“The man who moves a mountain begins by carrying away small stones.” This famous saying attributed to Confucius expresses well the complexity of the task of all those who, like us, are committed to environmental protection.

Carrying a small stone is not in itself a difficult act. What is difficult, however, is convincing everyone to pick up a stone, and ensuring, most importantly, that everyone puts it in the right place.

That is the difficulty we are facing today.

Willingness is becoming more and more widespread. Among multilateral institutions such as the UN, which is now fully and actively committed to combating climate change and protecting the oceans, through many initiatives that I am involved in. Among states, whose leaders who I meet are now aware of the importance of the threats we face. Among scientific institutions, many of whose projects my Foundation supports, as this report shows. Among NGOs and associations, many of which are our partners and are also presented here. Among our peers, quite simply – the people who support us and who I wish to thank very sincerely for what they enable us to do, and those who I meet in the context of the initiatives that we undertake on every continent.

With this collective commitment in place, the challenge now is to bridge the gaps between the initiatives, so that they work together and complement each other, and so that as much talent as possible is pooled and shared. So that all the stones we are carrying one by one are piled up in the right place and in the right shape.

This is exactly what the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has been endeavouring to do for 12 years, through the many facets of its activities.

Sharing our convictions and our commitments and working collectively to extend the scope of our initiatives are the ambitions that we pursue day after day.

These ambitions are summarised in this 2017 report. When they are combined, they make the full meaning of our work clear: by showing the mountain that we are all building together: that of humanity and its environment reconciled at last.

This is what the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation will set out to do again this year, with all its energy and with the invaluable support of its donors and partners.
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In order to accomplish its mission throughout the world, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation mobilises economic stakeholders, public and private organisations, citizens and scientists to support its three priority action areas:

1. Limiting the effects of climate change and promoting renewable energies. 
2. Safeguarding biodiversity. 
3. Managing water resources and combating desertification.

The Foundation has identified three priority geographical areas:

The Mediterranean Basin
As the cradle of the Principality of Monaco, the Mediterranean Basin is a natural priority for the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. It therefore takes action with the stakeholders concerned to protect the rich marine and terrestrial ecosystems, to curb the extinction of the most endangered species and to improve access to water resources.

The Polar Regions
The North and South Poles are important indicators of global environmental change. They suffer significantly from the effects of global warming, pollution, species extinction and threats to indigenous populations. This situation has compelled the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation to put the study of the polar regions at the heart of its action and to mobilise support for their protection.

The Least Developed Countries
The Least Developed Countries, as specified on the official United Nations list, are especially vulnerable to the major environmental issues. These countries, such as those in Sahelian Africa, are severely affected by the phenomena of desertification, water shortage and deforestation. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation focuses part of its efforts on tackling these catastrophic problems and takes action to facilitate the sustainable development of these countries.

To address these concerns effectively, the Foundation has set itself three specific tasks:

• Building partnerships so that projects can be completed successfully and concrete initiatives can be undertaken in its priority action areas.
• Raising awareness among populations and authorities of the impact of human activities on the natural environment and encouraging more eco-friendly behaviour.
• Promoting and encouraging outstanding initiatives and innovative solutions by awarding prizes and grants.
TAKING CONCRETE ACTION to address a global challenge

Since it was set up, the Foundation has conducted and supported 420 on-the-ground projects all over the world. Each one was accepted after a rigorous selection process, submission to the Scientific and Technical Committee and approval by the Board of Directors.

The Foundation in figures

9
It has 9 international branches

100
100 partnership agreements with organisations around the world

51 m euros
Since it was established, the Foundation has supported 420 projects with a total of 51 million euros

159
Over 12 years, the Foundation has supported 159 organisations with their field projects

100%
100% of all donations goes directly towards running the projects

To strengthen the impact of and give greater transparency to its work, the Foundation has identified the following priority areas within its three main fields of action:

- Biodiversity knowledge
- Protecting endangered species
- Developing Marine Protected Areas
- Studying climate change and its effects
- Developing energy efficiency and renewable energies
- Ocean acidification
- Combating deforestation
- Integrated management of and access to water resources

2. Priority geographical areas:

- Mediterranean Basin countries
- Polar Regions
- Least Developed Countries (LDCs, as listed by the United Nations)

3. The nature of the project:

- Research
- Technological innovation
- Field projects involving the populations concerned

Impact and added value of the project:

- Exemplary nature and replicability of the project
- Tangible, measurable aspect of the project’s anticipated results
- Integration of social and economic aspects into the project’s activities (focus on sustainable development)
- Co-operation and involvement of the local populations concerned

Competence and expertise of the project manager:

- Quality and stability of partnerships
- Technical and financial feasibility
- Competence of project leaders
- Quality of project management
- Existence of a project assessment procedure

Activities not supported by the Foundation:

- The day-to-day running of organisations
- Projects run by a single person
- Projects of a solely commercial nature
- Projects with no other sources of funding

Project selection criteria

The selection process:

Stage 1
Online application

Stage 2
Detailed application form

Stage 3
Examination by the Scientific and Technical Committee

Stage 4
Decision by the Board of Directors

Consistency with the Foundation’s missions and objectives:

1. Action areas:

- Climate change and renewable energies
- Biodiversity knowledge and protection
- Water resource management and combating desertification

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THE MEDITERRANEAN AT CAP D’AIL © NADÈGE MASSÉ
**THE FOUNDATION’S MAIN PROJECTS in 2017**

The Foundation lends its expertise and adds value to the many projects it supports.

In 2017, the Foundation pursued its environmental commitment with partners working on its eight priority programmes. Some of these projects are described in this report.

**With shark populations diminishing globally, the Whale Shark Tagging Malpelo project has tagged 10 individual whale sharks in the Malpelo Sanctuary to track migration paths and identify gathering areas in the Colombian Pacific.** The data collected will add to existing knowledge of whale shark populations. The whale shark is a priority species within Colombia’s national action plan for the conservation of sharks, rays and chimaeras, but has so far been little studied. While telemetry tracking carried out in the Galapagos has shown them to migrate over great distances, tagging carried out in the Malpelo Sanctuary will enable scientists to determine whether there is just one or a number of populations in the Tropical Eastern Pacific.

**In addition to its rich natural resources, the Mediterranean Basin, the world’s second largest biodiversity hotspot covering more than 2 million square kilometres, boasts exceptional cultural, linguistic and socio-economic diversity. In 2012, as part of an initial ecosystem profile, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) launched a 5-year investment programme which has awarded 108 grants to 84 organisations in 12 countries. In the second phase of the project the ecosystem profile will be updated and a digital platform for sharing data will be developed, connecting civil-society investors and businesses over a five-year programme of strategies and objectives.**

**BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE**

The Foundation supports numerous studies and concrete initiatives designed to learn more about and protect biodiversity and to improve the state of knowledge worldwide. Sharing knowledge is also a way of developing effective synergies to help preserve the exceptionally rich resources of the Mediterranean Basin and refine the data on large predators and marine ecosystems.

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PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES

By supporting concerted, collective action, backing the development of scientific knowledge and mobilising energies to protect fragile ecosystems, the Foundation has demonstrated, since its inception, that it is still possible to successfully combat the extinction of threatened plant and animal species. Designating marine and coastal protected areas, managing resources sustainably and increasing public awareness are key to achieving that success.

- Caracol Bay in north-east Haiti, with mangrove forests stretching over more than 2,000 hectares, fringing reef over 30 kilometres long and thousands of hectares of seagrass beds, is undoubtedly one of the country’s most dynamic marine and coastal ecosystems. The project led by FoProBlim with the support of the Foundation favours a participative, integrated approach to increase awareness among local populations of the need to protect this biodiversity and manage the resources sustainably. Training sessions aimed at local communities, including fishers, farmers, and salt and charcoal producers, will highlight the link between protection and sustainable management.

- The progressive loss of biodiversity across the globe is a major issue facing the planet today. In response to this challenge, the Plants Under Pressure project is drawing up conservation plans and forging links between local conservation actions and large-scale international initiatives. Using randomly selected samples representing the overall group to which they belong, Plants Under Pressure researchers are engaged in generating robust biodiversity data, which involves collecting and analysing data from the various MPAs to determine their ecological efficiency and identify possible improvements. The audit was completed by an organisational analysis. The final phase of the project focuses on conveying the results to the various target groups through dedicated channels, including an internal report, international conferences and scientific articles, and also to the general public via the media and online as well as a brochure entitled The Science of Marine Protected Areas – Mediterranean and in Asia, for example to extend their scope of protection.

- The Mediterranean Basin is one of the world’s most densely populated regions and supports numerous human activities that have a strong negative impact on marine ecosystems. While Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) limit the effects and bring balance, it is vital that the region’s 350 MPAs are managed efficiently. The University of Nosz Sophia Antipolis is tackling this through a project called Improving the Performance of Mediterranean MPAs, which involves collecting and analysing data from the various MPAs to determine their ecological efficiency and identify possible improvements. The audit was completed by an organisational analysis. The final phase of the project focuses on conveying the results to the various target groups through dedicated channels, including an internal report, international conferences and scientific articles, and also to the general public via the media and online as well as a brochure entitled The Science of Marine Protected Areas – Mediterranean Sea published by the Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans.

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Faced with the planet-wide problem of climate change, the Foundation fully supports research in order to study its impact and effects, particularly in the polar regions. The knowledge developed serves as a basis for finding solutions for adapting to the new climatic conditions.

• Focusing on the Antarctic sea ice, the keystone of the polar ecosystems and an indicator of the profound changes affecting the earth’s climate, the Antarctic expedition acts as messenger for a rapidly changing world. For the first time, a large-scale creative team travelled to the Dumont d’Urville French scientific station in Antarctica to deliver a ground-breaking report of a world put at risk by climate change. Ten years after March of the Penguins, Luc Jacquet initiated a unique expedition broadcast live from Antarctica during COP21 in Paris to begin raising public awareness before 2016. Two award-winning photographers, Laurent Ballesta and Vincent Munier, together with scientist and CNRS research director Christophe Barbraud, took photographs and footage giving a vivid account of this challenging and fragile sanctuary threatened by climate change. The Wild-Touch Expeditions - Antarctic project was a large-scale multimedia production rolled out in 2016 and 2017, comprising a film, TV documentaries, an immersive exhibition, books, a web platform and an e-learning programme for schools.

STUDYING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS

Faced with the planet-wide problem of climate change, the Foundation fully supports research in order to study its impact and effects, particularly in the polar regions. The knowledge developed serves as a basis for finding solutions for adapting to the new climatic conditions.

• The lands bordering the Arctic are some of the planet’s most important and most vulnerable ecosystems. They include large expanses of frozen peat bogs that act as carbon sinks. With the progressive melting of the ice sheet, huge quantities of stored carbon could be released, stimulating global warming. Climate Change at the Arctic’s Edge is carrying out a comparative study of current climatic conditions in northern Manitoba (Canada). This data is vital to understanding the effects of global warming, which could have devastating consequences for the planet. Involving three local communities in the project has given them the opportunity to develop a closer relationship with their environment and actively participate in safeguarding it. This awareness-raising initiative will help bring about permanent changes in their attitudes towards the environment.

• Studying climate change and its effects is one of the most pressing scientific issues relating to climate change is the noticeable slowing down of the rate at which major ice ages occur. Marine sediment records show that ice ages occurred every 40,000 years during the past 5.3 million years. However, 800,000 years ago, the ice-age cycle slowed down to every 100,000 years. It appears crucial to understand preceding ice ages and the processes involved to better simulate the sensitivity of the Antarctic ice cap and predict with greater certainty the climatic changes likely to occur as a result of current anthropic disturbance. The RADIX project has two objectives: to develop an innovative, rapid-access core drilling system for use by scientists working on polar ice cores, and to obtain information on the choice of site for the European deep drilling project in Antarctica, Oldest Ice: Beyond EPICA, which aims to trace climate history over the past 1.5 million years.

FOCUS

RADIX – the world’s smallest core extraction system

One of the most pressing scientific issues relating to climate change is the noticeable slowing down of the rate at which major ice ages occur. Marine sediment records show that ice ages occurred every 40,000 years during the past 5.3 million years. However, 800,000 years ago, the ice-age cycle slowed down to every 100,000 years. It appears crucial to understand preceding ice ages and the processes involved to better simulate the sensitivity of the Antarctic ice cap and predict with greater certainty the climatic changes likely to occur as a result of current anthropic disturbance. The RADIX project has two objectives: to develop an innovative, rapid-access core drilling system for use by scientists working on polar ice cores, and to obtain information on the choice of site for the European deep drilling project in Antarctica, Oldest Ice: Beyond EPICA, which aims to trace climate history over the past 1.5 million years.

The core drilling equipment will gather information onsite while drilling into the Antarctic ice sheet as efficiently as possible. Data such as temperature and dust content should facilitate the abstraction of fundamental information relating to flow conditions of the ice sheet at the drilling site and the age of the deepest ice. The challenge of this innovative project is to develop the smallest possible core drill, with a diameter of just 2 cm, and to use the drilling fluid to stabilise the borehole and drive the motor. This principle proved successful in Greenland during the summer of 2015 and again in 2016. RADIX (which stands for Rapid Access Drill for Ice X-tracton) will be the smallest and most efficient rapid-access core extraction system ever developed. It will improve mobility on the ice cap, making it possible to operate at multiple locations during a single season in the field and using a minimal amount of drilling fluid.
DEVELOPING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES

The Foundation is pursuing its commitment to a low-carbon economy by supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that all aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to the environmental gains, they represent significant social and economic progress for rural populations.

- Access to electricity is a significant problem in rural areas of Guinea, which had an electrification rate of just 3% in 2012. The PEHGUI project is helping to improve living conditions for the 3,500 people living in the locality of Kouramangu by providing them with sustainable access to electric lighting services. Households and social and community infrastructures will be served by a mini-network powered by a hybrid system consisting of a 50 kW solar energy plant and a standby generator.

To ensure the long-term future of the infrastructure, a local operator will be trained to manage the facilities independently. Working closely with the national and local authorities, a rural electrification programme using renewable energy will be developed for the Middle Guinea region, contributing to economic and social development. PEHGUI is also lending its expertise to assist the recently established Agence Guinéenne d’Électrification Rurale (AGERI).

- In Myanmar, wood fuels account for 80% of the energy used for cooking. The wood is predominantly derived from illegally or unsustainably managed forests, which is leading to deforestation on a worrying scale. The resulting impoverishment of the carbon sinks is contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and making the forest ecosystems less productive and the local populations less resilient to climate change. In 2014, GERES carried out a study which highlighted that consumers had scant information concerning the quality, efficiency and safety of the wood-burning stoves used for cooking. In Myanmar, 90% of the population, particularly women, cooks every day using inefficient and highly polluting equipment. In view of this fact, GERES proposes to replicate the model previously developed in Cambodia which uses improved cook stoves made locally.

The SCALE project is helping to improve living conditions and create economic value as well as adapt to and lessen the impact of climate change through the development of cost-effective, non-polluting, certified equipment. Three phases have been identified: selecting and strengthening the production chain in the first instance, stimulating demand for improved cook stoves via awareness campaigns and lastly, setting up an organisational framework to facilitate the widespread implementation of this type of equipment in Myanmar.

...Households and social and community infrastructures will be served by a mini-network powered by a hybrid system consisting of a solar energy plant and a standby generator...

Access to electricity in rural parts of Madagascar is very low and the government’s energy policy favouring the use of renewables is struggling to reach those isolated areas. The Best Options for Rural Energy and Access to Light and Electricity (BOREALE) project, spearheaded by Fondation Énergies pour le Monde (Fondem) and supported by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, has brought permanent access to electricity services to seven rural communities in the Anosy and Androy regions in the far south of the island. The Malagasy partners initially involved in the project have trained four local operators to operate and manage the sustainable energy infrastructure in the seven localities. Mihiratra has provided organisational support and HACSE technical support. The electrical infrastructure itself is professionally managed by local operators. They have already hooked up 400 households via 37 solar power plants running 24 hours a day, bringing electricity to some 4,000 people. The connection targets have not yet been fully reached and efforts are continuing to help as many people as possible to access solar power.

Focus

BOREALE – harnessing solar energy to bring light to the most isolated communities

Electification has enabled some 50 businesses to be set up or developed in those communities, including sewing and welding services, cyber-cafes and video clubs. Around 30 community facilities, starting with schools, medical centres and town halls, are now able to provide better quality services. The benefits of public lighting for community life are significant. Fondem has been promoting the work carried out as part of this project at events involving civil society and political decision-makers. Sharing experience and finding technical and financial partners are essential steps in setting up large-scale initiatives. The project has already been replicated in Atsimo-Andrefana, another region of Madagascar, and in Senegal.
Ocean acidification is the progressive decrease in the pH of the Earth’s oceans. Climate change is not the only consequence of human CO2 emissions. They are also responsible for ocean acidification, which will have a significant impact on marine biodiversity in this century. The Foundation remains actively committed to this key issue.

• Over the past three years, the Ocean Acidification international Reference User Group (OAiRUG) has established itself as the leading collaborative platform for ocean acidification, bringing together recognised scientists, political advisers, opinion leaders, intergovernmental bodies and end users. The group’s objective is to foster the sharing of information to increase public awareness by announcing the results of scientific research quickly, both to ensure that they are taken into account in other ongoing research projects and to alert citizens. The current priority is to strengthen the multipartite management of the platform, which must continue to spread scientific knowledge concerning ocean acidification and be able to offer concrete solutions to lessen the effects of climate change. By intervening at regional level, the project will involve more private-sector representatives of the RUG community: tourism, fishing, aquaculture and the maritime industry, but also political decision-makers. Communication with local communities will also be stepped up by developing relations with the media and publishing articles in newspapers.

• While the first three workshops organised by the Scientific Centre of Monaco (CSM) and IAEA Environment Laboratories starting in 2010 inventoried the socio-economic effects of ocean acidification on ecosystem services, the fourth workshop, held in October 2017, put the emphasis on solutions implemented at regional and international level. Based on previous work, the objective was to come up with practical solutions to combat the impacts of acidification on a regional and global scale, focusing specifically on coral reefs, particularly those affected by the change in the ocean’s pH levels. The workshop culminated in the preparation of a series of recommendations aimed at political decision-makers when a number of crucial questions were addressed: How can we mitigate the effects of acidification? What bio-chemical, socio-economic, legal and technological solutions are available to enable the reefs to adapt to this threat?

Bio-Argo programme: robots criss-crossing the oceans to measure pH

A global fleet of 4,000 profiling floats has been deployed to survey the oceans between the surface and a depth of 2,000 metres to measure the temperature and salinity of the water, monitored by Argo, an international network involving 35 countries. The robots, which currently supply 95% of the data, take measurements every 10 days, enabling the operations centres to draw up their forecasts for the condition of the sea. In the longer term, the data also plays a decisive role in determining the ocean’s capacity to store heat. The BGC-Argo-pH project, spearheaded by France’s National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), plans to deploy six next-generation robots to measure the pH in certain target areas of the ocean. For the first time, these floats should be able to measure all six parameters recommended by the international community, including pH. BGC-Argo-pH hopes to programme the six robots, again working between the surface and a depth of two thousand metres, to collect data every ten days for a period of two to three years, in three specific areas: the Southern Ocean (close to the Kerguelen Islands), Baffin Bay in the Arctic Ocean and the Mediterranean (the Ligurian Sea and the Levantine Sea). The data transmitted in real time will enable the first multidisciplinary scientific analysis to be carried out. Lastly, communication and scientific mediation are two important areas that also come within the scope of the project.
COMBINING MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Foundation is pursuing its efforts to combat deforestation by supporting, among others, projects related to sustainable forest management in Asia and Africa.

- The forests of Myanmar boast exceptional biodiversity, including a number of endemic plant and animal species, and are recognised worldwide as a source of teas. Despite the wealth of natural resources, the majority of the local population lives below the poverty line. Although the country is undergoing rapid development, there is still considerable progress to be made in managing the forests sustainably to balance social, environmental and economic interests and achieve a more just distribution of resources. The PEFC and Myanmar Sustainable Forest Management project is a coordinated forest management certification and product traceability initiative which aims to minimise the risk of non-certified wood use. To bring about a permanent change in habits, priority is given to a collaborative approach based on pilot projects offering concrete examples of best practice. The project is also about stepping up protection of existing forests by setting up long-term environmental and social management programmes to increase transparency and encourage the adoption of best practice. Lastly, in view of the high risk of deforestation, the project will mobilise investors to support the Forest Management System and the use of existing management tools.

- Once known as the “Emerald of the Equator”, Indonesia has suffered extensive deforestation with a large proportion of its forests being replaced by palm oil and pulp plantations. By 2014, Sumatra, the largest of the country’s 17,000 islands, had already lost 13.9 million hectares of forest. In 2015, the Indonesian government granted licences to WWF and its partners the Frankfurt Zoological Society and The Orangutan Project to manage and protect some 40,000 hectares of forest land in the central region of Sumatra. Bulat, Trijubaluh (Thirty Hills) national park is one of the few areas of Sumatran forest that remain intact because its hilly terrain is difficult to access, which has made it impossible to exploit for many years. With deforestation continuing apace, the site has become a sanctuary for the last remaining Sumatran tigers, a critically endangered species, as well as a refuge for the reintroduction of orangutans, elephants and other protected species. Two blocks of land - Jambi I and Jambi II – connected to the national park will be placed under the responsibility of a commercial company charged with protecting them from illegal operations and poaching. The concession management licence is a major step in protecting not just the area’s fauna and flora but also the local populations.

... a product source traceability initiative which aims to minimise the risk of non-certified wood use...
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF AND ACCESS TO WATER RESOURCES

Water is a vital issue – a precious common-pool resource to be shared among all living beings. It is a limited, unequally distributed resource made even scarcer by anthropic activities that pollute and damage it. Fostering efficient water management, making it fit for drinking, anticipating risks and raising awareness to encourage local peoples to use water more economically are priority lines of action for the Foundation, both in the Mediterranean and on a global scale.

- The establishment of a Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform, spearheaded by the International Office for Water, is a prerequisite for the development of sustainable policies for integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation. In response to a request by the ministries in charge of water in the Union for the Mediterranean, the project benefits from strong political engagement and widespread international support. The platform will provide a common basis for the implementation of national water information systems (NWIS) in southern Mediterranean countries and for drafting and/or contributing to assessments based on the data collected in individual countries. The Foundation is supporting the project to help ensure the consistent allocation of funding in the four pilot countries, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon, to facilitate international reporting and provide decision-support tools for investment programmes in the sector. A collaborative web platform will be created to share best practices. The project will also provide practical guides to help the countries implement their NWIS and draft a White Paper.

- The lack of access to affordable clean water is a real problem for poor rural communities. Local people play a vital role in improving their quality of life. The price of the water sold officially half that of bottled water – is too rudimentary to be effective. The project supported by the Foundation aims to set up social enterprises in Cambodia as a long-term solution to the communities’ need for an affordable source of clean water. By managing the enterprise themselves, local people play a vital role in improving their quality of life. The price of the water sold through this system – approximated half that of bottled water – is set by the community’s management committee and the resulting revenue is ploughed back into the project. Five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake have been selected to be among the first to benefit and the project is likely to be extended to other areas along the Mekong River. The support of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has enabled five micro water treatment plants per year to be put into operation over three years.

- For the second year running, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has supported the Aquafilm Festival, set up by the journalists and actress Eleonora Valiò and dedicated to short films on the theme of water. The 2017 edition of the festival took place in Portoferraio on the island of Elba, from 23 to 25 June, with a varied programme of screenings, workshops and cultural and scientific forums. Three themes – fresh water, salt water and thermal water – served as inspiration for high-quality films, several of which received awards. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation awarded a special Water and Environment prize to Alvaro Ron for his short film Swimming in the Desert. The festival opened with a screening of the film L’Odyssée, directed by Jérôme Salle, which tells the story of Jacques-Yves Cousteau. It was also an opportunity for Maurizio Codurri, President of the Foundation’s Italian branch, and Hélène El Missouri, the Foundation’s Project Administrator, to present the film Retour aux Sources (made by the Government of Monaco Communication Department) tracing the flow of water through Monaco. One of the highlights of this edition was the screening of a documentary about the 1966 floods in Florence, presented by Alessandro Antonio Giusti, Honorary Consul of the Principality of Monaco in Florence, who was himself involved in the support network put in place at the time of the disaster.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FOR FLOATING COMMUNITIES © DR

COMPARISON BETWEEN RIVER WATER AND TREATED WATER © DR
MONACO OCEAN WEEK

The Principality of Monaco held the very first Monaco Ocean Week from 30 March to 4 April. This interdisciplinary event united international and local stakeholders behind a common cause: protecting the oceans.

The first edition of Monaco Ocean Week saw a blue alliance emerge in the Principality as local stakeholders and international organisations exchanged knowledge and reflected on marine conservation during a series of conferences, symposia and workshops. This interdisciplinary event organised by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the Monaco Government, the Scientific Centre of Monaco, the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco and Monaco Yacht Club brought together scientists, academics, NGOs, associations, Monégasque and Mediterranean public bodies and members of the general public.

“The Prince’s wish is to protect the oceans by working alongside all those concerned,” said HE Bernard Fautrier, the Foundation’s CEO. Protecting the oceans and the marine environment has always been a key concern for Monaco and its Princes. Albert I, a visionary thinker and pioneer, was “the first to understand the importance of the sea,” explains Bernard Fautrier. He made a declaration that is particularly meaningful today: “The time has come for the world to focus on the serious problems affecting the oceans. The human race must take action, using all the means at its disposal.” As part of Monaco Ocean Week, which saw almost 1,000 participants attend over 30 events, a Monaco Manifesto for the Ocean was published to raise awareness among governments, NGOs, national and international institutions, businesses and scientists of the need to work together and put all their energy into protecting the oceans and the world’s marine ecosystems. Conserving the oceans and marine resources is number 14 of the UN’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Monaco Manifesto evokes the key role of oceans, not only in maintaining climate and weather pattern stability but also in the everyday lives of all the planet’s inhabitants. Monaco is unique in bringing together a wide range of players and rallying them to the cause of protecting the oceans.

The eighth edition of the Monaco Blue Initiative was held during Monaco Ocean Week on 8 and 9 April under the presidency of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco. Several meetings took place on a variety of topical issues, such as protecting high-seas biodiversity, aquaculture and overfishing.

Pelagos Headquarters Agreement signed in Monaco

A ceremony was held on 3 April 2017 at the Minister of State’s residence for the signing of a headquarters agreement between the Monaco Government, France, Italy and the Permanent Secretariat of the Pelagos Agreement. The signing of this agreement, one of the key events at Monaco Ocean Week, was attended by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco and the French and Italian environment ministers, Segolène Royal and Gian Luca Galletti. It enables the legal status of the Pelagos Permanent Secretariat to be recognised in the Principality and represents a key step in the member countries’ commitment to supporting the Pelagos sanctuary for marine mammals. Prince Albert II visited the sanctuary later that year, on 17 June, accompanied by Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara, a scientist specialising in marine conservation and Chairman of the Tethys Research Institute. Di Sciara was one of the founding architects behind the creation of the Pelagos sanctuary. This visit was filmed as part of The Map to Paradise, a documentary by Danielle Ryan that looks at the birth of the movement to protect the oceans and create Marine Protected Areas.
**32nd Ocean Energy Systems meeting**

The 32nd Ocean Energy Systems meeting was held in Monaco on Monday 10 April 2017, in the presence of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco and representatives from the organisation’s 24 member states.

**BeMed**

Beyond Plastic Med is a taskforce set up by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and its partners. Tara Expeditions, Surfrider Foundation Europe, the IUCN and the Mava Foundation to generate innovative solutions to clean up the Med. The continued existence of plastic pollution represents one of the greatest environmental disasters of the future.

**Calls for proposals**

Plastic littering the world’s oceans is one of the most worrying environmental disasters threatening our future. Once it enters the natural environment, plastic can take up to 500 years to disappear. BeMed focuses its efforts on creating a network of Mediterranean stakeholders (NGOs, public and private bodies) committed to combating plastic pollution and developing exemplary projects. A Mediterranean-wide call for micro-initiatives was launched in January 2017 to provide financial support for local projects working to reduce plastic pollution on the shore and in the sea. Eleven projects from Greece, Italy, Turkey, Cyprus, Albania, Lebanon, Tunisia and Montenegro were singled out during a ceremony in Monaco on 30 March 2017 attended by Prince Albert II as part of Monaco Ocean Week. His Serene Highness announced the launch of a second call for micro-projects at the Our Ocean conference, held in Malta on 5 and 6 October 2017.

**First world Ocean Conference at the United Nations**

From 5 to 9 June, in New York, the United Nations convened its first world Ocean Conference on the subject of climate change and lent its support, via a Call for Action, to Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14), which aims to “conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources”. The target of SDG 14 is to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020, up from the current level of less than 4%.

This five-day meeting was the first of its kind held by the United Nations to discuss the problems facing the oceans, from coral bleaching, plastic pollution and overfishing to rising water levels caused by climate change.

In his opening speech, the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, called for states to put aside their own interests in order to save the oceans and avert a “global catastrophe”. He painted an alarmist picture of the state of the oceans, citing a recently published study by the American National Academy of Sciences showing that an increase in Marine Protected Areas could be of significant help in tackling climate change.

That same day, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco addressed the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, declaring that, “We have finally decided to establish rules to address the challenge of protecting the seas, as this conference demonstrates. Today, we also know what wonderful opportunities the oceans can provide, as long as we are able to protect them and use them sustainably.”

Following bilateral talks with Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, and Antonio Guterres, the UN Secretary-General, the Prince co-chaired a partnership dialogue on ocean acidification, stating that “the issue of ocean acidification is not widely known, despite it representing one of the gravest threats to the future of our seas, our planet and humanity itself. […] Above all, and I think this is the main conclusion of the dialogue here today, we must move forward in unison, joining forces and taking action to tackle this problem together”.

**The Prince Albert II Foundation receives the first environmental award from the Sophie Rochas Foundation**

On 22 June, Sophie Rochas announced the official launch of her foundation to foster innovation in the environment, culture and health sectors. To honour the innovative environmental policy implemented by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation over the past 10 years, Sophie Rochas presented the Sovereign Prince with her foundation’s first environmental prize worth €5,000.
HSH Prince Albert II attends high-level talks at IMPAC4 in Chile

The fourth International Marine Protected Areas Congress took place in Chile from 4 to 8 September. IMPAC is held every four years and brings together the community of ocean managers to work on protecting biodiversity and encouraging the sustainable development of marine activities. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation was present throughout the congress in La Serena, providing an opportunity for it to support the work of the Mediterranean Trust Fund by taking part in various side events devoted to the sustainable funding of MPAs. Being strongly committed to the development of MPAs, both in remote regions like the Arctic and the Antarctic as well as in the Mediterranean, the Foundation is delighted to see the growth of MPA management networks across the globe.

During his trip, the Sovereign Prince was awarded the Chilean National Environmental Prize in Santiago de Chile on 8 September by the Recyclopolis Foundation.

Tackling deforestation

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation is committed to combating deforestation, notably by raising awareness among yachting professionals. In 2016 it launched a campaign entitled the Wood Forever Pact, which promotes the use of certified timber in yacht construction (13 million hectares of forest worldwide are lost every year to deforestation). The programme targets shipyards, yacht owners and designers, encouraging the use of wood harvested from sustainably managed forests.

In 2017, the Foundation also published the second volume of ‘Best Practices for Eco-friendly Yachting’, its guide for yachting professionals, distributed at the Monaco Yacht Show.

Environmental trust fund for Mediterranean MPAs

The Association for the Sustainable Financing of Mediterranean MPAs (M2PA) is a Monegasque association jointly set up in 2015 by the Principality of Monaco, France, Tunisia and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. M2PA manages an environmental trust fund for Mediterranean MPAs aimed at providing direct and sustainable financing for Marine Protected Areas in member states, in close cooperation with national governments. To date, the fund has supported the Al Hocima National Park in Morocco and the Marine and Coastal Protected Area of the Kuriat Islands in Tunisia. Over the next four years, M2PA hopes to support the creation of 18 new MPAs in the Mediterranean. The association is currently hosted in the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation premises.

Sweden and Monaco unite to protect the oceans and encourage sustainable shipping

From 12 to 14 October, a high-level event dedicated to ocean protection and sustainable shipping was jointly organised by the representatives of Sweden in France and Monaco together with their Monegasque counterparts (including the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation) and was attended by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco and HRH Prince Carl Philip of Sweden. As a follow-up to the Ocean Conference held at the United Nations in New York in June 2017, Sweden and Monaco were keen to join forces and take concrete action by organising this new event to foster the sharing of experience and knowledge in the realm of marine conservation. Sweden and Monaco are both highly committed to ocean conservation but also to supporting the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14), which is on the United Nations’ agenda for 2030. The Baltic and Mediterranean seas are key concerns for both countries, as are the links between these two bodies of water. Commitments to improving the situation in these two seas have led Monaco and Sweden to expand research on the issue and establish cooperation between stakeholders at various levels, including governments, local authorities, universities and businesses.

Organised by the European Union, Our Ocean 2017 took place in Malta on 5 and 6 October. This event, spearheaded by John Kerry, aims to inspire a new generation of leaders, entrepreneurs, scientists and civil society to develop solutions and take action to promote sustainably managed oceans. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation hosted two side events during the conference, on 5 October 2017. The first, attended by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco and HRH the Prince of Wales, focused on coral reefs and led to a joint declaration being put forward by the two princes. The declaration was also signed by Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Grenada (Caribbean), Indonesia, Mexico, Monaco, Nauru (South Pacific), Palau and the Seychelles, underscoring their commitment to joining forces to preserve coral reefs and the lives of the many populations that depend on them.

The second side event, organised in tandem with the Prince of Wales’ International Sustainability Unit, was devoted to the blue economy and showed how sustainable ocean management holds great potential for economic growth. Emphasis was also placed on the need for all those involved to form partnerships, including with the finance and economic sectors.

A framework agreement was also signed on 5 October 2017 between the Tara Expeditions Foundation, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and the Scientific Centre of Monaco, in connection with the Monaco Explorations campaign. This agreement will facilitate the achievement of common goals and encourage collaboration between the parties in order to optimise and promote their efforts to increase knowledge of the ocean. The Sovereign Prince announced the efforts undertaken by the Monaco Government and his foundation to support and continue the development of a Trust Fund for Mediterranean MPAs, a vital tool for effectively managing MPAs.
Raising the greatest number of people’s awareness

New cohort of Students On Ice

Every summer, the Students on Ice programme, set up 15 years ago in Canada, takes young students on an educational expedition to the Arctic to experience the changing reality of the polar regions first-hand.

Through a 10-year partnership between the Monégasque Department of Education, Youth and Sports and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, two Year 12 students (aged 16) from the Principality are selected each winter to take part in the programme.

The 2017 selection event took place on 11 January at Monaco’s Lycée Technique et Hôtelier in the presence of HSH Prince Albert II. The theme of this year’s competition, held to find two new winners, was the relationship between people and wildlife.

Formula E races in Monaco and Berlin

The Formula E Grand Prix for all-electric racing cars, which the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has been one of the official partners of since it was launched in September 2014, took place in Monaco on Saturday 13 May 2017. Based on the three core values of energy, environment and entertainment, the initiative represents the mobility of tomorrow in the field of motorsports. Like at the first edition, the 2-kilometre races took place on a portion of the legendary Formula 1 circuit in the streets of the Principality, including using the same start and finish lines. Sébastien Buemi won the 2017 edition, as he did the first event in 2015, behind the wheel of a Renault e.dams.

After the race, a gala dinner was held in the Salle des Étoiles in the presence of HSH Prince Albert II. Attended by some 450 guests, the evening featured an auction to raise money for the Foundation, as well as a performance by British singer-songwriter Izzi Bizu.

On 10 June HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco travelled to Berlin to watch the German leg. A conference on clean mobility entitled Future of Mobility was organised to coincide with the event. The speakers included Formula E President Alejandro Agag, Claudius Leibfritz, CEO of Allianz Global Automotive, Jay Rogers, Founder and CEO of Local Motors, Dr Eng. Bernd Martens, Board Member for Procurement, and André Borschberg, Co-Founder and Executive Chairman of H55, a company specialising in electrically-powered technologies, and CEO, Co-Founder and Pilot of Solar Impulse. The panelists discussed autonomous clean mobility, air and e-mobility, and public mobility.
Summer Dream

Launched in 2011 by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, the Summer Dream events bring together, on one night a year, talented figures who support the environmental causes championed by the Foundation. On 18 July Serbian violin virtuoso Nemanja Radulovic, the winner of a Victoire de la Musique award in 2014, delighted art and music fans with his ensemble Double Sens. The musical evening with a dinner created by Michelin-starred chef Paolo Sari was organised to support a joint project run by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and one of its long-time partners, BirdLife International, aimed at the protection of penguins, given that 10 out of 18 species are currently in danger of extinction.

Mr Goodfish

Ever since it was set up the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has been committed to protecting endangered marine species, in particular the Mediterranean bluefin tuna. Since 2013 it has been the regional co-ordinator for south-east France of the Mr Goodfish campaign, which promotes the responsible consumption of seafood. The programme was launched under the umbrella of the Word Ocean Network by three major aquariums: Nausicaa, in France, the Acquario di Genova, in Italy, and the Aquarium Finisterrae, in Spain, which between them welcome over 2.5 million visitors every year. The support of fishmongers, distribution chains and Michelin-starred restaurants means the entire supply chain is covered, from sea to plate. Following on from Le Vistamar at the Hôtel Hermitage, the Thémes Marins Monte-Carlo and the Monte-Carlo Bay, the Yacht Club de Monaco joined the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation in promoting the responsible consumption of seafood by becoming a partner of the Mr Goodfish initiative on 19 October.

The Foundation promotes responsible practices and concrete solutions for the sustainable development of our society. By engaging primarily with populations and authorities, it supports innovative initiatives in biodiversity preservation and promotes the recognition of the impact of human activities on the natural environment. As part of its mission to promote and support outstanding initiatives, the Foundation organised a conference on 12 and 13 October to address the subject of large wild animals in the context of territorial management.

What place does wildlife hold today?

The first day was given over to sharing practices and experiences and identifying avenues towards workable solutions and was hosted by Stéphane Le Foll, France’s former Minister of Agriculture and current parliamentary representative for La Sarthe.

The second day of the forum was devoted to reviewing possible solutions and presenting them in the form of a roadmap. A round table on the topic “How to take account of wildlife in territorial management” brought together Laurent Scheyer, Assistant Director of Mercantour National Park, Loïc Dombreval, parliamentary representative of the 2nd constituency of the Alpes-Maritimes Department, Alain Bourgain-Dubourg, President of the Birds Protection League (LPO) and member of the French Economic Social and Environmental Council (CESE), Emmanuel Desclaux, palaeontologist, and Guillaume Sainteny, lecturer at AgroParisTech and member of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

The Forum was attended by on-the-ground stakeholders (nature parks, agriculture and tourism businesses), scientists, representatives of institutions affected by the topic, representatives of national and local organisations, as well as professionals working in land development, agriculture and leisure.

“This conference was aimed at highlighting the good practices and valuable experiences of many experts from different territories, promoting discussion and the sharing of results, and also developing avenues and strategic and technical recommendations,” explained HE Mr Bernard Fautrier, Vice-President of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

In the concluding session of the forum, the Sovereign Prince stressed that, “Even though wildlife obeys its own rules, we must monitor it carefully. Firstly, because it has a symbolic value that we cannot ignore. Drawing the world’s attention to the situation of particular species, special as they are, helps create much-needed awareness. Secondly, because wildlife is important in that it demonstrates in very concrete terms the conflicts and contradictions arising from the continual expansion of human activities.”
Covering more than 70% of the planet’s surface, representing 97% of the biosphere and playing a key role in climate regulation, the global ocean produces 50% of the oxygen we breathe and absorbs 25% of the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. Since it was established in 2006, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation has made ocean-related issues a priority, and the projects it supports concern ocean protection. The Foundation focuses its efforts on raising awareness about the environmental dangers faced by our oceans, tackling plastic pollution, increasing and developing Marine Protected Areas; protecting endangered species and promoting innovative solutions for a sustainable ocean.

Organised by Milutin Gatsby, the Global Fundraising Chair, under the presidency of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, who was accompanied by his wife, HSH Princess Charlene of Monaco, the inaugural Monte-Carlo Gala for the Global Ocean opened with a speech by HSH the Sovereign Prince emphasising the importance of preserving our oceans and protecting natural marine habitats. “Progress can be seen above all in public opinion, which increasingly recognises the importance of the oceans, demands action and gets actively involved, as we are doing together today,” HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco declared during his address.

Academy Award-winning actor and environmental activist Leonardo DiCaprio was honoured with a Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation Award for his outstanding work to protect and preserve our planet.

Among the guests in attendance were Milutin Gatsby, Terry Tamminen, Nelly Furtado, Robin Thickes, Lior Suchard, Adrien Brody, Simonne Purdy, Jean Luc Biamonti, April Geary, Olga Kurlyenko and Alina Balakova.

The patrons of the first edition of the Monte-Carlo Gala for the Global Ocean were Martin Scorsese, Andy Garcia, Joe Pesci, Goldie Hawn, Kevin Spacey, Madonna, Eva Longoria, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Terry Tamminen, Adrien Brody, Emric Sala and Terry Tamminen, who were keen to confirm their commitment to ocean protection.

At the close of the event the Prince started the official countdown of the 2030 Efficient Solutions Initiative, in the same spirit as the one that marked the take-off of Solar Impulse.

On 10 November 2017, Bernard Fautrier participated in the 4 per 1000 event chaired by Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, the recipient of a 2017 Foundation Award, and Stéphane Le Foll, France’s former Minister of Agriculture and current parliamentary representative for La Sarthe. The aim of the 4 per 1000 initiative, which the Prince Albert II Foundation has joined, is to demonstrate that food security and tackling climate imbalances are complementary. “This project highlights the great carbon storage potential in soils through the increase of organic matter levels. It is a key tool in climate change mitigation, which is one of the Foundation’s priorities,” HSH Bernard Fautrier said during his speech.

COP23, whose declared ambition was to “aim further, faster and all together”, opened this year against a backdrop of extreme climate events, including devastating hurricanes, wildfires, floods and droughts and ice loss with agricultural impacts that threaten food security.

HSH Prince Albert II on board

Energy Observer, in the company of Bertrand Piccard

Energy Observer dropped anchor in the Principality of Monaco from 14 to 21 December, after travelling more than 4,000 nautical miles. The first self-sufficient hydrogen-powered vessel with zero greenhouse gas and particulate emissions welcomed HSH Prince Albert II and Bertrand Piccard, President of the Solar Impulse Foundation, on board.

The people of Monaco had the opportunity of exploring Energy Observer and an interactive learning “village” set up on Quai Antoine 1er during the boat’s final stopover.

Supported by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, this final date in the vessel’s schedule is further evidence of the Foundation’s active commitment to supporting innovative projects to protect the planet.

To mark the boat’s final voyage of 2017, the captain, Victorien Erussard, and expedition leader, Jérôme Delafosse, invited HSH Prince Albert II on board to pay tribute to his support of numerous ambitious environmental projects, especially those focused on energy efficiency. He was accompanied by Bertrand Piccard, President of the Solar Impulse Foundation, who launched the World Alliance for Efficient Solutions at COP23.

“Just as we supported Solar Impulse, we felt it was important to welcome Energy Observer to Monaco. What I discovered was more than a boat using revolutionary technologies. It is a true icon that should become a source of inspiration for Monaco, and for the whole world. It is essential to show that solutions like Energy Observer and Bertrand Piccard’s Alliance for Efficient Solutions do exist. I am proud to know that Monaco is one of the common denominators in these two great projects,” said HSH the Prince.
The 10th ceremony of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation Awards was held on 30 September 2017 in Montreal. The event honoured key figures for their outstanding commitment to protecting the planet. Through their dedication they are showing the way towards a sustainable future and are helping reconcile people and the environment.

I created these Awards to lend my support to the exceptional men and women who are committed to saving our planet.

HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco

The winners

Since 2008, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation Awards have been recognising key figures who show an outstanding devotion to protecting our planet, in each of the Foundation’s priority action areas. In 2017, the Imperial Cinema in Montreal hosted the ceremony at which the Sovereign Prince presented the winners with awards specially designed for the occasion by sculptor Gilles Chabrier.

Limiting the Effects of Climate Change and Promoting Renewable Energies Award

The 2017 award went to Sheila Watt-Cloutier, former elected Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), an organisation representing internationally the 155,000 Inuits living in Canada, Greenland, Alaska and Chukotka, the north-eastern-most part of the Russian Federation.

After living in Iqaluit, Nunavut, for 15 years, Sheila Watt-Cloutier has now returned to live in her home town of Kuujjuaq in Quebec. She was an elected representative and spokesperson for the Inuit people for more than a decade. From 1995 to 1998, she served as Corporate Secretary of the Makivik Corporation, established under the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Defending the rights of the Inuit people was one of the priorities of her mandate, from her election as Chair of ICC Canada in 1995 to her re-election in 1998. Ms Watt-Cloutier played a key role as the spokesperson for a coalition of Arctic indigenous peoples in the negotiations that led to the 2001 Stockholm Convention banning the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that contaminate the Arctic food chain. In 2002, she was elected International Chair of the ICC.

Sheila Watt-Cloutier also made a critical contribution to the Institution Building for Northern Russian Indigenous Peoples’ Project with ICC Canada.

She continues to dedicate herself to her cause through her work as an activist, from participating in the civil-society Commission on Arctic Climate Change run by the Aspen Institute to writing the book The Right to be Cold, which has been shortlisted for several important literary awards in Canada.
African Parks recently achieved the largest relocation of elephants by moving 520 animals to their new reserve in Malawi. They also reintroduced lions and rhinos into a Rwandan park after decades of extinction, while increasing tourism-related revenue in the country by 550%. They have also virtually eliminated elephant poaching in Zakouma National Park in Chad, where the elephant population is rising for the first time in more than a decade. African Parks provides local populations with a wealth of benefits, including employment, building new schools, deploying mobile health clinics and facilitating the development of enterprises that enhance sustainable livelihoods. These efforts have encouraged communities to support the protection and existence of the parks.

African Parks has also been at the forefront of the public-private partnership model for protected area management in Africa. The organisation carries out all the activities needed to ensure that each park is ecologically, socially and financially sustainable for future generations. Their goal is to manage 20 parks by 2020, protecting more than 10 million hectares of wild and managed land for communities and wildlife throughout Africa.

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation also presented three Special Awards to former United States Secretary of State John Kerry, to film director Luc Jacquet and to scientist Claude Lorius. The awards ceremony was followed by a private screening of Luc Jacquet’s film March of the Penguins 2: The Next Step.
Communicating to support environmental action

Promoting the environmental cause involves mobilising the greatest number of people through one’s actions. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation therefore pursues a dynamic international communication policy by developing a range of tools adapted to its multiple audiences: supporters, partners, scientists, project managers, journalists and the general public. Relying on social media and the possibilities offered by new technologies, the Prince Albert II Foundation anchors its policies in current trends.

Specific, tailor-made tools

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation depends on a number of different tools designed for specific uses, whether to raise awareness at symposia and conferences or documents to promote the actions it carries out. The following have been produced: a brochure outlining the Foundation’s mission and objectives, with the contact details of its overseas offices; portfolios presenting the initiatives that the Foundation has supported since its inception; and leaflets about the Foundation’s priority action programmes. A quarterly newsletter establishes a regular link, presenting scientific and technical articles, news items and the latest about the projects and events organised by the Foundation. Given the international nature of the Foundation’s audiences, the documents are published in several languages. Finally, the annual report provides an overview of the Foundation’s objectives, actions and results over the past year. In line with its commitments, the Foundation has all its paper communication materials printed on FSC and/or PEFC certified paper, guaranteeing provenance from sustainably grown and managed forests.

Dedicated to digital

As the Foundation’s main showcase for its actions, the website is a dual-language, user-friendly portal that is accessible to the majority of people thanks to a speech synthesis tool. Conscious of the ever-increasing importance of social media, the Foundation is active on many platforms and its audiences are growing. Its Facebook page now has over 50,000 fans, while its Twitter account has reached 4,000 followers. To meet the expectations of Internet users, the Foundation creates mini-video clips which are broadcast on the video section of its website, its YouTube channel and its own web TV channel available on Monaco Channel.

Fundraising

The Foundation’s fundraising policy has several complementary strands and is aimed primarily at private supporters. Fundraising events are regularly organised by several of the Foundation’s branches. The Foundation’s network of overseas offices gives supporters the possibility of benefiting from the tax deductions available in their country of residence – in France, the UK, Switzerland, Canada, the US, Germany, Italy, Singapore and Spain. The Foundation’s supporters can, subject to certain conditions, join the Friends of the Foundation, which gives them access to a wealth of information, as well as exclusive invitations to some of the events organised by the Foundation. Donations can be made via the website, either by credit card or by cheque. Our fundraising policy involves establishing partnerships with key businesses in the Principality and abroad that share the Foundation’s values (charity products, sponsorship, etc).

Fifth annual Monaco Private Label summit

On 23, 24 and 25 March, Monaco hosted the fifth annual Monaco Private Label (MPL) summit, an initiative launched by Michel Bouquier, which brought together more than 180 investors from 27 countries. MPL members participated in a conference entitled Private Life, Security and Philanthropy, as well as a round table moderated by Jean Castellini, Government Adviser and Minister of Finance and Economy, which took place in the presence of HE Serge Telle, Minister of State.

The fifth summit concluded with a charity dinner held in aid of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, in the presence of HSH the Sovereign Prince, which raised 200,000 euros for three projects supported by the Foundation around the world: the BeMed programme in the Mediterranean; the Olhos d’Agua project in Brazil, developed with photographer Sebastião Salgado with the aim of protecting a large number of water sources on small farms through reforestation; and finally in Myanmar with the GERES project to distribute improved energy-efficient cook stoves to the local community.

Through the partnership between the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and Monaco Private Label, a philanthropic platform called The Influencers Circle was launched in 2019, enabling MPL members to play an active role alongside the Foundation by supporting field projects conducted around the world.
Because the problems that concern the Foundation aren’t bound by borders, we have opened several representative offices worldwide: in France and the UK in 2007, in Switzerland, the US and Canada in 2008, and in Germany and Italy in 2009. In 2011, Singapore joined our list of offices, then in 2016 a branch was opened in Spain. Set up in accordance with local law, each overseas office reinforces the work of the Foundation. They do this through fundraising, particularly by organising targeted events, and by developing partnerships with new projects within the priority action areas and geographical regions defined by the Foundation’s Board of Directors.

HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco travelled to Madrid on 6 March 2017 to take part in the inaugural activities of the Foundation’s Spanish branch, which was founded in April 2016. The Sovereign Prince joined Carol Portabella, President of the Spanish branch, in visiting biodynamic farm Dehesa El Milagro located west of Madrid. The day continued with an evening event held to present the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation to guests and to raise awareness of the environmental causes it champions.
A gala evening was held in the Salle Gaveau in Paris under the presidency of HSH the Sovereign Prince on 22 February 2017 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Foundation’s French branch, whose president has been Annabelle Jaeger, a member of the French Economic, Social and Environmental Council since 2016.

A concert featuring performances by Renaud and Gautier Capuçon, Miroslav Kultyshev, Hélène Meurzin, and Ruggero Raimondi took place in the prestigious classical concert hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr and Mrs Fournier. Proceeds from the evening, which brought together some 300 guests, were donated to the Foundation.
En 2006, un an après Son accession au trône, S.A.S. le Prince Albert II de Monaco décidait de créer une Fondation pour lutter contre les périls environnementaux qui menacent la planète et fragilisent les populations. Active au niveau international, la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco mobilise des citoyens, des responsables politiques, des scientifiques et des acteurs économiques pour la défense de la nature, patrimoine commun de l’humanité.

Oxford Martin School

The University of Oxford is a place of higher education dedicated to advancing learning through teaching and research. The Oxford Martin School at the University of Oxford is a world-leading centre of pioneering research that addresses global challenges. The research undertaken by the school cuts across disciplines to tackle a wide range of issues such as climate change, sustainable oceans and biodiversity. The school supports high-risk multidisciplinary projects that struggle to find conventional sources of funding yet have the potential to produce results that could dramatically improve the well-being of current and future generations.

www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk

Goodeed

Goodeed is a start-up devoted to social good, founded by Vincent Touboul Flachaire at the age of 17. Vincent came up with the idea in December 2012 after reading a book by Muhammad Yunus. His goal was to allow anyone to make a charitable donation. After meeting Tristan Joly and Thomas Beauvallet, the trio launched the first version of the website on 16 March 2014 at 8.05 pm. A few years down the line, the team has expanded and Goodeed now has one of the largest and youngest communities of donors in France. It raises money for some of the best known international NGOs and has launched hundreds of campaigns for companies across all sectors.

Goodeed’s vision and ambition remain the same: to make donating online accessible to all.

www.goodeed.com

Oceano Azul Foundation

The Oceano Azul Foundation’s mission is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and foster a greater understanding of the challenges ahead; to help protect the oceans by highlighting the value of their biodiversity; and finally, to help develop a new system of ocean governance based on ethical values and scientific knowledge. The Oceano Azul Foundation also encourages innovative initiatives enabling the emergence of a sustainable blue economy.

www.oceanoazulfoundation.org

The Ohio State University

The Ohio State University is one of the most comprehensive academic institutions in the United States, with over 7,000 faculty members across 15 colleges teaching more than 66,000 students each year. The university plays a major role in the development of scientific and strategic solutions to the demand for energy. Researchers and innovators at the University of Oxford are engaged in forefront research across key areas in order to address the challenges of the 21st century.

www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk

Environment Ministry of the Republic of Moldova

HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco visited Moldova on 4 May 2017 to accept an Honorary Doctorate from the State University of Moldova. That same day, the Sovereign Prince signed a framework convention with Valeriu Munteanu, Moldova’s Minister for the Environment, in order to develop cooperation between his Foundation and the Moldovan Environment Ministry in the realm of biodiversity protection in the Orhei National Park and the Prut River biosphere reserve.

www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk

Boot Düsseldorf

German Ocean Foundation

During a visit by HSH Prince Albert II to the international boat show Boot 2017, which featured a section entitled Love Your Ocean, a cooperation agreement was signed between the show organisers Messe Düsseldorf, the Prince Albert II Foundation and the German Ocean Foundation. Each year, a prize will be awarded in the categories Science, Industry and Society, with the winners being chosen by an international panel.

www.boot-duesseldorf.com

www.meeresstiftung.de

Environment Ministry of the Republic of Moldova

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www.boot-duesseldorf.com

www.meeresstiftung.de
The Sea Cleaners

Conscious of the natural disaster that ocean pollution represents for the planet, sailor Yvan Bourgnon created The Sea Cleaners in September 2016, an association dedicated to reducing plastic pollution at sea. The association came up with an innovative solution in the form of the Manta, the first deep-water vessel capable of collecting and treating large quantities of macro-plastic waste from the sea before it disintegrates.

www.theseacleaners.org

Recyclápolis

Recyclápolis is Chile’s leading non-profit foundation for environmental sustainability, established by Fernando Nilo, a Social Entrepreneur with the Schwab Foundation. Through its work, Recyclápolis aims to promote and develop social and environmental sustainability in the fields of marine conservation, environmental management and waste recycling (electronic, plastic, metals, etc.).

www.recyclapolis.cl

Les Chocolats du Carré d’Or

Les Chocolats du Carré d’Or sells luxury chocolates, macarons, confectionary and ice cream. The Pierre Marcolini group is committed to combating deforestation, protecting ecosystems and respecting the work of small-scale cocoa producers.

www.marcolini.be

Tara Expeditions

Founded in 2003, Tara Expeditions is a French non-profit foundation devoted to the environment and carrying out research on its legendary boat, Tara, designed to withstand extreme conditions. The foundation, run by Romain Troublé, grew from a love for the ocean and represents the unique, humanist and environmentally-committed vision of its creators, Agnès b. and Étienne Bourgois. Tara Expeditions organises voyages to study and understand how climate change and the environmental crisis are impacting our oceans. These scientific expeditions are carried out in association with eminent laboratories and scientific institutions. The foundation also works to raise awareness of environmental issues among the general public and young people, notably through its Tara Junior activities. Finally, the Tara Expeditions Foundation is developing a long-term advocacy plan to mobilise civil society and encourage global leaders and politicians to take concrete measures to protect our planet.

In the past 13 years, Tara has undertaken 10 expeditions and sailed 350,000 kilometres around the world, visiting over 40 countries. With 75 laboratories and scientific institutes involved, 21 research fields and tens of thousands of samples and observations under its belt, the data collected by scientists onboard Tara are a precious resource for improving our understanding of the state of the oceans.

www.oceans.taraexpeditions.org

META

META has partnered with the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation over the sale of their Seahorse pendant, an irresistibly cute and infinitely elegant pendant made of 18k yellow gold, created to support environmental conservation. Respecting the environment and protecting biodiversity are among META’s long-standing commitments. The Seahorse pendant is their creative contribution to sustainable development through responsible action. Part of the proceeds from the sale of the Seahorse pendant are supporting the Foundation’s initiatives.

www.meta.mc

Shanghai Services Federation Low Carbon Economy Service Committee

The Low Carbon Economy Service Committee of Shanghai organises international conferences and forums to which it invites leaders and entrepreneurs to discuss issues relating to clean technologies and carbon emissions trading, particularly in China, all the while highlighting the problem of global climate change.

www.theseacleaners.org

Fundación Recycápolis

Recycápolis is Chile’s leading non-profit foundation for environmental sustainability, established by Fernando Nilo, a Social Entrepreneur with the Schwab Foundation. Through its work, Recycápolis aims to promote and develop social and environmental sustainability in the fields of marine conservation, environmental management and waste recycling (electronic, plastic, metals, etc.).

www.recycapolis.cl

The university have acquired international recognition for their work in the fields of mobility, climate and environmental science, eco-friendly products, and renewable and clean energies. The university aims to train a new generation of leaders ready to tackle this century’s environmental challenges.

www.osu.edu

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www.meta.mc
The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation signs a funding agreement with the China Environmental Protection Foundation

A funding agreement was signed on 8 November 2017 by HE Bernard Fautrier, Vice-President and CEO of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, and Mr Fu Wenjuan, President of the China Environmental Protection Foundation. The agreement came about following the signing, in August 2015, of a framework agreement between the two organisations to undertake joint projects.

The purpose of this particular agreement is for the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation to fund a project entitled Cyanobacterial Blooms in Lake Taihu. This project entails a detailed study of China’s Lake Taihu and the formation of cyanobacteria (the bacteria behind the Great Oxygenation Event of 2.4 billion years ago, which made the evolution of living beings possible), which cause algal blooms. This phenomenon offers precious data on the state of water pollution. An information platform created subsequently will provide a means to educate the public and represent a scientific resource for researchers.

IPCC The Cuomo Foundation

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was created in 1988 to provide detailed assessments of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge relating to climate change. Its causes, its potential impact and strategies for combating it. Since its creation, the IPCC has drafted multi-volume assessment reports available in the Publications and Data section of its website. The IPCC and the former Vice-President of the United States, Al Gore, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 for their work on climate change. www.ipcc.ch

VEOLIA FOUNDATION

Created in May 2002, the Veolia Foundation’s purpose is to support non-profit, community-oriented projects in France and around the world to prevent exclusion and promote environmental conservation. The foundation also supplies emergency aid in the wake of natural disasters. Since its creation, the foundation has provided funding for over 1,500 projects, half of them outside France, and has conducted more than 150 expertise missions in around 150 countries. The foundation provides emergency aid in response to natural disasters and humanitarian crises, ensuring access to drinking water, as well as energy and waste management. It also supports development projects for these vital services that are part of Veolia’s core expertise. www.fondation.veolia.com/En

Rolex

The leading Swiss watchmaker is actively engaged in protecting the environment and encourages individual initiatives to preserve the planet. Its premises meet strict environmental and energy efficiency criteria. Through its sponsorship activities and philanthropic programmes, Rolex supports pioneering oceanographers and explorers around the world, as well as projects designed to preserve the environment, natural areas and endangered species.

FONDATION SANCTA DEVOTA

The Fondation Sancta Devota, run by David Le Forestier, provides funding for humanitarian and environmental projects. www.fondationsanctadevota.mc

TEMIS LUXURY

Temis Luxury started out in France as a transporter of valuable objects, just as the industry was emerging. Founded in Paris in 1937 as L’Achemineur, the company soon won the trust of a prestigious and demanding clientele. Although it originally served industries specialised in timepieces, gemsstones, fine jewellery and precious metals, Temis Luxury is now expanding its activities to include fashion and, more generally, any luxury products requiring secured logistics.

MANIFESTO FACTORY

Manifesto Factory, a subsidiary of Superga Invest, is a key player in the customised promotional objects and packaging sector, working with leading international beauty, luxury and fashion brands. www.supergainvest.fr/en

BERNARD BEZZINA

Artist Bernard Bezzina is supporting the activities of the Foundation by donating part of the proceeds from the sale of his monumental sculptures each year until 2021. The first sculpture, a five-metre-tall hand in white bronze, went up for sale at the auction that took place during the inaugural Monte-Carlo Gala for the Global Ocean on 28 September 2017.

www.bezzina-bernard.com

BLUE MARINE FOUNDATION

The Blue Marine Foundation is a UK-based charity founded in 2010 by the creators of the film The End of the Line. It will create flexible, case-by-case solutions to the marine crisis through public-private partnerships. By raising funds to leverage conservation gains, the Blue Marine Foundation aims to increase the area of ocean protected by marine reserves from 2.3% currently to 10% over the next 10 years. www.bluemarinefoundation.com
GOVERNANCE and Management

Board of Directors
The Board of Directors sets the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation’s strategy and supervises the management of its activities. Since the Foundation was established, it has been supported by exceptional men and women. Their experience and skills in fields related to the environment are of great benefit to the Foundation in carrying out its work.

Scientific and Technical Committee
The Scientific and Technical Committee acts as a think tank and provides guidance in each of the Foundation’s main areas of intervention. The Committee is involved in the project selection process and delivers opinions to the Board of Directors about the Foundation’s projects and partnerships. The Committee is composed of key figures known for their expertise in the environment and sustainable development fields.

HSH PRINCE ALBERT II OF MONACO

HE MR BERNARD FAUTRIER
MONACO
Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Minister Plenipotentiary, Special Adviser to the Minister of State on sustainable development issues

MR ROBERT CALCAGNO
MONACO
Director General of the Institut Océanographique de Monaco, Fondation Albert 1er, Prince de Monaco

PROF TIM FLANNERY
AUSTRALIA
Biologist and palaeontologist, Head of Zoology at the Australian Museum, Sydney, former Chief Commissioner of Australia’s first Climate Commission

MR BERTRAND-PIERRE GALEY
FRANCE
General Inspector for Cultural Affairs, former Director General of the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris

MR SUNITA NARAIN
INDIA
Director General of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Director of the Society for Environmental Communications

MRS SYLVIE GOYET
FRANCE
Board Member of the BioGuinea Foundation (Guinea-Bissau) and the organisation Wild-Touch (France), former Executive Committee Member of the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA)

MR THOMAS GRENON
FRANCE
Former Director General of the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris

22ND MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS © GAËTAN LUCI, PALACE OF MONACO

MR MARIA DAMANAKI
GREECE
Global Managing Director for Oceans at The Nature Conservancy

MR BERTRAND-PIERRE GALEY
FRANCE
General Inspector for Cultural Affairs, former Director General of the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris

THE RT HON. LORD DEBEN
UNITED KINGDOM
Former UK Secretary of State for the Environment, Chairman of Sancroft International Ltd

MRS JULIA MARTON-LEFEVRE
FRANCE
Former Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

MRS MARIA DAMANAKI
GREECE
Global Managing Director for Oceans at The Nature Conservancy

MR ROBERT CALCAGNO
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PROF TIM FLANNERY
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Biologist and palaeontologist, Head of Zoology at the Australian Museum, Sydney, former Chief Commissioner of Australia’s first Climate Commission

MR JAREK MAXIMOW
POLAND
Executive Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

MR HENRY McCONAGHY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
President, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

MR JACQUES MILLET
FRANCE
Former President of the French Research Centre for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources (CEMEF), former French Minister for Sustainable Development

MRS SYLVIE GOYET
FRANCE
Board Member of the BioGuinea Foundation (Guinea-Bissau) and the organisation Wild-Touch (France), former Executive Committee Member of the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA)

PROF DR KLAUS TÖPFER
GERMANY
Founder and former Director of the Institute for Advanced Climate, Earth System and Sustainability Studies (IASS), former United Nations Under-Secretary General, former Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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 Dresdner Bank Executive Board

PROF DR BJÖRN STIGSON
SWEDEN
Former President of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

MR PHILIPPE TISSIER
FRANCE
Former Secretary General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

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Former President of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

MR THIERRY VANDEVELDE
FRANCE
Executive Officer of the Veolia Foundation

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Ethics Commission

The Ethics Commission guarantees that all the Foundation’s activities respect its founding values and ethical requirements. This Commission is chaired by Mr Jean-François Landwerlin.

MR JEAN-FRANCOIS LANDWERLIN FRANCE
President, Legal Adviser to the Minister of State of Monaco

MR LAURENT ANSELMI MONACO
Chief Legal Adviser, Government of Monaco

MR FRANCISCO CASORLA FRANCE
Member of the Council of State of Monaco

MR TULLIO SCOVAZZI ITALY
Professor of International Law, University of Milan–Bicocca

M. SÁLVANO BRICEÑO VENEZUELA
Chair of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Scientific Committee, and Member of the IRDR Scientific Committee

Key dates

The Foundation’s governing bodies met on the following dates in 2017:

14 FEBRUARY
22nd meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee

21 APRIL
22nd meeting of the Board of Directors

25 JUNE
23rd meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee

30 SEPTEMBER
23rd meeting of the Board of Directors
They supported us