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GUIANA SHIELD FACILITY RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Concept Fundraising Strategy GSF

1. Introduction

The Guiana Shield is one of the most intact eco-regions in the world dominated by tropical rainforest. The ecosystems of the Guiana Shield region of South America (hereinafter referred to as the Guiana Shield eco-region) stretch from Colombia in the west through to the State of Amapá in Brazil in the east and includes French Guyana, Suriname, Guyana and a large part of Venezuela (figure 1). It includes the large forested mountain systems that form the watersheds between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, as well as savannahs and wetlands and is delineated by the Amazon River to the south, the Japari-Caqueta river to the southwest, the Sierra de Chirribiquete to the west, the Orinoco and Vichada rivers to the northwest and north and the Atlantic Ocean to the east (Priority Setting Workshop report 2003).

The importance of the Guiana Shield lies in the fact that

- it comprises 250 million hectares of largely pristine tropical rainforest storing around 50 billion tonnes of carbon and sequestering 500 million tonnes of CO₂ per year (extrapolated orders of magnitude – not ideal for formal calculations);
- it holds an estimated 10-15% of the fresh water reserves of the world; and
- it contains an extremely rich and highly endemic biological diversity.

The preservation of these ecological values is thus of great interest to the world and the inhabitants of the region itself, many of whom are indigenous.

2. The Guiana Shield Initiative

The Guiana Shield Initiative (GSI) sought to promote the sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region by means of an integrated eco-regional management program (financial, institutional and policy) designed to enable the six countries of the eco-region and their local communities to develop, manage and benefit from their natural resources, while meeting their obligations under the applicable Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) and the Ramsar Convention on wetland protection. Of great importance are also the conventions and declarations concerning the rights of indigenous peoples, such as the ILO 169 Convention and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as these peoples and their communities play such a vital role in the ecology of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

The first formal phase of the GSI started in December 2000, when the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) received funding from the Directorate General of International Co-operation of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). In this first phase, which ended in March 2004, information was gathered and working documents were developed, a conservation Priority Setting workshop (hereafter referred to as PSW) was held, and

monitoring was evaluated. All these activities were aimed at building the foundations for an eco-regional approach to conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield (for outputs of this phase see www.guianashield.org).

The second phase of the GSI (GSI II), funded by the European Commission, had the specific objectives to test sustainable financial mechanisms at a number of pilot sites. Other objectives were to contribute to poverty alleviation through equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, and to strengthen institutional capacity. Design and testing of an integrated monitoring system at regional and local (pilot site) levels constituted a core element of GSI II.

The project started in January 2007 and ended in June 2010. The project was managed by UNDP-Guyana. IUCN NL and other partners were contracted to assist in technical implementation, including monitoring activities.



Figure 1. Guiana Shield eco-region (dashed white line), selected pilot sites (bold white lines) and potential site (triangle). Consensus boundaries for the Guiana Shield eco-region were established during the Priority Setting Workshop in 2003 (PSW 2003 - GSI). Map Source: SarVision 2010.

Within the GSI area, three pilot sites have been selected to implement payment for ecosystem services (PES), thus highlighting and promoting the (economic) value of these services. These pilot sites are representative for the eco-region and its natural and cultural diversity, and served as testing ground for the rest of the region:

- Iwokrama, Guyana
- Matavén, Colombia
- Iratapuru, Brazil

Schemes for payments or compensation for ecosystem services have been initiated and tested at those sites. Contractual arrangements were established with the legal owners and managers (or communities with customary rights) of the land specifying the terms and conditions for the duration of the project. An important element of the contract involved agreed upon procedures for baseline assessment and monitoring of three focal ecosystem functions

or services to be maintained: carbon storage and sequestration (carbon stocks and flows), biodiversity and freshwater services. Another aspect of the contract covered benefit sharing arrangements with local communities. Assessment and monitoring includes a remote sensing component and a field component. In addition to the monitoring at the pilot sites (local scale), remote sensing monitoring was carried out at the regional scale covering the whole Guiana Shield eco-region.

3. The Guiana Shield Facility (GSF)

Donors

On 4 June 2010, the European Commission formally approved, as a continuation of the GSI projects, the GSF project and made a financial contribution of EUR 1.5 million. Notice of approval can be found on the web link at:

http://ec.europa.eu/europaid/documents/aap/af_aap_2010_dci-env.pdf.

On 14 November 2009 the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr. Bert Koenders, made a pledge to financially support the GSF as well with a contribution of EUR 1.5 million. Final handling of this pledge is to be expected soon.

Overall objective of the GSF

The overall objective of the Guiana Shield Facility (GSF) is to promote and support the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

Specific purposes of the GSF

To help achieve this overall objective, the following specific purposes are envisaged:

I. The Guiana Shield Facility to be a long-term forum and vehicle to address national and in particular overarching regional environmental issues related to management of the ecosystems of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

II. To maintain the GSF as a sustainable financial vehicle for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services.

III. To support the exchange of knowledge and capacity building to enhance the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

Budget of the GSF

The planned budget to set up the GSF as an operational financial vehicle is EUR 4.7 million for a four year period (2010-2014). See annex I. From this budget EUR 3 million has been secured. The remaining EUR 1.7 million are to be fundraised.

Governance structure of the GSF

The GSF and the *GSF Secretariat* are hosted and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), represented by the Guyana Country Office.

The *GSF Regional Advisory Board (RAB)* provides strategic direction of the operations of the GSF and *National Multi-Stakeholders Steering Committees* provide a.o. the necessary concrete plans and proposals that are aligned with national priorities.

Financial structure of the GSF: the GSF-MDTF

Funds raised are paid into the *GSF Basket Fund*¹. This Fund is managed by UNDP Guyana. Objective 2 of the Operational Guidelines state that a goal of the GSF is:

“To maintain the GSF as a sustainable financial vehicle for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services.” The GSF-Basket Fund is the short-term financial instrument for this goal. For the long term perspective, a Guiana Shield fund (GS fund) will be created. It will be important to delineate the steps until 2014 to set up and operationalise the GS fund and the regional and transboundary financing in relation to the national sources of financing for the ecosystem services of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

The transitioning of the GSF to the GS fund toward the end of the current period has to be secured by an ample enlargement of the fund which has to transcend largely the current budget. The donor strategy is therefore, to provide information on the GSF to potential donors with the hope of attracting financial support to the GSF Basket Fund.

See for further information about the GSF project annex II: Operational Guidelines of the GSF.

4. Goal and Objectives of Strategy

Goal

To increase GSF's ability and that of UNDP Guyana to access resources totalling at least €1.7M in a manner that will ensure no disruption to project activities.

¹ Contributions received through Trust Fund (e.g. EU funds) or Standard Cost Sharing (e.g. Dutch Government funds) arrangements will be commingled in the GSF Basket Fund, which is the fund coordination mechanism for implementation of the GSF. If necessary, the Basket Fund may be underscribed by an MOU between donors and the UNDP

Objectives

- To positively influence aid resource decisions
- To reduce negative influences on resource decisions
- To diversify the funding base by creating new avenues of funding
- To define and set in motion a process that will serve to strengthen relationships between GSF and donors (current and prospective).

5. Fundraising

There are many ways to raise funds and many potential donors. For our objectives it is possible to divide the latter in:

- Governments incl. EU
- International Organizations
- NGOs
- Private sector

Governments

Fundraising for the Guiana Shield might be possible in countries that have historical- or vested interests in the Guiana Shield countries as well as countries which are interested in biodiversity conservation and in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, in relation to forests, in particular. The *EU* and *the Netherlands* have already successfully been approached.

Preliminary contacts with **France** have already been made. French Guiana, a Department of France, is integrally part of the Guiana Shield eco-region. France has established the 2 million ha. Parc Amazonien de Guyane (PA) and supports this Parc financially. The PA borders directly to other National Parks or important natural areas in Brazil and Suriname. Close co-operation between these areas and countries is therefore important for the preservation of the PA. France has acknowledged this in the past and is consequently interested in the GSF. We suggest to approach the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) with the request to finance the GSF with the same amount as the EU and the Netherlands: EURO 1.5 million. Contact person within the FFEM is Mme Janique Etienne. See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

Another opportunity for donor support is La Région Guyane. Most important is here the Operational Programme "Amazonia". The strategic objectives of this programme are to encourage the territorial development of the cross-border areas, the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage of the Amazon, the development of cross-border economic activities and social cohesion. See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

The most important contacts for the GSF in Guyana are: Le Direction Régionale de l'Environnement (DIREN) and the Office Nationale de Forêt. For more information of these Services see Annex IV Donor Profiles.

Germany is interested in forest protection worldwide for a long time. In the 1980s it was the pioneer for forest protection in the European Community and initiator of the PPG-7 programme for the protection of the Brazilian Amazon and Atlantic forests.

There are several options to approach Germany to take part in the GSF

- €40 million will be available for the Life Web initiative which would come from auctioning emission rights. According to a knowledgeable source, 40 million Euros per year would be available (need to verify);
- €170 million/year from the aid budget will be dispersed bilaterally for forest-related programmes and projects, though it could also be dispersed multilaterally through the European Development Fund (EDF);
- €500 million will also be made available, spread over the next four years (until 2012), for forests. This is to come partly from regular budgets in the development ministry and partly from auction (presumably of emission rights);
- After 2010, some €710 million of funding for forests become available.

We suggest to contact Germany with a request to participate in the GSF for a minimum of EUR 1.5 million. Contact person within the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ, includes GTZ since 1 January 2011) is Horst Steigler (Director del Programa Regional Amazonia (horst.steigler@giz.de)). See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

The **United Kingdom** has close connections with its former colony Guyana. DFID has a programme for the Caribbean which includes Guyana. We suggest to investigate the possibilities within DFID to take part in the GSF. See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

Of course the major bilateral donor is **Norway**, with which there have been several contacts over the past years. First contact person was: Marte Nordseth, Senior Adviser for the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative.

At the UNFCCC COP 13 in 2007 in Bali, Norway announced the donation to international projects on mitigation of climate change, especially in the forest sector, of U\$ 500 million per year over a period of five years. Out of this a U\$ 250 million MoU (by 2015) has been concluded in 2009 with the Government of Guyana (under very strict performance indicators and thus a very strict Monitoring, Reporting and Verification scheme). With Brazil, Norway has agreed in 2008 to finance the setting up of the Amazon Fund with a total of U\$ 1 billion, also to be reached in 2015. Oral communication in Copenhagen 2009 learned that Norway will not consider other Guiana Shield countries for similar agreements. These agreements anticipate a formal operationalisation of the REDD+ Framework and will be implemented in the REDD+ format. Norway has approached the GSI to learn about its remote sensing monitoring of the Iwokrama contract in particular and the Guiana Shield eco-region in general and the Government of Guyana has expressed its support for the GSF specifying their interest in the monitoring component. For further information see Annex IV Donor Profiles.

The UN-REDD programme (UNEP, UNDP, FAO) which assists 36 countries with capacity building and developing REDD+ strategies currently involves no Guiana Shield country in their support for National Programmes. Colombia and Guyana only participate in regional workshops and as observers.

(For more information see also Norway's submission on REDD, pages 53-59 on:

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/awglca6/eng/misc04p02.pdf>.)

The **European Commission** is initiator as well as donor of the GSF. During the setting up of the GSF there was a frequent and a close contact with the EC. After signing of the contract between the EC and the UNDP the responsible administrator was succeeded by Mr. Louis Du Breil de Pontbriand.

With him there has been very fruitful and cordial contact. During a meeting on 13 July, Mr. Du Breil made the very valuable and interesting suggestion that the European Commission could organize a fundraising event for all possible donors.

We advise to take this suggestion as the leading action in our fundraising activities. Ideally this event should take place after the GSF Regional Workshop, which as a follow up of the 2002 Priority Setting Workshop held in Paramaribo. The updated information could be used for fundraising purposes. We therefore suggest to organize two fundraising events. One for possible European donors to be organized this year together with the European Commission. And one in the wake of the GSF Regional Workshop to be organized by the GSF Secretariat, for South- and North American potential donors.

For a possible agenda of the European Meeting see annex III. See for further information also Annex IV Donor Profiles.

International Organizations

During the GSI phase II project a project proposal was prepared for the GEF. See Annex IV Donor Profiles.

Unfortunately the parameters were changed during the handling of the application. Financing regional projects, such as the GSI, became impossible. In the meantime the parameters have been changed again.

Under the fifth replenishment (GEF-5) a modest premium on top of the country allocation is possible, if a country wishes to enter into transboundary cooperation as part of a programmatic approach. Also, the GEF has allocated 1 million US\$ to the 6 Mekong countries for regional coordination. Given the fact that, apart from Venezuela, all Guiana Shield countries have signed a letter of intent with the GSF, it seems possible to apply for support from the GEF in close co-operation with the various Guiana Shield countries to increase their national allocations.

As mentioned above, under Norway, REDD+ would be the foremost global mechanism to finance the payments for ecosystem services of the forests in the GS. Much depends however, on the outcome of the coming 17th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Durban, South Africa. If a global and binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol, fully involving the REDD+ programme will be agreed, and if forest-based carbon credits are allowed to be integrated (in time) in the so-called flexible mechanisms under this new agreement, then major sources of finance from donors - but mostly from the private sector – will become available. Whether they would or should be channelled through the GSF has to be a very important subject of discussion in the coming period, but the GSF as such has to play a key role in an optimal regional and transboundary spread of these resources over the Guiana Shield eco-region and see to it that they are subject to the best MRV-system and that they benefit and fully involve the local communities.

If no such agreement comes out of Durban, then, relatively speaking, a prominent role will have to be played by the voluntary carbon market as it relates to forests. On this, the best source of information is with the Forest-Trends Programme Ecosystem Marketplace. For more information see Annex IV Donor Profiles.

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the EC (Italy: Hugh Eva) is implementing a TREES project to map South America's forests. Recently, the JRC partnered with the French Ministry of Agriculture (MAPF) on a baseline (post-Kyoto) forest inventory, using satellite data, for French Guiana. Opportunities for institutional collaboration & donor support should be investigated. See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

The Peace Park Foundation is another organization which could be invited to take part in the work of the GSF. A possible project could be: documenting the inter-relationships between Parc Amazonien de Guyane, Parque Nacional das Montanhas do Tumucumaque, Parque Indígena do Tumucumaque, RDS Rio Iratapuru and adjacent areas in Suriname. The output would be a report describing and summarizing these inter-relationships, with recommendations for practical and political (transboundary) cooperation (monitoring, law enforcement and promotion of livelihoods) and for prioritizing new sites, especially in Suriname and Mount Roraima in the tri-State region of Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela. See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

NGOs

Contacts with NGOs are important to support and reinforce lobbying of governments and donors.

During the GSI project, in particular with regard to the Priority Setting Workshop in Paramaribo, the GSI worked closely together with Conservation International. Some of the costs of the PSW were shared. Co-operation with CI is desirable although it can be doubted if CI will be able to financially support the GSF in a substantial way.

It is certainly desirable to closely co-operate with WWF Guianas. This NGO has been a strong proponent of the GSF and the work areas are overlapping. WWF Guianas has a very strong programme on abatement of mining pollution, and GSI might assist them with precise imagery on the (abandoned) sites and assist with law enforcement and cleaning-up programme. Such a project is possible along the borders of French Guiana, Suriname and Brazil (Amapá, Para States). Other cost-sharing projects seem possible.

The Wereld Natuur Fonds in the Netherlands is one of the co-founders of the WWF Guianas and finances conservation projects worldwide. Positive contacts have been established in the past. We advise to explore possible financing of the GSF by the WNF. See also Annex IV Donor Profiles.

With The Nature Conservancy consultations have taken place about a follow-up arrangement for the Matavén area in Colombia.

In the Guiana Shield countries, there are several organizations to co-operate with financially or otherwise. Examples are the Suriname Conservation Society in Suriname and the Fondo Patrimonio Natural in Colombia. As they are national multi-donor trust funds, they would be important building blocks for the GSF.

Private Sector

In the past the GSI has joined forces with Canopy Capital Limited (CCL; <http://canopycapital.co.uk>) in working with the Iwokrama International Centre (IIC), one of the GSI pilot sites to further develop the 'Iwokrama model'. A welcome manifestation of this private sector interest and involvement in financing of the ecosystem services (ES) was the agreement announced on 10th March 2008, between CCL and IIC, to measure, value and market the ES of Iwokrama over a five year period. Canopy Capital aims to increase global attention to ES and to find market means of compensation for ES.

With the **Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation** there has been preliminary contact in the past. Our advice is to give a follow up to this contact. See also Annex IV Donor Profiles.

Personal communications have learned that major private financing would be available if title to the management or ownership of substantial areas in the Guiana Shield would be available to private legal persons, who would of course operate according to the highest of international legal standards.

6. Methodology

A good **set of information** is indispensable in fundraising. We advise to make a choice, on a case by case basis depending on what type and quality of information is needed for a particular donor based on their concerns and past experiences, from the following information:

- Map of the Guiana Shield in colour, with boundaries and where contested in dots
- Operational Guidelines
- Annual Action Programme
- Budget
- Application letter to the Dutch Government
- Folder of the GSF

For **fundraising in Europe** the IUCN NL will do as follows:

- **EC.** Organize together with the European Commission a fund-raising event if possible before the end of 2011.
- **France.** Contact the **Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondiale (FFEM)** to investigate possibilities for co-operation with the GSF and to prepare a positive response of the FFEM during the fundraising event.
- **Germany.** Contact the **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)** to investigate possibilities for co-operation with the GIZ and to prepare a positive response of the GIZ during the fundraising event.
- **UK.** If time and money allows it to contact the **Department for International Development (DFID)** to investigate possibilities for co-operation with GSF and to prepare a positive response of the DFID during the fundraising event.

See for further information Annex IV Donor Profiles.

In principle the amounts to be asked should be in parity with the amounts contributed by the EC and the Netherlands: EURO 1.5 million.

In case the contacts with the FFEM, the GIZ, the DFID are positive they should be given an immediate follow up via an application from UNDP Guyana.

Fund raising in Latin- and North-America should be organized by the office of the GSF in Georgetown together with UNDP Guyana. Priority should be given to the GEF and UNREDD. Since during GSI phase II a project proposal was

tabled with the GEF by the IUCN NL and since these contacts were maintained in the past we advise to co-ordinate the contacts with the GEF with the IUCN NL.

Annex I

Targeted budget for the setup of the GSF

Description	Year 1 (Euro)	Year 2 (Euro)	Year 3 (Euro)	Year 4 (Euro)	Total (Euro)
Staffing (<i>PMU, IUCN NL, Pilot site Coordinators</i>)	246.600	246.600	246.600	246.600	986.400
Travel (<i>PMU, IUCN NL, Pilot site</i>)	70.000	80.000	80.000	70.000	300.000
Equipment (<i>PMU, IUCN NL, pilot site</i>)	10.000	18.000	8.000	8.000	44.000
Office Cost (<i>communication, office rental, utilities, supplies, periodicals, etc.</i>)	73.800	73.800	73.800	73.800	295.200
Consultant services (<i>desk study, M&E, Audit, training</i>)	95.000	95.000	95.000	85.000	370.000
Other (<i>ES contracts, monitoring, enterprise dev. Capital</i>)	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	1.600.000
Conferences/workshops/meetings (<i>incl. supplies for w/shop</i>)	180.350	180.350	180.350	180.350	721.400
Printing/Publications/website/translation	22.650	17.150	17.150	17.150	74.100
Sub-total	1.098.400	1.110.900	1.100.900	1.080.900	4.391.100
<i>UNDP Administrative Cost (7%)</i>	76.888	77.763	77.063	75.663	307.377
TOTAL PROJECT COST	1.175.288	1.188.663	1.177.963	1.156.563	4.698.477

Annex II

Operational Guidelines of the GSF

1. INTRODUCTION

Location

The ecosystems of the Guiana Shield region of South America (hereinafter referred to as the Guiana Shield eco-region) include the large forested mountain systems that form the watersheds between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, as well as savannahs and wetlands. Specifically, they cover 250 million hectares of mostly pristine rain forests, bounded roughly by the Amazon River to the South, the Japurá-Caqueta River to the Southwest, the Sierra de Chiribiquete to the West, the Orinoco and Vichada Rivers to the Northwest and North, and the Atlantic Ocean to the East.



Map produced by CABS of Conservation International

Recipient countries are the six countries or parts thereof covered by the Guiana Shield eco-region: being northern Brazil, eastern Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and eastern Venezuela.

2. OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFIC PROJECT PURPOSES

Overall objective

The **overall objective** of the Guiana Shield Facility (GSF) is to promote and support the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

Specific purposes

To help achieve this overall objective, the following specific purposes are envisaged:

- I. The Guiana Shield Facility to be a long-term forum and vehicle to address national and in particular overarching regional environmental issues related to management of the ecosystems of the Guiana Shield eco-region.
- II. To maintain the GSF as a sustainable financial vehicle for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services.
- III. To support the exchange of knowledge and capacity building to enhance the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

3. EXPECTED RESULTS

Expected results in particular related to objective I:

- Development of the GSF based on national ownership and the collective determination of demand for regional coordination, collaboration and initiatives;
- To have a platform for national and regional dialogue operating in a collaborative and participatory manner;
- The GSF regionally embedded with national representation;
- Declaration of intent by the Governments of the Guiana Shield recognising the importance of the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- Governments, civil society and private sector benefit from the GSF;

Expected results in particular related to objective II:

- The GSF adapted to receive and disburse restricted (earmarked) and unrestricted funds (un-earmarked) as well as other forms of support;
- Priorities for use of resources for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region determined, with particular attention to ecosystem services;
- Enhanced inter-sectoral collaboration on climate change, sustainable livelihoods and role of forests;
- Financial contributions of the REDD mechanism and other mechanisms that are willing to pay for ecosystem services (PES) delivered by the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- The Guiana Shield eco-region promoted as an ecological region of local, national, regional and global importance in support of conservation and sustainable development initiatives;

Expected results in particular related to objective III:

- Capacity increased of local and indigenous communities and (research) institutes to contribute to ecologically sustainable management of their communities;
- GSF recognized for its monitoring of ecosystem services and benefit sharing with local and indigenous communities, wherever applicable within the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender, mainstreamed,;
- Culturally appropriate platform for exchange of knowledge operational;
- Application of lessons learned from pilot projects on ecosystem services;
- Design of ecosystem management for market and non-market mechanisms;
- Established (regional) knowledge centre(s).

4. CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURES

The Guiana Shield Facility is a multi-donor fund. The facility contributions will be used to finance services, goods and works related to the implementation of activities under the GSF.

Recipient countries are the six countries covered by the Guiana Shield eco-region: being the north of Brazil, the east of Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and the east of Venezuela.

Contributions to the GSF will be used to finance the following categories of expenditures:

- a) GSF staff cost and related travel expenses,
- b) Cost of regional involvement in the decision-making, management and joint analytical work with the GSF for the duration of the funding,
- c) Consultant fees (short term and extended term consultants and temporary staff) for outsourced activities described in the GSF work plan(s),
- d) Contractual, administrative and general management services,
- e) Communication, media, including video and electronic media, as well as to give visibility to donors, investors and the GSF,
- f) Expenses related to the organisation of work shops, seminars, conferences and meetings relevant to the GSF, including costs associated with moderators, facilitators, participants, publicity and reporting, as well as participation fees to such external events relevant for the GSF,
- g) Travel expenses, including travel expenses for GSF management and core team staff, short-term and extended term consultants,
- h) Equipment related to carrying out the operations of the GSF, as described in the work plan(s),
- i) Payments for ecosystem services,
- j) On exceptional basis, and depending on availability of funds so designated, disbursement of small grants shall be made to local non-profit and non-governmental organisations, after establishment of a set of criteria for their selection based on principles as transparency, equal treatment, impartiality and the absence of conflict of interest,
- k) Translation costs, office and equipment lease, information technology and communication services,

l) Minor costs related to activities, not included above, that have the approval of the UNDP, with input from the Regional Advisory Board (RAB), or the National Steering Committee, and are necessary for the implementation of the GSF,

m) A minor part of the available funds of the GSF may be attributed to civil society organisations or other institutions in the Guiana Shield eco-region to support processes related to the GSF. Such support must be laid down in the work plans.

n) Costs related to monitoring, evaluations, centres of knowledge, exchange programmes, costs related to traineeships in the Guiana Shield eco-region.

For a non-exhaustive list of eligible activities, see Appendix I.

5. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE GSF

The Guiana Shield Facility and its secretariat

All GSF actions must be taken in line with applicable programme and operations policies and procedures adopted by UNDP.

The GSF and the GSF Secretariat will be hosted and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), represented by the Guyana Country Office. As the host of the GSF, UNDP ensures that the GSF follows these guidelines as well as for providing monitoring and oversight of the funding facility. Daily implementation of the GSF's work plan(s) will be under the general guidance and supervision of the UNDP. It is envisaged that the UNDP will collaborate with other partners to mobilise resources towards the long-term sustainability of the GSF, as well as to implement the activities of the project. Through its network of Country Offices, the UNDP can efficiently and effectively access policy makers and other partners, transfer funds, make logistical arrangements and provide monitoring services for effective facilitation and oversight.

The proposed project will be directly executed by UNDP Guyana, in collaboration with partners. There shall be a Chief Technical Advisor and a Funding Facility Manager to the project, who will have reporting responsibilities to the UNDP. It is envisaged that the GSF will have a Regional Advisory Board (RAB) and in each participating country a National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (NMSSC), or an equivalent body. Alternatively, if a NMSSC has not yet been created or exists, an interim Preparatory Committee (PC) may be set up.

Governments of the Guiana Shield countries have been formally notified about the proposed GSF and arrangements are being made by UNDP Guyana in collaboration with the Regional Centre and other country offices to hold bilateral meetings with the governments to better understand the national and regional priorities for funding support. Consultations with regional Governments and non-State partners will continue during the first six months of the project on the governance of the GSF and the feedback from the consultations shall be used to amend the proposed governance arrangements and to design the logical framework for the implementation of the project.

The funding facility detailed operational, administrative and financial guidelines, including the call for proposals guidelines, will be developed during the first 3 months of the project. It is envisaged that within a period of three years, efforts will be made by the UNDP in collaboration with the RAB and national Governments to identify and select a regional institution to assume the responsibility of hosting the GSF and making it sustainable.

The GSF Regional Advisory Board (RAB)

The proposed Regional Advisory Board shall be a non-voting body and works by consensus all within the limits and scope referred to in the present GSF Description of the Action.

The RAB shall meet at least once a year in person in the most cost-efficient way. Additional consultations may take place preferably in writing or by e-mail.

The main responsibilities of the RAB shall be:

- a) Within the framework of the GSF, provide strategic direction on the operations of the GSF and on related approaches;
- b) Give support to the process of embedding the GSF in the region;
- c) Support trans-boundary and regional cooperation within the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- d) Give feedback on (progress) reports, monitoring and evaluation exercises with regard to progress of the operations of the Facility in meeting its objectives;
- e) Provide input and/or guidance to cross-boundary and regional work plans, budgets as well as to related (progress) reports and outputs produced;
- f) Provide guidance, exchange lessons learned, good practice on work plans established by NMSSCs or PCs;
- g) Provide guidance to draft terms of references related to monitoring and evaluation exercises;
- h) Serve as a platform for exchange of experiences and lessons learnt, good practice;
- i) Play a role in promoting the GSF to potential donors and investors that may wish to make financial or in-kind contributions to the GSF.

The RAB shall consist of representatives from each NMSSC, UNDP and the community of donors and investors in total not exceeding 12 members (indicative).

For certain type of decisions (e.g. related to the institutionalisation of the GSF, amendment of the Operational Guidelines) further ad-hoc invitations for a seat as member of the RAB may be sent by the Secretariat of the GSF to (local) government representatives.

Observers having an interest in the GSF may be invited to meetings. In principle, the GSF will not carry related costs for their participation.

RAB meetings will be organised on an annual rotating basis between the participating Guiana Shield countries having an operational NMSSC or PC.

Once the location for an RAB meeting has been decided, the host country will deliver the chair, being a representative from the relevant NMSSC or PC.

Minutes of RAB meeting are recorded and shall be disseminated to the UNDP, RAB members, all NMSSC members, PC members and other parties as determined.

The National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committees (NMSSC)

A National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (NMSSC) or equivalent body shall be set-up in every country of the Guiana Shield eco-region, in consultation with the Governments.

The proposed NMSSC shall be a non-voting body and works by consensus all within the limits and scope referred to in the present GSF Description of the Action.

The NMSSC shall meet at least twice a year in person in the most cost-efficient way in their relevant country. Additional consultations of the NMSSC may take place preferably in writing or by e-mail.

The main responsibilities of the NMSSC shall be:

- a) Prepare input for the RAB on strategic directions related to operations of the GSF and on related approaches;
- b) Prepare input for the RAB related to the process of embedding the GSF in the region;
- c) Elaborate and agree upon relevant work plans and related budgets, expected results and objective verifiable indicators;
- d) Provide feed-back on (progress) reports, outputs produced, relevant monitoring and evaluation exercises;
- e) Provide guidance to relevant draft terms of references for monitoring and evaluation exercises, studies, other;
- f) Serve as a platform for exchange of experiences and lessons learnt, good practice;
- g) Play a role in promoting the GSF to potential donors and investors that may wish to make financial or in-kind contribution to the GSF;
- h) Provide guidance and feedback to the RAB and GSF Secretariat in general as well as on(draft) work plans, budgets, logical frameworks and other kind of relevant reports, studies;

Each NMSSC should consist of representatives from Government, civil society, UNDP and the donor community.

Observers having an interest in the GSF may be invited to attend meetings. In principle, the GSF will not carry costs related to their participation.

It is recommended to have a rotating chairperson.

Minutes of NMSSC meeting shall be recorded and shall be disseminated to the UNDP, NMSSC members and other interested parties.

Preparatory Committee

In case it was not possible to set up an NMSSC, or equivalent body, an interim Preparatory Committee (PC) may be set up according to the same rules and with the same responsibilities of a NMSSC. One member of such PC may participate as observer to the RAB.

A PC may also elaborate and agree upon work plans for activities eligible under the GSF. Such work plans must be approved by the UNDP before any release of funds from the GSF.

6. REVENUES AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES WITHIN THE GSF

All involved parties to the GSF may undertake fund raising activities. The UNDP and the GSF Chief Technical Advisor and Funding Facility Manager will fulfil a pro-active role in this respect.

Contributions from donors and investors to the GSF are in principle unrestricted, un-earmarked. However, donors or investors may make contributions that are restricted and should be allocated to a specific geographical zone, a specific work plan(s) or a specific activity(ies).

7. BANK INTERESTS

UNDP rules and procedures pertaining to bank interest shall apply.

8. WORK PLANS

Financial support under the GSF will be allocated to activities defined in work plans, using templates designed by the UNDP. The UNDP shall put out a call for proposals and manage the selection process through to allocation of funding in consultation with partners.

Given the regional nature of the Guiana Shield eco-region it is important that each participating country defines local/national as well as cross-boundary/regional activities that address objectives of the GSF. The secretariat of the GSF may also propose cross-boundary/regional activities to the RAB. These will be taken into consideration in the call for proposals.

For this purpose shall be developed:

- Work plans with local/national activities with their expected results and objective verifiable indicators that have been agreed upon by the relevant NMSSC; **and**
- Work plans with cross-boundary/regional activities with their expected results and objective verifiable indicators that have been agreed upon by the NMSSCs concerned or through the RAB.

All work plans must be approved by the UNDP before GSF funds are released. Operationally, the GSF Secretariat, acting under the direction of the UNDP, will verify the compliance of approved work plans with established rules before final approval by the UNDP.

Matters concerning research, data, as well as results, from conducted and associated research and intellectual property rights and other related matters, will be specified in the work plans, and respect national laws and regulations governing such work.

Extra funds for additional or new activities may be requested by submitting a new work plan.

Work plans related to the running costs of the GSF, its secretariat or overhead costs will be shared with the RAB but do not need their formal approval.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the proposed project will be monitored through the following:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be integral elements of the proposed project implementation, and is standard practice of the UNDP. Monitoring and systematic reporting will be undertaken for financial and physical progress through the UNDP in order for this activity to be cost effective. Utilising the management information system of the UNDP, the implementation status of the project and recommendations emanating from evaluations will be tracked. Quarterly progress and monthly financial reports will be prepared by the GSF Secretariat in collaboration with the UNDP.

A mid-term review will be planned around the end of 2012.

Financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations, Rules and Directives of the UNDP. In addition to the M&E described above, the proposed project will be monitored by visits to the (pilot) project areas.

10. REPORTING

The UNDP will ensure the provision of an overall annual narrative progress report and annual financial report on the operations of the GSF, preferably calendar based. These reports are prepared on the basis of the actual progress in implementing all activities described in the approved work plans (local, national, cross-boundary and regional level) and respective use of GSF funds.

Each participating country will produce its own annual report based on progress made with regard to the implementation of activities and achieved results. Such reports must include objective verifiable indicators that measure progress made. They will preferably be calendar based.

All narrative reports must be published on the website of the GSF.

Each NMSSC and RAB may be encouraged to contribute to reports as needs be.

11. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

A GSF website will be maintained and regularly updated to reflect the on-going and planned activities. Any documentation produced under the GSF can be disseminated by the facility's website.

Specific communication and outreach activities will be developed under the GSF.

All reports, studies and relevant documents must include on the first page a banner with reference to the donors and investors (including their logos) of the GSF, if not agreed otherwise.

Each work plan must include measures giving visibility to the GSF's donors and investors, other than banners on documents, and if relevant the work plans must include a specific budget to support such measures. These visibility measures must be communicated to the donors and investors who must be given the opportunity to formulate observations.

The GSF Secretariat will provide proper information as required to relevant stakeholders in the countries concerned by the Action (public authorities, donors and investors, non-state actors) on implementation progress as well as policy dialogue deriving from or related to the GSF, if appropriate.

This information provision could take any adequate form such as dedicated meetings or information bulletins or presentation in existing working group.

12. ENTRY INTO FORCE, DURATION AND TERMINATION OF THE GSF

The Operational Guidelines of the Guiana Shield Facility will enter into force on the date when UNDP's related Project Document enters into force.

The duration of the GSF is in principle unlimited but in practice, will depend on the availability of funds and investments. The present phase will run up **31 December 2014**.

Termination of the GSF can be upon the occurrence of one or more of the following, whichever shall be the earliest:

- a) By unanimous vote of all the RAB members; or
- b) Resignation of the UNDP as host of the GSF.

In the case of b), if a successor of the host has been identified, donors and investors must be contacted to seek their agreement for continuation of delivery of support to the GSF through the newly identified host organisation/institution.

13. PROCUREMENT

The procurement of any goods, works or services by the UNDP and its partners in the context of the action shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures adopted by the United Nations.

14. AMENDMENT

Proposed amendments to the Operational Guidelines of the GSF will be sent for information to all members of the RAB, NMSSCs and PCs as well as to all donors and investors.

Proposed amendments to the Operational Guidelines of the Guiana Shield Facility shall be approved by the following members of the Regional Advisory Board:

- (Local) governments of recipient countries of the Guiana Shield eco-region adhering to the GSF (through an agreement or MoU with UNDP), and
- Donors and investors with annual financial commitments to the GSF of minimum USD 300.000 (or equivalent in other currencies). In case of multi-annual commitments from donors or investors, the before-mentioned minimum threshold will be applied to the annual average of their contribution, investment.

Amendments will take effect the day following their approval.

Appendix I to the Operational Guidelines

NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE GSF

In particular but not exclusively related to expected results I:

- The organisation of national meetings with state and non-state actors to identify national priorities and opportunities related to national ecosystem management;
- The organisation of regional meetings to identify regional priorities and opportunities related to ecosystem management within the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- Consult national governments and other stakeholders on the appropriate platform for embedding the GSF for national representation and regional cooperation;
- Develop and institute guidelines for access to the GSF;
- Support national and regional collaboration within the Guiana Shield eco-region to address its main threats, such as illegal natural resource extraction;
- Promote an interconnected network of conservation sites to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystems of the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- Take guidance from the conservation priority setting workshop;
- Mapping, the identification of indicators and monitoring.

In particular but not exclusively related to expected results II:

- Design and carry out an adequate fundraising strategy to grow the funding facility;
- Obtain co-financing or small grant funds from suitable donor partners;
- Minimise recurrent management costs and maximise use of funds for conservation and sustainable development activities;
- Generate model investment profiles for financial inflows to countries via the funding facility for the management of ecosystems;
- Formulate national and regional oversight mechanisms for the administration of the funding facility;
- Harmonise the GSF with national, regional and international financing mechanisms for the environment.
- Obligations addressed that countries might have under multilateral environmental agreements in relation to the objectives of the GSF.

In particular but not exclusively related to expected results III:

- Set up and operate an information platform on ecosystem services and management of ecosystems;
- Increase the human and institutional capacity for management of ecosystems;
- Set up and operate policy and science networks for exchange of information;
- Organise exchange visits amongst policy makers, scientists and local community leaders;
- Produce relevant publications that capture in an organised way, information generated by the project ;
- Update and maintain the store of information generated by the conservation priority setting workshop of 2002;
- Conduct a study on gender effects and other cross-cutting issues of GSF activities and organize activities that will promote gender equality and social justice;
- Monitoring on the ground and by advanced remote sensing technology of the actual condition of the Guiana Shield eco-region, in addition to monitoring of ecosystem services in field based projects;
- Development and research activities linked to environmental themes;
- Training of facility staff and beneficiaries;
- Exchange programmes, e.g. traineeships.

Annex III

Concept proposal agenda Fundraising Event

1. Opening and welcome

2. Slide show or film of the Guiana Shield

3. History and results of the Guiana Shield Initiative

4. Guiana Shield Facility

- **Operational Guidelines**
- **Work programme**
- **Budget**

5. Discussion

Annex IV

Donor Profiles

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>European Commission</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>EuropeAid (DEVCO) European Commission</p> <p>Sector Biodiversity and Horizontal Matters Unit C2 - Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water Development and Cooperation</p> <p>Mail address: European Commission Rue de la Loi 41 B-1049 Brussels Belgium</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Louis DU BREIL DE PONTBRIAND Chef du secteur biodiversité et affaires horizontales Unité C2 - Changement climatique, environnement, ressources naturelles, eau Développement et coopération - EuropeAid (DEVCO) Commission européenne Head of Sector Biodiversity and Horizontal Matters Unit C2 - Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DEVCO) European Commission Bureau / Office : 41 rue de la Loi (L41 2/29) Adresse postale / Mail address: Commission européenne, Bureau L41 2/29, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgique Tel +32 2 295 45 16 E-mail louis.du-breil-de- pontbriand@ec.europa.eu</p>

Financial year: 2010	Budgetary Allocation: € 1.500 000,--
Global Priorities:	Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:
Funding Mechanism: Commission Decision C(2010)3459 adopted 4 June 2010	
Decision Making Analysis (<i>where and who make it within the Organisation</i>):	
Major Concerns of Donor:	

DONOR PROFILE

Donor Name: Forest Trends Ecosystems Marketplace	Information last updated: 20 November 2011
Contact Information: http://www.forest-trends.org/	Key Personnel and Title Michael Jenkins, Director Forest Trends Association 1050 Potomac Street, NW Washington, DC 20007

	Phone: (202) 298-3000 Fax: (202) 298-3014 Email: info at forest-trends.org Web: www.forest-trends.org
Financial year:	Budgetary Allocation:
Global Priorities: BBOP pilots Communities & Markets: PES Ecosystem marketplace: PES markets Katoomba group Tropical America	Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:
Funding Mechanism:	No direct funding mechanism: Intermediary with the voluntary (forest) carbon market
Decision Making Analysis	Upon request assisting with bringing suppliers of forest carbon credits in contact with potential buyers
Major Concerns of Donor:	Sustainable forest management based upon certified timber and carbon credit/ ecosystem services' voluntary and (potentially) treaty-based markets

DONOR PROFILE

Donor Name: French Development Agency	Information last updated: 20 November 2011
Contact Information:	Key Personnel and Title:

<p>FFEM/Agence Française de Développement 5 rue Roland Barthes 75598 Paris Cedex 12 Tél.: 33 (0) 1 53 44 42 42 - Fax: 33 (0) 1 53 44 32 48 E-mail: ffem@afd.fr - Web: www.ffem.fr</p>	<p>Janique ETIENNE</p> <p>Secrétariat du Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial Agence française de Développement 5 rue Roland Barthes Paris 75598 Tél : (33) 1 53 44 35 04 Email : etiennej@afd.fr</p>
<p>Financial year: 2011-2014</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation: 372,5 M€ (average per project 1.1 M€)</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p> <p>Biodiversity Climate change International waters Land degradation, including desertification and deforestation, Persistent organic pollutants, The stratospheric ozone layer.</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>French Guyana Parc Amazonien de Guyana Gold mining /projects: sustainable forest and biodiversity policy, Amapá, contribution 1.6 M€ - total 5.5M€; RedLAC -Latin American/Caribbean network of environmental funds: 0.98M€; regional technical platform for REDD+ in the Guiana Shield: 1 M€ - total 3.2M€)</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p> <p><u>Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial</u> (FFEM)</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis (<i>where and who make it within the Organisation</i>):</p>	<p>There is a 9 stage project cycle, with a key role for the interministerial Steering Committee: for full cycle, see http://www.ffem.fr/lang/en/accueil/projets/autour-</p>

<p>Decision taken three times per year by Comité de Pilotage (Steering Committee) consisting of representants of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Research and Environment and the Agence de France pour le Developpement</p>	<p>des-projets/cycle_projet_FFEM</p>
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p> <p>Economic situation in the European Union.</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Conseil Général de la Guyane</p> <p>1, place Léopold Héder BP 5021 97305 Cayenne cédex</p> <p>Tel : 0594 594 29.55.00</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p>

<p>Direction Regionale de l' Environnement (DIREN)</p> <p>17, place des Palmistes - BP 380 97300 CAYENNE cedex 328 Téléphone : 05 94.29.66.50 Télécopie: 05 94.37.89.81</p> <p>Office National de la Chasse Délélegation inter-régionale Délélegation Inter-Régionale Outre-mer 23, rue des Améthystes – BP 45 97310 Kourou Tel : 0594 228065 Fax : 0594 2208064</p> <p>http://www.oncfs.gouv.fr/Outre-mer-region36</p>	<p>Arnaud.ANSELIN@developpement-durable.gouv.fr</p> <p>Chef du Service Milieux Naturels, Biodiversité, Sites et Paysages DEAL Guyane (Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Amenagement et du Logement) 33 rue Félix Eboué - BP 6003 - 97306 Cayenne Cedex</p> <p>mail : dr.outremer@oncfs.gouv.fr</p>
<p>Financial year:</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>The DIREN has 5 missions: Connaître, Protéger, Valoriser, Informer, Planifier</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Global Environment Facility</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>GEF Secretariat 1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400 Washington, DC 20433 USA Tel: (202) 473-0508 Fax: (202) 522-3240/3245 Email: secretariat@thegef.org</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Dr. Gustavo Fonseca, Team Leader Natural Resources Management Team</p> <p>gfonseca1@thegef.org</p>
<p>Financial year:</p> <p>2010-2013</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p> <p>\$ 4,34 billion (pledge)</p>
<p>Global Priorities: Focal Areas:</p> <p>Biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, ozone depletion, persistent organic pollutants</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>A country shall be an eligible recipient of GEF grants if it is eligible to borrow from the World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) or if it is an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance through its country Indicative Planning Figure (IPF). GEF grants for activities within a focal area addressed by a convention referred to in paragraph 6 but outside the framework of the financial mechanism of the convention, shall only be made available to eligible recipient countries that are party to the convention concerned."</p> <p>Funding is country-driven by STAR (System of Transparent Allocation of Resources), but in the current allocation the so-called Global and Regional Set-asides (GRS) allow up to \$500,000 per focal area per country for transboundary/regional activities if they add to</p>

	the national benefit and/or require a regional approach
<p>Funding Mechanism: 4 types of grants can be made: full size (> \$ 1 million), medium size (up to 1 million), enabling activities (up to 0,5 million), small grants (up to \$ 50,000). GEF promotes a programmatic approach with all other stakeholders (private sector, donor community, academia) so as to have maximum leverage.</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis: projects can be proposed by GOs, NGOs, private sector, CBOs, etc. in close cooperation with the national GEF Focal Points and then enter the GEF project cycle through one of the GEF Agencies (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, regional development banks, FAO, IFAD and UNIDO) in which the GEF Secretariat, CEO and Council play decisive roles. From the start with a PIF (Project Identification Form) until final endorsement by the CEO, it should not take more than 22 months.</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p> <p>There are concerns that as the GEF portfolio grows, projects may overlap, opportunities for synergies may be lost, antagonistic linkages may develop, and major gaps may continue to exist. Providing a forum for dialogue at the project management and technical levels will be critical as the number of projects and actors increase .</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit</p>	<p>Inf</p> <p>19 /</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit</p> <p>Dienstsitz Bonn</p> <p>Robert-Schuman-Platz 3</p> <p>53175 Bonn</p> <p>Deutschland</p> <p>Tel. 00 49 228 99 305-0</p>	<p>Key</p> <p>Her</p> <p>Ref</p> <p>Int</p> <p>Bio</p> <p>Tel</p> <p>Em</p>
<p>Financial year:</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>Bud</p> <p>GTZ</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p> <p>GTZ Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment and Climate Change - Sustainable use of natural resources - Cross sectoral Themes 	<p>Geo</p> <p>Pric</p> <p>Tog</p> <p>Dev</p> <p>sup</p> <p>Tre</p> <p>par</p> <p>dev</p> <p>ext</p>

	<p>see http</p> <p>On 1)M Bio in F Rec 11/2 Gra pre com me clim of th loca 2)F KfW fina The wo esp pro area Colo such man of na char</p> <p>Offi</p> <p>▼GI Pete</p>
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Funding Mechanism:

Bundes Umwelt Ministerium:
35 million Euro for World Climate Fund
10 million Euro for Tropical Forest Fund of the World Bank
350 million Euro for Global Partnership Tropical Forests (Oslo)

Decision Making Analysis

<p>GTZ works for a large number of clients and financing organisations.</p> <p>The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is our major client. GTZ's extensive regional and sectoral structures ensure close and constant cooperation with the Ministry. German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p> <p>Other federal and Länder ministries and their downstream agencies also place contracts with GTZ. These clients are looked after by the business area German Public Sector Clients</p> <p>International clients such as the European Commission, development banks and the United Nations as well as foreign governments and international companies value the expertise provided by GTZ International Services. GTZ International Services - a professional partner for international clients</p>	<p>7. Top themes</p> <p>Spotlight of the Year 2010: Diversity – Driver for Development Sustainable development concept</p>
<p>Major Concerns of Donor: GIZ/GTZ adheres to the 10 principles of Kofi Annan's Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. See: www.unglobalcompact.org/.../thetenprinciples/</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Institute for Environment and Sustainability Joint Research Centre</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Via E. Fermi 2749 I-21027 Ispra (VA) Italy</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Frank RAES</p> <p>Position: Unit Head Unit: Climate Change</p>

<p>Phone +39/0332789111</p> <p>Fax +39/0332789001</p> <p>http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php</p> <p>http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/the-institute/units/global-environment-monitoring.html</p> <p>http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/the-institute/units/climate-change.html</p>	<p>Phone: +39 0332 / 789958</p> <p>Fax: +39 0332 / 785704</p> <p>Email: frank.raes(at)jrc.ec.europa.eu</p> <p>Alan BELWARD</p> <p>Position: Unit Head</p> <p>Unit: Global Environment Monitoring</p> <p>Phone: +39 0332 / 789298</p> <p>Fax: +39 0332 / 789073</p> <p>Email: alan.belward(at)jrc.ec.europa.e</p>
<p>Financial year:</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p> <p><u>Global Environment Monitoring Unit:</u> Environmental monitoring and management; interactions between development, environment, and security issues; measurements and mapping of forest resources for the EU policies, including tropical forests in the Caribbean and Pacific regions.</p> <p><u>Spatial Data Infrastructure Unit</u></p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities: Trough its TREES programme IES/JRC provides satellite-based information on forest cover in the wider Amazon region, amongst others to ACTO</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p> <p>IES/JRC is not a funding organisation but provides (monitoring) services for customers and clients, see: http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/the-institute/customers-and-partners.html</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation 1661 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304</p> <p>http://www.moore.org/environment.aspx</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Dr. Kirsten Silvius, programme officer Andes-Amazon- Amazon Initiative (kirsten.silvius@moore.org)</p>
<p>Financial year:</p> <p>2001-2012</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p> <p>For overview of all grants awarded in this period to the Andes-Amazon Initiative, see: http://www.moore.org/init-grants-awarded.aspx?init=44</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p> <p>As responsible stewards of the resources entrusted to us, the Foundation forms and invests in partnerships to achieve significant, lasting and measurable results in environmental conservation, science and the San Francisco Bay Area.</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>Andes-Amazon Initiative: to maintain the climatic function and biodiversity of the Amazon Basin by promoting forest conservation and addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>Latin America and Caribbean: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela.</p> <p><i>TVG Notes: French Guiana is included in the Andes-Amazon Initiative, but is not recognized as a developing country in the definition of Terra Viva Grants.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Examples of Recent Grants</p>

	<p>US\$1.9 million over four years to Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (Brazil) to create and train local associations and management councils for co-management of protected areas in the BR-319 frontier zone, Brazil.</p> <p>US\$1.8 million to Wildlife Conservation Society (USA) towards the management of protected areas in the Amazon regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.</p> <p>Environmental Conservation Standalone Grants: to support and develop conservation-based tools, methods, and new knowledge.</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism: Grant Size and Program Size</p> <p>Most grants range from US\$100 thousand to multi-million dollars.</p> <p>In 2009, the Foundation's total grant funding (all programs) was US\$164 million.</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis: Application Information</p> <p>The Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals.</p> <p>The Foundation's staff research and evaluate organizations to fill specific niches within Moore's program areas. Once potential projects and grantees have been identified, the Foundation may request a formal proposal.</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p>	
<p>Preservation of the long term climatological function and the representative biodiversity of the Andes-Amazon region</p>	

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken Bezuidenhoutseweg 67 2594 AC Den Haag Telefoonnummer +31 (0)70 348 64 86 In noodgevallen kunt u dit nummer ook buiten kantooruren bereiken. Faxnummer: +31 (0)70 34 84 848</p> <p>Postadres Postbus 20061 2500 EB Den Haag</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Mr Marnix Becking Environment, Water, Climate and Energy Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs + 31 70 3484329</p>
<p>Financial year:</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p> <p>€ 1.500.000</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p> <p>Environment and water Climate and energy Coördination</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p> <p>General Arrangement between the Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation and the UNDP, 17 August 2005</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis (where and who</p>	

make it within the Organisation): Milieu en water (DME/MW); Klimaat en energie (DME/KE); Coördinatie (DME/CO).	
Major Concerns of Donor:	

DONOR PROFILE

Donor Name: Norway	Information last updated: 20 November 2011
Contact Information: Visting address: Myntgata 2, Oslo (by the Akershus Fortress) (Download city map) Postal address: P.O.Box 8013 Dep N-0030 Oslo Telephone/fax: Switchboard +47 22 24 90 90 Fax +47 22 24 95 60	Key Personnel and Title Marte Nordseth, Senior Adviser for the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative Norwegian Ministry of the Environment P.O.Box 8013 Dep, 0030 Oslo. marte.nordseth@md.dep.no Tel: +47 22 24 57 50, Mob: + 47 90 77 16 68 URL: http://www.miljo.no
Financial year: 2010-2015	Budgetary Allocation: Up to U\$ 1 billion by 2015 (Brazil) Up to U\$ 250 million by 2015 (Guyana)
Global Priorities:	Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities: Brazil & Guyana
Funding Mechanism: The Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative The initiative was launched by Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg during the climate change negotiations at Bali in	

December 2007.	
Decision Making Analysis	REDD+/MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) procedures)
Major Concerns of Donor:	Proper MRV and application of social and environmental safeguards

DONOR PROFILE

Donor Name: Peace Park Foundation	Information last updated: 4 November 2011
Contact Information: Business address and registered office: 11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa Postal address: PO Box 12743, Die Boord, Stellenbosch, 7613, South Africa Telephone: +27 (0)21 880 5100 Fax: +27 (0)21 880 1173 http://www.peaceparks.org/	Key Personnel and Title
Financial year:	Budgetary Allocation:
Global Priorities: Vast conservation areas straddling national borders; encouraging political will and support for a specific peace park and taking the idea through the decision-making processes; a joint	Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities: So far, the regional priorities lie in Southern Africa. It is recommended to prepare an exploration of Peace Park's interest in expanding the priorities to include the Guiana Shield region

integrated development plan and the appointment of technical committees to represent all partner countries; implementing an institutional framework, including a joint management structure, to restore landscapes, enhance joint law enforcement, promote tourism, harmonise policies and implement sustainable financing mechanisms.	and/or to make full use of the lessons in Southern Africa.
Funding Mechanism:	
Decision Making Analysis	
Major Concerns of Donor:	

DONOR PROFILE

Donor Name: Operational Programme "Amazonia"	Information last updated: 20 November 2011
Contact Information: Conseil Régional de la Guyane Hôtel de Région 4179, route de Montabo BP 7025 F-97307 Cayenne Cedex	Key Personnel and Title Olivia Victor Tel.: +594 594 27 12 23 Email: olivia.victor@cr-guyane.fr
Financial year: 2007 - 2013	Budgetary Allocation: € 16 538 223

<p>Global Priorities:</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>Structural development of cross-border areas and sustainable development;</p> <p>Cross-border economic activities and appeal of the cooperation area;</p> <p>Bringing together cross-border populations and services;</p> <p>Technical assistance.</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p> <p>Préfecture de région Guyane 1 Rue Fiedmont F-97300 Cayenne</p> <p>Secrétariat général pour les affaires régionales Lionel, LEMOINE Tel.: +33 5 94 39 46 25 E-mail.: lionel.lemoine@guyane.pref.gouv.fr Web: Préfecture de la région Guyane Operational programme 'French Guiana'</p>	<p>GUYANE 17, place des Palmistes - BP 380 97300 CAYENNE cedex 328 Téléphone : 05 94.29.66.50 Télécopie: 05 94.37.89.81</p>
<p>Decision Making Analysis</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>Department for International Development UK (DFID)</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
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<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>DFID offices in the UK 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE Tel: 020 7023 0000 Fax: 020 7023 0019 GTN: 3535 7000</p> <p>http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Caribbean/Guyana1/?tab=0</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>DFID Caribbean C/o British High Commission 44 Main Street Georgetown Guyana tel :+592-226-5883/4 fax :+592-226-3360</p>
<p>Financial year:</p> <p>Untill 2015</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p> <p>£19 million</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities:</p> <p>Top priorities</p> <p>Creating thousands of jobs and making it easier for women to start their own businesses;</p> <p>Improving security by helping the police to tackle crime more effectively;</p> <p>Helping people cope better with natural disasters and climate change.</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism:</p> <p>DFID CARIBBEAN Operational Plan 2011-2015</p>	
<p>Decision Making Analysis</p>	
<p>Major Concerns of Donor:</p>	

DONOR PROFILE

<p>Donor Name:</p> <p>WWF-Netherlands</p> <p>Wereld Natuur Fonds</p>	<p>Information last updated:</p> <p>20 November 2011</p>
<p>Contact Information:</p> <p>WNF Driebergseweg 10 3708 JB Zeist tel: +31 (0)30 693 7333</p> <p>Postadres Postbus 7 3700 AA Zeist Nederland</p> <p>http://www.wnf.nl/nl/contact/</p>	<p>Key Personnel and Title</p> <p>Mr. Harko Koster Forest Advisor WWF-Netherlands Driebergseweg 10 3708 JB Zeist Nederland</p> <p>tel: +31 (0)30 693 7825 hkoster@wwf.nl</p>
<p>Financial year: continuous</p>	<p>Budgetary Allocation:</p>
<p>Global Priorities:</p>	<p>Geographic (Guiana Shield Region) Priorities: Sustainable forest management; goldmining pollution abatement; protected areas; wildlife conservation; marine turtle conservation.</p>
<p>Funding Mechanism: support WWF Guianas Programme</p>	

Decision Making Analysis : consultation with WWF Guianas	
Major Concerns of Donor: <i>See Guiana Shield</i> priorities & sensitive political context in Suriname	