son approbation temporairement différée et fasse l'objet d'un réexamen par le Conseil, si un nombre suffisant de Membres venait à en faire la demande ;
- tout ceci suppose bien évidemment que les Membres du Conseil aient l'information appropriée en temps voulu.

La délégation française a soumis au secrétariat, durant la réunion de Paris, un projet de rédaction, élaboré à partir d'une proposition américaine, conforme aux principes exposés ci-avant.

#### Secretariat

##### \* § 19 (chapeau) :

- accord avec le premier ajout ;

- on pourrait rajouter que le directeur général ne peut voir son mandat renouvelé qu'une seule

fois ;

- nous ne pouvons accepter la phrase entre crochets ni voir l'Assemblée jouer un quelconque rôle dans la désignation du directeur général ;

- il doit être bien entendu (et ceci sera d'autant plus clair que la rédaction en sera modifiée) que l'expression "individuals hired competitively" désigne des consultants et n'autorise pas d'embauche directe. Au demeurant, le FEM n'est pas une organisation internationale créée en vertu d'un accord dûment ratifié ; au-delà de l'incertitude sur la possibilité juridique d'une embauche directe, les membres du secrétariat qui ne seraient pas mis à disposition par l'une quelconque des trois agences ne sauraient prétendre aux immunités et privilèges (notamment fiscaux...) de leurs collègues ; l'idée qui sous-tend la rédaction actuelle du texte (les agences ne peuvent imposer qui elles veulent au CEO ; celui-ci doit être en mesure d'obtenir d'elles, le cas échéant, qu'elles engagent la personne dont il souhaite s'attacher la collaboration) mériterait une transcription appropriée.

- dans la dernière phrase, l'expression "on behalf of the Council" mériterait d'être remplacée par "in accordance with paragraph 18 (vii)".

§ 19 (ii) : - nous préférons l'expression "oversee" ; "give clearance to" va beaucoup trop loin ;  
- accord avec la deuxième modification.

(iii) : accord avec les modifications proposées

(iv) : accord avec cette modification.

#### Implementing Agencies

\* § 20 : - le terme "accountable" va trop loin et pourrait susciter un conflit d'ordre juridique : les agences sont comptables devant leurs organes dirigeants ; de plus l'expression "GEF activities" est très vague (on pourrait lui préférer : "activities under the present text") ; autrement dit, autant nous pouvons accepter l'esprit de cette première phrase, autant sa rédaction mérite d'être revue ;  
- accord avec la deuxième modification.

## Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

\* les crochets du § 22 pourraient être retirés, à condition que les termes "specific concurrence" soient remplacés par "approval".

Au demeurant, alors que les Participants sont plutôt d'accord sur l'utilité et le rôle du STAP, ce paragraphe est bien elliptique. La composition et surtout le rôle du STAP mériteraient d'être développés.

\* Pour des raisons pratiques, il serait bon que le secrétariat du STAP et celui du FEM soient localisés au même endroit, même si c'est le PNLE qui fournit le secrétariat du STAP ; cette idée devrait être reflétée ici.

## IV - Principles of Decision-Making

(a) **Procedure** : Compte tenu du non-dit inclus dans le texte ajouté, nous ne pouvons accepter celui-ci, à peine de laisser à d'autres le soin de reprendre à leur charge les engagements, notamment financiers, que nous pourrions sinon souscrire pour le FEM restructuré.

Nous proposons que la fin de la phrase soit remplacée par "... respective functions, including the determination of any aspect of their respective procedure."

(b) **Consensus** : Le texte, tel que modifié, rencontre notre agrément, même si la version précédente du début était plus claire. Nous comprenons de cette rédaction qu'il ne saurait être question que l'Assemblée se dote d'un système de vote ; dans le cas contraire, notre acceptation de l'existence même d'une Assemblée serait remise en question.

Nous soutenons l'idée selon laquelle le passage au vote pourrait être requis par l'un quelconque des Membres du Conseil.

(c) **Formal Vote** : L'option de double majorité, soutenue par les pays en développement, n'avait pas notre préférence, notamment à cause des risques d'impasse qu'elle présente. Nous pourrions toutefois l'accepter, et faire cette concession importante, en tant qu'élément du "paquet global" que constituent les chapitres III et IV.

(i) : - en termes de majorité qualifiée, nos préférences sont (par ordre décroissant) : simple (des Participants) - 2/3 (des contributions) ; simple - simple ; 2/3 - 2/3 ; un seuil de qualification de 3/4 nous paraît en toute hypothèse trop élevé ;

- à peine de voir les absents voter contre, il faut parler de Participants présents ou représentés ; idem pour ce qui concerne les contributions.

(iii) - à peine d'en tirer les leçons qui s'imposent quant aux modalités de notre contribution au FEM restructuré, nous ne pouvons accepter que la totalité des contributions à la phase pilote, fût-ce des contributions effectives, soit prise en compte pour le calcul des droits de vote, cofinancements joints et même financement parallèles y compris ;

- nous ne comprenons pas ce que veut dire la dernière phrase.

## V - Relationship and Cooperation with Conventions

§ 24 : accord avec les modifications apportées.

§ 25 : - compte tenu du pied d'égalité sur lequel les conventions, et notamment la convention climat, placent l'entité chargée du mécanisme financier et la conférence des parties à la convention pour ce qui est de déterminer un certain nombre de liens opérationnels, nous ne pouvons approuver les termes entre crochets "enter into" et surtout "decided by them" et "to be met by GEF" ;

- les expressions "or agreements" et "for cooperation" nous semblent utiles en termes à la fois de procédure et de clarté du texte ; nous favorisons leur inclusion.

## VI - Cooperation with Other Bodies

Accord avec les modifications apportées.

## VII - Operational Modalities

\* § 29 : - les termes "for the GEF" ajoutent encore ~~un~~ caractère touffu, pour ne pas dire confus, de la 1ère phrase qui est à peu près incompréhensible pour quiconque ne connaît pas le fonctionnement du FEM pendant la phase pilote, témoignage du caractère juridiquement inconsistant de cette phrase qui mériterait d'être réécrite ;

- la référence au seul § 4 dans la deuxième phrase est inopportune en ce qu'elle semble sous-entendre que, par exemple, les autres paragraphes des "Basic Provisions" sont d'une pertinence moindre pour ce qui concerne le programme de travail. Typique d'une *dérive* oussienne, cet ajout doit être reconsidéré.

## VIII - Reporting

Pour les raisons déjà développées à propos du paragraphe 25, "with" doit être retenu quant "by" n'est pas acceptable.

## IX - Transitional and Final Provisions

### Amendment and Termination

\* § 32 :

- l'ajout du début est ambigu : il convient de préciser que les annexes peuvent prévoir des procédures d'amendement particulières pour ce qui les concerne ;

- le reste de la phrase pourrait avantageusement être rédigé de la manière suivante : "... the views of the Implementing Agencies and the Trustee. This amendment or termination shall be given effect by resolutions...".

\* § 33 : nous demandons instamment une réponse juridiquement argumentée à la question suivante : la Banque peut-elle renoncer à son rôle de *trustee* sans qu'en même temps le FEM ne cesse d'exister, si c'est bien une décision du conseil d'administration de la Banque (en tant que *trustee*) qui vaut juridiquement création du FEM restructuré.



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Participants' Meeting

Paris, France

November 4 - 6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: France

Name(s): 1. B. QUINCY

Title \_\_\_\_\_

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Participants' Meeting

Paris, France  
November 4 - 6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. DUMON Christian

Title MAE - cellule environnement

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<b>Subject / Title</b> French Delegation - GEF: Replenishment and Participant's Meetings, Paris, Nov. 3-5, 1993		
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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment Meeting

Paris, France  
November 3, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. STEINFELDER Haenicelle

Title chargée de mission ministère de l'environnement

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Title \_\_\_\_\_

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment Meeting

Paris, France  
November 3, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment Meeting

Paris, France  
November 3, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
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Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. de MAZIERES

Title \_\_\_\_\_

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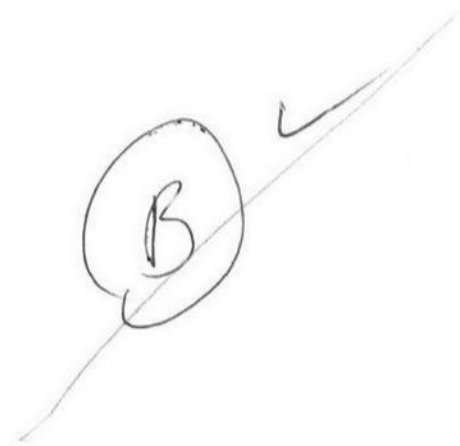
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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment Meeting

Paris, France  
November 3, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
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Country/Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s):

1.

Jessime Haas (Exec. Director's office, WB)

Title

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Title

3.

Title

4.

Title

5.

Title

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Replenishment Meeting

Paris, France

November 3, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. BARBUT Monique

Title chargée de mission auprès du  
directeur - Ministère de la coopération

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Title \_\_\_\_\_

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Participants' Meeting

Paris, France  
November 4 - 6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
(Please type or print clearly)

Country/Organization: FRANCE

Name(s): 1. DUMON Christian

Title MAE - cellule environnement

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Participants' Meeting

Paris, France  
November 4 - 6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
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Country/Organization: France

Name(s): 1. B. QUINCY

Title \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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EGYPT

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Participants' Meeting

Paris, France  
November 4 - 6, 1993

REGISTRATION FORM  
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Country/Organization: Egypt EEAA

Name(s): 1. Ahmed A Hassan

Title \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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Address: Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_



SIGN IN SHEET

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
Participants' Meeting  
September 21 - 24, 1993

Name:

BARBUT Monique

Country:

FRANCE

Paris, le 8 novembre 1993

*Bill  
Paris  
Madelin  
France*

Commentaires de la France sur le document intitulé

"Revised elements for establishing the restructured Global Environment Facility"

(version révisée en date du 6 novembre 1993)

\*\*\*

**Preamble**

Les modifications apportées au texte nous agréent.

**I - Basic Provisions**

**Restructuring and Purpose of GEF**

\* §2. (chapeau) : supprimer les termes "new and" et "full" qui ne correspondent pas à l'Agenda 21 :

- si le chapeau du chapitre 33 § 16 de l'Agenda 21 parle bien de maximiser la disponibilité de *ressources* nouvelles et additionnelles, le § 16 (a) (iii) relatif au FEM parle simplement de "additional grant and concessional *funding*";
- ce même § 16.(a)(iii) ne parle que d'"agreed incremental costs" (tout comme le protocole de Montréal). A l'inverse, le terme "full" figure dans les conventions climat et biodiversité ; une distinction pourrait être faite entre le FEM en général, qui finance des "agreed incremental costs", et le FEM opérant d'ordre et pour le compte des deux conventions, qui est amené à financer des "agreed full incremental costs" (par exemple au § 6, dans la phrase qui commence par "In both respects,...").

\* § 3 : supprimer les termes "the effects of drought and" :

Le FEM a vocation à lutter contre les causes (d'origine humaine) de différentes atteintes à l'environnement mondial ; la sécheresse est un phénomène dont les causes dépassent très largement à l'action humaine et dont le caractère "global" (au sens où une action en un point de la planète a des répercussions sur l'ensemble de celle-ci) reste pour le moins à démontrer.

De plus, la notion d'"effets" serait particulièrement malvenue dans le cas de la convention climat, pour qui veut bien se rappeler le débat en cours sur le financement des projets d'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

\* § 4 et 5 : Accord avec les modifications proposées.

\* § 6 : Supprimer les crochets.

**Participation**

Accord avec la modification proposée.

**Eligibility**

Il faut peut être modifier la première phrase, pour s'assurer que les pays éligibles à l'AID seulement (IDA-only) seront bien éligibles au FEM (la référence à la seule Banque mondiale semble trop restrictive). Le reste du § 8bis nous agréé.

## II - Contributions and Other Financial Provisions for Replenishment

Accord avec l'ajout proposé.

## III - Governance and Structure

La structure institutionnelle proposée, lourde et complexe, n'a pas notre préférence mais ce jugement négatif doit être tempéré par le peu de pouvoir que ce texte donne à l'Assemblée et par la faible fréquence des réunions de celle-ci : une fois tous les 3 ans. Sauf à ce que les pays en développement fasse de la surenchère de leur côté (pouvoirs de l'Assemblée, fréquence de ses réunions, rôle du Conseil, qualité de ses Membres et de son président, rôle du secrétariat,...) et bien que cette architecture nous déplaise fort, nous serions prêts à l'accepter, en tant qu'ultime compromis et comme élément du "paquet global" que représente l'ensemble des dispositions des chapitres III et IV.

### Assembly

\* Comme indiqué ci-dessus, l'absence de responsabilité opérationnelle de l'Assemblée ainsi que la faible fréquence de ses réunions constituent autant de points qu'il conviendra de préserver.

\* Le terme "normally" ne veut rien dire et mérite d'être supprimé.

### Council

\* § 14 : Alors que c'est à juste titre que l'expression "conformity with the reviews", trop contraignante, a été modifiée, les termes "taking into account" sont peut être trop faibles pour réunir un consensus. Une voie moyenne devra être trouvée.

\* § 15 : La proposition 14 sièges PED - 2 sièges économies en transition - 14 sièges OCDE n'est pas la meilleure dont on eût pu rêver (manque de flexibilité, difficulté d'organiser des circonscriptions mixtes) mais elle est acceptable en tant qu'élément du "paquet global" que constituent les chapitres III et IV. Elle pourrait être améliorée en renvoyant à l'annexe D les trois sous-paragraphes (i) à (iii).

Le mode de désignation des membres et de leurs suppléants (par leur circonscription, et non par l'Assemblée ou le Conseil) est un point qui devra impérativement être préservé au cours de la négociation.

\* § 16 :

- nous ne voyons pas la nécessité d'abaisser le quorum du Conseil ; ceci ne serait pertinent que dans le cas où les sièges au Conseil ne seraient pas tous pourvus *ab initio* (cette possibilité n'a elle-même pas notre préférence) ;
- la présidence du Conseil par le directeur général du FEM est pour nous une des conditions majeures d'acceptabilité du "paquet global" que représentent les chapitres III et IV.

§ 17 : Nous considérons que seuls les Membres du Conseil qui sont issus de pays les moins avancés devraient pouvoir être défrayés.

§ 18 : (i) : supprimer les crochets ; cette fin de phrase revêt pour nous une grande importance, cf. nos commentaires sur le (xvi).

(ii) et (iv) : accord avec les modifications proposées.

(iv) bis : cette idée est importante et doit figurer quelque part dans le texte, mais pas forcément ici (où, au demeurant, la rédaction est grammaticalement incorrecte).

(vi) : le passage supprimé devrait être maintenu.

(vii) : le terme "review" mériterait d'être remplacé par "approve".

(ix) et (xi) : accord avec les modifications proposées.

(xii) : ce sous-paragraphe pourrait avantageusement être remplacé par la rédaction suivante : "review, as scientific knowledge expands, and, as appropriate, recommend to the Assembly changes in the purposes,..." La fin de la phrase revêt pour nous une importance particulière.

(xiii), (xiv) et (xv) : accord avec ces rédactions.

(xvi) : le rôle éventuel du Conseil et de ses Membres en matière de projets, une fois approuvé le programme de travail correspondant, devra être précisé. Nous considérons que cet exercice devra se fonder sur les principes suivants :

- c'est aux agences de mise en oeuvre, et pas au Conseil, qu'il revient d'approuver les projets (sous peine, d'une part, de déresponsabiliser les agences et de les inciter à s'en remettre au Conseil pour arbitrer les difficultés nées de projets litigieux, ce qui irait en sens inverse d'une amélioration de la qualité des projets et, d'autre part, de susciter l'impatience et la frustration des pays bénéficiaires en cas de double procédure d'approbation, celle du Conseil intervenant en amont et donc bien avant que les fonds soient effectivement déboursés) ;
- cela étant, une procédure doit être prévue, qui permette aux Membres du Conseil de faire enregistrer l'opposition d'un ou plusieurs des pays de leur circonscription à un projet particulier ;
- de même, une procédure doit être prévue, qui permette qu'un projet particulier, non encore approuvé par l'agence chargée de sa mise en oeuvre, voie son approbation temporairement différée et fasse l'objet d'un réexamen par le Conseil, si un nombre suffisant de Membres venait à en faire la demande ;
- tout ceci suppose bien évidemment que les Membres du Conseil aient l'information appropriée en temps voulu.

La délégation française a soumis au secrétariat, durant la réunion de Paris, un projet de rédaction, élaboré à partir d'une proposition américaine, conforme aux principes exposés ci-dessus.

#### Secretariat

\* § 19 (chapeau) :

- accord avec le premier ajout ;

- on pourrait rajouter que le directeur général ne peut voir son mandat renouvelé qu'une seule

fois ;

- nous ne pouvons accepter la phrase entre crochets ni voir "Assemblée" jouer un quelconque rôle dans la désignation du directeur général ;

- il doit être bien entendu (et ceci sera d'autant plus clair que la rédaction en sera modifiée) que l'expression "individuals hired competitively" désigne des consultants et n'autorise pas d'embauche directe. Au demeurant, le FEM n'est pas une organisation internationale créée en vertu d'un accord dûment ratifié ; au-delà de l'incertitude sur la possibilité juridique d'une embauche directe, les membres du secrétariat qui ne seraient pas mis à disposition par l'une quelconque des trois agences ne sauraient prétendre aux immunités et privilèges (notamment fiscaux...) de leurs collègues ; l'idée qui sous-tend la rédaction actuelle du texte (les agences ne peuvent imposer qui elles veulent au CEO ; celui-ci doit être en mesure d'obtenir d'elles, le cas échéant, qu'elles engagent la personne dont il souhaite s'attacher la collaboration) mériterait une transcription appropriée.

- dans la dernière phrase, l'expression "on behalf of the Council" mériterait d'être remplacée par "in accordance with paragraph 18 (vii)".

§ 19 (ii) : - nous préférons l'expression "oversee" ; "give clearance to" va beaucoup trop loin ;  
- accord avec la deuxième modification.

(iii) : accord avec les modifications proposées

(iv) : accord avec cette modification.

#### Implementing Agencies

\* § 20 : - le terme "accountable" va trop loin et pourrait susciter un conflit d'ordre juridique : les agences sont comptables devant leurs organes dirigeants ; de plus l'expression "GEF activities" est très vague (on pourrait lui préférer : "activities under the present text") ; autrement dit, autant nous pouvons accepter l'esprit de cette première phrase, autant sa rédaction mérite d'être revue ;  
- accord avec la deuxième modification.

### Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

\* les crochets du § 22 pourraient être retirés, à condition que les termes "specific concurrence" soient remplacés par "approval".

Au demeurant, alors que les Participants sont plutôt d'accord sur l'utilité et le rôle du STAP, ce paragraphe est bien elliptique. La composition et surtout le rôle du STAP mériteraient d'être développés.

\* Pour des raisons pratiques, il serait bon que le secrétariat du STAP et celui du FEM soient localisés au même endroit, même si c'est le PNLE qui fournit le secrétariat du STAP ; cette idée devrait être reflétée ici.

### IV - Principles of Decision-Making

(a) **Procedure** : Compte tenu du non-dit inclus dans le texte ajouté, nous ne pouvons accepter celui-ci, à peine de laisser à d'autres le soin de reprendre à leur charge les engagements, notamment financiers, que nous pourrions sinon souscrire pour le FEM restructuré.

Nous proposons que la fin de la phrase soit remplacée par "... respective functions, including the determination of any aspect of their respective procedure."

(b) **Consensus** : Le texte, tel que modifié, rencontre notre agrément, même si la version précédente du début était plus claire. Nous comprenons de cette rédaction qu'il ne saurait être question que l'Assemblée se dote d'un système de vote ; dans le cas contraire, notre acceptation de l'existence même d'une Assemblée serait remise en question.

Nous soutenons l'idée selon laquelle le passage au vote pourrait être requis par l'un quelconque des Membres du Conseil.

(c) **Formal Vote** : L'option de double majorité, soutenue par les pays en développement, n'avait pas notre préférence, notamment à cause des risques d'impasse qu'elle présente. Nous pourrions toutefois l'accepter, et faire cette concession importante, en tant qu'élément du "paquet global" que constituent les chapitres III et IV.

(i) : - en termes de majorité qualifiée, nos préférences sont (par ordre décroissant) : simple (des Participants) - 2/3 (des contributions) ; simple - simple ; 2/3 - 2/3 ; un seuil de qualification de 3/4 nous paraît en toute hypothèse trop élevé ;

- à peine de voir les absents voter contre, il faut parler de Participants présents ou représentés ; idem pour ce qui concerne les contributions.

(iii) - à peine d'en tirer les leçons qui s'imposent quant aux modalités de notre contribution au FEM restructuré, nous ne pouvons accepter que la totalité des contributions à la phase pilote, fût-ce des contributions effectives, soit prise en compte pour le calcul des droits de vote, cofinancements joints et même financement parallèles y compris ;

- nous ne comprenons pas ce que veut dire la dernière phrase.

### V - Relationship and Cooperation with Conventions

§ 24 : accord avec les modifications apportées.

§ 25 : - compte tenu du pied d'égalité sur lequel les conventions, et notamment la convention climat, placent l'entité chargée du mécanisme financier et la conférence des parties à la convention pour ce qui est de déterminer un certain nombre de liens opérationnels, nous ne pouvons approuver les termes entre crochets "enter into" et surtout "decided by them" et "to be met by GEM" ;

- les expressions "or agreements" et "for cooperation" nous semblent utiles en termes à la fois de procédure et de clarté du texte ; nous favorisons leur inclusion.

### VI - Cooperation with Other Bodies

Accord avec les modifications apportées.

#### VII - Operational Modalities

\* § 29 : - les termes "for the GEF" ajoutent encore un caractère rouffé, pour ne pas dire confus, de la 1ère phrase qui est à peu près incompréhensible pour quiconque ne connaît pas le fonctionnement du FEM pendant la phase pilote, témoignage du caractère juridiquement inconsistant de cette phrase qui mériterait d'être réécrite ;

- la référence au seul § 4 dans la deuxième phrase est inopportune en ce qu'elle semble sous-entendre que, par exemple, les autres paragraphes des "Basic Provisions" sont d'une pertinence moindre pour ce qui concerne le programme de travail. Typique d'une *cléris* ouisionne, cet ajout doit être reconsidéré.

#### VIII - Reporting

Pour les raisons déjà développées à propos du paragraphe 25, "with" doit être retenu quant "by" n'est pas acceptable.

#### IX - Transitional and Final Provisions

##### Amendment and Termination

\* § 32 :

- l'ajout du début est ambigu : il convient de préciser que les annexes peuvent prévoir des procédures d'amendement particulières pour ce qui les concerne ;

- le reste de la phrase pourrait avantageusement être rédigé de la manière suivante : "... the views of the Implementing Agencies and the Trustee. This amendment or termination shall be given effect by resolutions...".

\* § 33 : nous demandons instamment une réponse juridiquement argumentée à la question suivante : la Banque peut-elle renoncer à son rôle de *trustee* sans qu'en même temps le FEM ne cesse d'exister, si c'est bien une décision du conseil d'administration de la Banque (en tant que *trustee*) qui vaut juridiquement création du FEM restructuré.

*file: France*



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French  
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October 13, 1993  
(GEF)  
TS:uh

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
Directorate of the Treasury

FAX COVER SHEET

SENDER: Pierre Moullade

ADDRESSEE: Mohamed T. El-Ashry

SUBJECT: Comments of France on the restructuring of the GEF

Please find attached, signed at this moment by Bertrand de Mazières, France's comments on the restructuring of the GEF. You will receive the original shortly, through our Executive Director at the World Bank.

Best Regards,

/s/ P. Moullade

- 2 -

FRENCH REPUBLIC

## MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Directorate of the Treasury  
The Assistant Director

Paris, .....

Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Chairman, Global Environment Facility

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In response to your request at the Washington meeting for written comments from participants on the restructuring of the Global Environment Facility, with special reference to the revised version of the document "Elements for establishing the restructured Global Environment Facility," please find attached a memorandum setting out the French positions or ideas on the different points outstanding, plus two notes, one on the voting arrangements and the other on the establishment of constituencies, extracted from the memorandum and presented separately for the reader's convenience.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on having conducted the Washington negotiations with your customary skill, and to underscore just how crucial will be the consultations you will be pursuing in the days ahead in order to determine what will be the future shape of the GEF, once it is restructured, and to enable the participants to arrive at a final agreement at the Cartagena meeting.

Among the questions still to be settled, which are questions of substance since the positions concerning them are derived from two quite different philosophies, namely that of the UN specialized agencies and that of the Bretton Woods institutions, two warrant special attention: the institutional architecture of the GEF and the voting mechanism, with which the grouping into constituencies is connected.

Regarding the institutional architecture, we still see no practical benefit, and a number of potential drawbacks, in having a Plenary Assembly in addition to the Council of Participants. We would nevertheless be able to accept it, in the context an overall of agreement, on the following three conditions:

- that this Assembly have no operational responsibility;
- that we obtain satisfaction on the other points concerning the institutional architecture of the GEF (Council made up of national persons specifically designated by their respective constituencies, and chaired by a professional; no observer status for NGOs; secretariat composed exclusively of personnel seconded by the three agencies, who will moreover have sole responsibility for the preparation, approval and implementation of projects; etc.);



- 3 -

- that the voting mechanism and the division into constituencies assign to the donors a weight that justifies the financial effort required of them.

As regards the voting mechanism, we still think that the "Weighted Majority" option is entirely consistent with the principles that governed the establishment of the GEF and with those that must guide its restructuring. We would be prepared to accept, in the event that this option is adopted, up to 50 percent of the votes being distributed equally among all participants. This would mean that the beneficiary countries would hold the majority of Council seats, which would give them an undeniable advantage to the extent that consensus is to be the rule and recourse to voting the exception. For their part, the non beneficiary countries would hold a (very slim) majority of votes and would therefore be able to preserve their interests in cases considered critical. It seems to us that this would ensure that the option in question would be "equitable and balanced."

While we consider it less attractive for the beneficiary countries, the non beneficiary countries and the Facility itself, we could also accept the "Concurrent Majority" option, provided that the equality it gives in the distribution of votes between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries is also extended to the allocation of seats in the Council, i.e. to the number of constituencies.

In any event, the shape of the different constituencies will have to be progressively determined between now and the Cartagena meeting, in order both to facilitate the negotiations on the other points (many developing countries, not to mention others, are probably waiting to know who will be on the Council before finally committing themselves concerning the different aspects of the restructuring) and to enable the Council to start its work as soon as possible. We are greatly looking forward to receiving the proposals that you will certainly put to us at the Paris meeting, once a clear position has been adopted on the voting arrangements and, if need be, on cost sharing in the context of the replenishment.

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the vital necessity of not letting the debate on the sphere of competence of the GEF be reopened during the negotiations on its restructuring. This question has already been settled, to general satisfaction, by the participants in April 1992 and then by the entire international community at the Rio conference, when the financial chapter of the "Agenda 21" program was approved by consensus.

Any shift in the GEF's mandate, from planet-wide environmental protection to promotion of sustainable development, could only put the Facility in competition with institutions that are much better equipped than it in this field and thereby reduce its attraction for donors accordingly.

I have no doubt that, under your leadership, the participants in the GEF will be able to approve a restructuring plan that will satisfy the legitimate concerns of the different parties involved.

I am equally certain that the donor countries in general, and France in particular, will be willing to contribute in the context of replenishment on a scale matching the degree to which their individual requirements are met.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of my highest consideration.

With all my encouragement and most sincere best wishes,

/s/ Bertrand de Mazières

- 4 -

Paris, October 7, 1993

**Comments of France  
on the document entitled  
"Elements for establishing the restructured Global Environment Facility"  
(revised version of September 23, 1993)**

**Preamble**

\* Para. (c): delete the words "and decisionmaking." The concept of universality is linked to participation in the GEF (cf. Agenda 21, Chapter 33, para. 16(a)(iii) and the Climate Convention, Article 21.3), and not to the decisionmaking process, which must be "transparent" and "democratic."

**I. Basic Provisions**

**Restructuring and Purpose of GEF**

\* Para. 2(a): we are in favor of the second option.

\* Para. 2(b): delete "full," which only applies to the particular cases of the Climate and Biodiversity conventions (it is not found in either the Montreal Protocol or Agenda 21).

\* Para. 2(b) could moreover be replaced by the following wording:

"The purpose of the GEF is to provide additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures that achieve agreed global benefits by protecting the global environment in the following focal areas:

- (i) prevention of climate change;
- (ii) protection of biological diversity;
- (iii) protection of international waters; and
- (iv) protection of the ozone layer.

\* Para. 2(c): the term "full" is incorrect here.

\* Para. 2(d): delete "drought": the GEF's mission is to combat the causes (of human origin) of different attacks on the world environment; drought is natural phenomenon that is not "global" in nature (in the sense that an action at one point on the planet has planet-wide repercussions).

It would moreover be desirable not to reopen, during the restructuring negotiations, the debate on the sphere of competence of the GEF, which question was settled in 1992.

\* Paras. 2(c) and 2(d) could be replaced by the following wording:

- 5 -

"The GEF may finance the agreed incremental costs of activities controlling land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, and of other relevant activities under Agenda 21 that may be agreed, insofar as these activities achieve global benefits by protecting the global environment in the four focal areas," to which could be added a new paragraph covering principle VIII (flexibility) of the document "Beyond the pilot phase."

\* The following should be added before para. 2(e):

"The GEF will also meet the agreed full costs of activities under Article 12.1 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change."

\* Para. 2(e): should be retained, since it reiterates principle IV.

\* In the same way, principles V (consistency with national priorities) and VII (transparency and responsibility) should be reiterated here.

\* Before para. 2(f) a new paragraph should be added specifying that countries eligible for World Bank financing are eligible for GEF financing.

\* Para. 2(f): we are in favor of "cooperative arrangements" rather than "formal agreements"; the intention will be to establish a modus vivendi that can subsequently be spelled out, completed and possibly modified as required, in light of experience gained from its functioning, rather than seeking to have everything codified in advance.

Reference must be made here to both paragraph 18 and paragraph 20, both of which are pertinent.

### **Participation**

\* The participation instrument, as per the future Annex A, will have to be such that no legislative ratification process is required for acquiring GEF participant status.

\* The usual provisions should be added to the effect that the candidacy of new participants must be approved by the Council, which is also empowered to withdraw, temporarily or permanently, a country's participant status.

### **III. Organization**

Of the two options proposed for paragraph 6, we prefer the first (N.B.: replace "shall" by "will" at the beginning of the second line).

However, the proposed institutional structure is heavy and complex: Assembly, Executive Council, Inter-Agency Committee, Secretariat, not to mention the STAP. Without saying as much, a new institution, or even an "institution of institutions," is being set up.

We remain opposed to this approach, which is greatly different from the idea put forward in 1989 and in contradiction with the restructuring plan drawn up by the participants in May 1992

- 6 -

(which to this day is the sole document negotiated and approved regarding the restructuring); after all does not principle VI state that:

"The GEF would build on proven institutional structures, such as the partnership among UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank, thus avoiding the creation of new institutions" (emphasis added).

### **Assembly**

We see no benefit at all in a Plenary Assembly, which would be both costly and of no particular value (bearing in mind among other things the conferences of the parties to the conventions) and could even prove harmful if it were to lead to regular reopening of matters that have been settled (particularly as regards the GEF's sphere of competence. We could nevertheless accept the principle, at the concluding negotiating session, if it is clearly the price to be paid to bring in the developing countries and would enable us moreover to obtain satisfaction regarding the organization of the constituencies and the voting system.

Our ultimate concession would be an Assembly that meets as infrequently as possible, i.e. every three years, upon convocation by the Council, and which has no operational, organizational or management responsibility at all.

From this standpoint, we could accept the second option with respect to paragraph 7, and only that one, provided that:

- the introductory text specifies that the Assembly will meet every three years, upon convocation by the Council;
- (i) becomes "review the overall policies of the Facility";
- (iv) is deleted (cf. comment below on para. 9);
- (v) is also deleted (cf. comment below on para. 8);
- (vi) becomes "approve by consensus amendments to the present text, on the basis of recommendations by the Council";
- this new paragraph 7 and every reference to the Assembly in the rest of the text be in brackets.

### **Executive Council**

\* Para. 8: efficiency presumes that the Council (the term "Executive" is neither appropriate nor apt) both be the central organ of the GEF and be made up of as few members as possible; in this respect, 24 seems right and there are precedents for this number, but we could accept 30. The objective of not assigning any operational responsibility at all to the Assembly requires that the number of members of the Council be set once and for all in the resolution (rather than a maximum). Also for reasons of efficiency, the members and their alternates will have to be natural persons specifically designated for the purpose and not States.

- 7 -

\* Para. 9: (designation of members): Council members and their alternates must be selected by the constituencies they represent and not be elected by the Assembly.

The grouping of the countries into constituencies will have to be effective before the Cartagena meeting so that the Council can start its work as soon as possible. Two hypotheses are possible:

■ either the voting system also includes a mechanism for allocating votes to the different countries, which will make it possible for them to be classified according to their voting rights.

In this case, the different countries should be invited to organize themselves into more or less homogeneous groupings for voting rights purposes. After a specified period, the 24 such groups (assuming that the number of constituencies is set at 24) representing the largest number of votes will form as many constituencies and will be requested to designate a representative and an alternate. Of course, informal information and consultation procedures will be conducted under the aegis of the grouping and that the Chairman to ensure that each GEF participant is included in number of these, by the date set, does not exceed the number fixed for the constituencies.

■ or else the voting system does not make it possible to assign relative significance to the different countries (this is the case, for example, with the "Double Majority" option).

In this case, it will be necessary to negotiate a prior distribution of constituencies among the different geographic groups (on this point, see the comments made concerning para. 16(c)) and to leave them to organize themselves so as to fill the seats allotted them. This very UN-style alternative would not be our preference.

In any event, regarding this question of constituencies the Chairman should be in a position to present proposals to the participants as of the Paris meeting, on the basis of the decision that will have been taken as to the voting system, so that a final decision can be reached at the Cartagena meeting.

\* Para. 9: (designation of Council Chairman). The institutional architecture described in the document, which, once again, does not have our support, would have the Assembly chaired by a participant and the Council by a professional. We note in this connection that the approved document of May 1992 referred to a "Chairman rather than a "Chief Executive Officer." It would be good to revert to that title.

\* Para. 10 (introductory text): we are in favor of the second option, on condition that the end of the first sentence after "...under the present text" be placed in brackets.

\* Para. 10(i): we are in favor of the work program being approved by the Council.

\* Para. 10(iii): the sentence should start with "make the arrangements referred to in paragraph 18 and...."

\* Para. 10(vii): we prefer the first option, retaining "appropriately made available." We can accept the second if it is quite clear that the question of possible NGO participation in the Council will have been settled (as we see it, by a negative decision) before the Cartagena meeting, and not deferred till a subsequent decision of the Council on the basis of this 10(vii).

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\* Para. 10(x): the sentence should end after "...the purpose of the present text."

\* Para. 10(xi): the purpose and scope of this sentence are not clear.

\* Para. 10(xii): to be deleted (cf. the role assigned to the Council Chairman by paragraph 14).

\* A certain number of tasks assigned to the Assembly of Participants in the document "Beyond the pilot phase" would warrant repeating here concerning the Council and in particular:

■ (b): "direct the utilization of GEF funds" could be inserted between (i) and (ii);

■ the end of (c): "...while the implementing agencies will retain responsibility for the further preparation of individual projects in the work program" could be incorporated into (i), so as to prevent any tendency toward micro management on the part of the Council or the Secretariat (see regarding approval of the projects themselves the proposal made below in connection with paragraph 12);

■ (d): "provide general oversight and coordination among the implementing agencies" and (e): "commission regular and systematic ex post evaluations of GEF projects and programs with respect to their cost effectiveness and scientific integrity in achieving global environmental benefits" are also appropriate here.

### Secretariat

\* The Secretariat will have to be staffed exclusively by personnel from the Bank, UNDP and UNEP. Should it appear that an individual from outside these three agencies would be the best candidate for a particular position, such individual would first have to be hired by one of the agencies and then seconded to the Secretariat (the intrinsic value of the candidate would unquestionably be such that this hiring would not pose any problem). The purpose of this procedure, which is evidently more complicated than direct hiring, is to avoid the GEF developing attack own hiring policy, remuneration policy, etc.

\* The Chairman of the Council, chief of the Secretariat, should be "appointed" rather than "elected."

\* He will be required to give account of the Secretariat's activities to the participants, through the Council (and possibly to the trustee; to be able to formulate an opinion on this point, we are waiting to see what proposals will be made as to the role of the trustee).

\* Para. 11(i): the words "the Assembly and" should be deleted if (as we propose), the Assembly does not have any decisionmaking power.

\* In view of the poor functioning of the Implementation Committee during the pilot phase, as revealed by the evaluation, the chief of the Secretariat or his representative should be made responsible for seeing that the committee's work is done. This point could be included among the Secretariat's different tasks, as listed here.

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### **Implementing Agencies**

\* Para. 12: this paragraph is so general as to be of little use; its main points will be included in Annex C, which has not yet been written. We consider that the agencies will have to be responsible for the preparation, approval and implementation of projects once the work program has been approved by the Council. The agencies, for their part, will have the obligation to transmit to the members of the Council the final version of project documents before approving them, so as to enable the members of the Council to verify that the final project matches the concept that was included in the work program approved. A procedure could be devised for ensuring that a project could be reexamined if a sufficient number of Council members (defined in terms of voting power, representing at least, for instance, the minority required to block any action) were to so require.

\* Para. 14: the first two clauses between brackets are to be deleted. The third is important (see the comment above concerning the poor functioning of the Implementation Committee during the pilot phase) and the brackets around it should be removed.

\* Para. 14(a): the largely unmanageable nature of the procedure described here leads us to request the elimination of this paragraph.

\* Para. 14(b): we can accept this paragraph, provided the bilateral cooperation agencies are added to the different types of implementing agencies listed and that the following wording be added to the end of the sentence: "by the implementing Agencies, in accordance with cooperation agreements approved by the Council."

### **Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)**

\* Since the participants are largely in agreement on the value and role of the STAP, this paragraph is distinctly elliptical. The composition and especially the role of the STAP ought to be developed.

\* We cannot accept the text in brackets.

\* For practical reasons, it would be desirable for the secretariat of the STAP and that of the GEF to be located in the same place, even if UNEP provides the STAP secretariat.

### **IV. Principles of Decisionmaking**

(a) **Procedure:** the danger of institutionalization as proposed to us is evident: the first work of the Assembly and of the Council is to be formulation of their respective rules of procedure....

\* We would like the rules of procedure to be in the category of decisions requiring consensus and not being subject to voting.

\* We cannot accept the text in brackets.

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(b) **Consensus:** in the absence of consensus and apart from matters for which consensus is specifically required, it should be possible for any member of the Assembly or Council to require a vote at any time to prevent impasse-type situations from persisting.

(c) **Formal vote:**

\* Consensus must be the rule and voting the exception (for certain major decisions, such as an amendment to the agreement establishing the restructured GEF, consensus could however be required, inter alia to prevent any shifts as regards the sphere of competence of the GEF). This being so, a good voting system is necessary, which will both favor the emergence of a consensus and make it possible to break any impasses. This system must not favor any one category in particular nor, once it is in effect, give anyone the impression they have been harmed.

\* Of the three options before us ("Weighted Majority" [former option "c"], "Double Majority" and "Concurrent Majority," the latest), our preference is the first mentioned, with a two-thirds qualified majority. For the sake of "balance" and "equity" we could accept 50 percent of the votes being distributed equally among all the participants and 50 percent being prorated in accordance with their respective contributions to the core fund (pilot phase + successive replenishments).

\* We could also accept this "Weighted Majority" option, the essential feature of which lies in the ways the votes are allocated, being amended to incorporate certain of the ideas of the Washington paper on the majority system (66 percent of votes, of which 50 percent being those of beneficiaries and 50 percent those of nonbeneficiaries).

\* In the same way, we would like to reintroduce an idea that was omitted from the last documents: making the participants' base votes dependent on the number of conventions (that have chosen the GEF as financial mechanism) ratified by them; today, with the number of such conventions being two, a country which has only ratified one would only be entitled to one half of the normal quota of base votes (variant: two thirds) and a country which has not ratified either would have no base vote (variant: one third of the normal quota).

\* The "Concurrent Majority" option is not acceptable as such, since it unfairly penalizes the contributing countries by confusing two opposing principles:

- that of flexibility, a new form of partnership...which calls for a "Weighted Majority" type of option, improved as needed;

- that of egalitarianism, which calls for a 50-50 distribution of votes but also of seats and remains compatible with the ideas of the Washington paper on majority and weighting factors for allocation of votes (possibly different for each group).

**While the majority system of the "Concurrent Majority" option is acceptable (although the "single majority" system of option "c" is preferable because it makes heterogeneous coalitions and objective alliances easier), the vote and seat allocation system is not because not only would it lead directly to bipolarization of the GEF, but it is also the least favorable of all the preceding options for the industrial countries:**



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■ compared with options "a" and "b," the industrial countries drop from one half to barely more than one third of the seats;

■ compared with option "c," they no longer have a voting majority and have one seat less;

\* We can accordingly only envisage two options:

■ the "flexibility" option ("**Weighted Majority**," amended if necessary), our first choice;

■ the "egalitarianism" option, i.e. the "**Concurrent Majority**" option, **completed** by a sentence reading:

· half of the seats will be reserved for constituencies composed solely or primarily of beneficiary countries;

· half of the seats will be reserved for constituencies composed solely or primarily of nonbeneficiary countries.

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France

November 29, 1993

Mr. Bernd von Droste  
Director  
World Heritage centre  
UNESCO  
7, Place de Fontenoy  
75352, Paris Cedex, 15  
France

Dear Bernd,

Your letter of November 10, 1993, to Mr. M. T. El-Ashry has been referred to me for reply. Thank you for your kind invitation for him to join you at the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Cartagena Colombia.

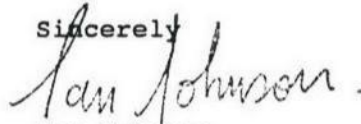
We have been aware of the fact that a number of critical natural areas of the World Heritage List and some of the Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) also of UNESCO, are included in GEF projects that are in the planning or early implementation phases. This convergence points out and reinforces the important global significance of these sites.

The GEF will be delighted to establish some informal nexus with the World Heritage Committee and I am requesting Mario Ramos, one of our staff in the GEF dealing with biodiversity issues, to talk to you in Cartagena and attend your meeting as needed. He was recently briefed by Dr. James Thorsell of IUCN, regarding the list of natural World Heritage sites.

Regarding our relationship to conventions dealing with biodiversity conservation and management, I will be glad to follow-up with you personally.

Thanks for your interest in strengthening your ties with the GEF and I look forward in finding ways to cooperate with you and the Member States of the World Heritage Convention, particularly through the Biological Diversity Convention.

Sincerely



Ian Johnson  
Administrator  
Global Environment Facility

cc: M. T. El-Ashry, (ENVDR); P. Bliss-Guest, M. Ramos, (ENVGE)  
ENVDR Files, ENVGE Files