



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

# ANNUAL REPORT 2014

CONCILIATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT





FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS  
TO PRESERVE THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT  
AND SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

20 years of action in accordance with France's strategic commitments and the multilateral environmental agreements it has signed.

FFEM protects the global environment by financing innovative actions in developing countries in the following areas: climate, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation including deforestation, persistent organic pollutants and the ozone layer.

In its way a laboratory for innovation, FFEM endeavours to disseminate new methods and practices which are developed and tested for the projects it cofinances, with a view to upscaling or replication in new geographical areas by new players or sponsors.

FFEM enters partnerships with many different players: sponsors, public bodies, private enterprises, researchers, local communities, NGOs and foundations. When cofinancing a project, it always supplies only a minority share (30% of the project cost).

FFEM has a unique governance system, with five French ministries represented on its steering committee: Ministries of Finance and Public Accounts (chair), of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI), of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE), of Education, Higher Education and Research (MENESR), and Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry (MAAF), as well as the Agence Française de Développement (AFD – French agency for development), which also supplies secretarial services and performs the administrative management of FFEM.

A high-powered scientific and technical committee, comprising 11 experts acknowledged for their economic, environmental and social competencies in the areas addressed by FFEM. This committee supplies advice and expertise during the review of all projects supported by the member institutions of the FFEM steering committee.



FFEM, AFTER  
20 YEARS,  
MEANS \*

...

317

MILLION € OF FINANCIAL  
COMMITMENTS

275

PROJECTS SUPPORTED

120

COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION

68,7%

OF ACTIVITY  
IN AFRICA AND THE  
MEDITERRANEAN AREA

112

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

387

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

354

MILLION € IN FINANCIAL  
RESOURCES OVER  
1994-2014

\*figures as of end of 2014



# S U M M A R Y

## KEY POINTS



Interview with the chairman of the Steering Committee	p.4
A message from the president of the Scientific and Technical Committee	p.5
Foreword by the secretary general	p.4/5
Organisation and Governance	p.6
Areas of intervention	p.8

## ACTIVITIES



Highlights	p.14
2014 in figures	p.16
Focus areas	p.18
Sustainable Energy in Africa	p.22
Sustainable Agriculture	p.26
Sustainable Urban Territories	p.28
Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms	p.30
Integrated Coastal and Marine Zones Management	p.32

## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



Conservation of the Cardamom ecosystem	p.36
Support for eco-certification of forest concessions in Central Africa (ECOFORAF)	p.37

## APPENDICES



All 2014 projects by area of intervention	p.40
Acronyms	p.44



# THE FFEM IN SUMMARY

A major player in French cooperation and development policy dedicated to the protection of the global environment



# KEYS POINTS

Interview with the chairman of the Steering Committee	p.4
A message from the president of the Scientific and Technical Committee	p.5
Foreword by the secretary general	p.4/5
Organisation and governance	p.6
Areas of intervention	p.8

## Its Mission:

- > To initiate sustainable development solutions in order to promote the preservation of the global environment in developing and emerging countries,
- > To fostering scientific, technical and financial or institutional technology innovation in the projects it co-finances,
- > To mobilise multi-stakeholder partnerships by working with all national and international stakeholders in connection with its thematic areas of intervention: public, private, NGOs, scientists, local authorities, donors, international conventions etc.



## INTERVIEW WITH ARNAUD BUISSÉ

CHAIRMAN OF THE FFEM'S STEERING COMMITTEE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE TREASURY OFFICE



« The FFEM (French facility for global environment) is a key player in the French international cooperation for the preservation of global public goods and tackling climatic challenges »

What vision do you have for the FFEM, as it has just celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2014?

Since its creation in 1994 following the Rio Earth Summit, the FFEM has proved to be a pioneer in financing development projects that have a significant and lasting impact on major global environmental issues. It has been a forerunner in mainstreaming environmental protection in the official development assistance, while simultaneously meeting the targets laid out by international agreements and supporting pilot projects, in order to provide evidences on new solutions.

The FFEM has always demonstrated openness and flexibility in leading practical operations that have met the expectations of recipient countries as closely as possible. Today, the FFEM is a key-player in French international cooperation for the preservation of global public goods and in particular climate change.

The FFEM's mission has been extended for four years, until 2018. What is the FFEM's strategy for this new period?

The FFEM has effectively been replenished to the amount of 90 million euros in commitment authorisations for 2015-2018. These funds will be used to finance innovations and test new organisational methods and techniques in order to address current global environmental challenges: climate change, reduced biodiversity, ecosystems degradation, desertification, pollution etc.

We have chosen to equip the FFEM with a strategic planning framework covering the next four years of replenishment. This new strategy confirms and complements the thematic priorities of the previous strategic framework. It also strengthens the need for a cross-discipline approach with regard to innovative processes and sustainable consumption and production.

Two thousand and fifteen is an important year for the environment and for development aid. How does the FFEM position itself in this agenda?

The FFEM is a pioneer on all of these issues with regard to sustainable development, all being especially timely given three upcoming and interdependent events: the Addis Ababa conference on aid funding in July, the United Nations vote on the Sustainable Development Goals in September, and the COP21 on climate in Paris in December.

Indeed, for the past 20 years it has been co-financing projects that balance social, economic and environmental concerns with the long-term objective of reliable financial resources for a sustainable development that protects the global environment.

The FFEM intends to use its acquired experience for the benefit of the post-2015 agenda. These important events will thus provide the perfect opportunity to showcase the innovative operations supported by the FFEM, in the interest of giving concrete examples of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments undertaken within the context of international agreements on the environment.

## FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FFEM

FRANÇOIS-XAVIER DUPORGE

In 2014, the FFEM approved funding for 17 new projects to an amount of 17.77 million euros, bringing cumulative commitments to 92.5 million euros for the period from 2011 to 2014, this being near full use of the resources placed at its disposal.

## A MESSAGE FROM SÉBASTIEN TREYER

PRESIDENT OF THE FFEM'S SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE, PROGRAMME DIRECTOR AT THE IDDRI (INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)



« Innovation, experimentation, and learning are essential to the transformation of development models »

To bring the post-2015 agenda to fruition, we must look for transformation pathways for development models in order to achieve not only economic performance but also environmental conservation and the reduction of inequalities. To bring about these transformations, the post-2015 agenda requires that studies and systems be set up to make collective learning from the successes and failures of attempted transformations possible.

While this agenda is being put in place, the FFEM has many assets. Firstly it has not ceased, for 20 years, to experiment with innovative methods, in an incredibly flexible manner, for financing sustainable development, from which lessons can be drawn today with regard to the use of public development aid as a catalyst for private investments.

Furthermore, the concentration of a group of projects funded by the FFEM in areas such as energy transition or sustainable agriculture, for example, allows for converging experience feedback, doing justice to the ecological, socioeconomic and political specificity of each of the territories in which these projects have been set up, while building a common understanding of the types and methods of intervention that make it possible to set these areas on sustainable trajectories.

Evaluating these experiences and capitalising on the lessons that can be drawn from them remains a major project. One challenge is to ensure the emergence of a large scale transformation of development models from a multitude of local innovations for sustainable development. The capacity to deploy local innovations beyond the scale of the pilot project has been one of the FFEM's analytical criteria for some time.

In its new strategic planning framework, the FFEM has explicitly set itself the task of experimenting and evaluating operations specifically conceived around a theory of change to transform economic sectors and entire territories. FFEM's Scientific and Technical Committee will notably be mobilised in order to assist learning with regard to the courses of action that will enable the transformation expected for 2030.

## A HIGHER PRIORISATION OF APPROVED PROJECTS

In line with the 2013-2014 strategic planning framework, the FFEM has pursued its policy of focusing activities around five priority areas: sustainable urban territories, biodiversity funding mechanisms, integrated management of coastal and marine areas, sustainable agriculture and sustainable energy in Africa. In total, 76% of these commitments are in line with these priorities, while maintaining a focus on the African continent which has accrued 75% of annual commitments.

In operational and strategic terms, the FFEM has sought, in the last financial year, to fund promising technological and institutional prototypes and facilitate alliances between stakeholders seeking to promote a better quality environment. The FFEM has continued to strengthen the capacity for action of stakeholders from civil society as well as private stakeholders, NGOs and the research sector so that they can contribute more effectively to local environmental conservation initiatives. In 2014, it thus extended its provision for supporting companies, which are a reservoir of innovations with the capacity to spread these innovations far and wide and the ability to innovate in the climate change domain, with the FISP Climat [La Facilité d'Innovation pour le Secteur Privé Climat (Innovation Facility on Climate Change for the Private Sector)], to stimulate the market for technologies and alleviation from and/or adaptation to climate change services in developing countries. In 2014, 2 million euros were granted by way of support to four companies.

Internationally, 2014 was notably marked by the 6th International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Parks Congress that was held in Sydney in November. In its own small way, the FFEM has contributed to the success of this event by nurturing France's positions and by inviting its project partners to showcase their activities at workshops and parallel events. Through these various interventions, the FFEM has been recognised and confirmed as an invested partner to African civil society, acting in the interests of environmental conservation (Small-Scale Initiatives Programme - SSIP), but also within the corresponding community of stakeholders advocating for ongoing funding for protected areas (Alliance pour le financement de la Conservation [Conservation Finance Alliance] - CFA).



## THE FFEM, AN ORGANISATION COMMITTED TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

For 20 years, the FFEM has been co-financing worldwide environmental protection programmes in line with French and International policies on public aid for development.

To fund operations that integrate environmental protection and economic and social development in recipient countries, the FFEM is focusing its activities on six areas of intervention corresponding to the production of global public goods as defined by major international conventions or international forum: climate, biodiversity, international waters, desertification and land degradation, chemical pollutants, stratospheric ozone.

The FFEM is involved with sustainable development projects, with projects in Africa and the Mediterranean having priority. The FFEM is present in 120 countries, including the 16 Least Developed Countries of the Priority Aid Solidarity Zone, and in three-quarters of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

## GOVERNANCE

Institutionally, the FFEM is comprised of a Steering Committee, a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Secretariat.

> The Steering Committee - COPIL [from the French: Comité de Pilotage] - is chaired by the representative of the ministry responsible for the Economy (Treasury Office). The COPIL meets three times a year to identify future projects and commit to funding them; additionally, it leads project evaluations, makes decisions regarding the FFEM's strategic planning framework and approves the Secretariat's budget; finally, it appoints the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee

> The Scientific and Technical Committee - STC is notably involved with the project instruction process: it issues recommendations concerning the examination of identification documents and covenants for FFEM projects, and makes observations at the financial commitment stage of projects

> The FFEM's Secretariat advises, follows projects, prepares and implements the decisions of the Steering Committee.



### THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

#### The advisory body

The FFEM has its own independent Scientific and Technical Committee. This committee consists of 11 individuals recognised for their economic, environmental and social expertise in the areas covered by the FFEM.

#### Composition on 30/05/2015

**Sébastien Treyer**, President of the Scientific and Technical Committee, Programme Director at the IDDRI *Agriculture/Water*

**Lucien Chabason**, Management Advisor at the IDDRI *Sustainable development / Economics*

**Anne Gouyon**, Agro-economist, founding Partner of BeCitizen *Agro-economist*

**Michel Hamelin**, Energy - climate expert *Energy/Climate*

**Alain Karsenty**, Socio-economist, CIRAD [Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (French Agricultural Research Centre)] - "Environment and Companies/Societies" department, *Climate change*

**Bruno Losch**, Economist, CIRAD *Agriculture*

**Sandrine Mathy**, UPMF [Université Pierre-Mendès-France (Pierre Mendès University France)] - CNRS [Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Centre for Scientific Research)] PACTE-EDDEN [Politiques publiques, ACtion politique, TErritoires (Public Policy, Political Action, Territories)] - [Economie du Développement Durable et de l'Energie (Economics of Sustainable Development and Energy)] - Research fellow - 1st class CNRS *Climate change/Energy*

**Doyle McKey**, Professor of Ecology, Université Montpellier II [University of Montpellier II] *Biodiversity*

**Christine Pergent-Martini**, Master of conferences, HC (senior professor) – HDR (competent for directing research), at the University of Corsica *Climate change/Biodiversity*

**Luc Raimbault**, Chief Engineer - urban planner Cergy-Pontoise township committee, Deputy Director General *Sustainable urban territories*

**Mélanie Requier-Desjardins**, Scientific Administrator for the IAMM of CIHEAM, teacher-researcher. Codirection of Masters *Land degradation/Desertification*

### THE STEERING COMMITTEE

#### The decision making body

The FFEM's steering committee consists of six member institutions: the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Sustainable Development, Research and Agriculture and the AFD. It is chaired by the Ministry of Finance's representative (Treasury Office).

#### Composition on 30/05/2015

#### > MINISTRY FOR FINANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Directorate-General of the Treasury

**Arnaud Buissé**, Chairman of the Steering Committee

Deputy director of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development

**Frédéric Glanois**, Head of Unit - Multilateral Development

Institutions

**Fabien Conguet**, Deputy Head of Unit - Multilateral Development

Institution

**Ingrid Levavasseur**, Deputy Head of Unit - Multilateral Development

Institutions

#### > MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Directorate-General of Globalisation, Development and Partnerships

**Olivier Fontan**, Deputy to the Sub-Directorate of Environment and Climate

**Emmanuelle Swynghedauw**, Biodiversity and Forests Unit

**Sandra Rullière**, Land degradation / desertification editor

#### > MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY

**Véronique Massenet**, Sub-director of Climate Change and Sustainable Development

**Romain Dissaux**, Deputy Head of the International Affairs Bureau

#### > MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Directorate-general for research and innovation

**Elisabeth Vergès**, Director of the Environment sector

**Alain Lagrange**, Project leader, «Sea engineering and development»

#### > MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FORESTRY

Sub-Directorate of International Trade

**Marie-Hélène Le Hénaff**, Deputy Director of International Relations

**Mathias Ginot**, Sub-Directorate of International Relations

#### > AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

**Bernard Esnouf**, Deputy Executive Director Strategy, Partnerships and Communication

**Jean-Noël Roulleau**, Head of the Environmental and Social Support Division for the Department of Transversal Support

### THE SECRETARIAT

#### The operational body

The FFEM's secretariat, made up of 10 permanent agents, notably has responsibility for project appraisal and monitoring, the preparation and implementation of the steering committee's decisions, sectorial relationships with various institutional, scientific, economic and community partners, and monitoring the GEF (Global Environment Facility).

#### Composition on 30/05/2015

**François-Xavier Duporge**, Secretary General

**Carine Peyronnet**, Coordinating Assistant

**Constance Corbier-Barthaux**, Biodiversity and Small Scale Initiatives Programme

**Janique Étienne**, International Waters, Pollutants, sustainable city

**Didier Simon**, Forests, Sustainable agriculture, Desertification

**Denis Vasseur**, Energy, Climate change

**Laurence Alligbonnon**, General business, legal Monitoring and Assistant

**Élisabeth Carpentier**, General Business, Disbursement monitoring and Assistant

**Dominique Boirard**, General Business and and Budgetary Affairs

**Valérie Fakir**, Communication







# AREAS OF INTERVENTION



## CLIMATE CHANGE

### > THE ISSUE

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed in its last report, published in October 2014, that human activities are responsible for the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, causing unprecedented global warming worldwide.

This warming results in serious climate change globally and is characterised by more frequent and extreme climatic events (cyclones, typhoons, flooding, droughts, etc.), seasonal irregularity, melting of sea ice leading to rising sea levels, and desertification in certain areas.

Climate change is therefore a crucial issue of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and has consequences for all aspects of sustainable development:

food safety, water stress, population migration, increasing disappearance of plant and animal species, resilience of infrastructures to climatic events, etc.

Climate change requires both **mitigation initiatives** to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and **adaptation initiatives** to increase the resilience of societies to climate change.

### > FFEM INITIATIVES

Faced with these issues, FFEM's initiatives are in line with the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the priorities defined by the Conference of the Parties (COP).

FFEM's mission is to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the FFEM encourages:

- The innovation, transfer and dissemination of technologies and know-how notably in terms of energy efficiency or renewable energies,
- The integration of international regulatory and funding mechanisms into their national strategies for combating climate change.



## BIODIVERSITY

### > THE ISSUE

Biodiversity is the set of natural environments and forms of life in addition to their relationships and interactions; it includes three interdependent facets: the diversity of species, the diversity of individuals within each species and the diversity of ecosystems. The result of more than 3 thousand million years of evolution, it constitutes an environmental heritage and a vital resource on which humanity depends in multiple different ways.

Given the current rate of disappearance of species, half of all living species currently known to us could die out within the next hundred years. Ecosystems are also threatened: 60% of the planet's ecosystems have been degraded over the last 50 years, and two thirds are currently being over-exploited.

These extinctions, degradations and over-exploitations are a direct threat to the survival humanity.

### > FFEM INITIATIVES

For 20 years, the FFEM's intervention strategy has been in line with France's international commitments regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols (Nagoya and Cartagena) and more specifically with the Aichi objectives.

The FFEM targets its funding in particular at the sustainable management of natural resources, support for the sustainable and efficient management of protected areas (land, coastal and marine) and biodiversity conservation efforts.

The FFEM thus contributes to:

- The conservation of species and ecosystems,
- The sustainable use of natural resources by populations, to use economic and social development to their advantage.

## INTERNATIONAL WATERS

### > THE ISSUE

International waters, inland or marine, are threatened by the overuse of natural resources and the cumulative effects of climate changes and human activity (miscellaneous pollutants in particular chemical pollutants) on ecosystems.

They may be shared by several Nation States, rendering conflicts of usage even more complex, or be located beyond national jurisdictions, offshore, where the prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources and deep-sea fishing constitute an ever more perceptible threat.

### > FFEM INITIATIVES

To contribute towards the improved management of these international waters, the FFEM promotes integrative approaches and supports projects that attach substantial importance to collaboration between States, strengthen monitoring networks and monitoring systems and contribute towards reducing the sources of pollution.

The FFEM is at the same time intervening in the inland waters domain (surface or underground) and in that of marine waters. For each of these two domains, the FFEM is looking to support the implementation of policies concerning the integrated management of water resources:

- The Integrated Management of Transboundary Water Resources (IMTWR);
- Integrated Coastal and Marine Zones Management (ICMZM).

These projects, by nature complex to implement, suppose the existence of efficient Inter-State project management. The formation and more generally the strengthening of the capacities of these institutions are cross-sectional components of the majority of projects led by the FFEM in the international waters domain. These actions are sustainable, over time intervals long enough to take account of these components.







LAND DEGRADATION, DESERTIFICATION AND DEFORESTATION

> THE ISSUE

Population pressure sometimes leads to the unsustainable use of lands (overexploitation, external pollutants, deforestation, etc). This results in the deterioration of lands reducing productive capacity and potentially leading to desertification. These consequences are further amplified by climate change, especially in developing countries.

The challenges linked to this land degradation are thus numerous and significant: food security, mitigation, adaptation and resilience to climate change, conservation of biodiversity, water stress management, etc

> FFEM INITIATIVES

The FFEM fully subscribes to the principles of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

The FFEM prioritises the financing of projects that improve the resilience of ecosystems or contribute to the fight against desertification. It notably gives priority to the development of sustainable agricultural production systems.

CHEMICAL POLLUTANTS

> THE ISSUE

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) are twelve dangerous substances (pesticides, industrial chemical products, chemical by-products) with a long life span that can migrate into soils and water, sometimes over very long distances. Building up throughout the food chain, they are ingested by living beings in which they are the cause of immune-system problems and genetic defects.

These POPs represent a serious threat to the environment, but also and especially to health, being seriously harmful in pregnancy particularly.

> FFEM INITIATIVES

The FFEM is aligning its activities with the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste. Mercury is also included in the realm of chemical pollutants, in accordance with the principles of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The FFEM has been working towards the prevention and elimination of these pollutants since 2004.

OZONE LAYER

> THE ISSUE

The stratospheric ozone is a protective shield that absorbs almost all ultraviolet rays produced by the sun, which are harmful to living beings. A significant decrease in stratospheric ozone concentrations was recorded in early 1980. This phenomenon is related to the production of man-made ozone depleting substances (ODS) used as refrigerants, solvents, aerosols, insulating foams, pesticides and extinguishing gas.

In 1985, the States agreed to protect the ozone layer in the Vienna Convention. The Montreal Protocol was born two years later with the objective of eliminating ODS. It has a Multilateral Fund to assist developing countries.

> FFEM INITIATIVES

The FFEM Secretariat ensures the oversight of strategies and advice on the guidelines submitted by the 196 Parties to the Montreal Protocol, on behalf of the French Treasury. It represents France as a member of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, which provides funds in the form of grants for ODS phase-out projects in developing countries. The FFEM also participates in the international negotiations that result. From 1991 to 2013, France contributed around US\$236 million to the Multilateral Fund.

The FFEM also ensures the implementation of the bilateral projects, as allowed by the rules of the Multilateral Fund, within the limits of 20% of the French contribution for a triennial participation.

SUPPORTING THE ELIMINATION OF OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The FFEM provides operational follow up of projects funded from the bilateral part of the French contributions to the Multilateral fund. in financing projects aimed at supporting developing and emerging countries in the phase-out process of ODS, particularly hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), gas responsible for depleting the ozone layer and global warming, used mainly as a refrigerant. In 2014, there were two projects that were supported in Kenya and Tunisia.

KENYA

HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP)

Total amount: US\$ 355,900

Implementation: GIZ



TUNISIA

HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP)

Total amount: US\$ 152,877

Implementation: UNIDO



EFFICIENTLY MANAGING WASTE CONTAINING OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The FFEM provides operational follow up of projects which assist States to manage ODS waste so that it can be destroyed or stored safely and efficiently. Algeria benefited from this support in 2014.

ALGERIA

Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal

Total amount: US\$ 282,500

Implementation: UNIDO





## FROM IDEAS TO ACTIONS ON THE GROUND

In 2014, the FFEM committed  
**17,7 millions euros** to protect global  
environment, with  
**17 new projects approved**  
by its steering committee.

**18 projects** have also been identified,  
amounting to **€ 12,98 million euros**



# ACTIVITIES

Highlights	p.14
2014 in figures	p.16
Focus areas	p.18
Sustainable Energy in Africa	p.22
Sustainable Agriculture	p.26
Sustainable Urban Territories	p.28
Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms	p.30
Integrated Coastal and Marine Zones Management	p.32

FFEM's financial commitments have historically been divided into area of intervention: Climate, Biodiversity, International waters, Land degradation, Pollutants and the Ozone. .

In 2014, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the strategic planning framework for the 2013-2014 period, the FFEM prioritised its activities by focus areas: Sustainable Energy in Africa, Sustainable urban territories, Sustainable agriculture, Biodiversity financing mechanisms and the Integrated coastal and marine zones management.





# HIGHLIGHTS

## KEY-PARTNERS: PRIVATE SECTOR AND NGOs ACTORS

### Encouraging innovation in the private sector in the area of climate change

Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the area of climate change (FISP-Climat)

**In 2014, the FFEM extended its collaboration with actors in the private sector to encourage additional financial support of the businesses themselves or other investors in developing countries.**

With its new financial tool launched in 2013, the Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the area of climate change (FISP-Climat), the FFEM is underlining its ambition to support and encourage businesses that volunteer their skills to develop southern hemisphere countries and protect the environment.

The challenge for the FFEM is to facilitate the transfer of innovative technologies to developing countries with the objective of combating climate change, without going through the high-emissions development stage that developed countries have undergone.

Regarding calls for projects, the FFEM provides direct assistance to the private sector for projects adapting to and mitigating climate change, the amounts of which do not exceed several million euros. The FISP-climat procedures for intervention provide solutions in order to remove major obstacles which project developers are confronted with as regards themes selected in order to meet a technological need in host countries.

In this second year of implementing the FISP, the FFEM undertook in total 4 new projects for a total amount of 2 million euros. In total, the 2013 and 2014 calls for projects amounted to 4.23 million euros of financial commitments through 6 new projects.

## THE HAMPARAN PROJECT: PRODUCTION OF BIOGAS FROM EFFLUENT AND BY-PRODUCTS OF A CASSAVA STARCH FACTORY

### INDONÉSIA

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:  
Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts

Total amount: € 5,070,000

FFEM grant € 500,000

Recipient: PT GREE ENERGY HAMPARAN

Parteners: GREE ENERGY Ltd and private equity funds

Thanks to the FISP-Climat, the FFEM is able to support the Hamparan project which must demonstrate the efficiency of a technology that can create, in rural areas of developing countries, a clean source of energy from a local and renewable source, while significantly contributing to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions.

The aim of the project is to produce clean energy - in the form of electricity, which will be sold on the local electricity network, but also in the form of heat and biomethane fuel - from organic waste of a cassava starch factory. The energy will notably be used to supply the factory of the agro-industrial partner.



## ACTIVITIES > HIGHLIGHTS

### Strengthening the capacity for action of local associations in southern countries

Today, the organisations of civil society are indispensable stakeholders with regard to the protection of the environment. Their engagement in the development process and notably with regard to the protection of natural resources is reaffirmed by all of the international conventions and national policies. They bring, in the same way as public entities, the aspirations and expectations of local communities. The FFEM is looking to create and strengthen sustainable partnerships between NGOs and financial backers as these make it possible to ensure the continuity of support and to maintain the activities of NGOs over time. Cooperation with NGOs provides benefits in terms of proximity, sustainability and the appropriation of actions by Recipients.

In 2014, the FFEM pursued its operational activities in close collaboration with NGOs, by seeking to help strengthen their expertise or inviting them to meet each other to discuss their experiences.

It wants to support the improvement processes of the organisations of civil society in Southern countries and give them the means to become more professional, to position themselves as the executors of public policies for the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change.

In concrete terms, the **fourth phase of the Small Scale Initiatives Programme (SSIP)** implemented by the IUCN French Committee and the IUCN-Central and Western Africa Programme (IUCN-CWAP), pursued support for African civil society in their environmental protection efforts with 26 new small scale projects in West and Central Africa in 2014.

Furthermore, the **project to strengthen the organisations of civil society in the environmental domain in Northern Africa (SSIP-OSCNA)** inspired by the SSIP, strengthens the technical, administrative and financial capacities of the emerging OSCs in four Northern African countries (Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia), through training activities and support for the implementation of small scale projects in connection with the conservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change. This programme intends to promote OSC networking, their participation in spaces for dialogue with governments in order to build up and spread success stories at the regional and national levels. In total, 40 small projects are due to receive funding. In 2014, this programme put out a first call to regional projects. 248 projects were submitted, evidencing the great expectations of NGOs involved in nature conservation activities in North Africa.



### 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

SYDNEY - 12-19 NOVEMBER 2014

More than 6000 participants attended the 6th IUCN World Parks Congress, the theme of which was «Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions». This ten yearly congress reviews the state of protected areas (PA) throughout the world, evaluates progress made and declines observed, and sets out a programme for the next decade. Over the eight days of plenary sessions and workshops, participants discussed approaches and solutions to achieve conservation objectives, react to the challenges that climate change creates, improve health and well-being, support human life, reconcile the challenges of development and conservation, increase diversity and the quality of governance, respect native and traditional knowledge and cultures likely to inspire future generations to make conservation a priority. This Congress was concluded by the "Sydney Promise" which recognised that focusing on PAs is a profitable investment for the future of the planet and its inhabitants, and prioritised the implementation of innovative approaches.



Before and during the Congress, FFEM mobilisation was focused on four objectives:

- illustrating the diversity of systems for managing and funding protected areas by inviting project partners and recipients, notably NGOs and the African managers of protected areas to speak at workshops; these interventions have highlighted the determination of these field partners to conserve their natural heritage under circumstances which are often extremely difficult.
- helping to position France as an important player in conservation, with an ability to provide solutions that are innovative and reproducible throughout the world, notably through attending or taking part at organised events through the presence of the France-IUCN stand, which has received more than 550 visitors.
- supporting innovative solutions for long term conservation financing, notably highlighting its projects supporting trust funds for conservation in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, through the Conservation Finance Pavilion.
- reaffirming its involvement not only with protected terrestrial areas but also marine and coastal areas, with the Ocean+ Pavilion, through its partnerships in the context of projects supporting Protected Marine Areas in Western Africa or the Mediterranean.



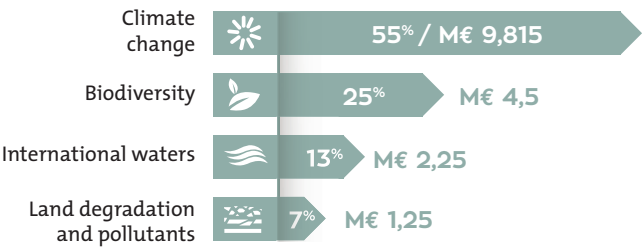
2014 IN FIGURES

17 PROJECTS LAUNCHED  
INCLUDING 5 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

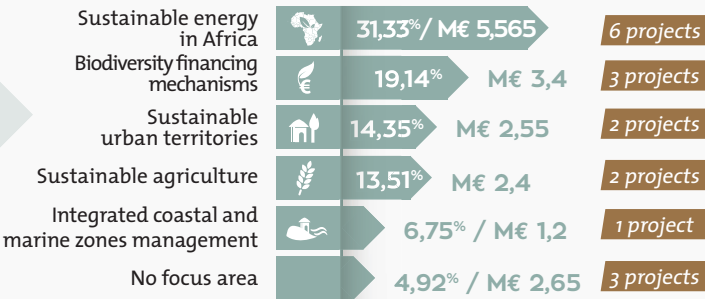
17,765,000  
EUROS  
COMMITTED

55%  
INVESTED INTO  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
MITIGATION AND  
ADAPTATION

ALLOCATION PER AREA OF INTERVENTION



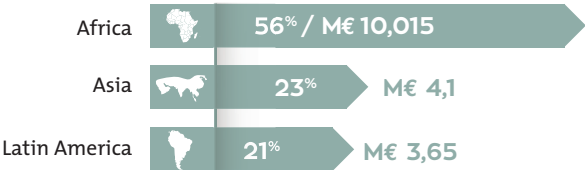
ALLOCATION PER FOCUS AREA



1<sup>ST</sup> PROJECT IN MONGOLIA

17 COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION  
ENCOMPASSING ¼ OF THE  
PRIORITY  
POOR COUNTRIES

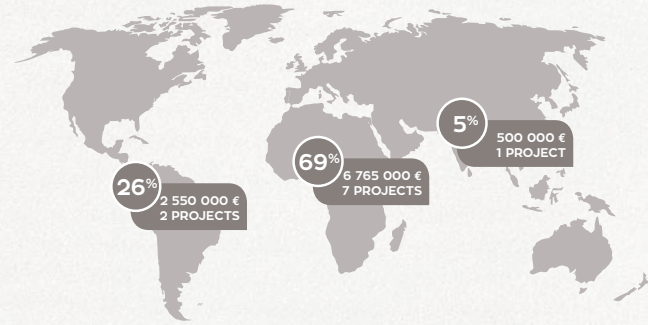
ALLOCATION PER REGION



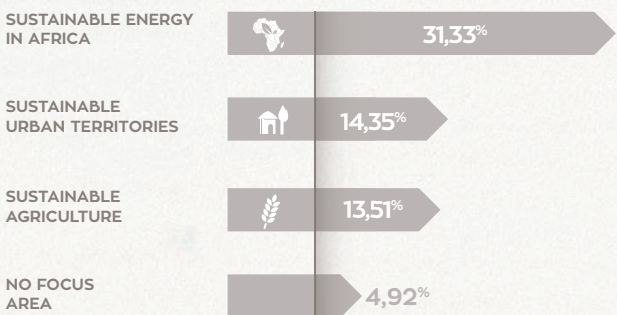
ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN 2014

PER REGION

CLIMATE CHANGE



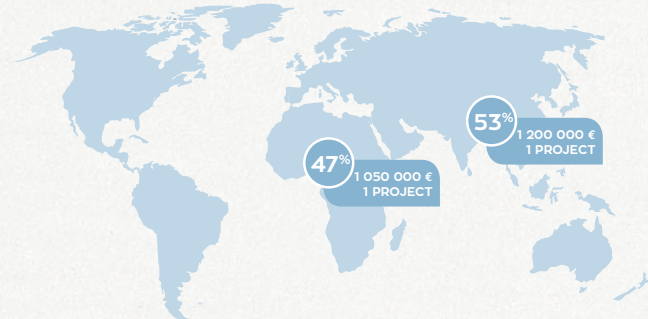
PER FOCUS AREA



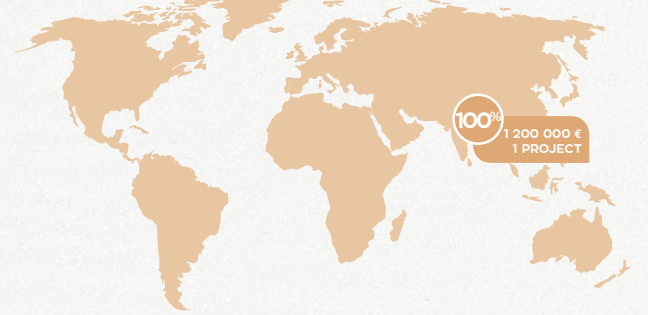
BIODIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL WATERS



LAND DEGRADATION - POP







# FOCUS AREAS

In 2014, the FFEM focused its funding on five areas: sustainable energy in Africa, Sustainable urban territories, Sustainable agriculture, Biodiversity financing mechanisms and Integrated coastal and marine zones management.


While including the FFEM's areas of intervention, this strategic direction is precisely in line with the post-2015 international agenda and in particular, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as they should be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. These focus areas enable the FFEM to act across its various areas of activity.


CLIMATE CHANGE:


 Sustainable energy in Africa

 Sustainable urban territories


BIODIVERSITY:


 Biodiversity financing mechanisms

 Sustainable agriculture


 Integrated coastal and marine zones management


INTERNATIONAL WATERS:


 Integrated coastal and marine zones management

 Sustainable agriculture

LAND DEGRADATION, PERSISTENT CHEMICAL AND ORGANIC POLLUTANTS:

 Sustainable agriculture

 Sustainable urban territories

 Integrated coastal and marine zones management

## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

To be sustainable, energy policies must diversify the energy mix, improve energy efficiency and better integrate the specificities of developing countries.

In Africa, less than a third of the population enjoys access to electricity and more than three quarters of families rely on traditional biomass for cooking.

The challenge is to enable developing countries to access energy while benefiting from innovative technologies and combating climate change, without going through the high-emissions development stage that developed countries have undergone.

The FFEM finances projects that enable access to sustainable energy in Africa. It is also involved in the promotion of energy efficiency in building, industry and homes.

## ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

It should be noted that FFEM's five focus areas are in synergy with the cross-cutting issue of adapting to climate change. The FFEM has also published a capitalisation report on adapting to climate change, in which the FFEM seeks to reflect upon the issue of adapting to climate change in developing countries with its authorities and all of the stakeholders related to its operations.

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is currently facing the challenge of feeding a global population that is expected to reach 9.6 thousand million people by 2050.

Projects funded by the FFEM must contribute towards global food security while incorporating environmental parameters such as protecting biodiversity, water management, land degradation or even the production of biomaterials and bioenergy while respecting the hierarchy of uses.

The FFEM also supports an agricultural model that is resilient to climate change and produces little in the way of greenhouse gases.

## SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

The towns and cities of developing countries are characterised by high population density and growing urbanisation in vulnerable spaces.

Through urban planning that takes account of these environmental, economic and social vulnerabilities, towns and cities can adapt to climate change and support economic development.

The FFEM is supporting the towns and cities of developing and emerging countries to make them more sustainable, through an overall approach which includes adapting to climate changes, the urban renewal environmental approach and even improved waste management.

> IN 2014 :

€ 5,565,000

6 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

31,3% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT



> IN 2014 :

€ 2,400,000

2 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

13,5% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS



> IN 2014 :

€ 2,550,000

2 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

14,4% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS



## AND FOR THE FUTURE?

Given its success, the Sustainable energy in Africa theme is being expanded to include all aspects of Energy Transition worldwide, while maintaining the focus on Africa as a priority zone.

The Sustainable urban territories theme is being extended with a greater emphasis placed on the development of natural or semi-natural urban spaces. Combatting climate change, resilience, the renovation of poorer areas and waste management remain priorities.

Sustainable Agriculture is being combined with a forest section, for the purposes of the promotion of rural areas, the protection of resources and ecosystems, and resilience to and the mitigation of climate change.





## FOCUS AREAS



### BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS

**Mobilising additional and innovative resources to promote biodiversity conservation**

Man is an integral part of biodiversity which he must protect to continue to have natural resources and services provided by ecosystems that are essential for his survival. Yet many ecosystems are today threatened by human activity.

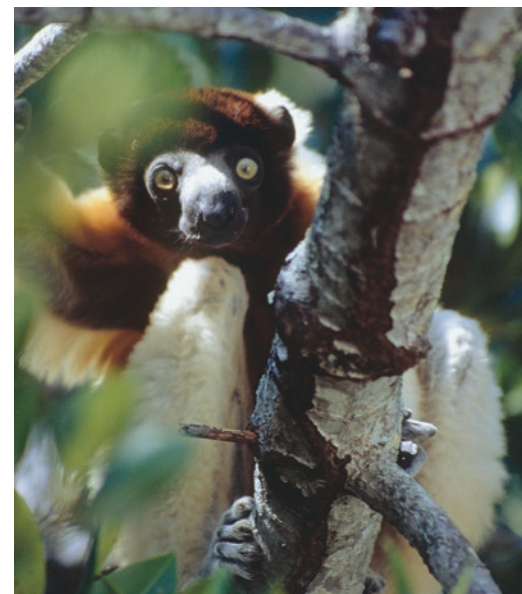
FFEM activities in this topic area are in line with the three primary objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and, in particular, target 20 of the Aichi objectives for 2020 on the mobilisation of financial resources.

The FFEM supports operations combining innovative financing mechanisms with strengthening institutions and regulatory and legal frameworks. The financing seeks the complementarity of several mechanisms in order to maximise synergies and aims to mobilise additional resources to help biodiversity conservation in the long term.

The FFEM encourages the demonstrative nature of projects and facilitates their reproducibility. It is not about creating new financing mechanisms, but rather adapting those already tried and tested in certain situations or geographic regions, to the needs of other developing countries.

The FFEM finances projects which have a leverage effect regarding the increase of financing allocated to biodiversity conservation in the beneficiary countries of intervention, by endeavouring to prevent the effects of substitution and the incentive to withdraw public finances.

In all cases, the search for shared climate / biodiversity benefits constitutes added value for the projects to be selected.



### THE FRENCH GUIDE ON LEMURS

While the Madagascar forest and many species of lemurs are in danger, *Lémuriens de Madagascar* (The Madagascan Lemurs), published in partnership with the FFEM, the National Museum of Natural History and Conservation International, reviews the status of threats to these ecosystems and aims to empower the reader using an educational approach focused on conservation. It intends to contribute to the development of ecotourism in Madagascar and encourage continual research and increase knowledge about lemurs.

Available to buy from the Museum's scientific publications department, the work will mainly be distributed, free of charge, in Madagascar.

**> IN 2014 :**

**€ 3,400,000**  
**3 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN**  
**19,1% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT**



### INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE ZONES MANAGEMENT

**Strengthening the governance of coastal and marine waters at the local and regional levels and improving the integrated management of island regions**

Marine and coastal areas have an essential role, environmentally, economically and socially. They host unique ecosystems, contribute towards climate regulation, are a source of natural resources and supply numerous economic activities. However, the concentration of human activities around coastal ecosystems, the cumulative effects of climate change and the weak governance of coastal areas are a threat to these ecosystems.

The FFEM is embarking on the protection of these areas through the Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas (IMCMA). This covers a continuum from the catchment basin to the high sea, by way of territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It integrates the two approaches regarding Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Integrated Sea and Marine Area Management (IMAM).

The FFEM's approach involves improving stakeholder coordination, optimising the effectiveness of management measures and promoting environmental quality.

In 2013-2014, the two main themes of the projects funded by the FFEM were strengthening the governance of coastal and high seas waters and the integrated management of island regions especially vulnerable to natural and human pressures.

The FFEM adds value by carrying out moderately sized local projects making it possible to achieve visible and tangible results. Once evaluated, these results can then be duplicated to ensure that lessons learnt and good practices are shared.

**> IN 2014 :**

**€ 2,000,000**  
**1 PROJECT UNDERTAKEN**  
**6,8% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS**



### AND FOR THE FUTURE?

The Mechanisms for financing biodiversity remain a priority for the FFEM in its new strategic planning for the 2015-2018 period. The role of the private sector in biodiversity conservation is underscored with two areas of strategic focus intended to strengthen regulatory frameworks and educate companies as to their responsibility.

The Integrated coastal and marine zones management theme is being built on and includes an additional component regarding the resilience of these ecosystems. Another area of strategic focus is also being added to bolster the FFEM's efforts concerning open seas.



## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

In 2014, the FFEM financed 6 sustainable energy projects in Africa.

In order to reconcile the right to energy for all with combating climate change, these projects focus on access to clean energy, notably for rural populations, and on energy efficiency.

These projects are mainly situated in LDCs and target the most vulnerable populations.

### FUNDING ACCESS TO ENERGY IN RURAL AND PERI-URBAN AREAS

The FFEM strives to promote access to energy, mainly renewable, for urban and rural populations, and to improve energy efficiency.

#### AFRICA

##### Energy Access Fund

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the projet:  
Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts

Total amount: € 54,500,000

FFEM contribution € 2,000,000

Recipients: FISEA (PROPARCO) & Energy Access Ventures

Parteners : Schneider Electric, CDC Group, European Investment Bank, FISEA (PROPARCO), OPEC Fund for International Development.

The FFEM is involved in the Energy Access Fund, the objective of which is to invest in SMEs that promote solutions to access low-carbon and low-cost electricity, for the rural and peri-urban populations of sub-Saharan Africa and aims to actively contribute to improving access to energy for these communities, but also to the economic development of the regions concerned and conservation of the global environment.

As a result of these funds, up to 1,000,000 people will have access to safe and sustainable energy in Africa.



### DEVELOPING ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGIES

The FFEM strives to develop micro-hydroelectricity and decentralised solar energy, notably through two projects in Madagascar and Guinea.

#### MADAGASCAR

##### Village hydroelectric systems, energy and respect for the environment (Rhyvière II)

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the projet:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development & Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Total amount: € 7,250,000

FFEM contribution € 1,065,000

Recipient: GRET (partners: Enea Consulting, Cirad, IRD)

Parteners : European Union, Delegates of the electricity networks

In Madagascar, the project involves improving the access of rural households to electricity by mobilising private funds for the development of hydroelectric systems and decentralised and clean solutions using renewable energies and those with low greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time it is developing mechanisms for managing and sharing the water resource that contributes to the continual operation of these infrastructures. 50,000 people, 400 small local businesses and 41 public services (schools, health centres) throughout 11 communes will benefit from this electrification.



#### GUINEA

##### Mini-hydraulics in Guinea (PEHGUI)

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the projet:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

Total amount: € 2,000,000

FFEM contribution € 1,000,000

Recipient: Fondation Energies pour le Monde

Parteners : BERD, Fondation Energies pour le Monde

In Guinea, the objective is to improve the living conditions of populations in two localities of the region of Middle Guinea, through electrification via a pico hydropower plant together with a Photovoltaic solar plant and by defining a rural electrification programme for twenty localities. This project will firstly enables 5,800 people in both localities to access electricity. The success of the project could then enable its replication in around twenty other localities.







In order to support access to clean energy for African populations, the FFEM has an innovative financial tool: Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the area of climate change (FISP-Climat). Since 2013, the purpose of this specific funding mechanism has been to finance innovative development projects within the area of climate change put forward by businesses (both in the northern and southern hemisphere) in partnership with organisations of developing countries. The FISP-Climat therefore aims to finance, through grants or reimbursable advances, innovations in the area of climate change put forward by private sector actors.

## COMBINING ACCESS TO ENERGY WITH REDUCING CLIMATIC IMPACT AND SANITARY ISSUES

The FFEM promotes private investment for the development of innovative projects that aim to provide access to renewable energies.

### KENYA

#### Production of renewable energy and organic fertiliser from purification (PEREOA)

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:  
Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts

Total amount: € 1,560,000

FFEM contribution € 500,000

Recipient: Sanergy Inc.

Partener: Sanergy Inc.

The FFEM supports the production of renewable energy and organic fertiliser from purification in Kenya.

The project aims to create value from urban pollution by transforming it into energy (biogas), using a large-scale biodigester, and into organic fertiliser. This project produces clean energy, job opportunities, improves sanitary conditions and waste management, and strengthens local capacities in renewable energies, while reducing the climatic impact.

For the majority of African countries confronted with the same difficulties as Kenya, Sanergy could replicate this approach which deals head-on with the social, economic and environmental issues.



## OPTIMISING INDUSTRY PRACTICES: BETWEEN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES

As industry is a major actor in development and energy, the FFEM is committed to supporting solutions that optimise energy efficiency, notably in high-energy consuming industries and their access to renewable energies. The FFEM supports two projects to this end in Cameroon and Senegal.

### CAMEROON

#### Energy Pool: modulation power plant for Cameroon

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:  
Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts

Total amount: € 1,925,000

FFEM contribution € 500,000

Recipient: Energy Pool Cameroon (EPC)

Parteners : Energy Pool, Energy Pool Cameroon

In Cameroon, the Energy Pool project involves establishing a modulation plant that enables the consumption peaks of the largest energy consumers to be evened out. This modulation plant will optimise the energy use of these consumers in order to prevent load shedding linked to excessive use of the network. Industries will thus be able to benefit from a more stable energy source, by using less alternative energies that are sometimes highly polluting. The project will also ensure that nearly 200,000 people are no longer impacted by untimely power cuts.



### SENEGAL

#### Paramint Energy Africa - Energy optimisation of the Berger dairy processing plant

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:  
Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts

Total amount: € 2,196,174

FFEM contribution € 500,000

Recipient: Paramint Energy Africa

Parteners : SOLVEO, Viessmann

In Senegal, the FFEM supports Paramint Energy Africa in order to provide an energy solution that covers the electricity and thermal needs of the Laiterie du Berger processing plant as part of its yoghurt production industrial activities. It will benefit from the installation of thermal solar and photovoltaic power plants in order to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels and the unreliable electricity network. The project will enable the Laiterie du Berger processing plant to increase its productivity while preventing up to 170 tonnes of CO2 emissions.





# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



In 2014, the FFEM supported 2 sustainable agriculture projects.

With the objective of promoting agricultural methods that combine food security with respect for the environment, the FFEM has focused its funding on support for agricultural models that allow for optimal production by avoiding soil degradation and desertification, thus helping to combat climate change.



## LINKING THE FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION TO SOCIAL ISSUES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The FFEM supports sustainable agriculture projects that have a transversal positive impact on local populations and their environment alike. In 2014, with this aim in mind, it funded a sustainable pastoral animal husbandry project in Mongolia.

### MONGOLIA

Linking the improvement of nomadic animal husbandry practices to the sustainable production of cashmere in the Gobi desert

FFEM member Institutions, promoters of the project:  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development & Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry

Total amount: € 3,598,797 FFEM contribution € 1,200,000  
Recipient: Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) [Agronomists and Veterinarians without Borders]

Parteners: European Union, Mongolian Ministry of Agriculture (Aimag) and soums (Hural), Humus Foundation, AVSF

The project that the FFEM is supporting in Mongolia aims to develop a sustainable cashmere sector in the Gobi desert. This sustainable sector will make it possible to combat environmental degradation by improving the capabilities of local stakeholders with regard to the management of pastoral land and commercialisation.

The project aims to limit pressure on pastoral lands to combat desertification, while ensuring that grassland farming is resilient and a source of sufficient revenue for stock breeders.



## ENSURING AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY WHILE COMBATting CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH AGROFORESTRY

Agroforestry is a production system that conserves the environment and natural resources by combining perennial and annual plants with a view to increasing productivity through their symbioses at plot or small holding levels. These systems are traditionally ecologically intensive because they respond to the small surface areas available to the traditional farming communities in developing countries. Space and natural resources are thus optimised.

### AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

#### Assistance Facility for Agroforestry (AFAF)

FFEM member Institutions, promoters of the project:  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development & Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 4,326,000  
FFEM contribution € 1,200,000

Recipient: Moringa Partnership  
Parteners: Private sector, backers, Moringa Partnership



The FFEM supports the Assistance Facility for Agroforestry, the purpose of which is to guide the development of sustainable agriculture based on agroforestry in Latin America and Africa. The project is built on public-private partnerships between agro-industrial companies and small farmers developing similar agro-forestry development schemes. These partnerships are based on contract farming with reciprocal obligations between the farmers and the company that is buying their products at a pre-established price. They enable the spreading of agroforestry production systems, perfected by the private company, that are both efficient and environmentally friendly in rural areas.

In the long run, there are:

- > up to 750,000 persons who stand to benefit from this project;
- > over 240,000 hectares of lands cultivated using this method of sustainable agriculture, thus an area the size of the United Kingdom
- > emissions savings of approximately 18 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, equivalent to the annual emissions of 2 million French citizens.



## SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES



In 2014, the FFEM financed 2 sustainable urban territories projects.

In order to be sustainable and to cope with the impact of climate change, urban areas must balance environmental, economic and social approaches. This is the challenge for the two projects supported by the FFEM in 2014.

### CONSERVING AND ENHANCING NATURAL URBAN SPACES

The FFEM supports the enhancement of natural urban spaces given their role in hydrological, thermal, social and environmental regulation; thus aiding adaptation to climate change. This is the case for Mexico city which has decided to restore and protect its ecological “lungs” with the FFEM’s assistance. Together with the Argentinian city of Santa Fe which has benefited from the FFEM’s support for its Natural Urban Reserve project.

#### MEXICO

##### Conservation and sustainable development of the Xochimilco and Milpa Alta heritage area (Mexico)

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:  
Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 3,440,000 FFEM contribution € 1,550,000

Recipient: Office for the Natural and Cultural World Heritage Site of Xochimilco, Tláhuac and Milpa Alta (OHA)

Partners: Government of the Federal District, City of Amiens



The FFEM is participating in the Xochimilco, Tláhuac and Milpa Alta heritage site conservation project, this area being vast and humid and threatened by urban pressures while playing an essential role in the hydrological functioning of the city; yet incorporating major archaeological sites, an agricultural system unique in the world (the chinampas) and of exceptional biodiversity, justifying its classification as a World Heritage Site in 1987.

The project aims to enhance the area’s ecosystem and cultural heritage and to develop traditional integrated agriculture. It will also support coordination between all of the area’s stakeholders, in addition to the strengthening of their capabilities.



#### ARGENTINA

##### Urban nature reserve (RNU) and management of climate risks

FFEM member Institutions, promoters of the project:  
Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development, and Energy & Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

Total amount: € 3,247,612 FFEM contribution € 1,000,000

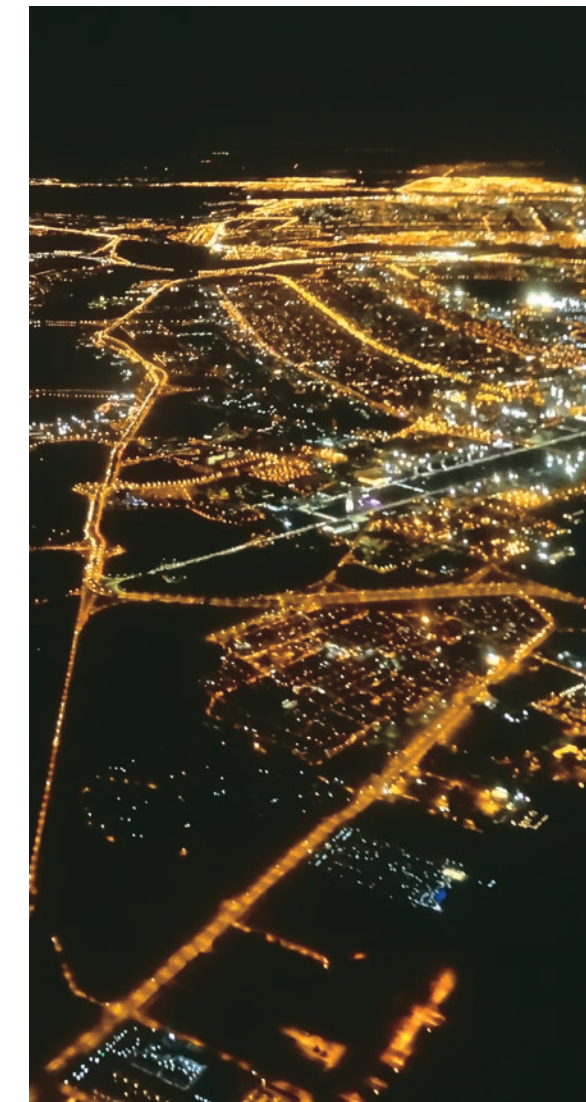
Recipient: Municipality of Santa Fe

Partner: Municipality of Santa Fe



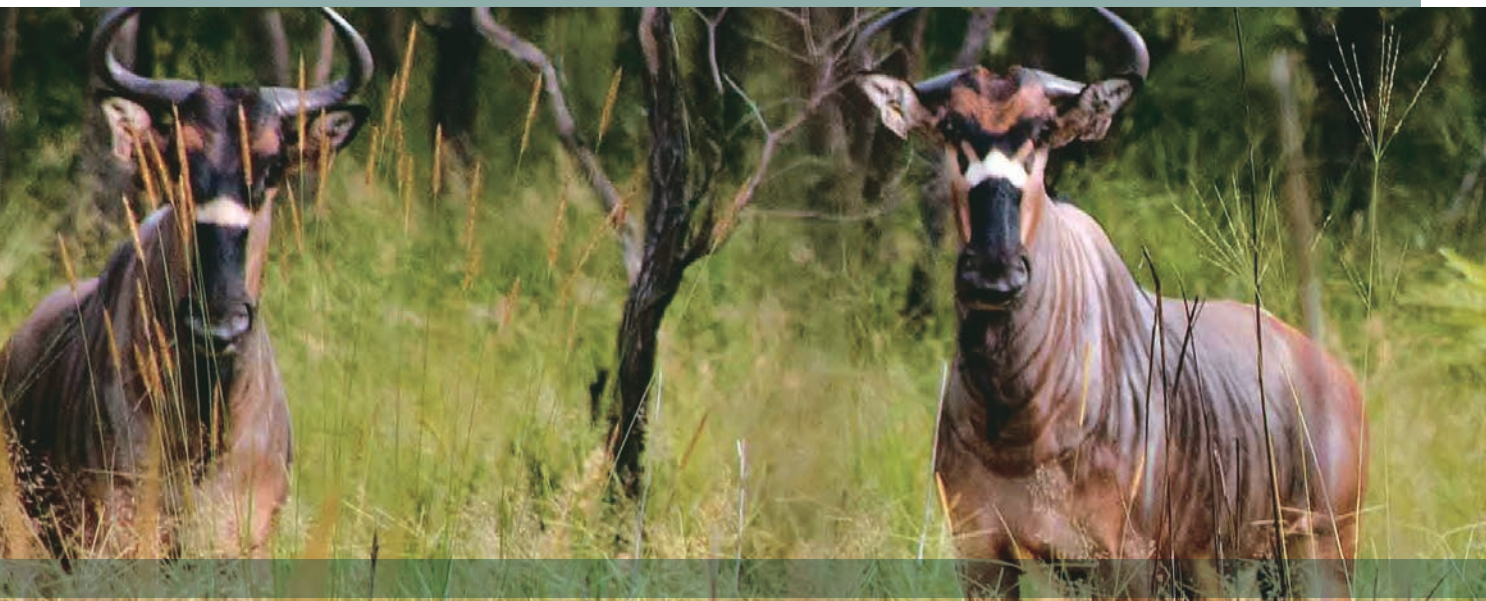
The FFEM is involved in the creation of a Natural Urban Reserve (RNU) at the heart of the Argentinian city of Santa Fe, in order to ensure the consistent and sustainable development of an area subject to high hydrological, geographical and socioeconomic vulnerability.

This RNU will be a reservoir intended to reduce the risk of flooding, a wetland reserve characteristic of the Salado valley and a recreational and informative space accessible to the public. The project will also generate economic development since the approximately 400 informal workers in the area will be redeployed in sustainable activities linked to the RNU.





## BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS



In 2014, the FFEM took on 3 biodiversity financing mechanisms projects.

Long-term economic and financial mechanisms must be put in place to protect biodiversity in a sustainable way. The 3 projects taken on this year are helping put this sustainable funding in place.



### PERSUADING PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS TO COMPENSATE FOR DAMAGE TO BIODIVERSITY

The FFEM supports projects that aim to establish practical methods of compensating for damage to ecosystems and biodiversity due to the realisation of mining, infrastructure and industrial agriculture projects within the context of private investments.

#### UGANDA, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND GUINEA

##### Compensating for damage to ecosystems and biodiversity

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project: Agence Française de Développement  
Total amount: € 6,188,537 FFEM contribution € 1,500,000  
Recipient: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)  
Partners: AFD, MAVA Foundation, Forest Trends, Biotope, UNDP Uganda, Rio Tinto QMM, Queensland University

The FFEM has begun, together with the Wildlife Conservation Society, to put in place an institutional framework and compensation mechanisms aimed at the "absence of a net loss" in biodiversity due to the activities of private operators in four African countries: Uganda, Madagascar, Mozambique and Guinea.

A system for mapping and measuring existing biodiversity will be supported in addition to legal and financial mechanisms ensuring the long term protection of compensatory measures.

This project will make it possible to limit the impact of these activities on the rich biodiversity of these countries, while generating additional funds for its conservation.



### ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AREAS USING SUITABLE FUNDING MECHANISMS

The FFEM is committed to ensuring the continual financing of protected areas, by reconciling protection of biological diversity with the needs of local populations. In 2014, the FFEM gave its support to two areas rich in biodiversity: the Indo-Burma hotspot and the Ruwenzori park in Uganda.

#### CAMBODIA, LAOS, MYANMAR

##### Multi-actors partnership for the sustainable management of protected areas in the Indo-Burma hotspot

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project: Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 4,570,000 FFEM contribution € 1,200,000

Recipient: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Partners: AFD, WCS, private operators



In the Indo-Burma hotspot, the FFEM gives its support to five protected areas located in Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. Through activities generating ecologically sustainable income, ecotourism, or long-term public-private partnerships between private businesses and neighbouring communities, the local populations will benefit from income linked to biodiversity conservation. This project therefore provides both economic and social sustainability as more than 30 animal species in serious danger of extinction and one million hectares of rainforest are safeguarded, while reducing poverty in 2000 households over 40 villages.

#### UGANDA

##### Sustainable financing of the Ruwenzori mountains national park

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

Total amount: € 2,109,427 FFEM contribution € 700,000

Recipient: WWF-France

Partners: European Union, private partners



In Uganda, it is the Ruwenzori park which benefits from FFEM's support. The project aims to leverage sustainable resources for the park from the private sector, by developing contractual agreements implemented through Payment for Environmental Services (PSE) mechanisms for hydrological services, ecotourism, CSR (corporate social and environmental responsibility), or by obtaining carbon credits. 6,000 homes will benefit from these ecologically sustainable incomes, thus reducing their pressure on the park's biodiversity.



INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE ZONES MAN AGEMENT



In 2014, the FFEM funded one project concerning the Integrated coastal and marine zones management.

To preserve near-shore and coastal areas and take advantage of the resources that they provide in a sustainable manner, the full coordinated management of these areas must be organised between the various stakeholders. The project taken on in Vietnam in 2014 is pursuing this objective.



CONTRIBUTING TO STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL COASTAL AREAS

Coastal areas abound in biodiversity and resources, aid climate regulation and are a source of revenue for the populations living there. This is why the FFEM is committed to conserving these near-shore areas by strengthening the governance and management of these spaces. The Vietnamese bays of Ha Long, Bai Tu Long and Hai Phong have benefited from the FFEM’s support in this way in 2014.

VIETNAM

Supporting the integrated management of the Hai Phong, Ha Long and Bai Tu Long bays

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project: Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 15,760,000 FFEM contribution € 1,200,000

Recipient: The Vietnamese Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Parteners: AFD, Brest Métropole Océane [Urban Community of Brest]



In Vietnam, this project aims to develop the integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) of Ha Long, Bai Tu Long and Hai Phong by supporting the stakeholders in this task and by encouraging an interprovincial operational approach, by way of a contractual process and awareness raising with regard to the environmental sphere.

Anthropogenic pressure (industrial activities, aquaculture, tourism, high population density) is in fact getting more and more severe in these coastal areas and is a threat to them. Local initiatives to combat these problems are set up but they remain occasional and leave little room for an integrated approach.

This project will make it possible to sustainably manage these special near-shore areas and to influence future Vietnamese regulatory framework innovations with regard to ICZM.



## BUILDING ON INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCES



# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Conservation of the Cardamom  
ecosystem p.36

Support for eco-certification of forest  
concessions in  
Central Africa (ECOFORAF) p.37

In order to appreciate the relevance, the quality and the reproducibility of the projects it subsidises, the FFEM carries out retrospective and mid-term evaluations. These evaluations allow us to build on projects by highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. These lessons are shared with local, national and international stakeholders through knowledge-sharing processes.

In 2014, seven ex-post evaluations were carried out on three continents.



## CONSERVATION OF THE CARDAMOM ECOSYSTEM



### CAMBODIA

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project:

Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 2,080,000 including FFEM's contribution: € 840,000

Recipients: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Conservation International (CI)

Partner: Conservation International



The ecosystem of the Cardamom massif is located in the heart of the Indo-Burma hotspot. Four of Cambodia's 26 protected areas are located there, including the Protected Forests of Central Cardamom. It also contains the three most threatened ecosystems in the hotspot: lowland evergreen forest, gallery forests and wetlands.

In a context of relatively good preservation and given the threats weighing on the massif, the purpose of the project was to preserve this biodiversity and these exceptional ecosystems while contributing to improving the living conditions of local populations.

### SUMMARY REPORT

The biodiversity of the protected forest of Central Cardamom has been maintained at a satisfactory level. No forestry, agriculture or mining concession has been granted. Hydroelectric dams built on its periphery have had some negative effects on the protected area, but remain relatively localised.

Given the pressures that bear on areas bordering the Central Cardamom Protected Forest, it has been rather well preserved. Deforestation has been relatively limited (only 2.3% of the area was deforested between 2006 and 2012).

The living conditions of the neighbouring populations have improved. They participate actively in the conservation effort and are involved in the management and protection of natural resources. However, the financial and material compensation they receive could be upgraded and more sustainable support mechanisms could be put in place.

### PROSPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Trust Fund for the sustainable financing of the protected area was not yet operational two years after the end of the project. For future projects of this nature, it will be important to analyse the national institutional and legal framework in the early stages of reflection, to seek early approval from the government and to analyse the financial needs of the fund better.

The stakeholders can be better coordinated and the organisation better consolidated. These efforts can build on the consensus created around the development of the book *The Cardamom Conundrum*. The establishment of a technical group made up of various stakeholders (government, civil society, international organisations, NGOs etc.) would better address the challenges faced in the region and the measures to be placed in synergy in order to respond to these.

Finally, future interventions should support the establishment of income-generating activities (such as real ecotourism projects, craft activities) and improved and more productive agricultural production techniques (agroforestry, conservation agriculture). The level of financial compensation provided to the local communities can be rethought out to ensure their commitment over the long term.

## SUPPORT FOR THE ECO-CERTIFICATION OF FOREST CONCESSIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA (ECOFORAF)



### CAMEROON, CONGO, GABON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FFEM member Institution, promoter of the project: Agence Française de Développement

Total amount: € 3,712,500 FFEM contribution € 1,500,000

Recipient: Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux (ATIBT) [French International Technical Association of Tropical Timber]

Partners: KfW, ATIBT, TFT [The Forest Trust], Prince Albert II Foundation, Chirac Foundation, Companies, LCB [Le Commerce du Bois (French timber trade association)] and AFD



The Congo Basin is believed to contain up to 10% of the planet's biodiversity. Environmental issues are therefore significant. The sustainable management of the Congo Basin forests is moving forward but there is still some way to go, notably with regard to the organisation of timber concessions and eco-certification.

Rolled out in five COMIFAC (Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale [Central African Forests Commission]) member countries, the project's aim was to promote the use of timber resources in a manner compatible with the conservation of forest areas and environmental services generated by these forests for current and future populations, at the local, national and international levels.

### SUMMARY REPORT

Launched at the end of 2010, the project unfolded within a relatively difficult context due to the economic crisis and its impact on the forestry sector. Certification has undoubtedly allowed some companies to retain strategic markets during this crisis but does not currently constitute a decisive competitive advantage. Against the backdrop of these economic difficulties, an alternative presented itself in the form of the EUTR/FLEGT VPA combination, that companies consider to be more accessible and less costly than certification. They are choosing to wait, deferring their commitment with regard to certification.

In spite of this context being both difficult and altered with regard to the identification phase, the ECOFORAF project [support project for eco-certification of concessions in Central Africa] has progressed in a satisfactory manner. The vast majority of the actions provided for in the various components were implemented with results being in keeping with expectations.

The publication and large scale distribution of a reference manual entitled *"Sustainable management and recommendations in preparation for certification"* was appreciated by the sector's stakeholders. This offers companies solutions, through 9 technical sheets, to improve their practices. Various training modules in four countries also reached a varied audience allowing for the extensive dissemination of knowledge (managerial practices, etc)

A high quality diagnostic study was carried out and identifies the outlets for certified tropical timber on the European market in addition to the constraints and various obstacles to the development and promotion of certified timber in France and in Europe.

Finally, the various project partners were able to conduct several interventions aimed at raising the awareness of professionals in the sector, distributors, influencers and the general public in France and in Europe.

### PROSPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Making forestry certification part of company culture is an essential step if certification is going to become systematic within the individual company. An evaluation and advisory tool concerning company management specific to the context of the Congo basin could help achieve this. Highly technical, decentralised training centres would also make it possible to train the nation's young people in the timber industry and exploitation professions.

In order to maximise the project's effectiveness, it would be a good idea to cultivate certification in non-European companies, in particular those backed by Asian capital via a specific approach in terms of financial analyses, communication or tools (adapted in Mandarin).





# APPENDICES

All 2014 projects by area of intervention

p.40

Acronyms

p.44



# IDENTIFIED AND LAUNCHED PROJECTS IN 2014

## BIODIVERSITY

6 projects listed in the «Biodiversity» portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

Identification	Commitment	Description	Country	FFEM grant (€)	Total amount (€)	Leading Institutional Member
<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,297,964</b>	
27/03/13	03/12/14	Offsetting of damage to ecosystems and biodiversity	Africa/Regional	1,500,000	6,188,537	AFD
29/11/13	04/07/14	Sustainable financing of the Ruwenzori mountains national park	Uganda	700,000	2,109,427	MAEDI
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>				<b>2,846,296</b>	<b>15,058,037</b>	
27/03/13	15/10/14	Development of community tourism in the south of the Yasuni National Park	Ecuador	1,100,000	3,600,000	MAEDI
07/04/14		Development of sustainable methods for the production of consumable goods and services in protected areas of the Uruguayan SNAP and adjacent areas	Uruguay	1,000,000	8,843,000	MAEDI-MEDDE
04/07/14		Support for financial innovations and strengthening environmental funds in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC-CAFE)	Latin America/Regional	746,296	2,615,037	MAEDI
<b>ASIA - PACIFIC</b>				<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>4,570,000</b>	
08/07/13	07/04/14	Multi-actors partnership for the sustainable management of protected areas in the Indo-Burma hotspot	Asia/Regional	1,200,000	4,570,000	AFD
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>6,246,296</b>	<b>27,926,001</b>	

## CLIMATE CHANGE

14 projects listed in the «Climate change» portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

Identification	Commitment	Description	Country	FFEM grant (€)	Total amount (€)	Leading Institutional Member
<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>8,240,610</b>	<b>63,004,735</b>	
23/11/12	03/12/14	Energy Access Fund (EAF) - Participation + technical support	Africa/Regional	2,000,000	54,500,000	MINEFI
29/11/13	03/12/14	Mini-hydraulics in Guinea - (PEGHUI)	Guinea	1,000,000	2,000,000	MAEDI
29/11/13	04/07/14	Agroforestry technical assistance facility (ATAF)	Africa/Regional	1,200,000	4,326,000	MAAF-AFD
17/03/14	29/09/14	FISP - Modulation power plant in Cameroon (EPC)	Cameroon	500,000	1,925,000	MINEFI
17/03/14	29/09/14	FISP - Production of renewable electricity and organic fertiliser from purification (PEREOA)	Kenya	500,000	1,560,000	MINEFI
04/07/14	03/12/14	Rhyvière Programme II (Village hydroelectric systems, energy and respect for the environment)	Madagascar	1,065,000	7,250,000	MAEDI-MEDDE
17/03/14	30/12/14	FISP - Energy optimisation of the Berger dairy processing plant (PEA)	Senegal	500,000	2,196,174	MINEFI
17/03/14		FISP - Solar thermodynamic micro power plant (MICROSOL)	Kenya	350,000	1,100,000	MINEFI
17/03/14		FISP - Ecological improvement of lime production	Burkina Faso	125,610	247,561	MINEFI
03/12/14		Sustainable electricity supply for production and domestic needs for both rural and peri-urban areas	Benin	1,000,000	5,400,000	AFD
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>				<b>4,050,000</b>	<b>21,387,612</b>	
29/11/13	03/12/14	Conservation and sustainable planning of the Xochimilco, Tlahuac and Milpa Alta heritage site	Mexico	1,550,000	3,440,000	AFD
07/04/14	03/12/14	Urban nature reserve (RNU) and management of climate risks	Argentina	1,000,000	3,247,612	MAEDI-MEDDE
04/07/14		Support for the implementation of the Transit Oriented Development NAMA in Colombia at a local (Cali) and national level	Colombia	1,500,000	14,700,000	AFD
<b>ASIA - PACIFIC</b>				<b>500,000</b>	<b>5,070,000</b>	
17/03/14	29/09/14	FISP - Production of biogas from effluent and by-products of a cassava starch factory (GEH)	Indonesia	500,000	5,070,000	MINEFI
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>12,790,610</b>	<b>89,462,347</b>	



## INTERNATIONAL WATERS

2 projects listed in the «International waters» portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

Identification	Commitment	Description	Country	FFEM grant (€)	Total amount (€)	Leading Institutional Member
<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>4,130,000</b>	
29/11/13	02/12/14	Establishing sustainable management of inland aquatic ecosystems in inter-tropical Africa in order to conserve their use	Africa/Regional	1,050,000	4,130,000	MEDDE-AFD
<b>ASIA - PACIFIC</b>				<b>1 200 000</b>	<b>15 760 000</b>	
06/07/11	07/04/14	Supporting the integrated management of the Ha Phong, Ha Long and Bai Tu Long bays	Vietnam	1,200,000	15,760,000	AFD
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>19,890,000</b>	

## LAND DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

2 projects listed in the «Land degradation and Persistent organic pollutants» portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

Identification	Commitment	Description	Country	FFEM grant (€)	Total amount (€)	Leading Institutional Member
<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	
04/07/14		Agroecology, a way of adapting to climate change	Africa/Regional	1,050,000	3,250,000	MAAF-AFD
<b>ASIA - PACIFIC</b>				<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>3,598,797</b>	
04/07/14	03/12/14	Linking the improvement in nomadic livestock practices to the production of sustainable cashmere in the Gobi dessert	Mongolia	1,200,000	3,598,797	MAEDI-MAAF
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>6,848,797</b>	

## STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

3 projects listed in the «Ozone» portfolio, at the commitment stage

Commitment	Description	Country	Total amount after adjustment cost of support included (US\$)	Implementation
<b>AFRICA</b>			<b>659,599</b>	
16/05/14	Pilot project for ODS destruction	Algeria	282,500	UNIDO
16/05/14	Plan for eliminating HCFC (Phase 1 - Section 1)	Tunisia	152,877	UNIDO
16/05/14	Plan for eliminating HCFC (Phase 1 - Section 2)	Kenya	224,222	GIZ
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>659,599</b>	

## SMALL SCALE INITIATIVE PROGRAMME

26 projects selected in 2014 as part of the Small Scale Initiative Programme (SSIP)

Country	Recipient	Description	FFEM grant (€)	Total amount (€)
Benin	BEES	Construction and development of the waterbirds sanctuary at Lake Nokoué (phase 2)	35	52,462
Benin	Nature Tropicale	Application of the Wildlife Act in Benin	22,665	46,186
Burundi	ERB	Strengthening the integrity of the Vyanda Natural Reserve and improving the well-being of the population	32,424	50,19
Cameroon	ACODED	Coexistence of humans and elephants in the far north region of Cameroon	18,461	38,231
Cameroon	ACREST	Homes improved, clean coal and reforestation around Mont Bamboutos	35	46,998
Cameroon	AMMCO	Monitoring marine mammals and protecting the African manatee on the Cameroon coastline	42,869	100,656
Cameroon	TF - RD	Development of agro-forestry products on the periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve	30	110
Cameroon	CAMGEW	Interactive management of the Kilum-Ijim mountain forest through forest regeneration and bee-keeping to improve the standard of living	45,445	71,741
Congo	ESI Congo	Kakamoeka communities engaged in conserving biodiversity and the Mayombé forest	25,598	53,892
Congo	RENATURA	Finally an eco-centre at Pointe-Noire	49,993	126,264
Democratic Rep. of Congo	JURISTRALE	Support for combating poaching and the application of the Wildlife Act in the Maringa Lopori Wamba landscape	20	84,286
Democratic Rep. of Congo	ACODES	Monitoring and protection of turtles on the Muanda coastline in the Mangroves Marine Park	38,5	82,52
Democratic Rep. of Congo	GACEBB	Development of village goat farming to conserve the Basankusu-Bolomba bonobo	15	25
Democratic Rep. of Congo	SOPR	Supporting socio-economic development in the Rutshuru Hunting Area (Domaine de Chasse de Rutshuru DCR) to reduce pressure on the Virunga National Park (VNNi)	32,031	43,008
Gabon	IBONGA	Supporting rural communities of the Gambia Protected Areas Complex in the sustainable and coordinated management of their natural resources	33	88,89
Ghana	GWS	Turtle conservation project in the Amanzule estuary	35	70
Guinea	ACAD	Project supporting biodiversity conservation at the Ziamia biosphere reserve and the reduction of human-elephant conflicts in the peripheral area	34,695	81,736
Guinea	WCP	Application of Wildlife legislation (GALF)	30,005	77,358
Ivory Coast	N'TABET	Pilot project supporting bee-keepers next to the Comoé National Park	42,953	91,279
Ivory Coast	SOS Dassioko	Biodiversity conservation and development in the Ivory Coast	19,099	112,402
Ivory Coast	ACB - CI	Community conservation of primates in danger of extinction in the Ivory Coast	40,049	85,167
Madagascar	BLUE VENTURES	Strengthening local communities so they are genuinely involved in the REDD+ process linked to managing mangroves	32,298	70,719
Madagascar	VOAKAJY	Protecting the native reptiles and amphibians of Madagascar through the sustainable management of Category VI protected areas	47,947	160,554
Sao Tomé	MARAPA	Creation of a sea and traditional fishing museum in Sao Tomé	23,286	31,434
Togo	ANCE	Application of the Wildlife Act (TALFF)	34,627	86,942
Togo	ENPRO	Developing organic waste into biogas: promotion and appropriation of biodigesters for collective operations	23,5	47
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>839,445</b>	<b>1,934,915</b>



# ACRONYMS

<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement
<b>AVSF</b>	Agronomes et vétérinaires sans frontières
<b>CDC Group</b>	Development Finance Institution of the UK Government
<b>CFA</b>	Conservation finance alliance
<b>CIHEAM</b>	International centre for advanced Mediterranean agronomic studies
<b>CIRAD</b>	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement
<b>CNRS</b>	French National Centre for Scientific Research
<b>COP21</b>	United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (decembre 2015)
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social and environmental Responsibility
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EDDEN</b>	Economie du développement durable et de l'énergie
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive economic zone
<b>FFEM</b>	French Facility for Global Environment
<b>FISEA</b>	Investment and Support fund for Business in Africa operated by PROPARCO
<b>FISP-Climat</b>	Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the area of Climate change
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
<b>GRET</b>	Group For Research and Technology Exchanges
<b>HCFC</b>	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
<b>IAMM</b>	Mediterranean Agronomical Institute of Montpellier
<b>ICMZM</b>	Integrated coastal and marine zone management
<b>ICZM</b>	Integrated coastal zone management
<b>IDDRI</b>	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
<b>IMAM</b>	Integrated sea and Marine Areas Management
<b>IMSC</b>	Integrated management of the sea and coastline

<b>IMWR</b>	Integrated management of water resources
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IRD</b>	Institut de recherche pour le développement
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>MAAF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
<b>MAEDI</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
<b>MEDDE</b>	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
<b>MENESR</b>	Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research
<b>MPA</b>	Marine protected area
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone Depleting Substances
<b>OPEC</b>	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>PA</b>	Protected area
<b>PES</b>	Payment for environmental services
<b>POP</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>RNU</b>	Urban Nature reserve
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>SPF</b>	Strategic Programming Framework
<b>SSIP</b>	Small Scale Initiatives Programme
<b>SSIP-OSCAN</b>	Small Scale Initiatives Programme for North-African CSO
<b>STC</b>	Scientific and Technical Committee
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UPMF</b>	Pierre-Mendès-France University in Grenoble
<b>WCS</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society

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## CENTRAL AMERICA



THE FUND FINANCES A SUSTAINABLE NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MESOAMERICAN REEF

Recipient: MAR Fund

The FFEM supports the establishment of trust funds for the sustainable financing of protected marine and coastal areas

Through co-financing several projects, particularly in Guatemala and Mexico, the FFEM helped seal an alliance between the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources and local development in the region. It continues this effort by co-financing the MAR Fund, which enables sustainable financing for the conservation of the unique ecosystem of the Mesoamerican reef.



## SAHEL



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Recipient: CILSS (Comité permanent Inter-Etats de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel)

The Sahelian countries, whose ecosystems are the most fragile, are among the most vulnerable to climate change and desertification.

For nearly 15 years, the FFEM has supported the CILSS by co-financing projects designed to take the impacts of climate change into consideration in public policies and water and agriculture programmes in the Sahel, as well as the recovery of degraded lands to improve agro-forestry or pastoral production.



## MEDITERRANEAN



SMALL ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (SIM) INITIATIVE

Recipient: Conservatoire du Littoral

Protected by their relative inaccessibility, these small Mediterranean islands form the last refuge of a degraded nature along the rest of the coast.

These small spaces are preserved by implementing concrete actions on the ground, supporting the exchange of expertise and knowledge of managers and specialists of the entire Mediterranean basin, from Frioul to Habibas off the Algerian coast, from Port-Cros to the Tunisian archipelago of Galite, via the shores of Malta and the Aegean Sea.



## CHINA



ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN CONSTRUCTION

Recipient: Public Bodies

For over 15 years, the FFEM has co-financed energy efficiency projects in construction especially in China.

China has been experiencing an explosion in the property sector for decades, coupled with additional demand for comfort. The FFEM has co-financed several projects to assist China in developing a more low-carbon construction sector that will have a major impact in mitigating climate change.



4%  
OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN  
EASTERN EUROPE

14,2 M€  
12 PROJECTS

11%  
OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN  
ASIA-PACIFIC

34,3 M€  
32 PROJECTS

69%  
OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN  
AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

217,8 M€  
186 PROJECTS

16%  
OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN  
LATIN AMERICA

50,6 M€  
45 PROJECTS

## WEST AFRICA



"FAIR TRADE GOLD" SECTOR PROGRAMME

Recipient: UNIDO

Artisanal gold mining has many issues such as unsound management of reserves or environmental damage (mercury pollution in particular).

In Africa, there are nearly 2.5 million people who practice artisanal gold mining. The FFEM has supported UNIDO in establishing a sustainable gold mining sector in West Africa transforming the sector into a sustainable business that respects the environment, and generates income that is fair and recognised by the governments of these states.



## SOUTHERN AFRICA



QUIRIMBAS NATIONAL PARK

Recipient: République de Mozambique

Since 2004, the FFEM has supported the Quirimbas National Park in Mozambique.

The Quirimbas National Park has the distinction of covering both land and marine areas and includes many globally important ecosystems such as the Miombo forests or the Eastern African reefs. The FFEM has co-financed two community projects for the National Park and the ecosystem's resilience to climate change.



## BRAZIL



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE RURAL AREAS OF THE AMAZON (MATO GROSSO)

Recipient:

Centro de Pesquisas do Pantanal

In Brazil, agricultural development often comes at the expense of the Amazon forest, the lungs of the planet, whose wealth is frequently underestimated.

Co-financed by the FFEM, the project promotes the conservation of forests as a carbon sink and the development of agroforestry systems adapted to the area associating trees to farming in order to protect biodiversity and to mitigate climate change while allowing local populations to carry out their activities in a sustainable manner.

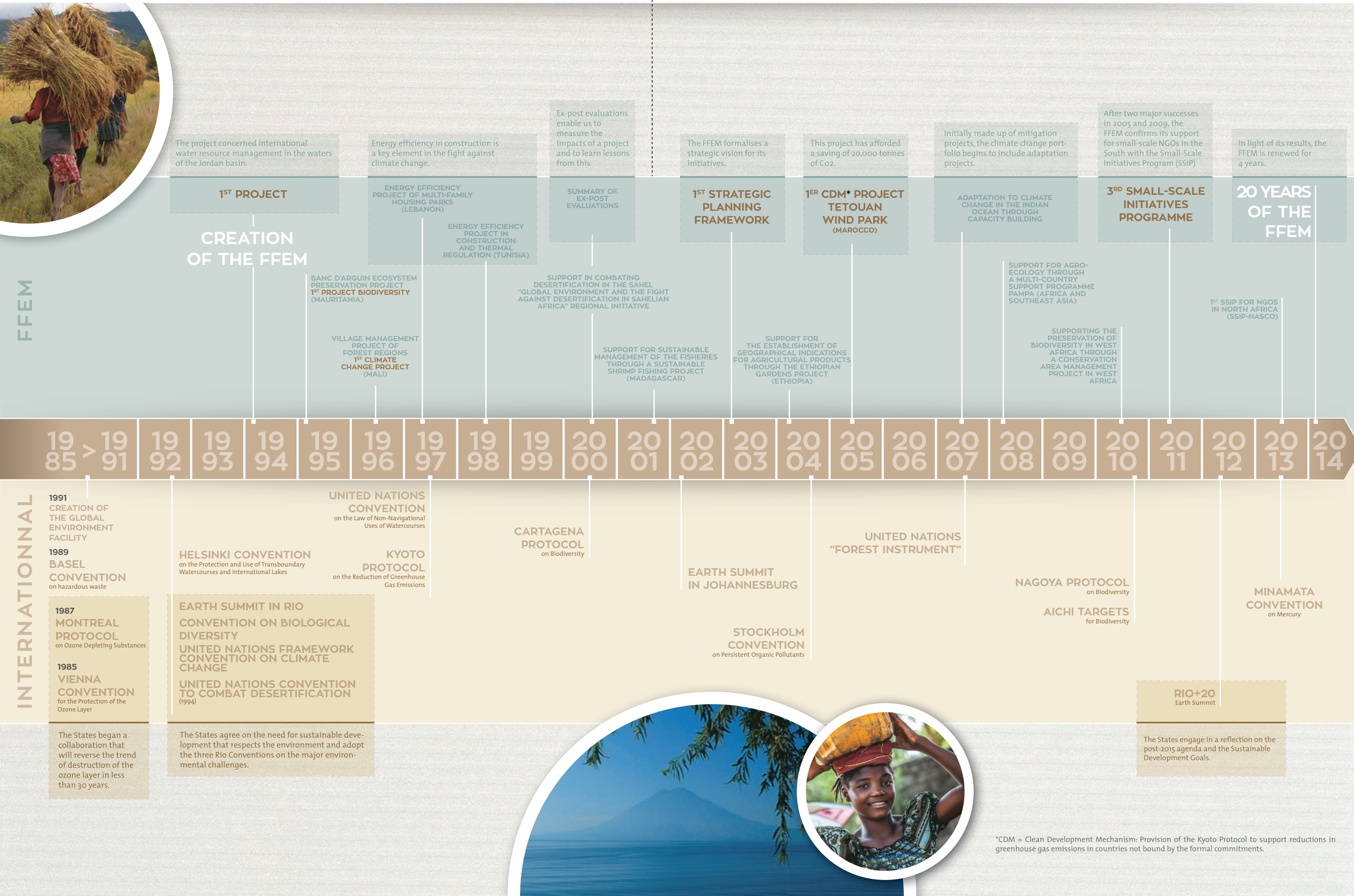






FFEM

INTERNATIONNAL



\*CDM = Clean Development Mechanism: Provision of the Kyoto Protocol to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in countries not bound by the formal commitments.

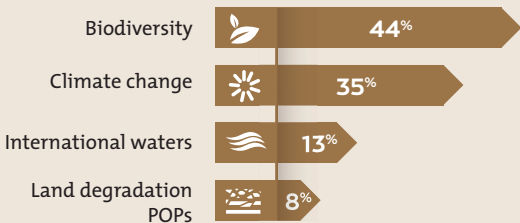




# PROGRESS REPORT

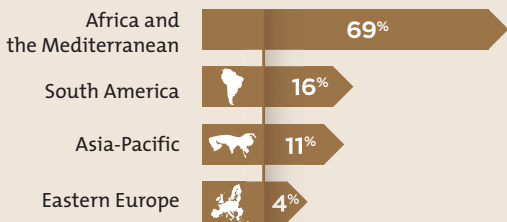
## 1994-2014

### PROJECTS PER AREA OF ACTIVITY



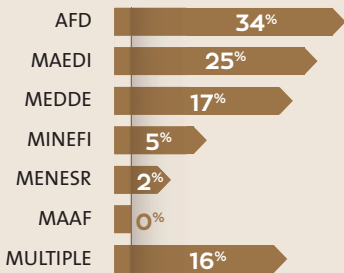
Area of activity	Number of projects	FFEM Grant (€)	Total amount of the projects (€)
Biodiversity	130	140,396,833	1,075,470,527
Climate change	89	111,326,606	1,721,344,108
International waters	37	40,198,431	326,076,845
POPs - Land degradation	19	25,032,551	131,492,094
TOTAL	275	316,954,422	3,254,383,574

### PROJECTS PER REGION



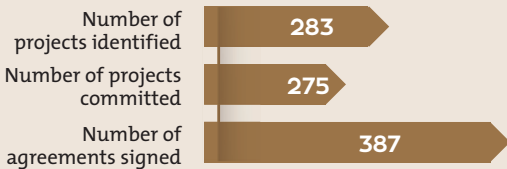
Region	Number of projects	FFEM Grant (€)	Total amount of the projects (€)
Africa and the Mediterranean	186	217,784,362	1,803,918,245
South America	45	50,603,931	403,645,995
Asia-Pacific	32	34,317,485	886,667,814
Eastern Europe	12	14,248,645	160,151,520
TOTAL	275	316,954,423	3,254,383,574

### PROJECTS PER MEMBER INSTITUTION OF THE FFEM AS PROMOTER



Member institution of the FFEM as project leader	Number of projects	FFEM Grant (€)	Total amount of the projects (€)
AFD	90	106,722,055	1,166,369,867
MAEDI	75	80,498,333	604,410,719
MEDDE	46	54,480,614	578,797,804
MINEFI	18	17,041,311	430,382,838
MENESR	6	6,186,513	20,779,049
MAAF	1	961,000	3,173,925
MULTIPLES	39	51,064,597	450,469,371
TOTAL	275	316,954,423	3,254,383,573

### PROJECT PROGRESS STATUS



Area of activity	Number of projects identified	Number of projects committed	Number of agreements signed
Biodiversity	132	130	204
Climate change	94	89	106
International waters	37	37	43
POPs - Land degradation	20	19	34
TOTAL	283	275	387

### OZONE PROJECTS FINANCED BY BILATERAL FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS, PER REGION

Projects approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol (1994-31.12.2013)

Region	Projects committed		Total amount after adjustment of support costs included	
	Number	%	US\$ million	%
Africa	44	43%	3,49	23%
The Mediterranean	20	19%	3,11	21%
Latin America	3	3%	0,67	4%
Asia	36	35%	7,60	51%
TOTAL	103	100%	14,86	100%





## FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

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