

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



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FRENCH FACILITY FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (FFEM)



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

A MAJOR PLAYER IN FRENCH COOPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY DEDICATED TO
THE PROTECTION OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

ITS MISSION:

- **To support sustainable development solutions** in order to promote the preservation of the global environment in developing and emerging countries.
- **To foster scientific, technical, fintech and institutional innovation** in the projects it co-finances.
- **To create alliances and mobilise multi-player partnerships** by working with all national and international players in connection with its areas of intervention: public, private, NGOs, scientists, local authorities, donors, international conventions etc.

€331 M
**OF GRANTS AWARDED
FOR 1994 – 2015**

100%
**OF UNTIED FUNDS RECOGNISED
AS OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID**

The FFEM is involved in sustainable development projects, with projects in Africa and the Mediterranean its priorities. It operates in 120 countries, including the 16 poor nations that are the recipients of French aid, and in three-quarters of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

FUNDING GRANTED BETWEEN 1994 AND 2015 BY REGION



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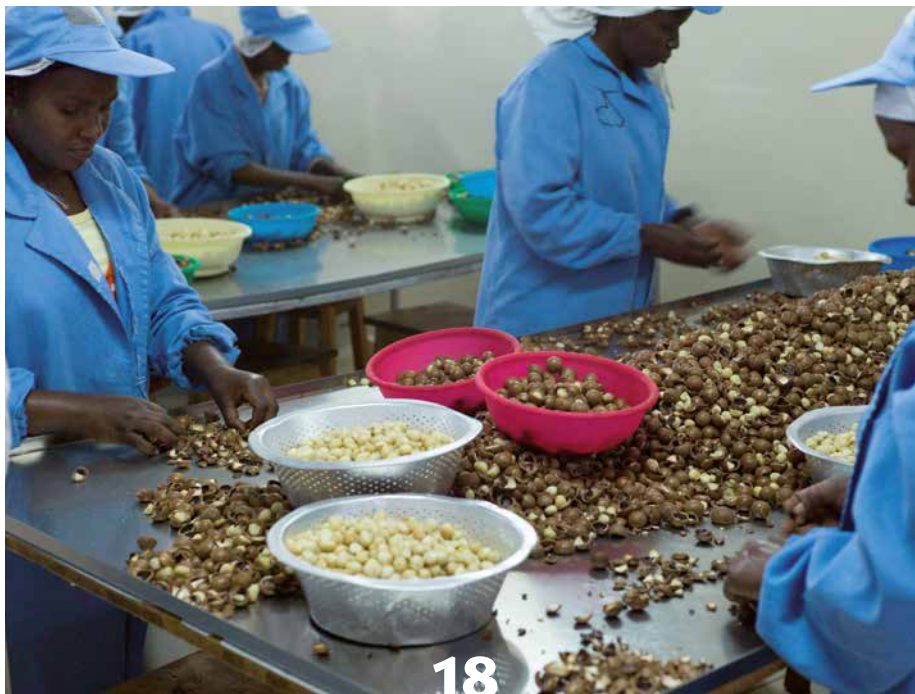
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THE FRENCH FACILITY FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

THE FFEM IS A FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT OF FRENCH COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY, DEDICATED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND EMERGING MARKETS.

Since it was first created in 1994, the FFEM has always acted in accordance with France's strategic commitments and the multilateral environmental agreements it has signed. It finances operations that integrate environmental protection and economic and social development in the recipient countries.

As a bilateral public fund with €90 billion for 2015-2018, the FFEM supports innovative actions in the areas of climate, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation (including deforestation), persistent organic pollutants and stratospheric ozone*.

A testing ground for innovation. The FFEM seeks to innovate by encouraging projects that mobilise new techniques and methods of organisation to respond to global environmental problems. It strives to implement solutions that contribute to environmental protection and ensure productive activities for the benefit of developing countries.



Geographical priorities: Africa and the Mediterranean. The FFEM focuses its actions on developing countries (notably the less advanced or emerging countries) that are eligible for public development aid. In accordance with the guidelines established by the French government, the FFEM primarily focuses on Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean. The FFEM can also help support operations in French overseas territories, as long as the funding allocated for such territories does not exceed 25% of the FFEM's contribution to these projects.

Its actions contribute in particular to promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, developing the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, reducing carbon, fossil and organic emissions, and combating deforestation and desertification.

In a globalised world, developing innovative projects relating to sustainable development requires effective partnerships between the different players from the public and private sectors, in the north and south alike. The FFEM is committed to working with a variety of players involved in development within its areas of activity, whether from the public sector or private sector; civil society, NGOs, research, local government, funders or in the context of international environmental agreements.

*Projects from the "Ozone layer" portfolio are subject to specific monitoring which is carried out by the secretariat of the FFEM, in implementation of decisions made within the scope of the activities of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

2015, A YEAR OF RESTRUCTURING FOR THE FFEM

FRANÇOIS XAVIER DUPORGE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FFEM, REVIEWS THE PAST YEAR AND THE FUND'S PROSPECTS THROUGH TO 2018

WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT 2015?

2015 was marked by two major events on the international scene, with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the occurrence of the COP21 in Paris, and within FFEM by the adoption of its new strategic programme for 2015-2018.

The FFEM took advantage of the COP21 to share and disseminate the experience it has acquired through the operations it supports alongside its partners, in particular by pursuing innovative initiatives that promote nature-based solutions (including those in urban settings), actions in favour of sustainable agriculture and forests, and access to sustainable energy. The FFEM has been greatly involved in the challenges of adapting to the effects of climate change, with a particular emphasis on two emerging themes: the sustainable management of urban territories and the management of coastal and marine areas, including the high seas. The aim of these actions is to cast light on and facilitate the preparation of large-scale, ambitious future programmes, which cover both the social-economic development of local populations and an evolution towards lower-carbon yet more resilient development.

Following its replenishment to the value of 90 million euros for the period 2015-2018, the FFEM has established for itself a new Strategic Programming Framework (SPF) to cover the same period. Its activity will focus on five themes: sustainable urban territories, innovative biodiversity financing, integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas, energy transition, and sustainable agriculture and forests. This SPF was discussed with numerous partners of the FFEM prior to being written and was presented for the first time to civil society organisations in Paris in January, before being adopted by the FFEM steering committee in April.

WHAT ARE THE KEY POINTS OF THE FFEM'S WORK IN 2015?

In 2015, the first year of the FFEM's four-year replenishment, major efforts were made to replenish the reservoir of projects underway, as the steering committee had approved 20 projects at the identification stage for a total value of 25.9 million euros and 12 projects at the commitment stage, totalling 15.7 million euros. We note that the "Climate change" portfolio of projects undertaken has benefited from the "COP 21" effect, with 44% of finance granted in relation to the climate. On all projects identified and undertaken, the FFEM has continued to prioritise Africa and the Mediterranean, with 66% of commitments focused on these two regions. Moreover, 93% of the projects identified and undertaken come under the scope of the priority areas defined in the new SPF.

CAN YOU GIVE US A FEW EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS YOU WILL BE IMPLEMENTING IN 2016?

The FFEM has decided to increase its involvement in actions on adapting to climate change, particularly focusing on sustainable urban territories, the high seas and coastal areas. For instance, with the Ocean Plankton, Climate and Development project, developed in partnership with the Tara Expeditions foundation, the FFEM will pursue action to protect the high seas and thus contribute to the emergence of a form of world governance of the oceans. This project should help improve management of the oceans by contributing to the Tara Oceans scientific programme, which promotes the development of models and indicators for the observation of marine biodiversity which are based on the plankton system, for the benefit of the global scientific community, particularly in developing countries.

Another example of a project the FFEM supports is for the benefit of the private sector: the FFEM innovates in terms of financial engineering in partnership with Nexus, to assist pioneering social enterprises in the sectors of access to energy, sanitation and clean water in Asia and Africa. Through the "Pioneer Facility" financing system, the FFEM supports social businesses, making working capital more easily available for social enterprises.

And one final example that is representative of the new FFEM strategy concerns the "Douala, Sustainable City" project, which aims to develop new, replicable practices for the transition and optimisation of natural areas, to build a resilient city. The "Douala, Sustainable City" project, which was highlighted during the COP21, is a perfect example of how the FFEM contributes – in the field and with its local partners – to implementing the Agenda of Solutions.

The FFEM will continue to offer its support to innovative operations throughout 2016, with a view to realising the Sustainable Development Goals and French commitments within the scope of international agreements on the environment.



"The FFEM intends to provide funding for concrete actions to deal with global environmental problems within the scope of development projects for countries in the south and particularly within the areas of the sustainable cities and mobility, which will specifically allow France to achieve its Agenda of Solutions and implement sustainable initiatives leading up to 2030."

François-Xavier Duporge
Secretary General of the FFEM

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SUPPORT FOR
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS
TO PRESERVE THE GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
TARGET COUNTRIES

FINANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BY SUPPORTING INNOVATION

The FFEM is a pioneer in all issues of sustainable development that were topical during 2015, with three interdependent events taking place: the Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa in July, the United Nations adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in September, and the COP21 climate talks in Paris in December. For 20 years it has been co-financing projects that bring together social, economic and environmental concerns in the aim of achieving ongoing funding for sustainable development that protects the global environment.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES WE FACE OFFER MAJOR OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION, CHANGE AND, THEREFORE, DEVELOPMENT.

Biodiversity conservation today is limited primarily by a lack of sufficient regular funding to ensure the successful implementation of actions. Funding trends are not improving, so the long-term survival of conservation structures is threatened. It would appear that the future of conservation depends primarily on better use of available funds (increased efficiency) and the search for sustainable funding. This search for sustainable funding must involve stepping beyond the limits of the current funding structure (which is essentially public) in order to achieve improvements in both volume and sustainability. To conquer new “markets” of funding (primarily from private sources), the projects must be based on original, innovative, efficient forms of funding.

More generally, in this globalised world of interconnected economies, the environmental challenges we face offer major opportunities for innovation, change and, therefore, development.

THE FFEM, A PROMOTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION

Today, developing innovative sustainable development projects requires the mobilisation of all willing players, as well as partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society, in the north and south alike. The FFEM is a real conveyor of ideas and strives to overcome the all too frequent fragmentation of development programmes by searching for consensus between the players and through the involvement of all parties concerned in the actions undertaken on the ground.

Faced with the great challenges of the global environment, climate change, desertification, degradation of ecosystems, reduction of biodiversity, and the pollution of rivers, lakes and seas, the FFEM seeks to promote environmental innovation, both in technical and organisational terms.

It is in this spirit that 2015 saw the FFEM replenish its mechanism of support for companies as incubators and spreaders of innovation via the Climate Change Innovation Facility (FISP - Climat), in order to stimulate the market for technologies and services for alleviating and adapting to climate change in developing countries. For these purposes, €425,000 was granted to two companies.

GUIDELINES AND STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

SIX MAJOR AREAS OF INTERVENTION THAT RELATE TO THE PRODUCTION OF GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS

To fund operations that incorporate environmental protection and socio-economic development in recipient countries, the FFEM has historically focused its activities on six areas of intervention relating to the production of global public goods as defined by major international conventions or international forums: **climate, biodiversity, international waters, desertification and land degradation, chemical pollutants, and stratospheric ozone***

In its new strategy, the FFEM has decided to prioritise its financial commitments across five areas and two cross-cutting objectives. This overarching, multi-sector approach aims to meet the needs and expectations of the project beneficiaries and partners better. Through this vision of breaking down the divisions between the different elements of the global environment, the FFEM intends to strengthen its power to innovate in the way it supports project partners.

In 2015, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Strategic Programming Framework for 2015-2018, the FFEM prioritised its activities into focus areas:

- Energy transition
- Sustainable urban territories
- Sustainable agriculture and forests
- Innovative financing of biodiversity
- Integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas

The FFEM has also – and for the first time – identified two cross-cutting objectives for its targeted operations set up in accordance with its five strategic priorities. These objectives are: "sustainable consumption and production" and "innovative processes".

PROJECTS THAT REFLECT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

While still including the FFEM's long-standing areas of intervention, this new strategic direction is in line with the post-2015 international agenda and in particular with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. The new focus areas enable the FFEM to strengthen its overarching action across the various areas.

A 2015-2018 STRATEGY BASED ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES THAT MEET THE NEEDS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

In early 2015, the FFEM decided to present its new strategic direction to civil society, before its adoption by the FFEM steering committee in April. This is the first time the FFEM has taken this step, with the idea of paying closer attention to the beneficiaries and local challenges. The FFEM constantly seeks to strengthen sustainable partnerships between NGOs, supporters and governments, as this helps ensure the continuity of the actions it supports.

* Projects from the "Ozone layer" portfolio are subject to specific monitoring, in implementation of decisions made within the scope of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund activities

	CLIMATE CHANGE	BIODIVERSITY	INTERNATIONAL WATERS	LAND DEGRADATION, CHEMICAL POLLUTANTS AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS
Innovative financing of biodiversity		✓	✓	✓
Sustainable agriculture and forests		✓	✓	✓
Integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Energy transition	✓			
Sustainable urban territories	✓			✓

	CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES
Sustainable consumption and production	✓
Innovative processes	✓

FOCUSING ON 10 KEY POINTS OF THE 2015-2018 STRATEGY



INNOVATIVE FINANCING OF BIODIVERSITY

Promoting access to innovative financing of biodiversity and helping achieve the three objectives set by the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to achieve the threshold of 20 of the Aichi targets relating to the mobilisation of financial resources, by 2020.



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

Concentrating its action on the integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas that cover a continuum from the basin draining into the high seas via the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Promoting integrated strategies for the conservation and management of natural resources to help ensure the well-being of populations and their food security as well as addressing the issues of the major international conventions.



SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

Rising to the challenge of sustainable urban growth that brings opportunities and not exclusion, that is resilient to climate change and based on sustainable models.



ENERGY TRANSITION

Diversifying the energy mix by incorporating more renewable energy, making economies more energy-efficient and better integrating the specificities of developing countries, characterised by a low level of electrification.



INNOVATIVE PROCESSES

CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE

Strengthening strategic design and implementation processes in the aim of moving away from the usual patterns of consideration and decision-making and paying closer attention to global environmental challenges at all levels and on the necessary scale.



SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE

Incorporating sustainable consumption and production into its projects, to ensure greater respect for the environment, social progress and good economic results in the production of goods and services.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY IN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

Focussing its action on the region of Africa and the Mediterranean, allocating approximately 66% of its financing over the period 2015-2018.

PROMOTING A SHIFT TOWARDS LOWER-CARBON, MORE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Reviewing all of its operations in terms of climate-related risks that could affect the projects themselves, the beneficiaries and the targeted ecosystems, and, where applicable, in terms of considering climate change within environmental safeguards.

MAINTAINING THE LEVEL OF INNOVATION OF THE PROJECTS SUPPORTED

Each project financed is eligible for FFEM finance if it involves an element of innovation or contributes to rolling out or developing the scale of innovation.

GOVERNANCE

A PARTNER IN THE AREA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, BENEFITTING FROM INTER-MINISTERIAL GOVERNANCE

In order to instruct and implement its actions, the FFEM has a specific governance structure with an Inter-ministerial Steering Committee, a high-level Scientific and Technical Committee and a Secretariat, which ensures the management of the operational and strategic cycles. The projects and the programmes co-financed by the FFEM are prepared, presented, monitored and assessed by one or more member institutions of the Steering Committee, drawing on the opinions of the FFEM's Scientific and Technical Committee. The Secretariat provides support for the processing, monitoring, capitalisation and communication processes of each project. Each project or programme co-financed by the FFEM is put forward under the responsibility of one of the six member institutions of its Steering Committee.

STEERING COMMITTEE (STRUCTURE AS OF 10/06/2016)

Chaired by the representative of the Ministry of Finance (Directorate-General of the Treasury), the Steering Committee makes decisions during multi-annual meetings on the FFEM's general policy, its geographical focuses, areas of intervention, methods and resources.

It decides on the identification of projects, based on the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the allocation of funding to these projects. It also appoints members of the Scientific and Technical Committee to consultative roles for the FFEM.

Chairmanship of the Steering Committee performed by the Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts (MINEFI), Cyril Rousseau, Committee Chair

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (MINEFI) DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF THE TREASURY (DGT)		MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (MENESR) DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	
SITTING MEMBERS	DEPUTY MEMBERS	SITTING MEMBERS	DEPUTY MEMBERS
CYRIL ROUSSEAU Deputy Director of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development	CAROLINE GIACOMONI Deputy Director of the Department for Financing for Development and Multilateral Development Institutions	ELISABETH VERGÈS Director of the Environment sector	ALAIN LAGRANGE Project leader, "Sea engineering and development"
MAY GICQUEL Head of Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions	ALIX THEPOT Deputy Director of the Department for Financing for Development and Multilateral Development Institutions		
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MAEDI) DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF GLOBALISATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS (DGM)		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, AGRI-FOOD AND FORESTRY (MAAF) SUB-DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	
OLIVIER FONTAN Deputy Director, Environment and Climate	SANDRA RUILLIÈRE Sub-directorate of the Environment and Climate, writer for Desertification and degradation of land	MARIE-HÉLÈNE LE HÉNAFF Deputy Director of International Relations	PHILIPPE PIPRAUD Sub-Directorate of International Relations
EMMANUELLE SWYNGHEDAUW Sub-directorate of the Environment and Climate, biodiversity-forests section			
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND SEA (MEEM)		AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	
VÉRONIQUE MASSENET Deputy Director of Climate Change and Sustainable Development	ROMAIN DISSAUX Deputy Head of the International Affairs Bureau	CYRILLE BELLIER Deputy Executive Director for Strategy, Partnerships and Communication	JEAN-NOËL ROULLEAU Head of the Environmental and Social Support Division within the Department of Transversal Support

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (STRUCTURE AS OF 10/06/2016)

The FFEM has a Scientific and Technical Committee that consists of 12 individuals recognised for their economic, environmental and social expertise within the areas covered by the FFEM. This committee performs a consultative and advisory role in relation to the FFEM's projects and sector-specific strategies. It issues recommendations during the identification of projects and the commitment of funds. The committee initiates and carries out studies relating to scientific and technical aspects of the global environment. It also participates in initiatives aimed at informing and increasing awareness among partners (both in France and internationally) about global environmental issues.

SÉBASTIEN TREYER

Programmes Director at IDDRI
Chairman of the STC
> Agriculture / Water

LUCIEN CHABASON

Advisor to the Directorate IDDRI
> Sustainable development / Economy

ANNE GOUYON

Agro-economist - founding partner of BeCitizen
> Agricultural economics

ALAIN KARSENTY

Socio-economist, CIRAD - "Environment and Societies" department
> Climate change

MAYA LEROY

AgroParisTech
> Agriculture / Water / Forests

BRUNO LOSCH

Economist, CIRAD
> Agriculture

DOYLE MCKEY

Professor of Ecology, University of Montpellier II
> Biodiversity

SANDRINE MATHY

UPMF – CNRS PACTE-EDDEN -
Responsible for research – 1st class CNRS
> Climate change / Energy

CHRISTINE PERGENT-MARTINI

Senior lecturer, HC (senior professor),
HDR (research supervisor),
at the University of Corsica
> Climate change / Biodiversity

LUC RAIMBAULT

Chief Engineer - town planner Cergy-Pontoise
agglomeration community, DGA
> Sustainable urban territories

MÉLANIE REQUIER-DESJARDINS

Scientific Administrator at the IAMM of CIHEAM,
teacher-researcher. Joint director of master's
programme.
> Land degradation / Desertification

ANJALI SHANKER

Director General
> Energy / Climate

THE SECRETARIAT (STRUCTURE AS OF 10/06/2016)

The Secretariat of the FFEM is the Facility's operational body. It instructs and implements projects and strategic guidelines that have been approved by the steering committee. It is entrusted to the Agence Française de Développement, which provides it with the material and human resources necessary for it to function. This takes place within the framework of a management mandate granted to the state/AFD, allowing it to sign agreements and contracts relating to projects funded by the FFEM.

FRANÇOIS-XAVIER DUPORGE

Secretary General

CARINE PEYRONNET

Assistant Coordinator

CONSTANCE CORBIER-BARTHAUX

Biodiversity and Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

JANIQUE ETIENNE

International waters, pollutants, sustainable cities

NICOLAS HERTKORN

Forests, sustainable agriculture, desertification

DOMINIQUE RICHARD

Energy, climate

DOMINIQUE BOIRARD

General and budgetary affairs

LAURENCE ALLIGBONNON

Monitoring of financial agreements -
Engineering assistant

ELISABETH CARPENTIER

Monitoring of disbursements - Engineering assistant

VALÉRIE FAKIR

Communications

DEALING WITH COMMON CHALLENGES



25 to 30%

of the income of many rural and coastal households in low and middle-income countries depends directly on natural resources



40% OF THE SURFACE OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS

Is affected by pollution, the depletion of fishery resources and the disappearance of coastal habitats



Out of the 8,300 animal species known worldwide,

22% ARE IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION



+50%

GLOBAL CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) EMISSIONS HAVE INCREASED BY AROUND 50% SINCE 1990



Degradation of land affects

1.5 BILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE



In 2030, approximately

60% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL LIVE IN URBAN AREAS



17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

(SDGs) have been adopted by the United Nations

> source: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable

TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13

CLIMATE ACTION



14

LIFE BELOW WATER



15

LIFE ON LAND



17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

OUR TARGETED RESPONSES

44%

OF FUNDING DEDICATED TO THE "CLIMATE CHANGE" PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS

4

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES FINANCED

1

INITIAL "SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION" PROJECT LAUNCHED IN URUGUAY

1

SCIENTIFIC PARTNERSHIP WITH TARA EXPEDITIONS FOR BETTER GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF THE OCEANS

FFEM'S ACTION

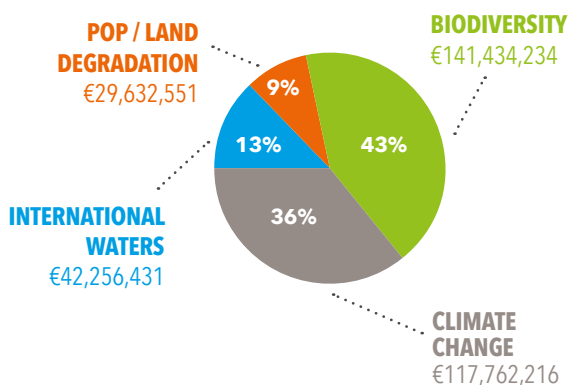
OUR FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY AREA BETWEEN 1994-2015

MORE THAN 331 MILLION EUROS
committed to preserving the global environment between 1994 and 2015

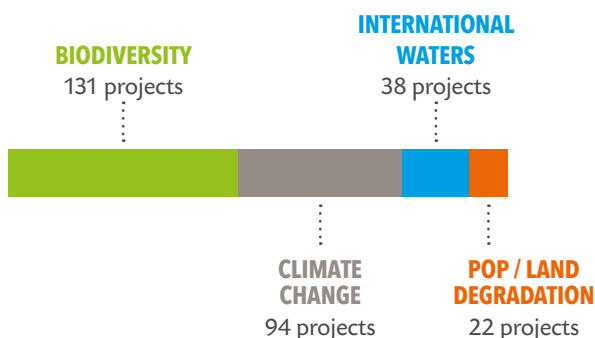
OF WHICH 226 MILLION EUROS
allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean



AREAS FINANCED IN MILLIONS OF EUROS IN 1994-2015



PROJECTS LAUNCHED 1994-2015



43%
OF FUNDING WENT TOWARDS
THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY
WORLDWIDE

94
PROJECTS LAUNCHED TO COMBAT
CLIMATE CHANGE

101
MILLION EUROS IN GRANTS ALLOCATED
TO MORE THAN **60 NGOs**,
ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

More than 10
MILLION EUROS GRANTED TO THE PRIVATE
SECTOR BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015

HIGHLIGHTS 2015

Feb.

THE FIRST SUSTAINABLE CASHMERE CHAIN IN MONGOLIA



© FFEM D.Simon

In the presence of His Excellency Mr Batsaikhan Mundagbaatar, Ambassador for Mongolia in France, and Patrice de Laurens, Head of the International Relations Service of the French Ministry for Agriculture, Agri-Food and Forestry, the financing agreement between Agronomists and Veterinarians without Borders (AVSF) and FFEM was signed on 05/02/2015 by Frédéric Apollin, Director General of AVSF, and François-Xavier Duporge, Secretary General of FFEM.

April



THE FFEM BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE OCEAN & CLIMATE PLATFORM

The FFEM has joined the Ocean and Climate Platform, which works to ensure that the ocean is incorporated into the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

www.ocean-climate.org

June



BEYOND THE MAPS FILM WINS AWARD AT THE DEAUVILLE GREEN AWARDS FESTIVAL

The film "Le Dessus des Cartes" (Beyond the Maps) won the Silver Green Award at the Deauville Green Awards Festival on Thursday, 11 June 2015. This Festival rewards the best audiovisual productions for the environment and sustainable development, with more than 300 films in competition. The film presents the main results obtained from two regional projects pursued in West and Central Africa to promote the use of satellite imaging for the sustainable management of forests, supported by AFD and the FFEM. The film features workers and beneficiaries of the GEOFORAFRI project supported by the FFEM and the OSFT project supported by the AFD in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Congo.



A NEW YOUTUBE CHANNEL

In collaboration with its partners, the FFEM has helped develop several films about the projects, which can be accessed on the YouTube channel www.youtube.com/channel/UCo0G52i3AIPdwsdpII47hA



Sept.



CFM2015
XIV^e Congrès Forestier Mondial
XIV World Forestry Congress
XIV Congreso Forestal Mundial
Durban | Afrique du Sud

WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS IN DURBAN

The congress took place with an agenda packed with international climate negotiations, before the COP21.

The FFEM contributed towards several sessions and workshops organised by partners, in close collaboration with the French Ministry for Agriculture, Agri-Food and Forestry.

At the congress, the Moringa Partnership and the FFEM confirmed their partnership to create the Agroforestry Technical Assistance Facility.



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Oct.

BIODIVERSITY SCENARIOS IN THESE TIMES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The FFEM contributed to a two-day event organised by the Foundation for research into biodiversity held on 1 and 2 October, with time dedicated to the initial results of the FRB's "Biodiversity modelling and scenarios" programme. The aim was to show the progress made in developing scenarios, particularly with regard to the connections between the climate and biodiversity.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT. FRANCE AND URUGUAY COMMIT TO ACHIEVING SDG12: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Signing of the Uruguay Project at the Elysée Palace, with funding of 1 million euros from the FFEM that will support new sustainable methods of production and consumption in the protected areas of Uruguay and neighbouring territories.



Signing ceremony in the presence of the French president, François Hollande and Tabaré Vázquez, President of the Republic of Uruguay

Dec.

VISIT TO MAURITIUS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FFEM 14-17 DECEMBER 2015

During a trip to Mauritius from 14 to 17 December, a team from the FFEM met with Mauritian interlocutors to monitor the progress made on the regional project for the sustainable management of the coastal areas of countries of the Indian Ocean and take part in a seminar on the "management of ecosystems and the climate", which brought together the authorities, NGOs and the private sector. This project, which is supported by 1.2 million euros of funding from the FFEM and is led by the Indian Ocean Commission, aims to consolidate, capitalise on and disseminate good practices and approaches validated by field experience in the areas of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity with the support of active partnerships with local and regional stakeholders. Implemented at three pilot sites, Mohéli (the Comoros), Rodrigues and Sainte Marie (Madagascar), the project aims to support local innovations and partnerships with positive effects on: the emergence of integrated management of coastal areas; the pooling of skills, experience, knowledge and tools developed in the region; networking between players; and an increase in cooperation between regional partners.



SOCIAL MEDIA

The FFEM made its debut on Twitter on World Environment Day, 5 June 2015 @FFEM_Fr

COP21

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The FFEM, a key player in French international cooperation for the preservation of global public goods and tackling climate-related challenges, was present at the COP21.

France chaired and hosted the COP21 from 30 November to 12 December 2015 in Paris. This crucial event resulted in an ambitious, universal agreement on the climate, the aim of which is to limit the rise in temperatures to less than 2°C and strive to limit it to 1.5°C.

For its own part, the FFEM contributed to the success of this event by promoting the positions of France and supporting its project partners, operators and beneficiaries, as well as taking part in workshops, in parallel events in different pavilions, in the negotiating area and in the "climate generation" areas open to the general public. The FFEM presented its operations through four key areas reflecting its new 2015-2018 strategy:

- Ocean-climate
(management of coasts and high seas)
- Sustainable cities
- Energy transition
- Forests and agriculture



During the COP21, the FFEM made a major contribution to highlighting "nature-based solutions" through the projects it supports, both for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change.

For instance, it actively contributed to running the Nature Solutions Pavilion, developed by the French institutional partners signatories to the France-IUCN framework agreement (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Environment, Overseas and the AFD) and 12 French partners, including the FFEM. This Pavilion was a place for meetings, discussions and presentations, and was very popular indeed, with more than 150 people visiting each day. The FFEM helped with holding around 15 events and welcoming visitors to the Pavilion.



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SUSTAINABLE CITY

Green infrastructures: a solution for tomorrow's resilient cities

The FFEM organised an event on the resilience of cities which took place twice: in the blue area of the France Pavilion and in the public area of the Nature Solutions Pavilion. Green infrastructures play a major role in achieving urban development that is resilient to the effects of climate change. Representatives of local governments from three different continents shared their perceptions of the challenges linked to the multiple uses of these areas and their strategy for integrated, joint development of their territory around these green infrastructures, through original tools: local observatories, flood risk prevention plans, and urban planning workshops.

It also provided the opportunity to sign the three-way financing agreement between Porto Novo, AFD and FFEM on the "Porto Novo, green city" project in Benin, for which the preservation and optimisation of the natural and cultural heritage of Porto Novo are at the very heart and which may subsequently be extended on a national scale. The financing from the FFEM that began in 2012 comes to 1.2 million euros and AFD has added 8 million euros.

OCEANS, CLIMATE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Nature-based solutions to combat climate change

On Wednesday, 9 December, the FFEM contributed to the event organised by Conservation International, IUCN and The Nature Conservancy on nature-based solutions to climate change in the area of negotiations, signing a financing agreement with Conservation International relating to the project on the grey and green infrastructures of the Philippines, in the presence of the Minister of Ecology, Ségolène Royal, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.

This project on reinforcement of coastal resilience and adaptation to climate change in the Philippines, worth 1.51 million euros, will make it possible to develop natural ecosystems and demonstrate their potential to be resilient to climate change and demonstrate the solid basis for combining classical engineering (referred to as "grey infrastructures") with nature-based solutions.



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ACTIVITIES IN 2015

2015 in figures	20
Projects launched in 2015	22



THE FFEM PRIORITISES INTEGRATED, OVERARCHING APPROACHES THAT TAKE IN ALL ELEMENTS OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT. ITS ACTIVITIES ENABLE AN ARRAY OF PLAYERS - RESEARCH CENTRES, BUSINESSES, NGOS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES - TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE ISSUES COMMON TO BOTH THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

THE PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE FFEM REFLECT 5 KEY THEMES WITH 2 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES SET BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND THE NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

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Proposing "green" adaptation solutions in the most vulnerable coastal territories

Ocean plankton, climate and development 23
Developing a scientific, oceans-focused partnership with developing countries



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Promoting financial innovation and reinforcing environmental fund networks in Africa and Latin America

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Local and national support in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Colombia 26
Contributing to the promotion of cooperation between institutions for more inclusive urban development

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SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE

Developing sustainable methods for the production and consumption of goods and services in protected areas of Uruguay 36
Sustainable industries in the natural grasslands and coastal systems of Uruguay

2015 IN FIGURES

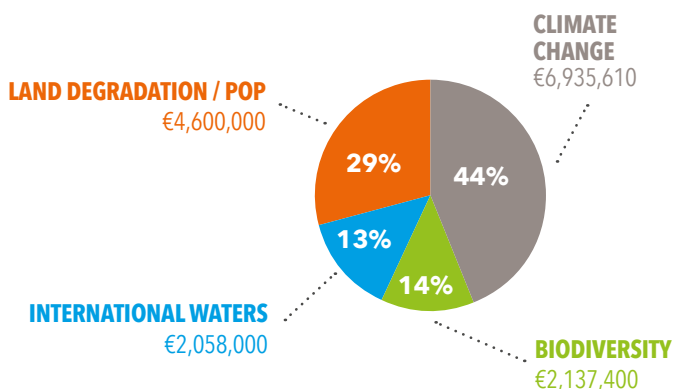


€15,731,000
FUNDING GRANTED



12 PROJECTS LAUNCHED
including 4 regional programmes

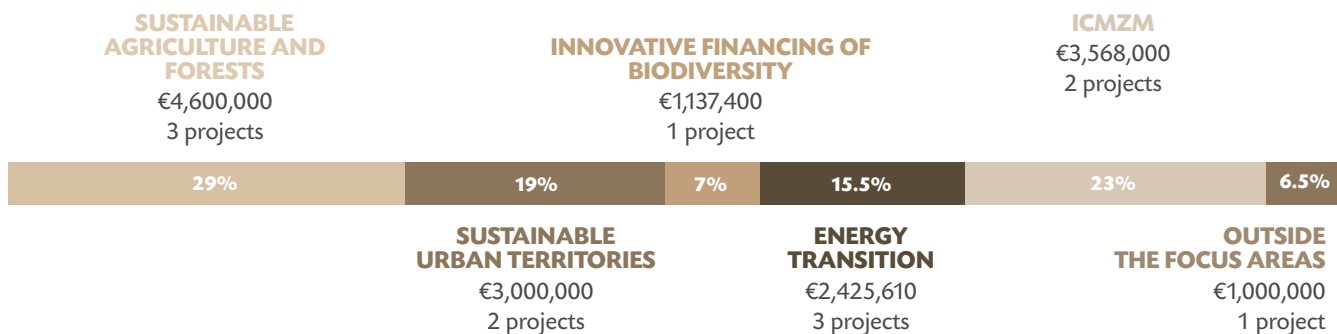
2015 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY AREAS OF INTERVENTION



IN 2015, 44% OF FUNDING WAS DEDICATED TO THE "CLIMATE CHANGE" PROJECTS PORTFOLIO

In line with the French commitments made on the challenges connected with climate change and in particular those relating to the organisation of the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21 "Paris Climate 2015"), FFEM has committed itself to structuring its operations around the climate, targeting its support on actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.

ALLOCATION PER FOCUS AREA



2015 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY REGIONS



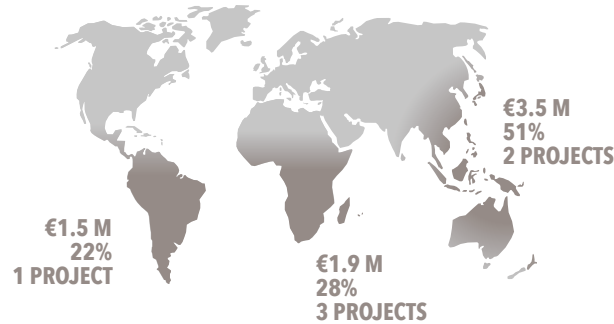
% OF 2015 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY REGION RESPONDING TO THE 2015 - 2018 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

93% of the projects launched come under the focus areas defined in the new strategic programming framework.

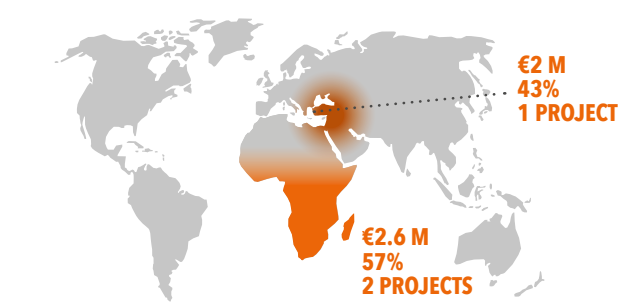
BIODIVERSITY €2,137,400



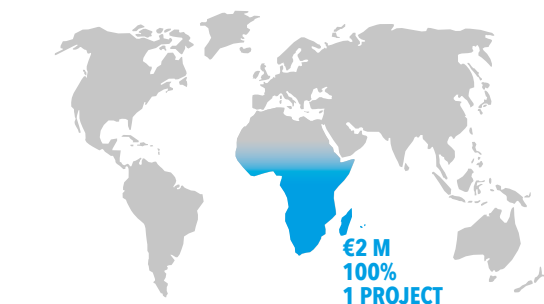
CLIMATE €6,935,610



LAND DEGRADATION €4,600,000



INTERNATIONAL WATERS €2,058,000



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

Reinforcing the resilience of coastal and marine areas and encouraging the sharing of scientific knowledge of marine ecosystems

Adaptation to climate change for coastal areas and the lack of knowledge about the impact of climatic imbalances on the oceans are major issues for both the population and ecosystems. In 2015, as part of its new strategic approach to the management of coastal and marine areas, the FFEM prioritised projects aimed at strengthening the resilience of island territories and improving scientific knowledge of marine ecosystems.

The portfolio
in 2015

€3,568,000

2 PROJECTS
UNDERTAKEN

23%
OF FINANCIAL
COMMITMENTS



Mangroves © V. Fakir



ASIA / PHILIPPINES

**AREAS OF
INTERVENTION**
Climate

BENEFICIARY
Conservation
International

TOTAL AMOUNT
€4,564,000
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€1,510,000

PARTNERS
Taisei, LGU, DRR-CCA
fund, PDRF, DENR/
ERDB, DENR/BMB,
CI, IKI-BMUB, MoE
Netherlands

**FFEM
INSTITUTIONS
LEADING THE
PROJECT**
MAEDI and MEEM

STRENGTHENING COASTAL RESILIENCE IN ISLAND TERRITORIES

PROPOSING "GREEN" ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS IN THE MOST VULNERABLE COASTAL TERRITORIES

By implementing this project, the FFEM is working towards achieving Cancun's objectives for climate change adaptation and is focusing on two of the targets of SDG 13

REDUCING THE FILIPINO COAST'S VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE RISKS

The increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events has unsustainable impacts on the island territories of the Philippines. In the absence of disaster prevention plans and infrastructure along the coast, community resilience to climate change has been severely reduced. In order to lower the vulnerability while ensuring the protection of coastal ecosystems, the project's key goals consist of i) promoting innovative solutions for adapting to climate change and ii) coastal protection. The primary objective will be to implement an infrastructure demonstration project, based on the conservation of ecosystems, and conventional engineering in order to increase the resilience of coastal territories. The project will also support the implementation of a programme dedicated to developing sustainable economic activities for communities in order to ensure the project's sustainability in the long run. It will support diversification in the institutional and political approaches to coastal resilience, including ecosystems and "green-grey" infrastructures.

COMBINING "GREY" INFRASTRUCTURES WITH SO-CALLED "GREEN" APPROACHES

Given the importance of coastal ecosystems to the population's resilience, and the failure of initiatives to rehabilitate natural environments, a new approach was developed. The previous policy choices did not allow for the integration of conventional engineering approaches into environmental restoration projects, with the aim

of maximising the resilience of island territories. The real issue for this project therefore lies in the combination of so-called "green" infrastructures (based on the ecosystem), which alone cannot be sufficient, with so-called "grey" conventional infrastructures, whose environmental risks would be anticipated.

The project's beneficiary, Conservation International, therefore decided to work with its partners in the Philippines on the first implementation on Filipino pilot sites of approaches to integrating "grey/green" infrastructures, as developed in the USA and the Netherlands. The project is thus one of the very first examples of its kind in a developing country.

The FFEM's support will enable the testing of this new approach, an approach which is particularly suited to reinforcing coastal populations' resilience, especially because of its very favourable cost-benefits ratio. It will also take part in the conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems of global importance.

A PROJECT THAT CONTRIBUTES TO REALISING THE EXPECTATIONS OF SDG 13

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

OCEAN PLANKTON, CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPING A SCIENTIFIC, OCEANS-FOCUSED PARTNERSHIP WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The FFEM contributes to the TARA Oceans scientific programme to promote better management of the world's oceans and encourage scientific research on the planktonic system. This international programme, conducted with the participation of six developing countries and by forging links with international institutions and communities of decision makers, partly meets the requirements set by SDG 17 on the partnership for sustainable development.

PLANKTON: THE "LUNGS OF THE EARTH"

Nearly 98% of all ocean biomass is composed of plankton drifting with the current through the world's oceans. Planktonic life plays an essential role for our planet and humankind. Plankton, which feeds both fish and marine mammals, is at the root of our food chain, and also absorbs 50% of the CO₂ generated by the land.

The Tara Oceans expedition constitutes the first global study of marine plankton, a branch of minuscule living organisms which includes not only marine viruses and bacteria but also larger organisms such as jellyfish. The bulk of the high-quality, well-organised samples and data collected will enable varied, wide-ranging research to be performed on the global planktonic ecosystem of our planet.

CONTRIBUTING TO BETTER MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF THE OCEANS

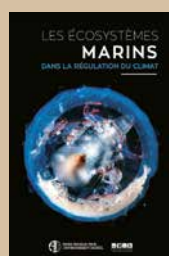
The current decade marks a period of major decision-making within the United Nations system, and of regional processes with regard to ocean governance, with major impact on development issues. This project will encourage and stimulate dialogue with the research community so that scientific perspectives and scientific research will be better taken into account in these governance mechanisms. It also provides a concrete response to the demands of developing countries.

This project aims to make scientific data and modelling available in order to help institutions improve their tools for monitoring the primary production of marine ecosystems. It will contribute to the local socio-economic development of coastal populations that depend on the availability of fish stocks.

This project will contribute to global efforts to protect the environment both in terms of biodiversity and climate change. The FFEM funding will enable the effective development of a new phase in this programme, so that France can make a real contribution to increasing the capabilities of developing countries, targeting the knowledge and notably through knowledge and governance of the

high seas.

The project's added value and innovation resides in the fact that no programme focusing on the observation of marine ecosystems has such extensive modelling and data for taking into account planktonic ecosystems.



PUBLICATION MARINE ECOSYSTEMS IN CLIMATE REGULATION

This demonstrates the central role of marine ecosystems and oceans in maintaining the stability and resilience of our planet, through French researchers'

accounts of the changes already underway, such as greenhouse gas emissions, temperature increase, CO₂ increase in the atmosphere etc. Although we've long believed that our oceans play a fundamental role in regulating our climate, our knowledge of this intrinsic relationship is very recent and has yet to be completed and shared. In addition to lauding our planet's marine biodiversity, this work aims to help decision makers better understand the Blue Planet's role in terms of climate and the importance of taking this into account for every twenty-first century policy decision.

This work discusses the role of marine and coastal ecosystems, whose importance in climate regulation is often underestimated and misunderstood. These ecosystems also play a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change, such as compensating for ocean swell and waves, combating erosion and mitigating the impact of tsunamis. Plankton in all its diversity, as well as Mediterranean seagrass, mangroves in the tropics, reefs and macro-algae are all in the spotlight.

QUOTATION REFERENCE: FFEM (2015), *Marine ecosystems in climate regulation Fonds, Français pour l'Environnement Mondial*, (French Global Environment Facility) Paris, 80 pages.

Coral bleaching, consequence of climate change



AFRICA / MULTI-COUNTRY

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

International waters

BENEFICIARY

Tara Expeditions
Foundation

TOTAL AMOUNT

€9,965,773
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€2,058,000

PARTNERS

Tara Foundation,
European Molecular
Biology Laboratory,
The French National
Establishment for
Higher Education,
The Villefranche
Oceanographic
Laboratory, The
French Alternative
Energies and Atomic
Energy Commission,
the French National
Committee for
Scientific Research,
Roscoff Marine
Biology Station

**FFEM
INSTITUTIONS
LEADING
THE PROJECT**
MEEM and MENESR

INNOVATIVE FINANCING OF BIODIVERSITY

Increasing environmental funds' capacities and mobilising additional resources for biodiversity conservation

In 2015, the project initiated by the FFEM helped support existing environmental funds in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, whilst fostering innovation in the biodiversity financing sector. Its actions are contributing to France's commitments in the Convention on Biological Diversity, by supporting the various stakeholders via the sustainable and effective management of protected areas and their peripheries.

The portfolio in 2015

€1,137,400

1 PROJECT INITIATED

7% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS



© PhytoTrade Africa

PROJECT "K" KNOWLEDGE FOR ACTION: PROMOTION OF FINANCIAL INNOVATION AND REINFORCING OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUND NETWORKS IN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

STIMULATING CONSERVATION THROUGH PEER-TO-PEER EXCHANGES AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND MOBILISING ENVIRONMENTAL FUND NETWORKS.

As a partner of the initiative launched and implemented by the environmental fund (EF) networks in Latin America and in Africa, the FFEM contributes to increasing these EFs' capabilities, and encourages experience and knowledge sharing between their members. It contributes to innovation in terms of funding sources managed by these EFs.

AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN/ MULTI-COUNTRY

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Biodiversity

BENEFICIARY

Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

TOTAL AMOUNT

€3,807,000 including FFEM contribution of €1,137,400

PARTNERS

The Global Environment Facility, the MAVA Foundation, members of RedLAC and CAFE Environmental Funds

FFEM INSTITUTION LEADING THE PROJECT

MAEDI

SUPPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL FUND NETWORKS TO INCREASE THEIR CAPABILITY FOR ACTION IN THE FIELD

Reaching the common targets set by international conventions in terms of climate change and the conservation of biodiversity suffers from a lack of funding on a worldwide scale. To partially compensate for this lack of funding, the FFEM has made a commitment to work alongside the two EF networks: the Latin American-Caribbean EF network (RedLAC) and the Consortium of African Funds for the Environment (CAFE), in order to expand and diversify their portfolios, notably through innovative funding mechanisms. The aim is to build on the skills of all those involved and to support the financial innovations of these EFs. This can be achieved through knowledge management and experience sharing, resulting in long-term benefits for the fight against climate change and for maintaining the services that ecosystems naturally provide. The project is structured around four specific objectives: diversifying these EFs' resources, especially through incentives to mobilise innovative mechanisms; promoting the transfer of knowledge and best practices through the use of mentoring; documenting and capitalising on experiences within the EF network; and lastly, consolidating and sustaining the RedLAC and CAFE networks.

SPARKING INNOVATION

These EFs are constantly looking for mechanisms that will enable them to mobilise new resources. The start-up fund set up as part of this project with the support of the FFEM promotes the design, testing and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms that complement traditional resources. Preference will be given to mechanisms that generate additional benefits for both the conservation of biodiversity and combating climate change.

The mentoring programme will contribute to spreading innovation, enabling new funds to achieve internationally recognised standards. It will encourage the monitoring of impacts on biodiversity in protected areas as well as the establishment of a structured process for making decisions about investments.

THE SUCCESS OF A PROJECT AND PARTNERSHIP SINCE 2010

This project, launched in 2015, owes its emergence to the results and lessons learned from an earlier FFEM-supported project, which was aimed at building up the capabilities of RedLAC. This project was implemented between 2010 and 2014 by the Brazilian biodiversity environmental fund (Funbio). It aimed to support the formation of CAFE, the African environmental fund network.

SSI: A FIELD PROGRAMME FOR NGOS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

STRENGTHENING AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES

The FFEM supports initiatives led by local associations from developing countries for the protection of biodiversity. In order to consolidate the sustainable partnership between NGOs and donors, the FFEM has been financing and implementing a Small-Scale Initiatives (SSI) programme since 2006. As part of the fourth phase of the SSI programme running during the period 2014-2016, in partnership with the French Committee of IUCN and IUCN-PACO (the West and Central Africa Programme), the **FFEM contributed to the funding of 9 small-scale projects in 2015. Three networks have also received financial support.** These include the African Sea Turtle Conservation Network (RASTOMA), which involves 8 NGOs, the Eco Activists for Governance & Law Enforcement Network (EAGLE) and a network of 6 NGOs dedicated to the protection of African great apes.

9 INITIATIVES FINANCED
BY THE SSI IN 2015
for a total of €936,521



© ANCE Togo



SSIs and combating the illegal trafficking of endangered species in Africa

In 2015, 6 NGO members of the EAGLE network combating the illegal trafficking of endangered species received support from the FFEM through SSIs. Their commitments in the field were notable in helping to meet the targets set by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).



© ANCE Togo

THE EAGLE NETWORK

The illegal wildlife trade is number four in the rankings of worldwide illegal trafficking, with profits estimated at \$19 billion a year.

The EAGLE network is fighting to ensure the national and international legislation for the protection of wildlife is enforced in Africa.

The founders of this network of activists have developed a model for the enforcement of laws on wildlife in Africa. With over 13 years of

experience, EAGLE is now active in 10 African countries (Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, Senegal and Togo) and has already led to the arrest of more than 1,000 traffickers, with the majority receiving prison sentences.

The project that has now been launched focuses on supporting the continued activities of the network's members and will enable them to start operations in two additional countries. The identification and arrest of traffickers as well as the facilitation of court cases against them make up the core components of the project. EAGLE's rationale also includes an element of education and information about the enforcement of wildlife legislation and the penalties incurred.



FABRICE KODJO SPEAKS

Director of the NGO The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance of Togo (ANCE-Togo),

member of the EAGLE network and SSI beneficiary.

ANCE manages TALFF (enforcement of laws on wildlife and flora in Togo), a programme dedicated to combating environmental crime.

As an NGO, what are the benefits of being part of a network like EAGLE?

The EAGLE network has technical experience and proven practices in environmental investigation. The network has a team of experts who support the member organisations in building up capabilities. This support may apply to investigation techniques, the organisation of operations for arresting traffickers, legal and judicial support, the establishment of informant networks, and monitoring. The EAGLE network also offers investigative equipment and financial support for replicating projects.

What are the issues facing your NGO when combating poaching?

There are many. We can mention the inadequate enforcement of legislation (weak sanctions and incriminations), the ignorance of the text of the laws and the low capabilities of the key players (judges and public ministries, police officers, administrative officials, CSOs and communities), and the slowness of international co-operation between countries in sharing information about criminals, especially with Asian countries.

What tools do you need to more effectively combat the illegal wildlife trade and to enforce the Law on Wildlife?

We are sorely lacking financial and technical resources in our fight against plant and wildlife species-related crime, which restricts what can be done in the field. Despite sporadic support from the EAGLE network, operators in the field do not have enough sophisticated investigative equipment (such as mobile scanners, detection dogs, etc.), specific tools to analyse field data, monitoring tools and tools to train the people involved.

How does the FFEM funding benefit you when combating poaching?

The direct benefits from the FFEM funding have helped strengthen the capabilities of the TALFF project, and this proved to be a real catalyst in terms of relationships with government agencies and especially with the accredited diplomatic representations in Togo. ANCE has thus been able to increase collaboration with embassies from the USA, France and the European Union Delegation in Togo. These diplomatic representations considered the project valuable and subsequently supported ANCE-Togo in its efforts to enforce the plant and wildlife laws in Togo. The financial contribution from the FFEM has given our NGO's work better visibility. In 2015, ANCE-Togo was awarded best 2015 player in the "Right to a Healthy Environment in Togo" category, for its leading role in the protection of biodiversity in Togo.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change in urban areas

The challenge of urban growth that brings opportunities and is capable of meeting the demands of sustainable development resilient to climate change is immense. To meet the requirements of international conventions (UNFCCC, Stockholm Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity) and to participate in the development of tomorrow's cities the FFEM supported two projects in 2015. The challenge: to develop a model for the connected city, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

The portfolio in 2015

€3,000,000

2 PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

19% OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT



© Carlos Tobon



LATIN AMERICA / COLOMBIA

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Climate

BENEFICIARIES

FINDETER and the Municipal Council of Cali

TOTAL AMOUNT

€21,150,000 including FFEM's contribution of €1,500,000

PARTNERS

National authorities, KfW, GIZ

FFEM INSTITUTION LEADING THE PROJECT

AFD

PROJECT TO PROVIDE LOCAL AND NATIONAL-LEVEL SUPPORT (NAMA) IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN COLOMBIA

PROMOTING ACCESS TO LOW-CARBON TRANSPORT

In Colombia, the FFEM contributes to the promotion of cooperation between institutions for more inclusive urban development. The project focuses on transport and urban governance and seeks to promote access for all to non-polluting mobility.

COOPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS

In Colombia, transport is the largest source of CO₂ emissions in the country and emissions associated with travel have increased steadily in recent years. The FFEM's support project is part of its promotion of inter-institutional cooperation for more inclusive urban development. The NAMA Transit Orientated Development (TOD) national programme, promoting more sustainable urban development, and the Cali Green Corridor project, promoting dense urban development but in a connected and generously-planted city of low carbon emissions, attracted the attention of AFD and the FFEM.

The FFEM's mission is to support its Colombian partners in the effective implementation of these two initiatives. The FFEM acts as an accelerator, demonstrating and providing incentives for the implementation of the two projects at environmental and social levels. It will also be especially active during the external monitoring and evaluation phase of the project.

FINDING OPERATIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

For the FFEM and the AFD, the support project represents its first support initiative for a NAMA programme. This is a bilateral facility that has been put in place by the German and British governments, dedicated to funding climate change mitigation measures suitable for the national context. It will contribute to enhancing its effectiveness by financing a preliminary study. The study will put forward practical operational solutions for the development of a dedicated one-stop shop for the funding of urban development initiatives focused on transport (TOD) in Colombia.

Specifically in relation to Cali, the Green Corridor project is innovative not only in the sense that it is a TOD project, but also in the originality of its phasing: first a major traffic and leisure artery will be created, to promote soft mobility and urban densification before getting started on the development of a public transport axis.



DOUALA, SUSTAINABLE CITY: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAKÈPÈ MISSOKÈ SITE

REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF URBAN POPULATIONS AND PRESERVING WETLANDS

The urban community of Douala, Cameroon, intends to put combating climate change and preserving habitats at the heart of its urban development policy. The FFEM will help apply this approach during the redevelopment of the Makepe Makèpè pilot site. Its support centres in developing new, replicable management practices for building a resilient city.

RESILIENT URBAN PLANNING

Douala has been characterised for decades by its strong urban growth and significant spread. This rapid and not very well-planned urbanisation has led in particular to settling unstable populations in wetland areas, near drains. These populations are therefore highly vulnerable both socio-economically and in terms of flooding. In addition, urbanisation is leading to the degradation and loss of wetlands and the regulatory role they have played thus far.

This project aims to support the work of the Cameroon government in its national climate change adaptation plan (adopted in 2015) and to support the city of Douala in its response to climate-related challenges. Two goals have been set. These are: i) improving local knowledge of the effects of climate change, in order to better account for this in urban planning; and ii) putting this approach into effect across the Makèpè district.

RISK PREVENTION AND INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The FFEM's funding will help set up a local urban observatory for creating flood risk models. This project also includes restructuring vulnerable settlements and restoring the wetlands by using service-level approach. The project will also have an impact on the economy as it is intended to increase and develop recycling activities and market gardening, thereby creating local jobs. As well as direct benefits for the city of Douala, this methodology, including all innovative developments, can be replicated in other cities, where it can be adjusted to local capabilities.

AFRICA / CAMEROON

AREAS OF INTERVENTION
Climate

BENEFICIARIES
Urban Community of Douala, Cameroon State

TOTAL AMOUNT
€6,000,000
including the FFEM's contribution of €1,500,000

PARTNERS
AFD, Urban Community of Douala, Cameroon State

INSTITUTION LEADING THE PROJECT
AFD

ENERGY TRANSITION

Supporting innovation in the private and social sector for the benefit of renewable energy

In 2015, the FFEM undertook 3 energy transition projects in Africa and Asia, including 2 projects for the private sector innovation facility (FISP) in the field of climate change (FISP-Climat). In order to reconcile the economic performance of developing countries with combating climate change, these projects envisage renewable energy generation and the promotion of sustainable energy efficiency in industry and households. The challenge is to satisfy unmet needs for access to energy and sanitation, and to provide local social enterprises and private companies with the resources to meet these needs sustainably.

The portfolio
in 2015

€2,425,610

3 PROJECTS
UNDERTAKEN

15%
OF FINANCIAL
COMMITMENTS



© FFEM, D. Richard

ASIA – AFRICA /
MULTI-COUNTRY

AREAS OF
INTERVENTION
Climate

BENEFICIARY
Nexus Carbon for
Development

TOTAL AMOUNT
€6,200,000
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€2,000,000

PARTNERS
Nexus, Blue Moon
Fund, Calvert
Foundation

FFEM INSTITUTION
PROJECT LEADER
AFD

SUPPORTING PIONEERING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN ACCESS TO ENERGY, SANITATION AND CLEAN WATER: "THE PIONEER FACILITY"

SUPPORTING PIONEERING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

Promoting the growth of businesses in developing countries that produce and distribute solutions for energy, sanitation and clean water.

PRIORITY FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISES AND ENERGY INNOVATION

The aim of this programme is to create a funding facility, "the Pioneer Facility", which will agree working capital loans that social enterprises can access. The approach focuses on household energy and the processing of waste into energy. The Pioneer Facility has three specific objectives:

- to promote the growth of businesses operating in access to energy, sanitation and access to clean water,
- to identify and reward best practices in combating poverty and mitigating climate change,
- to demonstrate the financial feasibility of investments in social enterprises.

The Pioneer Facility therefore prioritises the growth phase of social enterprises. It seeks to reduce the time and complexity of funding projects and aims to maximise the impact on poverty reduction.

RESULTS-ORIENTATED FUNDING

Support for young companies in overcoming the issues that limit their capacity to grow (limited access to markets, skills and capital, unfavourable regulatory environment), i.e. the Pioneer Gap, is a major concern of many governments in Asia and Africa and of the Asian Development Bank. Furthermore, international agencies such as the World Health Organisation and the UN's "Sustainable Energy for All" (SE4ALL) initiative place an emphasis on water, access to energy and sanitation. But there are still few funding instruments specifically for companies with a social and environmental mission that can provide them with accessible and flexible working capital during their growth phase.

The Pioneer Facility will also advance current discussions on results-orientated funding. The selected approach to investments and the emphasis on maximising impact will be based on recent research carried out by Nexus and its members. Thanks to the Pioneer Facility, loan beneficiaries and their members will be better equipped to access new funding mechanisms.

RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR BETTER
HYGIENE FISP-CLIMAT

ENERGY AND HEALTH REVOLUTION IN AFRICA

Proposing a renewable energy source based on solid matter from waste water and sludge from latrines and septic tanks to improve the health situation in Kigali and reduce the costs associated with waste management processes.

ONE ACTION, TWO OBJECTIVES: SANITATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

The project's objective is to promote the evacuation, use and transformation of a proportion of the waste produced by the population of Kigali. The FFEM's action here seeks to support the deployment in Kigali of the Waste Entrepreneurs' (WE) Pivot Works company, which specialises in recovering energy from human faecal matter and waste water. This therefore involves putting forward a city-scale solution for the management of this waste. Recovering the waste involves producing a renewable solid energy source to sell to local industries, to be used instead of charcoal. Lower sanitation costs and sustainable energy generation are therefore among the key issues of the project. In addition to the production of renewable fuel, the project promotes the safe evacuation of the waste water of more than 500,000 Kigalians; lower sanitation costs; job creation; and a reduction in industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE WHOLE OF AFRICA

Pivot Works wishes to bring about change in the technical and financial standards that habitually govern waste processing, by developing the first completely safe and truly profitable human waste management system. In this system, sanitation takes the form of a process for the production and sale of a product that generates income.

The economic model consists of converting waste from urban septic tanks into a renewable solid fuel, which is then sold to energy intensive industries such as cement plants. Income from the sale of the fuel should at least offset the costs of production. This means that the traditional approach to the issue of sanitation, limited to waste evacuation, can be partially replaced by a sanitation model based on a manufactured product.



Heat pump © FFEM, D. Richard

AFRICA / RWANDA

**AREAS OF
INTERVENTION**
Climate

BENEFICIARY
Waste Entrepreneurs'
Pivot Works

TOTAL AMOUNT
€917,000 including the
FFEM's contribution
of €300,000

PARTNERS
Multiple

**FFEM INSTITUTION
PROJECT LEADER**
MINEFI



FOCUS: FISP-CLIMAT "A FUNDING SOLUTION FOR PROJECT DEVELOPERS"

To support public access to low carbon energy, the FFEM offers an innovative financial tool: Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the area of climate change (FISP-Climat)

Since 2013, this specific funding mechanism has been supporting innovative development projects within the area of climate change sponsored by businesses (in both the northern and southern hemispheres) in partnership with organisations in developing countries. The aim of FISP-Climat is to fund projects put forward by private players, with a range of economic, social and environmental benefits, through grants or repayable advances. In 2015, two companies, supported by the FISP, were therefore able to export their technologies to Africa.

FISP-Climat is one of the FFEM's flagship, innovative tools for encouraging "social business". The FFEM operates here as a catalyst for development-orientated private initiative and innovation. The aim is to support projects run by companies or by private players who wish to provide people with access to essential services. It also involves promoting financially sustainable and reproducible projects that are less costly in terms of public resources.



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**AFRICA /
BURKINA FASO**

**AREAS OF
INTERVENTION**
Climate

BENEFICIARY
COVEMI

TOTAL AMOUNT
€247,561 including
FFEM's contribution
of €125,610

PARTNERS
ACANTHE

**FFEM INSTITUTION
PROJECT LEADER**
MINEFI

**ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF LIME PRODUCTION
- FISP-CLIMAT**

DEVELOPING A LOW-CARBON ECO-MATERIALS SECTOR

The project forms part of a process to develop an eco-materials industry in Burkina Faso. The aim is to produce economically profitable lime, following environmentally friendly processes.

ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF LIME PRODUCTION

The overall objective of the project is to produce lime from a lime-firing device that recovers agricultural residues. Specifically, the project involves building and equipping a new and more suitable kiln, operating particularly using biomass materials in the village of Bobo-Dioulasso. It forms part of a process to develop an eco-materials industry in Burkina Faso as one element in the promotion of a sustainable and bioclimatic habitat, as well as the development of other uses (agriculture, sanitation, industry etc.). This process is being conducted in partnership with the Association for Advice in Innovative Architecture and Eco-Housing Techniques (ACANTHE), in which the project beneficiary, Village Mining Company (COVEMI), has one representative member, and with RONGEAD, a development cooperation NGO that works to promote sustainable development of agricultural sectors in synergy with environmental protection.

PROPOSING A NEW SOURCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TO REPLACE WOOD

In Burkina Faso, the use of wood for lime production is a cause of deforestation and CO₂ emissions equivalent to 50% of the weight of the wood consumed. As part of the project, the energy source is derived from fruit shells from cashew plantations. This is a renewable energy source. Therefore, the project's impact on greenhouse gas emissions amounts to a reduction of about 4,400 CO₂ tonnes equivalent for an annual production of 1,000 tonnes of quicklime. This also enables the use of wood to be stopped and the recovery of agricultural waste that would otherwise pollute the environment. Indirectly, the development of the lime market in the Burkinabe habitat contributes to reducing greenhouse gases. The production of lime plaster contributes to the thermal inertia of buildings and the absorption of the CO₂ released from limestone firing.

In addition to its environmental aspects, the project promotes the socio-economic development of the region. The maintenance and development of salaried employment and local knowledge in lime-producing areas are among the key impacts of the project.



Why has the FISP-Climat been created and who are its target beneficiaries?

Since its creation in 1994, the FFEM has been funding the private sector. But the investments necessary for the development and transfer of green technologies to developing countries remain limited. Created in 2013, FISP-Climat's aim is to encourage the private sector in its initiatives in combating climate change and access to energy, based on its operational expertise, its wealth of innovation and its capacity for large-scale dissemination of these innovations. By targeting developers in both the North and South, in partnership with organisations based in developing countries, this financial tool enables the direct creation of new jobs and boosts the innovative SME sector in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

What projects does the FISP-Climat prioritise?

Above all, the FISP is aimed at innovative projects of modest size, run by private companies that are within the threshold for SMEs. The FISP favours reproducible and sustainable projects that will stimulate technology and services for mitigation of or adaptation to climate

ACTOR'S WORDS

**DOMINIQUE RICHARD,
MANAGER OF THE CLIMATE-ENERGY PROJECTS AT THE FFEM**

change in developing countries. Targeted innovations must involve either developing the scale of existing local innovations or identifying, designing and perfecting innovations capable of stimulating analysis of sectoral policy measures to be supported.

What are the strengths of the FISP-Climat?

The FISP's purpose is to reduce the risks related to innovative technologies and processes in developing countries. This is a tool that seeks leverage by mobilising private actors and stimulating the contribution of additional capital, to remove the barriers to the funding of innovative projects. Beneficiary companies at the first stage can, for example, develop their technologies on a small scale. This showcase will then enable the removal of any uncertainty among other funders about investing in the project on a larger scale. The FISP therefore covers part of the financial risks associated with the project and can help to promote reflection on obstacles to investment. Finally, the FISP prioritises partnerships between exporting companies and local organisations responsible for project monitoring.



The FFEM mobilises funding simultaneously for biodiversity protection and the sustainable management of water, soil and forests. Within this theme, the projects support players that use natural resources to promote their sustainable use. Projects contributing to resilience to climate change and the mitigation of its impacts are favoured. In 2015 the FFEM funded 3 such projects: targeting the fight against land degradation, promoting agroecology and supporting good management of natural resources in rural areas.

The portfolio
in 2015

€4,600,000

3 PROJECTS
UNDERTAKEN

29%
OF FINANCIAL
COMMITMENTS



Degraded land © Geoffrey Mauvais



AFRICA / SENEGAL

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Land degradation

BENEFICIARY

Veterinarians without Borders

TOTAL AMOUNT

€4,861,065
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€1,500,000

PARTNERS

Ministry for
Agriculture and Rural
Equipment (PASA),
Rhone-Alpes Region,
AFD

INSTITUTIONS LEADING THE PROJECT

AFD and MAEDI

COMBATING DESERTIFICATION THROUGH SUPPORT FOR PASTORALISM IN SENEGAL

REDUCING CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN THE FERLO

The FFEM is working to improve the management of pastoral resources in the Ferlo region of north-east Senegal. These actions contribute to combating desertification in this region, which is particularly vulnerable to climate change.

COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

In Senegal the livelihoods of 30% of the population depend, at least in part, on livestock products. This project will enable improvements in the management of the vulnerable area of the Ferlo, which accounts for 2/3 of the livestock and 40% of the country's territory. The Ferlo is a semi-arid region, traditionally devoted to pastoral activity, which is experiencing a range of pressures. Overgrazing, an increase in bush fires and growing cultivation as a result of populations gradually becoming more sedentary around boreholes are among the sources of vegetation and soil degradation. In the Ferlo region, livestock raising remains an essential source of development for the population, but growing pressure on resources requires the implementation of new breeding and pasture management practices.

FOOD SECURITY AND SUPPORT FOR PASTORAL ACTIVITY

With the aim of improving pastoral resources in the region and to support this sector of crucial importance to the country's food security, the project is seeking to set up organised pastoral units that are represented in decision-making. Improved livestock raising practices and economic diversification among breeders to alleviate pressure on resources is also a key component of the project. The latter will encourage the implementation of methods of sustainable management of pastures to safeguard the current level of vegetation in the Ferlo region. The implementation of land tenure and management and an alert and information system are the innovative components of this project.



AGROECOLOGY, A WAY OF ADAPTING
TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN DRY AREAS (AVACLIM)

AGRICULTURAL ADAPTATION IN DRY AREAS

To contribute to the development of agroecology in dry areas as a tool for climate change adaptation and mitigation, so as to improve long-term food security.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PRACTICE

Agroecology is increasingly seen as a key response to the problems of adapting dry regions for agriculture, in terms of water management, the preservation of soils against erosion, and management of soil fertility. This method of agricultural production can also contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change, particularly through the capacity for carbon storage in soil. More generally, it can make a contribution to the three multilateral environmental agreements*.

While many players are developing a dry area agroecology approach and techniques, the experiences and scientific analyses of the impacts and results of this method are still insufficiently exploited, which hinders the development of the practice. These issues are related to a lack of support in public policies. Capitalising on agro-ecological experiences and their scientific validation are major issues in promoting confidence in the relevance of the practice, especially in dry areas.

FURTHERING THE SUCCESSES OF AGROECOLOGY

The AVACLIM project is seeking to develop and publicise this agricultural production method, based on the features offered by ecosystems, by acting to strengthen ten NGOs that are developing agroecology. The results and impacts of 20 initiatives will be subject to scientific evaluation. Together with other examples, they will be used to develop a comprehensive communication campaign and to advocate for public policies promoting agroecology. Based on these objectives, the project will identify agro-ecological practices in the actions carried out by these partners and those documented as initiatives filed for entry into a database. Several events and collaborative tools will be developed to promote sharing of experiences among stakeholders and access to information on agro-ecological initiatives. Multi-criteria evaluations will be used to formulate customised recommendations based on each context, thus enabling successful implementation of this agricultural method. These evaluations will support advocacy for the relevance of agroecology in addressing climate change in dry areas. This action will be implemented particularly by building the capacity of partner NGOs in advocacy and communication.

* United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - UNCCD

**AFRICA /
MULTI-COUNTRY**

**AREAS OF
INTERVENTION**
Land degradation

BENEFICIARY
International Action
and Realisation Centre
(CARI)

TOTAL AMOUNT
€3,651,000
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€1,100,000

PARTNERS
FIDA, CARI, Project
Partners

**INSTITUTIONS
LEADING THE
PROJECT**
AFD and MAEDI



CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE

MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES IN VULNERABLE RURAL REGIONS

HELPING RURAL REGIONS TO ADAPT AND RENEW THEMSELVES

In some regions of Tunisia, overexploitation of groundwater, salination of the water table and degradation of agricultural land and vegetation are very acute. To prevent further deterioration aggravated by climate change in these areas, the FFEM is contributing to funding a programme to encourage better management of natural resources and improvements to certain agricultural practices.



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MEDITERRANEAN / TUNISIA

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Land degradation

BENEFICIARY

Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (MARH)

TOTAL AMOUNT

€56,110,000
including the FFEM's contribution of
€2,000,000

PARTNERS

Tunisian State, AFD

FFEM

INSTITUTIONS LEADING THE PROJECT

AFD and MAEDI

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The project involves the implementation of the Tunisian government's policy for the sustainable development of rural areas of particular social and environmental sensitivity. The programme focuses on 6 areas and involves engagement with local players in several domains, including improvements in territorial governance, sustainable management and best use of water, forest and soil resources. Under the decentralisation objectives set by the Tunisian Constitution, the project aims to contribute to enhanced political dialogue between national agencies, regional agricultural committees and local populations.

The FFEM's support falls under the strategic priority for the promotion of sustainable rural areas. The FFEM's funding will contribute to training players in area diagnostics and to the development of natural resources management plans. The FFEM's grant will also support the development of management plans for forests, routes and protected areas. In addition, it will contribute to partner training.

SHARED MANAGEMENT OF RURAL AREAS

The project provides support for the implementation of partnerships between stakeholders to promote political dialogue and institutional support. The challenge is to encourage the development of cooperation between government and users of resources for the practical implementation of a "players/territory" approach, which will lead to shared management of natural resources. This natural resources shared management approach will be accompanied by institutional change for the organisations responsible for territorial planning and for the joint management of common resources.



INNOVATIVE PROCESSES

A CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE TO SUPPORT THE FFEM'S TARGETED OPERATIONS

In addition to being a component of the "sustainable agriculture and forests" strategic priority, this support project for Tunisian rural areas meets the "innovative processes" cross-cutting objective of the FFEM's new strategic programming framework for 2015-2018.

This project seeks to promote the establishment of participatory governance between the different institutions and players managing natural resources. The proposed territorial approach is deployed through enhanced cooperation and planning between the different stakeholders managing natural resources: water, forests and soil. The resulting validated territorial development plans will be better able to meet the expectations of local players. Capacity building for existing organisations and the enhancement of local sectors will contribute to this process.

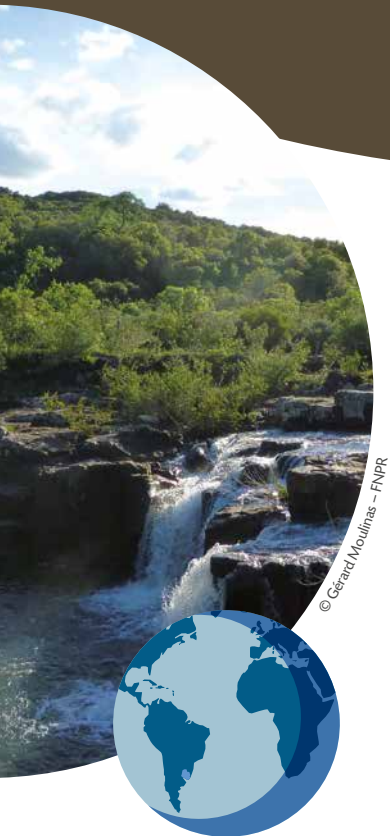


SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVE

Responding effectively to the challenges of the new Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable consumption and production aims to bring together, via the goods and services produced, greater respect for the environment, social progress and economic growth. This policy also aims to inform and raise awareness among consumers. In 2015, the FFEM launched a first "sustainable production and consumption" project with the aim of developing responsible chains in protected areas and their adjacent territories.



LATIN AMERICA / URUGUAY

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Biodiversity
(no focus area)

BENEFICIARY

Eastern Republic
of Uruguay

TOTAL AMOUNT

€8,703,000
including the FFEM's
contribution of
€1,000,000

PARTNERS

FEM, PNUD,
MVOTMA, MGAP,
MINTURD,
Intendencia Rocha,
Intendencia Rivera

FFEM

INSTITUTIONS LEADING THE PROJECT

MAEDI and MEEM

DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE METHODS FOR THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN PROTECTED AREAS OF URUGUAY AND THEIR ADJACENT AREAS

SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES IN THE NATURAL GRASSLANDS AND COASTAL SYSTEMS OF URUGUAY

Increase international co-operation and exchange of know-how between France, Uruguay and Mozambique to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns.

STRENGTHENING URUGUAY'S NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS

In order to protect the country's coastal lagoons and natural grasslands, the Uruguayan government recently set up a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) with the participation of the FFEM. In addition to the challenges of strict conservation, the country's environmental policies currently aim to strike a balance between growth and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. This "production and sustainable consumption" project in protected areas and their adjacent territories is at the heart of this balance. Within these protected areas, the focus is on transforming those existing industries that currently have a direct impact on the environment.

The overall aim of the programme is to convert these into industries that are environmentally friendly. This approach supports the Uruguayan government's aspirations in terms of innovative land management and sustainable development.

SHARING EXPERIENCE OF SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES

The project has several components and its first target is the development of a national strategy for sustainable industries. It will identify key players in this sector and define official markers of quality and/or origin. Three industries will then be tested (fishing, beef production and tourism) with a view to reproducing this method at regional and international levels.

Discussions with Africa and especially Mozambique about sustainable industries in protected areas will be initiated. In order to continue the French contribution to the ten-year framework for sustainable consumption and production, the FFEM is participating in this project by sharing French expertise in the field of official labelling. The FFEM takes part in preserving ecosystems of global interest and furthering sustainable consumption and production methods from Latin America to Africa.



SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

A TARGETED ANSWER TO SDG 12

By adopting the cross-cutting objective "sustainable consumption and production" in its new 2015-2018 strategy, the FFEM is actively contributing to achieving SDG 12 on "responsible consumption and production". This year the focus is on the development of links between land and industry, all the way from production through to consumption.

Particular attention has been paid to the labelling and certification of various agriculture-related industries, as well as tourism and fishing. Above and beyond this, the FFEM is also aiming at a systematic, comprehensive approach. Part of the FFEM's plan is to foster co-operation between the various key players and countries in order to develop supply chains that respect the environment and local populations.



FEEDBACK AND LESSONS LEARNT

Management of marine and coastal biodiversity in West Africa **39**

Sustainable management of community forests in Benin **40**

IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE RELEVANCE, REPRODUCIBILITY AND QUALITY OF ITS ACTIONS, THE FFEM CARRIES OUT MID-TERM AND RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATIONS OF THE PROJECTS IT SUPPORTS. THESE STUDIES ALLOW IT TO LEARN FROM AND CAPITALISE ON THE PROJECTS.



MANAGEMENT OF MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY IN WEST AFRICA

Reinforcing monitoring and conservation efforts in marine protected areas

SUMMARY

The BIOCOS project was aimed at strengthening the conservation and monitoring initiatives in marine protected areas (MPAs) undertaken by 7 countries that are members of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC). This project provided support for managing marine and coastal biodiversity, as initiated by the FFEM in Senegal, in addition to the support given to the SRFC by the Agence Française de Développement for the sustainable management of fisheries and the marine environment. BIOCOS was focused on improving the effectiveness of MPA management through local and regional action, the monitoring and evaluation of impact, and communication activities. It had three objectives: the functioning and effectiveness of exemplary MPAs; the visibility of their impact; and promoting better mobilisation to support MPAs.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Both Bamboung MPA (Senegal) and Urok MPA (Guinea-Bissau), which were the focus of the FFEM's support, now have a governance method consisting of standard management structures and mechanisms. Management and business plans were established in both MPAs. These plans have not yet, however, been implemented or sufficiently budgeted and are still to be approved. Following the development of small production lines, particularly in Urok's case, direct economic benefits to these communities were recorded and now contribute to the MPAs' operating costs.

Based on the information available about illegal pressures on natural resources, communities have strengthened and structured their resource surveillance and monitoring activities, in co-operation with state services. Assessment workshops in which the local population was directly involved were organised so that developments in MPA management could be discussed. Baselines were created in order to demonstrate the ecological effectiveness of MPAs, whilst taking into account the many external factors that affect them. This joint management, coupled with participatory resource monitoring methods, enabled progress towards increased mobilisation and accountability of local players in favour of MPAs, including at the sub-regional level. With that said, the effect of lessons learnt will depend on the populations' interest in putting the work in.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The management and governance systems of the two pilot sites of Urok and Bamboung are operational, but still fragile. A balance between the various governance bodies must be found in order to facilitate MPA governance. Management plans must therefore be reviewed in favour of an approach that involves more participation and better player balancing. And, lastly, efforts are still needed towards achieving more transparent financial management and accounting.

If the project produces economic benefits, then pooling of resources among existing local industries, together with a more constructive commercial and promotional approach, should eventually ensure these results are consolidated.

As far as the monitoring and auditing of MPAs is concerned, the long-term continuation of monitoring efforts will largely depend on long-term funding for these operations. The creation of the Bioguiné foundation in Guinea-Bissau is appreciated in this respect, but cannot replace a huge investment by the government into resources for human and technical surveillance, which must be sufficient to overcome the challenges involved. This support is essential if we are to improve both impact monitoring work as well as the management and monitoring of MPAs.

Lastly, in order to be truly useful, the training given to communities for assessing the effectiveness of MPA management should include a module on interpretation of results in order to prevent analytical errors and allow for a phase where autonomy can be gradually achieved. By way of promoting awareness in the broader sense, the emphasis can be placed on the political and strategic aspects, with further emphasis on the environmental services provided by MPAs and their roles in the adaptation to climate change.



AFRICA / MULTI-COUNTRY

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

International Waters

BENEFICIARY

International Foundation for Banc d'Arguin (FIBA) - MAVA Foundation

TOTAL AMOUNT

€9,680,000
including the FFEM's contribution of
€1,600,000

PARTNERS

AFD - MAVA Foundation

FFEM INSTITUTION LEADING THE PROJECT

AFD



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SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS IN BENIN

AFRICA / BENIN

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Climate

BENEFICIARY

Middle Ouémé Forest Community (Coformo)

TOTAL AMOUNT

€11,510,000 including the FFEM's contribution of €1,000,000

PARTNERS

Forest communities of Benin, Benin State, World Bank, ADB, GTZ, French local authorities, carbon investors

FFEM INSTITUTION LEADING THE PROJECT

AFD

SUMMARY

Now operational, CoForMo benefits from the status of a Public Establishment for International Cooperation (EPCI), which means it is able to carry out its inter-municipal role in full. CoForMo has succeeded in acquiring significant technical and management expertise thanks to the support of FFEM and of the National Federation of Forest Communities of France. The project, as designed, is exemplary and innovative in terms of multi-player governance of forest co-management.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

The actions undertaken by CoForMo have enabled the forests in each of the communities to be demarcated, protected and managed. The strengthening of this organisation, through conversion from an association to an EPCI, has enabled it to establish its institutional legitimacy with the state's forestry services and its functional legitimacy, resulting in better management of the protected area of its member communities. Based on this enhanced status, CoForMo has been able to create an inter-municipal services management organisation that produces development plans and is responsible for the implementation of the project. With FFEM funding, 5 development plans, with protective measures covering an area of 17,500 hectares, have been produced and implemented. The first forestry work was carried out in a limited number of communal forests and will now be extended to all of the forests. Sustainable exploitation and marketing of forest products have now been launched in each of the communal forests and several training sessions have been delivered for all of the CoForMo

community managers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that all of the project mechanisms have only been partly deployed, due to the long participatory process necessary for the allocation of land for community forest creation, long-term support for CoForMo is essential. This additional support would ensure proper ownership and application of technical schedules and management of cash flows. Extension of the project would therefore ensure tighter control of the rural timber markets. To support the intensification of charcoal exploitation and production, monitoring of management plans needs to be put in place and forest co-management rules must be strengthened. The development of a learning resource and website to give the project and CoForMo greater visibility are among the tools still to be developed. The establishment of a special steering committee to provide a clear and consistent strategic vision for CoForMo is recommended.



INTERVIEW

MESMIN AGBOTON-GEO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF COFORMO



© CoForMo

CoForMo was set up as an inter-municipal association aimed at achieving better management of Middle Ouémé's forest resources. How has the relationship between CoForMo and the population of the districts involved developed since CoForMo reached this stage?

Initially, people were suspicious about CoForMo, especially landowners who were afraid of being dispossessed of their land. This mistrust resulted from past experience with the creation of forest reserves in Benin. Following information and communication initiatives, the relationship between CoForMo and the people from the districts involved is now excellent.

In terms of this project and the FFEM funding especially, what progress has been made as regards forest management?

The FFEM's support on a participatory level enabled all the projects' participants to meet. This allowed all the different players involved (traditional and local authorities, rural communities, village councils and landowners) to gain a real awareness of their role in helping safeguard Middle Ouémé's forest heritage. In terms of spatial planning, its intervention resulted in securing 17,500 ha of natural forests through sustainable management.

How is the participatory and collaborative forest management model - which this project promotes - beneficial for resource preservation whilst enabling economic benefits for the local population?

Structuring of this inter-municipal association has repositioned local players at the heart of the wealth redistribution process. In this context, local residents have become guardians of the forests in their local area and can therefore prevent fraudulent exploitation of resources. A revenue allocation key was also adopted by all players involved. Landowners are beneficiaries of 15% of the revenue, compared with 10% for local management structures, 5% is assigned to the forestry administration and 10% goes to the township. CoForMo itself gets 60% of the capital.

The participatory nature of the project can be used as a reference for other associations as well as on an international scale. What role does CoForMo play in replicating this project across other African countries?

CoForMo is a member of COFOR International and therefore shares its experience with Cameroon's sister associations (ACFCAM) as well as those of Senegal through exchange visits. CoForMo took part in Cameroon's Forest Communities Days and used these to give a presentation of its experience in the field of decentralised governance of forest resources. Additionally, CoForMo's experience was shared with Niger's forestry administration during an exchange visit.

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ANNEXES

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PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AND LAUNCHED IN 2015

BIODIVERSITY

5 projects listed in the "biodiversity" portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	PROJECT COMMITMENT	PROJECT TITLE	COUNTRY	FFEM GRANT* IN €	TOTAL AMOUNT IN €	PROJECT LEADER
AFRICA				4,000,000	22,746,399	
02/04/2015		Strengthening of the financial viability of the national system of protected areas in Guinea-Bissau, through the implementation and capitalisation of the BioGuiné Foundation and its trust fund	Guinea-Bissau	1,000,000	7,922,399	MAEDI - MEEM
07/03/2015		RESOURCE: for integrated management of the migratory waterfowl and the wetlands in Africa	Africa/Regional	1,500,000	5,024,000	MEEM
27/11/2015		Forest landscapes of Northern Congo	Congo	1,500,000	9,800,000	MAEDI-MEEM-AFD
LATIN AMERICA				2,137,400	12,510,240	
04/07/2014	04/02/2015	Developing sustainable methods for the production and consumption of goods and services in protected areas of the Uruguayan SNAP and adjacent areas	Uruguay	1,000,000	8,703,000	MAEDI-MEEM
07/04/2014	04/02/2015	Support for financial innovations and strengthening environmental funds in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC-CAFE)	Latin America/Regional	1,137,400	3,807,240	MAEDI
TOTAL				6,137,400	35,256,639	

CLIMATE CHANGE

15 projects listed in the "climate change" portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

AFRICA				7,525,610	41,304,580	
17/03/2014	10/02/2015	FISP - COVEMI - Ecological improvement of lime production (AEPIC)	Burkina Faso	125,610	247,561	MINEFI
02/04/2015	27/11/2015	Douala, sustainable city: sustainable management and development of the Makèpè - Missokè site	Cameroon	1,500,000	6,000,000	AFD
27/04/2015	11/06/2015	FISP - PIVOT WORKS LIMITED - to stimulate a sanitary revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda	300,000	843,899	MINEFI
26/05/2015		FISP - MBAKAOU Carrière / IED INVEST - First small hydro IPP in Cameroon	Cameroon	500,000	5,712,230	MINEFI
03/07/2015		FISP - Cogeneration of sugar cane straw / terragen Ltd - Harvest and optimisation of sugar cane straw as renewable energy as energy biomass in a cogeneration plant	Mauritius	400,000	2,513,490	MINEFI
03/07/2015		Public/private partnership for the sustainable management of the forests of central Africa (P3FAC)	Africa/Regional	2,000,000	6,770,800	MEEM-MAAF
20/07/2015		FISP - SOLARCIM / URBASOLAR - Construction of a PV solar plant for self-consumption on a cemetery	Senegal	400,000	8,366,600	MINEFI
30/07/2015		FISP - EMERAUDE / TRIBA ENERGY - Leasing of a photovoltaic plant	Senegal	300,000	1,850,000	MINEFI
27/11/2015		Mobilise Your City	Africa/Regional	2,000,000	9,000,000	MEEM-AFD
LATIN AMERICA				3,010,065	25,855,065	
04/07/2014	03/07/2015	Project for local and national support (NAMA) in reducing GHG emissions in Colombia, through the Transit Orientated Development approach	Colombia	1,500,000	21,150,000	AFD
03/07/2015		Governance, local participation and territorial planning for a sustainable city in the metropolitan region of Guatemala City	Guatemala	1,510,065	4,705,065	MEEM
ASIA - PACIFIC				6,010,000	818,927,124	
02/04/2015	30/09/2015	To strengthen coastal resilience to reduce the risks of disaster and bolster adaptation to climate change in small island territories by integrating green and grey infrastructure	Philippines	1,510,000	4,477,124	MAEDI - MEEM
02/04/2015	03/07/2015	Support to pioneering social businesses in sectors of access to energy, sanitation and access to clean water	Asia/Regional	2,000,000	6,250,000	AFD
27/05/2015		FISP - RICING ENERGY / ENERTIME SAS - 1.3 MW gross ORC biomass plant using rice straw as fuel	Philippines	500,000	5,200,000	MINEFI
30/09/2015		Eco Building Global Fund	Asia/Regional	2,000,000	803,000,000	MEEM-AFD
TOTAL				16,545,675	886,086,769	

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

2 projects listed in the "international waters" portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

AFRICA				3,458,000	15,965,773	
02/04/2015	30/09/2015	TARA OCEANS: Ocean plankton, climate and development	Africa/Regional	2,058,000	9,965,773	MEEM - MENESR
07/03/2015		Implementation of an international sustainable management and biodiversity protection label for small islands measuring less than 15,000 hectares	Africa/Regional	1,400,000	6,000,000	MEEM
TOTAL				3,458,000	15,965,773	

LAND DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

3 projects listed in the "land degradation and persistent organic pollutants" portfolio, at the identification or commitment stage

AFRICA				2,600,000	7,985,065	
02/04/2015	03/07/2015	Combating desertification through support for pastoralism in the Ferlo	Senegal	1,500,000	4,861,065	MAEDI-AFD
	02/04/2015	Agroecology, a way of adapting to climate change	Africa/Regional	1,100,000	3,124,000	MAAF-AFD
MEDITERRANEAN				2,000,000	56,110,000	
03/07/2015	27/11/2015	Programme for the management of natural resources in vulnerable rural regions	Tunisia	2,000,000	56,110,000	MEEM-AFD
TOTAL				4,600,000	64,095,065	

*Amounts committed in bold

PROJECTS SELECTED IN 2015 AS PART OF THE FFEM SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME

COUNTRY	BENEFICIARY NGO	DESCRIPTION	FUNDED BY THE FFEM	TOTAL AMOUNT
Multi-Country	EAGLE	Project for the enforcement of the law on African wildlife	€120,000	€457,838
Multi-Country	RASTOMA	Structuring of the RASTORAMA network, reinforcement of the capacity of its players and involvement in the development of marine protected areas in Central Africa - Conservation of marine turtles	€120,000	€165,362
Gabon	PROGRAM	Reinforcement of the capacity of the Moukalaba-Doudou National Park in the conservation of the great apes of Gabon	€20,000	€134,193
Democratic Republic of Congo	GACEBB	Establishment of 5 fish ponds in Basankusu an Bolomba to preserve the bonobos	€20,000	€30,000
Cameroon	ERuDeF	Integration of innovative technology in the management of the population of great apes in the Tofala hills nature reserve	€20,000	€34,511
Congo	ESI CONGO	Support to Loaka hunters for the protection of the gorillas of the western planes of the forest of Mayombé	€19,550	€34,533
Democratic Republic of Congo	MMT	Development of sustainable agriculture and protection of bonobos in the territory of Bolobo	€20,000	€25,410
Cameroon	TF - RD	Management of the great apes and cocoa-based agro-forestry products on the periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve	€20,000	€23,000
Cameroon	MAYO REY CONSERVATION	Securing of the wildlife migration corridors of West Bénoué	€19,013	€31,674
9 PROJECTS IN TOTAL	Initiated in 2015		€378,563	€936,521

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

SITUATION OF THE BILATERAL SHARE OF FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL MULTILATERAL FUND AS OF 31/12/2015

The Montreal Protocol (MP) aims to eliminate the substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS). It has a multilateral fund intended to help developing countries whose consumption of CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) gases per inhabitant was less than 0.3 kg as of the date on which the Protocol came into force. This fund has been replenished every three years since 1991, and the 9th replenishment increased it by USD 507.5 million for 2015-2017. 45 countries contribute, including countries with economies in transition.

French contributions amounted to USD 257.7 million from 1991 to the end of 2015, with France as the 4th largest donor after the United States (22%), Japan and Germany for this three-year period. France shares one of the seven seats of the Executive Committee members of the multilateral fund, with Germany, the UK and Italy.

SITUATION OF PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE BILATERAL SHARE OF FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND

As a reminder, France has chosen to finance projects from the French bilateral share since 1994. The average commitment of the French bilateral share from 1994 to the end of 2014 was 7.33%. From 1994 to the end of 2014, the FFEM Secretariat identified 114 projects, tranches of projects and project preparation activities, of which 107 were undertaken for a value of USD 15.11 million in adjusted values and including support costs.

THE PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDERWAY IN 2015 IS AS FOLLOWS

PROJECTS BEING MANAGED IN 2015	GRANT	COMEX MEETING	PROJECT VALUE (US\$)	SUPPORT (US\$)	TOTAL (US\$)
ONUDI-Regional AFR-Pilot Project for the conversion of chillers (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and the Sudan)	Apr. 06	ExCom 48	\$360,000	\$46,800	\$406,800
ONUDI-Mexico-Pilot Destruction SAO	Apr. 11	ExCom 63	\$500,000	\$65,000	\$565,000
GIZ-Kenya HPMP Phase 1, Tranche 1	Apr. 12	ExCom 66	\$257,500	\$31,186	\$288,686
GIZ-Kenya HPMP Phase 1, Tranche 2	May 14	ExCom 72	\$200,000	\$24,222	\$224,222
GIZ-Kenya HPMP Phase 1, Tranche 3	Nov. 15	ExCom 75	\$176,250	\$21,346	\$197,596
ONUDI-Regional Africa-Study Destruction SAO (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., the Congo and Guinea)	Nov. 12	ExCom 68	\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
ONUDI-Algeria-Pilot Destruction SAO	May 14	ExCom 72	\$250,000	\$32,500	\$282,500
ONUDI-Tunisia-HPMP Phase 1, Tranche 1	May 14	ExCom 72	\$135,690	\$17,187	\$152,877
Investment component Laos UNEP-HPMP Phase 1, Tranche 1	Jun. 15	ExCom 74	\$40,500	\$5,265	\$45,765
GIZ-Preparation of the project Kenya-HPMP Phase II	Nov. 15	ExCom 75	\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
TOTAL			\$2,059,940	\$261,706	\$2,321,646

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNICATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN 2015



231,113
PAGES VIEWED

119,714 visits

56.3% external visitors



30
EVENTS

Contribution towards or organisation of more than **30 conferences or workshops** after and during the COP21 and more than **20 interventions** by the FFEM Secretariat team in France and abroad.



TWITTER

5 JUNE 2015 launch of the official Twitter account: **@FFEM_Fr**



13
VIDEOS



In 2015, FFEM created documentaries that are available on the YouTube channel.

"One roof, one task, one market", the Nubian solution - FFEM AVN 2015

In Sahelian Africa, deforestation and desertification means that the wood traditionally used for roofs is no longer available.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c05xBelhOwI>

Benin. Porto Novo, green city - FFEM (2015)

This film shows the current state of the city of Porto-Novo as it stands in 2015, a city with exceptional tapped and untapped heritage, housing extremely high quality natural areas.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZK3aF9bOs1Y>

The green treasure of Sahel (Cifor - FFEM - Burkina Faso ACFAO)

In Burkina Faso, West Africa, deforestation reduces the sources of income and living conditions of local populations.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcilKOOHczI>

Guyana Plateau REDD

From Venezuela to Brazil, the Guyana Plateau is an immense expanse of tropical rainforest. This geological formation, dating back almost 2 billion years, today hosts an incredibly rich biodiversity.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnkZhgyTpE>

PrepaREDD - What REDD+ and MDP potential for the sustainable development of Rio Grande, Magdalena?

In Colombia, Rio Magdalena is the country's main river. The river catchment basin houses 70% of the Colombian population.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uY5Mqi65Pak>

PETRA, an experimental platform for the management of the rural areas of the Amazon

In the North-West of Mato Grosso, in the municipality of Cotrigaçu, Fazenda Sao Nicolau has become a platform of resources, exchanges and environmental observations.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmRei4eFlv0>

The Mediterranean forests, a reservoir for future generations

The Mediterranean basin boasts vegetation that is thousands of years old and very resistant indeed. Yet here too, the climate is changing. Scientists expect to see an overall warming of between 2 and 4° in this area by 2100.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDMMvGBmBjw>

Gilé nature reserve in Mozambique - Reducing deforestation / FFEM

The Gilé nature reserve is situated in the Zambézia region of Mozambique. Despite the still well-preserved habitat, the reserve is faced with a worrying degradation of its biodiversity.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JoLAZ-4fQf4>

Beyond the Maps (short) - AFD & FFEM

This film shows how useful satellite images can be for the sustainable management and conservation of the forest capital of West Africa. It is a tool for all those working in the field.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWaPjXaUnlQ>

How to preserve tropical forests?

How to sustainably preserve tropical forests? This educational film presents the challenges faced in responsible forest management and the role played by each of us in the survival of tropical forests.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUXWBcq-4ol>

Meeting in Morocco: The Ifrane cedar forest - project co-financed by AFD and FFEM

Situated in the Middle Atlas, the Ifrane cedar forest is the largest cedar forest of the Mediterranean Basin. A real economic lung for the rural population and the country's most important water tower.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJliMhov_0Q

Food security and climate change

Madagascan farmers adopting agro-ecological practices.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EuM_SYw-EIY

Food security, agro-ecology and climate change

In Togo, NGOs, farmers and professional associations get organised to use new agricultural practices to fight climate change and preserve food security.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EuM_SYw-EIY

ACRONYMS

ACANTHE: Association de Conseil en Architecture Novatrice et en Technique d'Habitat Ecologique (Association for Advice in Innovative Architecture and Eco-Housing Techniques)

ADB: African Development Bank

AFD: Agence Française de Développement (the French Development Agency)

ANCE: Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (National Consumers and Environmental Alliance)

AVSF: Agronome Vétérinaire Sans Frontières (Agronomists and Veterinarians without Borders)

BMB: Biodiversity Management Bureau

CAFÉ: Consortium of African Funds for the Environment

CARI: Centre d'action et de réalisation internationale (International Centre for Action and Implementation)

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CI: Conservation International

CIRAD: Centre de coopération International en Recherche pour le Développement (Centre for international cooperation in agricultural research for development)

CITES: Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

COVEMI: Compagnie Villageoise d'Exploitation Minière (Village Mining Company)

DRR-CCA Fund: Disaster risk reduction-Climate Change Adaptation Fund

EAGLE: Eco Activist for Governance and Law Enforcement

EPCI: Etablissement public de coopération internationale (public establishment for international cooperation)

ERDB: Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau

FFEM: Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (French Global Environment Facility)

FINDETER: Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S. A. (Colombian local authorities bank)

FISP: Facilité d'Innovation pour le Secteur Privé (Innovation Facility for the Private Sector)

FUNBIO: Brazilian Biodiversity Fund

GEF: Global Environment Facility

GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German government technical cooperation institution)

GIZRLM: Gestion intégrée et résilience des zones littorales et marines (Integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas)

IDDRI: Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (Institute of Sustainable Development and International Relations)

IKI-BNUB: Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative Bundesumweltministerium (International initiative for climate of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment)

KFW: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German government financial cooperation institution)

MAEDI: Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (French Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development)

MARH: Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Hydraulique et de la Pêche (French Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries) (Tunisia)

MEEM: Ministère de l'environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer (French Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea)

MENESR: Ministère de l'éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (French Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research)

MGAP: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche de l'Uruguay (French Ministry of Agriculture, Farming and Fisheries)

MINEFI: Ministère des finances et des comptes publics (French Ministry for Finance and Public Accounts)

MINTURD: Ministère du Tourisme et des Sports (Ministry of Tourism and Sports) (Uruguay)

MOE: Netherlands: Dutch Ministry of the Environment

MPA: Marine Protected Areas

MOVOTMA: Ministry of Habitat, Local Development and the Environment (Uruguay)

NAMA: Programme for local and national support

PDRF: Partnership for Disaster Rehabilitation Foundation

RASTOMA: Réseau d'Acteurs de la Sauvegarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique (African sea turtle conservation network)

REDLAC: Réseau des Fonds environnementaux en Amérique Latine et Caraïbes (Environmental fund network in Latin America and the Caribbean)

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SPF: Strategic Programming Framework

SRFC: Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission

SSI: Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

SNAP: Système National des Aires Protégées (National system of protected areas)

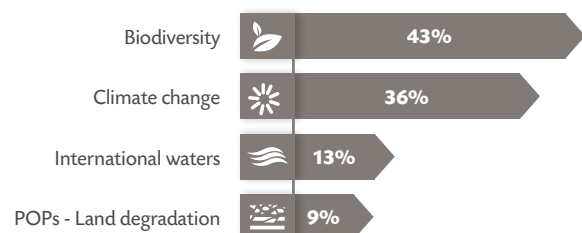
TOD: Transit-Orientated Development

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

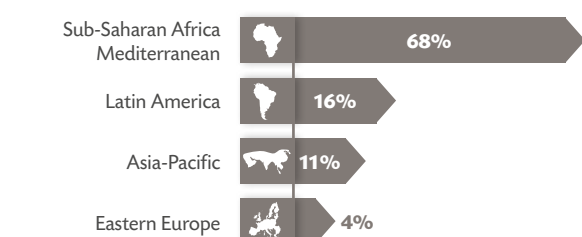
ACTIVITY REPORT 1994-2015

PROJECTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY



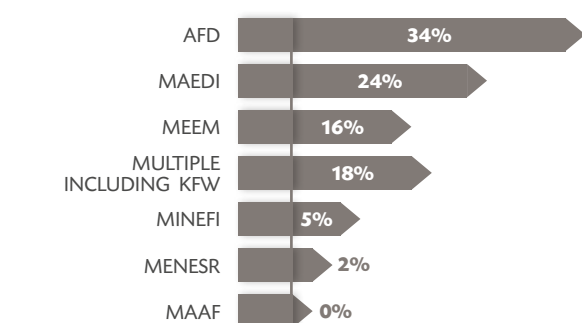
AREA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN €	TOTAL PROJECTS IN €
Biodiversity	131	141,434,234	1,084,380,767
Climate change	94	117,762,216	1,758,299,568
International waters	38	42,256,431	336,042,618
POPs - Land degradation	22	29,632,551	195,587,159
TOTAL	285	331,085,433	3,374,310,111

PROJECTS BY REGION



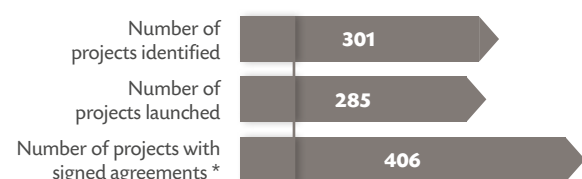
COUNTRY/REGION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN €	TOTAL PROJECTED IN €
Sub-Saharan Africa + Mediterranean	192	225,867,972	1,882,970,543
Latin America	47	53,141,331	433,706,235
Asia-Pacific	34	37,827,485	897,481,814
Eastern Europe	12	14,248,645	160,151,520
TOTAL	285	331,085,433	3,374,310,111

PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN BY MEMBER INSTITUTION OF THE FFEM AS PROJECT LEADER



PROJECT LEADER	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN €	TOTAL PROJECTS IN €
AFD	93	111,722,055	1,199,769,867
MAEDI	75	80,535,733	604,617,959
MEEM	46	54,480,614	578,797,804
MULTIPLE, INCLUDING KFW	45	60,232,597	537,797,209
MINEFI	19	16,966,921	429,374,298
MENESR	6	6,186,513	20,779,049
MAAF	1	961,000	3,173,925
TOTAL	285	331,085,433	3,374,310,111

PROJECT PROGRESS STATUS



AREA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS IDENTIFIED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS LAUNCHED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH SIGNED AGREEMENTS
Biodiversity	134	131	210
Climate change	106	94	116
International Waters	39	38	44
POPs-Land degradation	22	22	36
TOTAL	301	285	406

* One project may lead to several agreements

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FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS LEADING PROJECTS FINANCED BY FFEM

Ministry for Finance and Public Accounts

Directorate-General of the Treasury
139 rue de Bercy
75572 Paris cedex 12
www.economie.gouv.fr

Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development

Directorate-General of Globalisation, Development and Partnerships
Sub-Directorate for Climate and the Environment
27 rue de la Convention - CS 91533
75732 Paris cedex 15
www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea

Directorate of International and European Affairs
Tour Pascal A
92055 La Défense Cedex
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
1 rue Descartes
75005 Paris
www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

Sub-Directorate of International Relations
3 rue Barbet-de-Jouy
75349 Paris 07 SP
www.agriculture.gouv.fr

Agence Française de Développement

5 rue Roland Barthes
75598 Paris Cedex 12
www.afd.fr

FFEM SECRETARIAT

Agence Française de Développement

5 rue Roland Barthes
75598 Paris Cedex 12
tel. +33 1 53 44 42 42
fax +33 1 53 44 32 48
www.ffem.fr
ffem@afd.fr

The FFEM is also on social media

🐦 @FFEM_Fr

📺 www.youtube.com/channel/UCo0G52i3AIPdwsdpIIl47hA