“Global and sustainable commitment to environmental protection is for me a constant and essential concern”

In 2008, my Foundation increased its global-scale initiatives in its three fields of action: preserving biodiversity; limiting the effects of climate change and promoting renewable energy; access to water and combating desertification. It reinforced its international presence by opening three new representative offices in the United States, Switzerland and Canada. Using an extremely rigorous selection and approval process under the dual supervision of the Board of Directors and the Scientific and Technical Committee, the Foundation selected 44 new projects in 2008 for a total of 7,350,000 euros bringing the overall number of operations it supports to 82.

The first edition of the Foundation’s award ceremony was held before an international audience at a special evening during the 10th special session of the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Governing Council, which was hosted in the Principality. In front of 1,000 people, including many representatives and ministers from 150 countries, the Foundation highlighted the importance of the activities carried out by its first three award winners: Professor Alain Hubert, founding president of the International Polar Foundation, Dr Jane Goodall, who defends the cause of great apes, and Ms Sunita Narain, director of the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi, for her commitment to improving access to water.

Water, the central theme of the Monégasque Pavilion at Zaragoza International Expo 2008, was the focus of an important round table organised in partnership with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and Veolia Environnement.

At the closing of the second symposium ‘The Ocean in a High-CO2 World’, organised in partnership with UNESCO at the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco from 6 to 9 October, I pleaded for the signing of the Monaco Declaration. Signed in January 2009 by 155 scientists representing 26 countries, the declaration calls on political, economic and scientific leaders to take more joint action to combat the effects of ocean acidification, a little-known manifestation of global warming. This increase in CO2 levels, more than 30% over the last 150 years, directly impacts on the survival of marine biodiversity.

2008 was also marked by the signing of new partnership agreements, covering rich and varied areas: conserving biodiversity with the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago; researching sustainable development solutions with the Earth Institute at Columbia University; the environment linked to the water sector with the Fondazione LIDA in Italy; and a biodiversity inventory and raising awareness of the effects of climate change with the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks in Quebec. The Foundation also signed a key partnership in October with the Organisation Internationale pour la Francophonie (OIF) to implement projects protecting water resources in four countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The current crisis affecting the world economy should provide the Foundation, its partners and donors with the opportunity to identify and implement new ways of thinking and behaving with regard to sustainable development in all its facets: social, economic and environmental. I would like to express my warmest thanks to each and every one of you for your commitment beside me, without which my Foundation would be unable to effectively meet the urgent need of protecting our planet.

HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco
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The Foundation’s priorities

› To limit the effects of climate change and to promote renewable energy

› To safeguard biodiversity

➔ Over 11,000 plant and animal species are threatened with extinction in the short term.
➔ 1.75 million species have been identified from an estimated total of between 5 and 30 million.
➔ 15,600 species are in danger of extinction (25% of mammals, 11% of birds, 50% of turtles, 33% of amphibians, 17% of known plant species).
➔ The number of endangered species increased by 40% between 1996 and 2004.

➔ Lake Chad has lost 90% of its surface area in 40 years.
➔ Since the late 1960s, global snow cover has decreased by 10%.
➔ Since 1950, the overall surface area of sea ice has reduced by between 10% and 15% in the Northern Hemisphere and by 40% in the Arctic.
➔ Eleven of the last twelve years have been among the warmest on record since 1850.
➔ The conclusions of the 4th IPCC report published in 2007 are categorical, confirming an over 90% probability that humans are responsible for global warming.
To manage water resources and combat desertification

➔ 1.4 billion human beings have no access to drinking water.
➔ 2.6 billion human beings live without basic sanitation, i.e. 42% of the world’s population (and half the population of developing countries).
➔ Every day, 25 000 people die from water-related diseases (cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, etc), half of whom are children, i.e. 8 million people per year.
➔ The daily average distance walked by women in Africa and Asia to collect water is 3.75 miles.

➔ The quantity of water used per person per day in residential areas:
  - 350 litres in North America and Japan,
  - 200 litres in Europe,
  - 10-20 litres in Sub-Saharan Africa.
➔ Since 1900, 50% of the world’s wetlands have disappeared.

“Since 1900, 50% of the world’s wetlands have disappeared”
A commitment...

In June 2006, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco decided to establish His Foundation to address our planet’s alarming environmental situation. The intention of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation is to acquire the necessary means of action to act as a catalyst. In order to be an active player in environmental protection on an international scale, the Foundation has had to create a network of men and women from the worlds of politics, science and economics, as well as citizens, all of whom are prepared to make a joint commitment to achieve the Foundation’s goals.

The Foundation’s mission statement:

¬ To support projects connected with the Foundation’s thematic and strategic priorities.
¬ To raise both the public’s and the authorities’ awareness of the impact of human activities on the natural environment and to encourage more environmentally-friendly behaviour.
¬ To promote outstanding initiatives and innovative solutions by awarding prizes and grants.
to helping humans and the environment

Three priority areas:

1. THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN
Due to the geographic position of the Principality of Monaco, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has made the Mediterranean Basin one of its priorities. The Foundation wants to take action, with the players concerned, to protect the richness of marine and land ecosystems, to slow down the extinction of the most endangered species and to improve access to water resources.

2. THE POLES
The polar regions are important indicators of the world environment. The effects of global warming, pollution, species extinction and threats facing indigenous populations are considerable there. This has compelled the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation to put studying the poles and mobilising support for their protection at the heart of its action.

3. THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH ARE ALSO THE MOST VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation wants to focus part of its efforts on the least developed countries, which are severely impacted by climate change, like for example the countries in Sahelian Africa. These areas are particularly sensitive to desertification, water shortage and deforestation, and have great difficulty in dealing with environmental problems and joining forces to take action towards their own sustainable development.
Concrete action to take up a global challenge

The Foundation’s commitment in 2008
The projects in figures...

- 400 projects were examined by the Foundation.
- 44 projects and partnerships were approved by the Board of Directors.
- The Foundation’s total commitments to these projects amounted to €7.35 million.
- 100% of all donations are used to implement projects.
- Since its inception, the Foundation has supported 82 projects representing a total of €13 million.

The Foundation’s main lever for action consists of building partnerships to implement concrete projects and initiatives within its chosen priority areas. Since it was set up, the Foundation has committed to supporting 82 projects. All these projects were accepted after a rigorous selection process and according to precise criteria defined by the Board of Directors. All the projects benefit from an ongoing monitoring and evaluation process from both a financial and technical point of view. The following pages present the initiatives supported by the Foundation in each area of intervention. The list corresponds to the projects and actions approved by the Board of Directors in 2008. For projects marked with an asterisk (*), the financing agreement was in the process of being finalised with the partner concerned as of 31 December 2008.
During His polar expeditions, the Sovereign Prince alerted international public opinion to the dangers of global warming, encouraging everyone to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change has many consequences on the loss of biodiversity. The polar bear is one illustration of this. Its habitat, the Arctic regions, is undergoing profound transformation: the sea ice is rapidly melting and will have disappeared completely during the summer within the next 15 years, perhaps even earlier, since many researchers estimated in 2008 that global warming and its effects could be even more severe and faster than suggested in the latest IPCC report.

In the light of this alarming evidence, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has decided to implement various strategies in order to better understand and help reduce the devastation in that region of the world.

In the Arctic, since 2007, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has supported the work of the National Environment Research Institute of Denmark to assess the health of the polar bear population. The Foundation also supports the MAGIC project (Measurement of Atmospheric Gases in Ice Cores) conducted by the University of Bern, which measures the air contained in polar ice to find out about sudden climate changes that have taken place over the last 150,000 years. By studying these intense disturbances of the past, we will understand and be able to adapt better to those of the future.

In Antarctica, the impact of global warming is also visible on the driest, windiest and coldest continent in the world. By studying the King penguin, one of the most representative species, they will be able to determine the proportions in which natural climate variability and anthropic pressure affect ecosystems.

In addition to these scientific projects, and in preparation for the key negotiations taking place in Copenhagen in December 2009, the Prince Albert II Foundation is endeavouring to influence policy-making processes concerning the climate. Consequently, it has forged partnerships with the Aspen Institute, the United Nations Foundation and the Club of Madrid within the framework of the Global Leadership for Climate Action and the Government of Quebec for its Global Climate Campaign. Such initiatives should enable sound recommendations, based on irrefutable scientific findings, to be presented to political decision makers.

Although the effects of global warming are mainly visible in the poles, the causes are often further away. For instance, forest destruction represents more than 25% of our greenhouse gas emissions. This is why the Foundation supports several concrete projects to control deforestation: protecting the Siberut primary forest in Indonesia; supporting action by the Kayapo Indians in Amazonia; certifying tropical wood in the Congo Basin; and promoting alternative solutions to charcoal in Rwanda and Morocco.
Preparing the follow-up to the Kyoto protocol

**PUBLICATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE BULLETIN ECO FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES IN POZNAN AND COPENHAGEN**

Daily production and distribution of a four-page French-language bulletin during the conference. The bulletin presents a summary of negotiation progress, the issues at stake and points of discussion, and is aimed mainly at African negotiators and delegations.

➔ RAC (Réseau Action Climat)

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STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF NGOs AND DELEGATIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES IN POZNAN AND COPENHAGEN

This project is aimed at stimulating an exchange of ideas and experiences and at encouraging common regional positions by giving greater visibility and power of communication to the members of each regional network. These positions are shared and disseminated on an international level: at the IUCN Congress in Barcelona, the COP14 in Poznan in 2008 and the COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009.

➔ IUCN and RAC (Réseau Action Climat)

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THE WOLTERSDORF INITIATIVE (*)

The aim of this initiative is to launch a major international climate campaign among the general public and civil society, to support existing campaigns in certain key countries, to initiate them in other countries and, lastly, to set up an initiative with the media on topics and events relating to climate change.

➔ Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and Parks

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**GLOBAL LEADERSHIP FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

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THE ASPEN COMMISSION ON ARCTIC CLIMATE CHANGE

The Aspen Institute has convened a high-level international commission to reflect on the implications of the environmental changes currently underway in the Arctic. The Commission studies issues relating to these changes in order to present solutions towards a sustainable future for the inhabitants of the Arctic and protecting natural resources, which are essential for...
the region’s economy and the international community. The Commission works to directly raise politicians’ awareness by actively disseminating its findings and recommendations.

→ The Aspen Institute

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: LOOKING BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR: EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLICY IN THE POLAR REGIONS

During this symposium, which took place in September 2008, renowned experts in international law and policy and the polar regions discussed matters concerning international law and policy and research that will affect the future of the polar regions beyond the International Polar Year. Their analyses generated recommendations for governments, including measures to be implemented.

→ United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies

Combating deforestation

FOUNDATION OF THE CENTRE OF SOCIAL EXCELLENCE (CSE) FOR THE FORESTS OF THE CONGO BASIN (CONGO BASIN)

This project aims to develop FSC certification with a social focus, by actively involving the indigenous Pygmy population in the certification process. The CSE programme integrates original techniques that involve local communities in identifying forest resources that should be protected as part of forestry companies’ management plans.

→ TFT (Tropical Forest Trust)

PRODUCTION OF AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL TO CHARCOAL IN KIGALI (RWANDA) (*)

An original project to combat deforestation. A women’s group, Amizero, has set up a network for the manual collection of waste that is recovered as concentrated compost pellets using innovative technology.

→ ISF (Ingénieurs Sans Frontières)

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC GASES IN ICE CORES ON THE NEEM BASE IN GREENLAND

One of the world's leading laboratories for determining greenhouse gas concentrations in ice cores is perfecting and testing a measurement system that works under field conditions and delivers high-resolution gas measurements, in particular methane, with a precision that allows the identification of decadal changes in methane.

→ University of Bern, Department of Climate and Environmental Physics

STUDY OF THE KING PENGUIN AS AN INDICATOR OF CLIMATE CHANGE (FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS) (*)

The aim of the project is to study King penguins in the Crozet Archipelago as indicators of the changes in marine resources due to climate change. An automatic identification system enables 8,000 King penguins tagged with electronic, battery-free labels to be monitored. They are identified by probes buried in the ground where they walk.

→ Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, UMR7178-CNRS

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF BIOMASS FOR THE DOMESTIC ENERGY REQUIREMENTS OF RURAL POPULATIONS (MOROCCO) (*)

This project consists of carrying out socio-energy assessments in the field of biomass energy at village level, designing high-performance equipment to meet the expectations and needs of local communities, laboratory testing of equipment and on-site validation. This is followed by the distribution of high-performance energy equipment for the main areas of consumption: domestic cooking, domestic hot water and heating of premises.

→ GERES (Groupe Énergies Renouvelables Environnement et Solidarités)

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

PRESERVATION OF THE SIBERUT PRIMARY FOREST; INDONESIA

STRENGTHENING THE KAYAPO CULTURE - AMAZON FOREST; BRAZIL
Providing a rigorous offsetting programme

MONACO CARBON OFFSETTING THEME
The Foundation has developed an integrated solution for carbon offsetting, designed for individuals and companies, as well as its partners. The scheme, available online, has two main features:
- It emphasises the need to carry out eco-efficient measures prior to any offsetting.
- It only offers certified carbon credits from projects presenting all UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) guarantees.

→ Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

Developing renewable energies

GENERATION ELECTRIC POWER USING AGROFUEL FROM JATROPHA CURCAS (MALI)
An integrated rural development project which couples, in a short supply chain, the local production of unprocessed agrofuel made from the Jatropha plant (Pure Vegetable Oil - PVO) with the population’s access to local services powered by PVO (electricity services and agricultural mechanisation).

→ GERES (Groupe Energies Renouvelables Environnement et Solidarités)

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007
- EXPERIMENTATION ON 2ND GENERATION BIOFUELS; FRANCE
- DEVELOPMENT OF JATROPHA CURCAS PRODUCTION; KENYA
IN THE FIELD OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is affected by the climatic changes the world is currently experiencing, in all of the Foundation’s priority geographical regions.

In the Mediterranean, the Foundation supports several large-scale scientific projects with:

➔ The Mediterranean Science Commission (CIESM): the Foundation is supporting a study on the tropicalisation of the Mediterranean Sea and producing an inventory of the deep-sea endemic fauna. These projects mobilise scientific institutes from both the northern and southern shores.

➔ The IAEA marine environment laboratory: the Foundation is interested in the physiological responses of native Mediterranean species to acidification. The study is being conducted in Ischiain Italy, a site naturally high in CO2.

➔ Finally, the University of Genoa, which is placing focus on a vulnerable species of dolphin in the Mediterranean, the Stenella coeruleoalba.

In the polar regions, the Foundation supports projects concerning the native species of these areas, such as the polar bear in the Arctic and the King penguin in Antarctica. It is also lending support, together with the Government of Quebec, to the production of an atlas in Northern Quebec highlighting biodiversity hotspots.

In the least developed countries, the Prince Albert II Foundation is supporting a development project for giraffes in Niger with a local association, the ASGN.

In addition, it is supporting a comprehensive inventory of biodiversity in two nature parks close to the Principality (Parc National du Mercantour and Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime). It also takes an interest in a species of fish from the Banggai Islands in Indonesia that is highly valued by aquarists throughout the world: the Cardinal fish. Lastly, the Foundation is a partner of a key international scientific initiative, La Planète Revisitée, led by the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris) in Mozambique and Madagascar.
Adapting to the effects of climate change on biodiversity

TROPICALISATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA (*)
The purpose of this project is to determine the effects of tropicalisation on marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean using solid and representative biological macrodescriptors. The project will establish a long-term monitoring network, in particular on the increased occurrence of warm-water species and the retreat of cold-water species. It should enable a long-term ‘alert system’ to be set up that signals alterations in marine biodiversity in the face of climate change.

➔ CIESM (Mediterranean Science Commission)

MEDITERRANEAN’S BIODIVERSITY
This project examines the effects of ocean acidification on naturally acidified ecosystem. The project is concerned with the adaptive physiological responses of key organisms: two common gastropods (Patella caerulea, Osilinus turbinatae), a mollusc (Mitylus galloprovincialis) and a marine plant (Posidonia oceanica). The results will enable us to predict more accurately what the ecological consequences of sea acidification will be on the biodiversity of Mediterranean benthic communities by 2100.

➔ IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

Improving knowledge of biodiversity

IDENTIFYING THE BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS IN NORTHERN QUEBEC (*)
Quebec has developed a prototype biodiversity atlas establishing where investment needs to be prioritised as far as biodiversity protection is concerned. This involves identifying areas of high biodiversity, concentrated areas of rare, endangered or vulnerable species, fragile, exceptional or endangered ecosystems, so that a priority conservation action plan can be established.

➔ Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and Parks

ALL TAXA BIODIVERSITY INVENTORY (ATBI) IN THE PARC NATIONAL DU MERCANTOUR AND THE PARCO NATURALE ALPI MARITTIME
As part of the EDIT (European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy) project, a pilot site of 3.86 sq. miles was the focus of an extensive inventory of the living world over a three-year period using the ATBI+M (All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory + Monitoring) concept that brought to the fore the exceptional richness of the site and the strong potential of this region for finding new species. The goal of the project is to make an inventory of the majority of life forms in existence throughout the area covered by the two nature parks. A bar-coding method is used to recognise taxons and facilitate the monitoring over time of the diversity of species present.

➔ Parc National du Mercantour, Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime, MNHN, Government of Monaco.
OCEANOGRAPHIC EXPLORATION CAMPAIGNS IN THE DEEP HABITATS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN (*)

These explorations are aimed at filling significant information gaps concerning biodiversity and the functioning of the deep environments of the Mediterranean Sea, which are extremely fragile and vulnerable as they are subjected to high anthropic pressure (commercial exploitation of minerals, gas and oil, waste dumping).

➔ CIESM (Mediterranean Science Commission)

Another project in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

RESEARCH ON BIODIVERSITY IN A KEY REGION OF THE SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN - MOZAMBIQUE; MADAGASCAR

MONACOBIODIV; MONACO

IDENTIFYING THE ELEMENTS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE STRIPED DOLPHIN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY THE GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION

The aim of this project is to catalogue, geographically and ecologically, the different Striped dolphin populations (Stenella coeruleoalba, a species now classified as vulnerable on the IUCN red list) across the Mediterranean Sea using molecular genetic techniques, and to assess the species’ level of genetic diversity.

➔ Laboratory of Molecular Ecology, Department of Animal Biology and Genetics, University of Florence, Italy

CONSERVATION OF THE NIGER GIRAFFE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (NIGER) (*)

The last 200 Niger giraffes are endangered because of poaching and loss of habitat. The development of ecotourism, which substantially increases the income of farmers and is carried out alongside the scientific monitoring of the population, should help ensure the conservation of this representative species.

➔ ASGN (Association for the Conservation of the Niger Giraffes)
RESEARCH ON THE CARDINAL FISH IN THE BANGGAI ISLANDS (INDONESIA) (*)

A research programme to obtain additional field information on the geographical distribution, habitat, lifestyle and anthropic effects on the wild populations of this endangered endemic species of the Banggai Archipelago, whose distribution is limited to around 30 islands.

→ Act For Nature

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

CONSERVATION OF BIRDS OF PREY IN THE REGION SURROUNDING THE MEDITERRANEAN (BEARDED VULTURE AND BONELLY’S EAGLE); FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, ISRAEL.

CONSERVATION OF GIRAFFES; NIGER

ANGKOR BIODIVERSITY CENTRE PROJECT; CAMBODIA

ALBATROSS AND PETREL SPECIES PROJECT; SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN

BLUEFIN TUNA PROJECT; MEDITERRANEAN

PROTECTION OF THE TOLIARA CORAL REEF; MADAGASCAR

Developing the economic value of biodiversity

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

EXPERIMENTAL CENTRE FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS; DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
IN THE FIELD OF WATER

Of the natural resources essential to life, water is the most irreplaceable. And yet, the increase in the world’s population, climate change and the non-sustainable development of agricultural and industrial activities have contributed to making water a rare and coveted resource. The world is getting closer to a critical situation and the poorest countries will be its first victims.

The Foundation carries out concrete action in this field, focusing on three main areas.

The Foundation promotes the sharing of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) experience, through a round table organised in Zaragoza in 2008 and the creation of a think tank of Mediterranean countries in 2009. The think tank will focus on the involvement of cities in the planning and implementation of IWRM measures, and more particularly on the analysis of current institutional programmes, mechanisms and means to ensure that the operational approach of the various players involved is appropriate for the region’s physical environment.

The Foundation supports projects to recover rainwater to be used for farming and managing the Sahelian environment, including, in Niger, maintaining the Tolkoboye pond, and, in Burkina Faso, promoting the Zai farming technique in the Guiè region and building dykes in Reo to retain and protect water for the development of local farming.

The Foundation supports projects for spring catchment in developing countries to supply villages with drinking water, including Gandamia in northern Mali, Fiokpo in Togo and Nacaome in Honduras. With the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), the Foundation has set up Initiative-Eau, which involves funding projects for the sustainable and integrated management of water resources and the fight against desertification in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Lastly, the Foundation encourages the development of innovative technology in the field of small desalination units.
Developing integrated water resource management

WATER TRIBUNE IN ZARAGOZA (SPAIN)
Within the framework of the 2008 Zaragoza Expo, whose main theme was water, the Foundation and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) held a round table on IWRM and the role of local authorities. It presented and analysed the good practice of cities and companies. This round table brought together mayors of European, African and Latin-American cities, as well as specialists from the private sector and NGOs.

➔ Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and UNITAR

WATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE POPULATIONS OF THE DRY TROPICS (HONDURAS)
Integrated water management project aimed at improving local food safety, access to drinking water, reducing water-related diseases and supporting economic activities that use natural resources sustainably (water, land, forest).

➔ One Drop

THE MILLENNIUM VILLAGES - INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (MALI) (*)
Part of the Millennium Villages Project (MVP) - one of the Earth Institute’s key projects - conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa in the field of applied research to achieve the 7th Millennium Development Goal (MDG), in particular combating poverty and establishing environmental sustainability by 2015. The MVP is being carried out in 14 sites in the Sub-Saharan countries and benefits nearly 500,000 people.

➔ Earth Institute / University of Columbia

Water for populations in Honduras © One Drop
Improving water access and fostering the sustainable management of water resources

**SUPPLYING DRINKING WATER TO THE VILLAGES OF FIOKPO (TOGO)**

The drinking water supply project for the Fiokpo suburbs is aimed at meeting drinking water needs with a goal of 30 litres per day per inhabitant, at the same time as maintaining the quality of the natural systems that contain the springs.

→ Les Amis de la Terre - Togo

**WATER MANAGEMENT IN A SAHELIAN ENVIRONMENT (BURKINA FASO) (*)**

Integrated management of 247 acres of bocage in the Guié region. This involves optimising the land surface area, reforesting by planting hedges and contributing to the creation of a genuine Sahelian bocage in this desertified region. This protects the water so it can be used more efficiently for local farming and seeps better into the water tables.

→ Mission Enfance

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE TOLKOBOYE POND (NIGER) (*)**

The programme is aimed at restoring and ensuring the integrated management of the Ouallam pond (57,500 inhabitants) which is currently silting up but which plays a key role from an environmental, social and economical point of view. Capacity-building activities are being carried out so that communities are able to manage their own development projects.

→ Eau Vive Association

Other projects in progress in 2008, approved in 2007

CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD BANKS AND WATER MANAGEMENT - REO; BURKINA FASO

MANAGEMENT OF URBAN WASTE; SOUTH EAST ASIA

EAUNERGIE PROJECT; MONACO

(*) Financing agreement in the process of being finalised at 31 December 2008
UNCCD REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS TO PREPARE FOR THE COP9 (AFRICA) (*)

This involves bringing together key players from the scientific field in various disciplines relating to the soil and the earth, in order to generate ideas and solutions that could provide answers to the needs defined in the ten-year strategy adopted at the COP8 in Madrid in September 2007.

→ Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to combat desertification and soil degradation.
SYMPOSIA

SYMPOSIUM “THE OCEAN IN A HIGH CO2 WORLD”
The symposium, organised in the Principality by UNESCO and the IOC, led to the publication of the Monaco Declaration, in which 155 scientists, supported by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, warn of the effects of climate change on ocean acidification and the many consequences of this, in particular on biodiversity.

➔ SCOR, IOC, IAEA

ASLO MEETING IN NICE
The largest oceanography conference in the world brought together nearly 3,000 scientists. The Foundation sponsored two sessions focusing on topics it supports: biodiversity and climate change.

➔ ASLO (Advancing the Science of Limnology and Oceanography) and CNRS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR: “TOWARDS A NEW GOVERNANCE OF BIODIVERSITY ON THE HIGH SEAS”
This seminar brought together high-level experts as well as representatives of the main institutions and organisations involved in high seas biodiversity conservation and issues relating to the governance of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. A summary of the discussions and proposals made during the seminar has been published so that the work can be developed further at upcoming international meetings.

➔ IDDRI (Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales)
In the field of water

10TH INTERNATIONAL WATER SYMPOSIUM IN CANNES

This symposium, which brings together over 3,000 professionals, political decision makers and academics in Cannes every year, was exceptional because it was also attended by the UN, UNESCO, the European Commission and the Mediterranean Parliament, as well as many key national and international figures. It tackled the major issues of water, climate change and sanitation.

→ Association RECODE

5TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MONACO AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

The theme of this symposium was: “The sustainable and equitable management of fresh water in the Mediterranean: memories and traditions, solutions and the future.” The goal of the meeting was to bring together Mediterranean experts to discuss their research into water management in antiquity and to present high-tech projects addressing today’s challenges and the tomorrow’s needs based on the principle of sustainable development.

→ AMCA (Association Monégasque pour la Connaissance des Arts)

ENVIRONMENTAL FILMS AND DOCUMENTARY

Océans

The film Océans goes out in search of all the creatures of the sea: the known, the less known and the countless still to be discovered. Through its previous films, Himalaya, Microcosmos and Le Peuple Migrateur, Galatée Films has forged strong ties with the scientific community. Sought-after researchers and specialists give real sense to the images thanks to their intimate knowledge of the subjects filmed.

→ Galatée Films

J’AI VU CHANGER LA TERRE (I’VE SEEN THE EARTH CHANGE)

Each documentary lasts 52 minutes and unfolds like a journey of discovery and human adventure, presenting the battle and experience of local populations against the effects of climate change. The Foundation has funded two of these documentaries produced in Canada and Spain.

→ Adamis Productions

ENNEMI PUBLIC NO 1 : CARBONE, NOM DE CODE : CO2 (PUBLIC ENEMY No.1: CARBON, CODE NAME CO2)

Supported by French, Scandinavian, American, Canadian and British climate experts and scientists, the film studies the CO2 cycle, a natural and universal phenomenon, by observing its effects. As the COP15 in Copenhagen approaches, the purpose of the film is to inform the general public of the most disastrous consequences of climate change.

→ Georama TV Productions Ltd
EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION “POLAR ICE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS”
As part of the International Polar Year, the Oceanographic Institute organised an exhibition at the Oceanographic Museum presenting the research currently being carried out in the Arctic and Antarctic polar regions. The purpose of the show was to make a wide audience aware of the studies and findings in the spheres of climate change and biodiversity damage.

→ Oceanographic Institute, Prince Albert I Foundation

EXHIBITION: FACE TO FACE, JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE
The Monaco exhibition Face to Face, organised by the Natural History Museum in London, presented 30 photographic portraits of apes (gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orang-utans) taken by James Mollison.

→ Natural History Museum in London

POSTER: “TO IMPROVE MY ENVIRONMENT AND COMBAT GLOBAL WARMING: I’M PLANTING A TREE; WHAT ABOUT YOU?”
This poster is produced by the magazine Planète Jeune, which is widely distributed among young people in the French-speaking countries of Africa.

→ Planète Jeune - France and Africa

EXHIBITION: PLANÈTE MERS (PLANET SEAS)
This exhibition by Laurent Ballesta and Pierre Descamp in Monaco, shown partly on the Terrace des Prisons overlooking the Mediterranean and partly in the Galerie des Pêcheurs, aimed to draw the attention of a wide audience to the problem of ocean acidification that was identified at the 2nd international symposium “Ocean in a High-CO2 World” organised by UNESCO at the Oceanographic Museum from 6 to 8 October 2008.

→ L’Oeil d’Andromède
The Arava Institute for Environmental Studies is an educational and research institute. It encourages environmental cooperation between nations and works for peace and sustainable development in the Middle East and other parts of the world. The Foundation has funded two study grants for an Israeli and a Palestinian.

→ ARAVA Institute - Israel
The first edition of the Foundation’s award ceremony attracted an international audience at a special evening organised on Thursday 21 February during the 10th special session of the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Governing Council, which was hosted in the Principality. The awards were given to three figures who are recognised internationally for their work in support of the environment in each of the Foundation’s priority action areas. Through these awards, the Foundation wishes to encourage private and public initiatives in the fields of research, technological innovation and socially-responsible practices.

Before an audience of 1,000 people, including many representatives and ministers from 150 countries, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco formally presented the first prizes and trophies that had been specially designed for the occasion. In his speech, the Sovereign Prince highlighted the impact of the first three award winners’ initiatives. The Climate Change and Renewable Energy Promotion Award went to Professor Alain Hubert, president and founder of the International Polar Foundation. Dr Jane Goodall, who defends the cause of great apes, received the Biodiversity Award. Ms Sunita Narain, director of the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi, was awarded the third trophy for her commitment in the field of Access to Water and Combating Desertification.
The Foundation’s award ceremony evening concluded with the screening of excerpts from the film Océans directed by Jacques Perrin. The film, which is scheduled to be released at the end of 2009, will be honoured at the second edition of the Foundation’s award ceremony on 10 October 2009.
Institutional communication and fundraising

In 2008, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation produced new communication tools to support its various activities, including its international expansion. These tools are aimed at a varied target audience of donors, partners, project managers, journalists and the general public.

One of the major developments in 2008 was the complete redesign of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation’s website. As the website is the main communication interface with all its target audiences, the Foundation decided to give greater visibility to its actions, and to offer visitors a really interactive experience. Moreover, the website gives each of our branches a dedicated area featuring their latest news. Visitors can therefore keep abreast of what’s going on in our offices around the world as well as obtain general information about the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

They can also register online to be the first to receive the Foundation’s newsletter.

As a complement to the Foundation’s website and in order to provide more scientific and technical information on its activities and highlight its news, the Foundation publishes a quarterly newsletter. It has a fixed format and well-defined house style. Members of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation’s governing bodies (Board of Directors and Scientific and Technical Committee) are involved in producing the newsletter. In 2008, three newsletters were published in several languages - French/English, French/German - each focusing on one of the Foundation’s priority action areas: water, biodiversity and climate change.
Fundraising

The Foundation’s fundraising policy has several complementary strands. Primarily aimed at private donors, it is carried out through social events organised in both the Principality of Monaco and abroad, chiefly in the countries where the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has a local office.

This network of overseas branches enables donors to benefit from tax deductions applicable in their country of residence, in France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada and the United States, and from 2009 also in Germany and Italy.

Under certain conditions, the Foundation’s donors can join the Friends of the Foundation society. This gives them access to many advantages and a wealth of Foundation information, including newsletters, annual reports and participation in the General Meeting and events organised by the Foundation and its partners.

Our fundraising policy also involves partnerships with economic players both in the Principality and abroad that share the Foundation’s values (hotel groups, cruise groups, charity products, etc).

In addition, the Foundation’s website offers individuals the possibility of making a secure online donation by credit card.

100% of all donations are directly allocated to projects supported by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.
In 2008, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation strengthened its presence internationally by opening new branches in Switzerland, the United States and Canada.

The purpose of these local offices, and those set up in France and the UK in 2007, is to support the Foundation’s international fundraising campaign and identify new partners and new innovative projects.

In order to establish its presence internationally and develop new institutional partnerships, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation participated, as a member, in the meetings organised by the European Foundation Centre (EFC), thus adhering to the EFC Principles of Good Practice.

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation’s international development strategy is also built on key institutional partnerships in North America.

The Foundation, in association with the UN Foundation and the Club of Madrid, supports the Global Leadership for Climate Action in the United States. This partnership was presented at the Clinton Global Initiative in New York in 2007. The initiative brings together former heads of state and government, political leaders, as well as leaders from the private sector and civil society from over 20 countries. This task force endeavours to mobilise political will and to influence international negotiations towards a post-2012 agreement on climate change.

In 2008, the Foundation also signed a partnership with the Field Museum in Chicago to develop scientific interaction on issues concerning biodiversity and to support joint projects.

In the context of its action in the polar regions, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation participates in work carried out by the Aspen Institute’s Commission on Arctic Climate Change (US).

In Canada, after signing a partnership agreement in 2007 with the One Drop Foundation, an organisation that works in collaboration with Oxfam Quebec on water projects in Honduras, the Foundation has got involved with two major projects alongside the Government of Quebec: the first concerning an inventory of biodiversity in the far north of Quebec and...
the second aimed at supporting an international climate campaign.

In the UK, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation won the Green Apple Award in acknowledgement of its pioneering work in the field of the environment and sustainable development.

In 2008, the Foundation established collaborations with major international organisations, NGOs and universities such as the WWF, the Earth Institute at Columbia University, UNOG/UNITAR and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF).

The Foundation also signed a partnership agreement with the Fairmont Group, which implements a dynamic environmental policy throughout its establishments around the world. This agreement focuses on awareness, information and fundraising campaigns.

Through His Foundation, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco has also chosen to support the One Billion Trees campaign conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme.
2008 Project Partners

- Act for Nature
- Adamis Productions
- AIEA : Agence Internationale de l’Energie Atomique
- AMCA : Association Monégasque pour la Connaissance des Arts
- Arava Institute
- Aspen Institute
- Association de Sauvegarde des Girafes du Niger
- Association Eau Vive
- CIESM : Commission Internationale pour l’Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée
- CNRS : Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
- Earth Institute at Columbia University
- Galatée Films
- Georama TV Productions
- GERES : Groupe Energies Renouvelables Environnement et Solidarités
- IDDRI : Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales
- Ingénieur Sans Frontières - Belgique
- Institut Jane Goodall France
- Institut Océanographique de Monaco - Fondation Prince Albert Ier Prince de Monaco
- L’Oeil d’Andromède
- Les Amis de la Terre - Togo
- Ministère du Développement Durable, de l’Environnement et des Parcs du Québec
- Mission Enfance
- Natural History Museum of London
- Observatoire de la Nature
- One Drop
- Parc du Mercantour
- Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime
- RAC : Réseau Action Climat
- UICN : Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature
- UNCCD : United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies
- Université de Bern
- Université de Gênes
- Université des Sciences Appliquées de Hambourg

HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco and HEM Abdou Diouf, General Secretary of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.
2008 Institutional Partners

FAIRMONT HOTELS AND RESORTS (CANADA)

Fairmont is the largest luxury hotel management company in North America, with a distinctive collection and a worldwide reputation for excellence. The company portfolio includes iconic historic properties across the world. Fairmont is committed to responsible tourism and is an industry leader in sustainable hotel management.

www.fairmont.com

JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE (FRANCE)

An international organisation whose objective is to protect biodiversity, promote the sustainable and equitable management of natural resources and educate young people. It was founded in 1977 by Dr Jane Goodall in California

www.janegoodall.fr

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (USA)

Conservation International innovates in science, economics, politics and community participation to protect plant and animal diversity in biodiversity hotspots, high biodiversity wilderness areas and key marine regions around the world.

www.conservation.org

THE EARTH INSTITUTE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (USA)

The Earth Institute at Columbia University confronts the practical challenges of sustainable development through interdisciplinary research, practice and education. The Earth Institute is dedicated to finding effective solutions for humanity’s most urgent problems, including climate change, the energy crisis, extreme poverty, disasters, and ecosystem conservation.

www.earth.columbia.edu

THE FIELD MUSEUM (USA)

The Field Museum of Natural History is dedicated to providing greater understanding of the evolution of life, protecting the riches and diversity of life on earth, and increasing knowledge about different peoples and cultures.

www.fieldmuseum.org

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (FRANCE)

The Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) groups together 56 member states and governments and 14 observers across the five continents, all united by a common language: French. It is a key player in solidarity-based sustainable development focused mainly on helping to combat poverty and inequality by putting gender equality, economic and social integration for young people and responsible and sustainable environmental management at the heart of its strategic projects.

www.franconphonie.org

LA FONDAZIONE LIDA (ITALY)

The objective of Fondazione LIDA is to promote and raise awareness about the protection of the environment and the planet’s vital water resources.

www.fondazionelida.it

QUEBEC MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS (CANADA)

The Ministry’s mission is to ensure the protection of the environment and natural ecosystems in order to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations.

www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca
A rigorous project selection and management process

During its first year of existence the Foundation carried out important work to organise its activities. In particular, it devised and implemented all the necessary procedures and documentation to ensure the efficient management of the project support process. This was in order to optimise the management, monitoring and assessment of projects and to ensure the traceability and financial transparency of the use and management of the Foundation’s resources.

All these procedures have been designed based on existing best practice used by international foundations and sponsoring agencies. Becoming a member of the European Foundation Centre has also helped the Foundation identify good practice.

The following key procedures are supported with documentation:

- Every stage of the selection process:
  1. Online application
  2. First selection
  3. Detailed application form
  4. Second selection
  5. Opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee based on a criteria assessment grid
  6. Third selection
  7. Decision by the Board of Directors

- The fast-track selection process for projects under 25,000 €.

- The production of contracts and various model agreements depending on the level of funding.

- The project monitoring system:
  1. Intermediate technical and financial reports and their approval.
  2. Payment by instalment for each phase dependent on a reporting system defined by contract.
  3. On site auditing

Protection of the bluefin tuna © M. San Felix
Project selection criteria

1. CONSISTENCY WITH THE FOUNDATION’S LINES OF ACTION
   1.1. Action areas: climate change/energy, biodiversity, water
   1.2. Priority geographical areas: Polar Regions, Mediterranean Basin, Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
   1.3. Type of project: research, technological innovation, field work involving local populations

2. INNOVATION

3. IMPACT AND ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT
   3.1. Tangible aspects and measurability of anticipated results
   3.2. Added value and exemplary nature of the project
   3.3. Social and economic impact of the project (principle of sustainable development)
   3.4. Cooperation and involvement of the local populations concerned

4. KNOW-HOW AND EXPERTISE
   4.1. Quality and stability of the organisation running the project
   4.2. Know-how and expertise of the project manager
   4.3. Quality and stability of the partners
   4.4. Quality management of the project

5. FEASIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE PROJECT
   5.1. Technical
   5.2. Financial

6. SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS
Foundation governance and management

> **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors defines the Foundation’s strategy and controls the management of its activities. Since its establishment, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has been supported by exceptional men and women. Their experience and skills in the environmental field are a major asset for the implementation of its action.

**H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco**
The Sovereign Prince of Monaco, President of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

**H.R.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani - Qatar**
The Crown Prince of Qatar, Head of the Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves

**Mr Robert Calcagno - Monaco**
Government Counsellor for Facilities, the Environment and Urban Planning

**H.E. Mr Bernard Fautrier - Monaco**
Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation, Penitentiary Minister, Head of missions to the Prime Minister for questions of sustainable development

**Dr. Tim Flannery - Australia**
Biologist and palaeontologist, Director of the Department of Zoology of the Australian Museum of Sydney

**The Rt. Hon. John Gummer - United Kingdom**
Former UK Secretary of State for the Environment and Chairman of Sancroft International Ltd

**Mrs Wangari Maathai - Kenya**
Member of the Kenyan Parliament, Deputy Minister for the Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Winner

**Mr Henri Proglio - France**
CEO of the Veolia group

**H.E. Mr Rubens Ricupero - Brazil**
Former Brazilian Finance Minister, fifth Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

**Mr Otto Steinmetz - Germany**
Former member of the Dresden Bank Executive Board

**Mr Björn Stigson - Sweden**
President of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

**Dr Klaus Topfer - Germany**
Former United Nations Under-Secretary General, former Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

**Mr Stéphane Valeri - Monaco**
President of the National Council of Monaco

**Pr Muhammad Yunus - Bangladesh**
Managing Director of the Grameen Bank, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize Winner

> **Scientific and Technical Committee**

The Scientific and Technical Committee acts as a think-tank and provides guidance for each of the Foundation’s main areas of intervention.

**Pr Denis Allemand - Monaco**
Scientific Director of the Monaco Scientific Center
MR YANN ARTHUS BERTRAND - FRANCE
Photographer, explorer, founder of the association GoodPlanet

MR LUCIEN CHABASON - FRANCE
President of Plan Bleu, an environment and sustainable development centre for the Mediterranean

DR JEAN-LOUIS ETIENNE - FRANCE
Doctor, explorer, first man to reach the North Pole alone, former Director General of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco

MR BERTRAND-PIERRE GALEY - FRANCE
Director of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle

DR ANN HENDERSON SELLERS - AUSTRALIA
Former Director of the World Climate Research Program at the World Meteorological Association, Federal Member of the new National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF)

PR JEAN JAUBERT - FRANCE
Former Director of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco

PR BEDRICH MOLDAN - CZECH REPUBLIC
Senator of the Czech Republic Parliament

DR DANIELA PAULI - SWITZERLAND
Executive Director of the Swiss Biodiversity Forum

DR BERTRAND PICCARD - SWITZERLAND
Pioneer of hang-gliding and microlighting in Europe, UN Goodwill Ambassador

MS SAMANTHA SMITH - USA
Former Director of the WWF International Arctic Program, works on the climate change results of the Kyoto Protocol in the Energy Division of Statoil New Energy in Norway

MR PATRICK VAN KLAVEREN - MONACO
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Representative to Scientific, Environmental and Humanitarian International Bodies

> Development Committee

The Development Committee helps to raise the financial resources necessary to implement the Foundation’s action programme and to ensure its continuity. This Committee is presided over by Sir Michael Smurfit.

> Ethics Commission

The Ethics Commission guarantees that all the Foundation’s activities respect its founding values and ethical demands.

SIR VICTOR BLANK – UNITED KINGDOM
President of the Lloyds TSB Group

H.E. MR GEORGES GRINDA - MONACO
Minister Plenipotentiary

MR DANIEL LEBEGUE – FRANCE
Chairman of the Institut Français des Administrateurs

MR HUGUES SIBILLE – FRANCE
Vice-Chairman of the Crédit Coopératif
Organisation

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation is organised to act on an international level. Its governing bodies - the Board of Directors, Scientific and Technical Committee, Development Committee and Ethics Commission - are composed of key figures representing the five continents. Its organisation and development are supported both by local representative offices (from 2007 in France and the UK, and from 2008 in the USA, Switzerland and Canada) and the involvement of the Principality’s embassies and consulates across the globe. To increase its sphere of action, the Foundation establishes partnerships in the various countries where it wishes to develop its activities.

Management

Organisational chart

His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco is supported by a team of permanent staff in charge of running and developing the Foundation.
Active members

The Foundation currently has 117 active, paid-up members, including 17 co-founders. In 2008, the Foundation’s governing bodies met on the following dates:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
21 February 2008, 10 June 2008 and 28 November 2008

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
28 March 2008 and 26 September 2008

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
21 February 2008

ETHICS COMMISSION MEETING
22 February 2008

Representative Offices of the Foundation in Great Britain and France

UNITED KINGDOM
President: Evelyne Genta
Tel: +44 207 318 1081 - Fax: +44 207 493 45 63
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (GB)
7, upper Grosvenor Street - W1K 2LX London

FRANCE
President: Jacques Seydoux de Clausonne
Tel: +33 1 46 34 18 15 - Fax: +33 1 40 51 73 16
Comité français pour la Fondation
Prince Albert II de Monaco
195, rue Saint Jacques - 75005 Paris

SWITZERLAND
President: François Rumpf
Tel: +41 22 707 65 36 - Fax: +41 22 707 17 59
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco - Suisse
12, Quai du Seujet - CH 1201 Genève

UNITED STATES
President: John B. Kelly
Tel: +1 212 286 05 00 - Fax: +1 212 286 15 74
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (USA) Inc.
565 Fifth Avenue - 23rd Floor - New York, NY 10017

Two PNC Plaza
620 Liberty Avenue - Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15222

CANADA
President: Jean-Claude Bachand
Tel: +1 514 878 58 78 - Fax: +1 514 878 81 97
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco (Canada)
A/S Consulat général de Monaco à Montréal
1 Place Ville Marie, suite 3900
Montréal, Québec / Canada - H3B4M7

ITALY
President: Jacopo de Mojana di Cologna
Tel: +39 024 80 12 038 - Fax: +39 024 85 19 101
Associazione Italiana Amici della Fondazione Principe Alberto II di Monaco
Via Dante, 12 - 20121 Milano

GERMANY
President: Bernd Kunth
Tel: +49 211 49 80 522 - Fax: +49 211 49 79 177
Freunde der Stiftung von Fürst Albert II von Monaco
Feldmühleplatz 1
40545 Düsseldorf

Chartered Accountant

AUDIT CONSEIL & ASSOCIÉS
Vanessa Tubino
14, boulevard des Moulins
Monte-Carlo, Monaco

Statutory Auditors

Alain Ledercq
2, rue de la Lüjermeta
Monaco

Banks

HSBC PRIVATE BANK
17, avenue d’Ostende
Monte-Carlo, Monaco

BARCLAYS WEALTH
31, avenue de la Costa
Monte-Carlo, Monaco
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