2018-2019 ACTIVITY REPORT

OUTLOOK

FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) supports innovative environmental projects in developing countries. It was established in 1994 by the French government after the first Earth Summit and to date has funded 333 projects in more than 120 countries, two-thirds of them in Africa. The FFEM works in partnership with the public and private sectors and civil society in both the North and the South. It also works closely with other donors and international organisations. The projects it finances generate environmental, social and economic benefits for local populations. These projects help preserve biodiversity, climate, international waters, land and the ozone layer while combating pollution. The FFEM has an unusual approach that involves supporting pilot projects to learn lessons from them and disseminate their innovations on a larger scale.

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Sébastien Treyer,
Chairman of the FFEM Scientific and Technical Committee

Stéphanie Bouziges-Eschmann,
FFEM Secretary General

Cyril Rousseau,
Chairman of the FFEM Steering Committee

"Driving greater innovation, experimentation and sharing"

As the FFEM approaches its 25th anniversary, another key moment in its history is marked with a new strategy and a 33% increase in resources for 2019-2022.

For the planet and its inhabitants, there is no time to lose. Climate change, the erosion of biodiversity, pollution, and the degradation of land and aquatic ecosystems are critical issues.

Against this backdrop, and because the FFEM is deeply committed to meeting the priorities of its development policy, the French government is providing more resources than ever before. Between now and 2022, the FFEM is set to spend an average of €25 million per year on project funding. Initiatives will be stepped up to promote transformational solutions and best practices to meet advanced environmental goals at the same time as nurturing development. A major part of funding will be in Africa.

After 333 pilot projects and an investment of €388 million over the past 25 years in over 120 countries, with a focus on the global environment and local development, the FFEM has defined its 2019-2022 strategy on building on these achievements. Specifically, the FFEM will continue to pursue its unique mandate, consolidating feedback from projects to create practical solutions and seeking innovative topics in which the organisation can play a pioneering role. This will draw on the support and expertise of the Secretariat, the Scientific and Technical Committee and the member institutions, as well as partners and beneficiaries, civil society organisations, private-sector businesses, universities and research centres, and local and national authorities.

The FFEM will use priority themes to promote integrated and partnership-based approaches both regionally and by sector. The goal is to create genuine environmental and socio-economic impact and to bring about changes in scale, particularly for the benefit of local populations.

This strategy is being deployed under the guidance of the FFEM's new Secretary General, whose mandate is to promote a spirit of innovation and knowledge-sharing, which lies at the heart of the FFEM's activities. ■

OUR VALUES
INNOVATING, SHARING

For 25 years the FFEM has been supporting environmental and development projects proposed by organisations large and small. We do this by encouraging innovative solutions for nature in a spirit of knowledge sharing and learning.

25 YEARS
working for the environment and development

OUR OPERATING **PRINCIPLES**

For 25 years, the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) has been financing projects that combine environmental conservation with local development in the global South. Our initiatives are squarely focused on innovation and a partnership-based approach.

Projects financed by the FFEM provide innovative solutions in the fields of biodiversity, climate, international waters, land degradation and deforestation, the ozone layer and pollutants. They generate environmental, social and economic benefits for local populations. FFEM initiatives are funded by French government development aid and help implement the international environmental agreements to which France is a signatory. They also contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Triggering change through innovation

Because innovation lies at the heart of FFEM initiatives, it has a unique position among bilateral donors. Innovation means implementing new technologies, new uses and new methods, such as seawater desalination by solar energy, nature-based solutions and community-based management of protected areas. The innovative nature of a project is always evaluated from a geographical, socio-economic, political, institutional and ecological standpoint. Whether radical or progressive, the innovations we support trigger change on a variety of scales.

Fostering partnerships to ensure project sustainability

Partnerships are key to our approach, whether they are forged with the public or private sector, local or international players, civil society, businesses, research institutions or other donors. They ensure that projects are both relevant and sustainable. We welcome players into our network from both southern and northern countries. We tailor our initiatives as closely as possible to actual needs, using customised solutions such as the Private Sector Innovation Facility (see page 37) or the Small Initiatives Programme (see page 25).

The FFEM partnered with **70 project initiators** between 2015 and 2018.

INTERVIEW

"Local players working together to achieve new insight"

Raphaël Billé, coordinator of the Restoration of Ecosystem Services and Adaptation to Climate Change Project (RESCCUE), Pacific Community (SPC)

How did you capitalise the RESCCUE project?

The project involved implementing nature-based solutions in four Pacific countries. Local players worked together to achieve new insight drawn from their different regional experiences. Capitalisation took place over 10 months.

What are the main lessons?

Even if all stakeholders agree on how a project should be implemented on an operational level, it is very difficult to bring about change without solid, clearly defined strategies, partnerships and the support of motivated local players. Scaling up from pilot sites also requires coordination and resources, which is why it is so important to seek capitalisation. And of course, solutions based on nature are also based on people. In the island and rural contexts of these pilot sites, successful implementation requires the involvement of local communities and therefore social processes.

How do you disseminate the lessons you've learned?

In addition to traditional dissemination channels, such as the funding report, themed summaries and videos, we embarked on an informational tour of the Pacific and France. This enabled us to share what we'd learned with several hundred stakeholders, including development agencies, national and local governments, NGOs and research centres. ■

FOCUS

CAPITALISING KNOWLEDGE TO DISSEMINATE BEST PRACTICES

One of the FFEM's trademarks is its support for pilot projects, which test and evaluate innovative solutions. We learn from their successes and failures, capitalise on feedback and glean knowledge so we can perfect practices and improve the results of our action. We help disseminate the most effective solutions so that they can be deployed by other donors either in other locations or on a broader scale.

333
PILOT PROJECTS
FUNDED OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS

The RESCCUE project is helping communities at six pilot sites in the Pacific to improve the **resilience of land and marine ecosystems**, most notably by setting up a payment system for maintaining ecosystem services.

OUR ORGANISATION

The FFEM has three governance bodies which work closely together, starting with the strategy-development phase and ending with the project's operational implementation.

DECISION-MAKING BODY

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Comprises the FFEM's six member institutions. Gives its opinion on the overall policy of the FFEM and decides on project funding based on the advice of the Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat.

French Ministry of Economy and Finance
Directorate-General of the Treasury

- **Cyril Rousseau:** Chairman of the Steering Committee; Deputy Assistant Secretary, Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development
  - **Leonardo Puppetto:** Head of the Office of Development Aid and Multilateral Development Institutions
  - **Aurore Bivas*:** Deputy Head of Office
  - **Juliana Devis-Cantillo*:** Deputy Head of Office

Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Directorate-General for Globalisation, Culture, Education and International Development

- **Thomas Liebault:** Assistant to the Deputy Director, Environment and Climate
  - **Vincent Szleper:** Head of Water, Pollution and cross-cutting Affairs
  - **Viviane Habert*:** Policy Advisor on Finance

Ministry for Ecological and Inclusive Transition
Directorate for Europe and International Affairs

- **Stéphanie Croguennec:** Deputy Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development
  - **Stéphanie Belna*:** Deputy Office Manager, Global Affairs

Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation
Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

- **Marie-Hélène Tusseau-Vuillemin:** Scientific Director of the Environment and Universe sector
  - **Alain Lagrange*:** Marine Engineering and Development Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Directorate-General for Corporate Economic and Environmental Performance

- **Héloïse Pestel:** Deputy Director, International
  - **Murielle Trouillet*:** International Sustainable Development Officer

Agence française de développement

- **Sandrine Boucher:** Innovation Director
  - **Jean-Noël Roulleau*:** Head of the Environmental and Social Support Division in the Cross-cutting Support Department

* Alternate members

Sébastien Treyer
Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, Executive Director, IDDRI

Nathalie Gontard
Research Director in bio-economy and agrifood, Inra-Supagro Montpellier

Maya Leroy
Senior Lecturer and Director of the Teaching and Research Unit, environment and forests, AgroParisTech

Doyle McKey
Professor in Ecology, Montpellier II University

ADVISORY BODY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Helps formulate strategic direction, ensures funded projects are relevant and gets involved in project monitoring and evaluation.

Alain Karsenty
Socio-economist, Cirad, Researcher in natural resources and forests

Luc Raimbault
Urban engineer, Director of International relations, Cergy-Pontoise urban community

Anjali Shanker
Managing Director, IED

Christine Pergent-Martini
Lecturer-researcher in coastal ecosystems, University of Corsica

Julien Rochette
Oceans Programme Director, IDDRI

Mélanie Requier-Desjardins
Lecturer-researcher in desertification socio-economics, CIHEAM IAMM

Janique Étienne
Oceans – Nature-based solutions

OPERATIONAL BODY

SECRETARIAT

Participates in each stage of the project cycle: appraisal, implementation, monitoring, funding and project-related communication.

Constance Corbier-Barthaux
Biodiversity

Diane Menard
Pollution – Waste – Ozone

Stéphanie Bouziges-Eschmann
Secretary General

Aurélie Ahmim-Richard
Forests – Agriculture

Dominique Richard
Climate – Energy

Laurence Alligbonnon
Funding agreements

Élisabeth Carpentier
Disbursements

Philippe Humbert-Droz
Compliance and payments

Diane Ngo
General and budgetary affairs

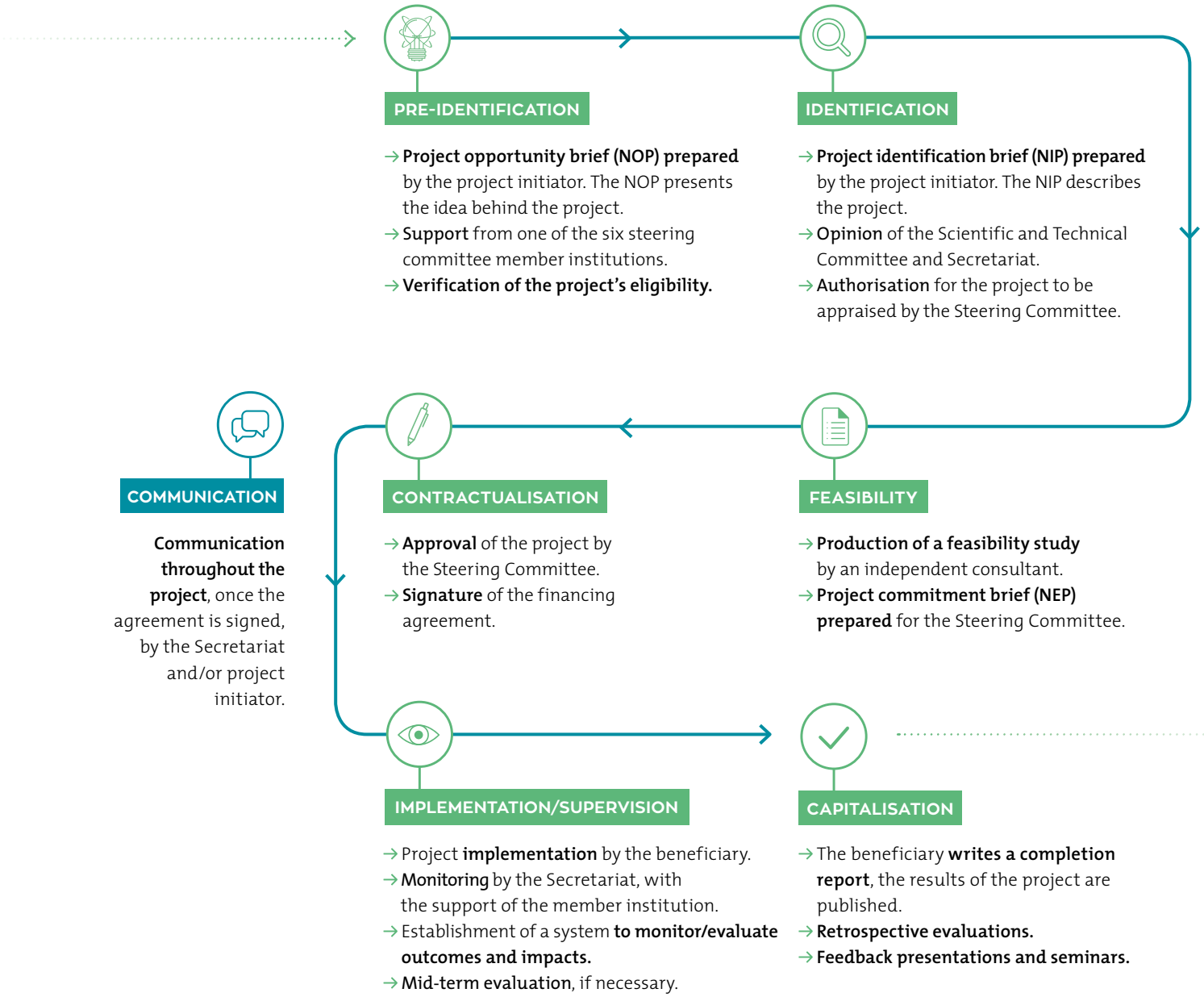
Carine Perillier
Coordinator

Delphine Donger
Head of Communications

Élisabeth Coulibaly
Communications

THE PROJECT CYCLE

From identifying a project to supporting its implementation and funding, the FFEM's three bodies work in concert with project initiators and partners. Particular attention is paid to the innovative nature of a project.



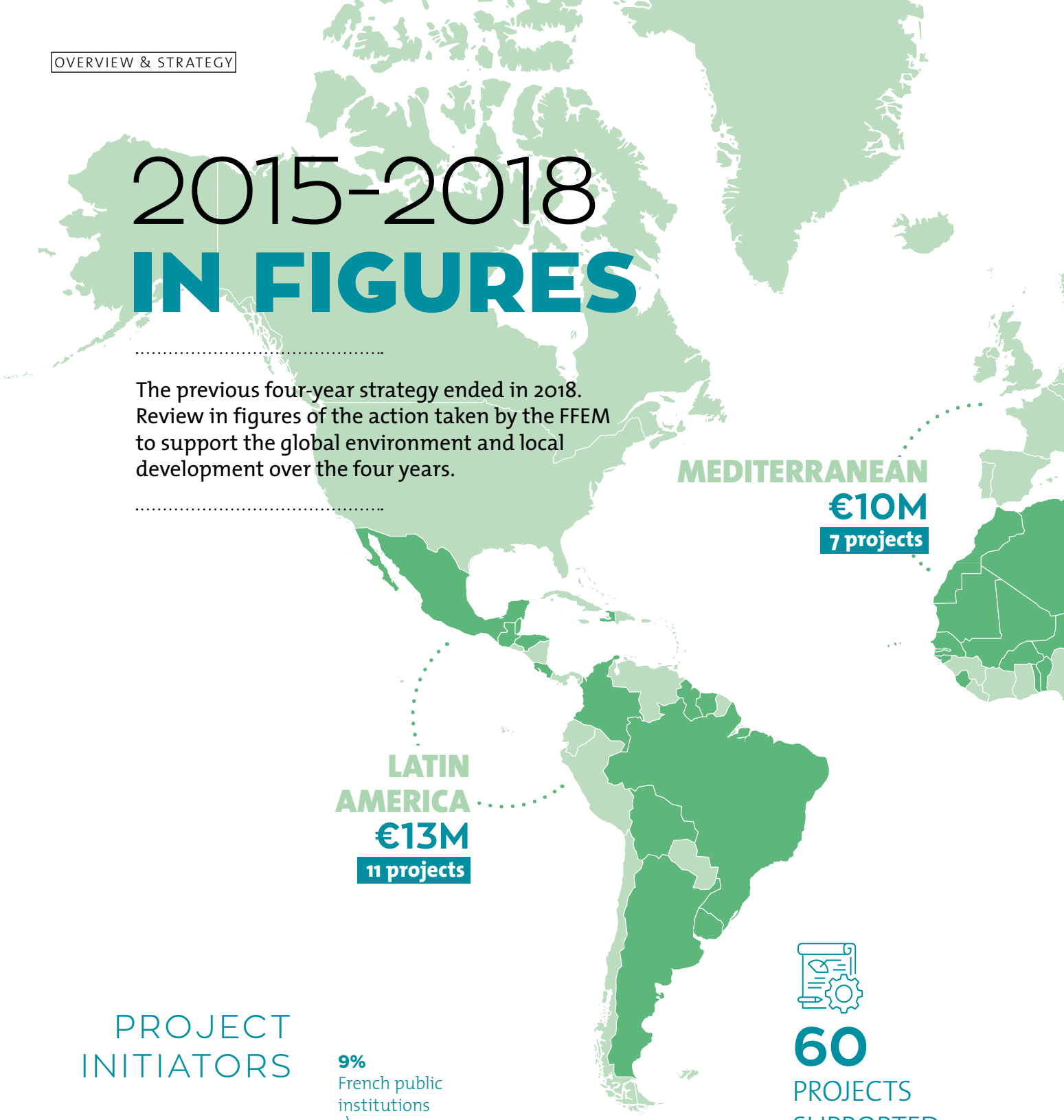
OUR COURSE **OVERVIEW & STRATEGY**

In 2019 the FFEM is launching its new strategy for the next four years. This gave us the opportunity to review the results of our previous four-year strategy (2015-2018) and better chart our course for 2022, combining continuity and innovation.

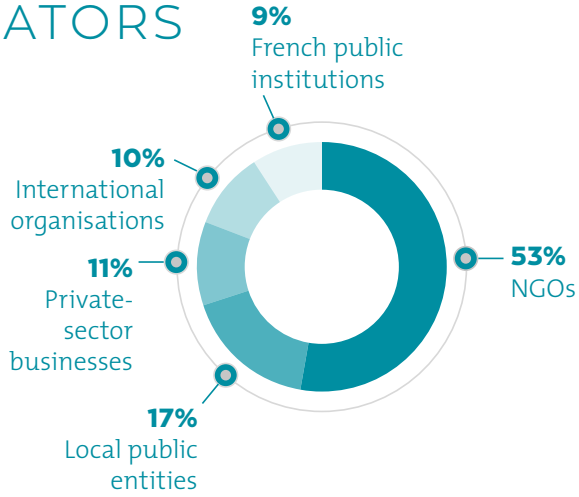
€72M
committed between 2015 and 2018

2015-2018 IN FIGURES

The previous four-year strategy ended in 2018. Review in figures of the action taken by the FFEM to support the global environment and local development over the four years.

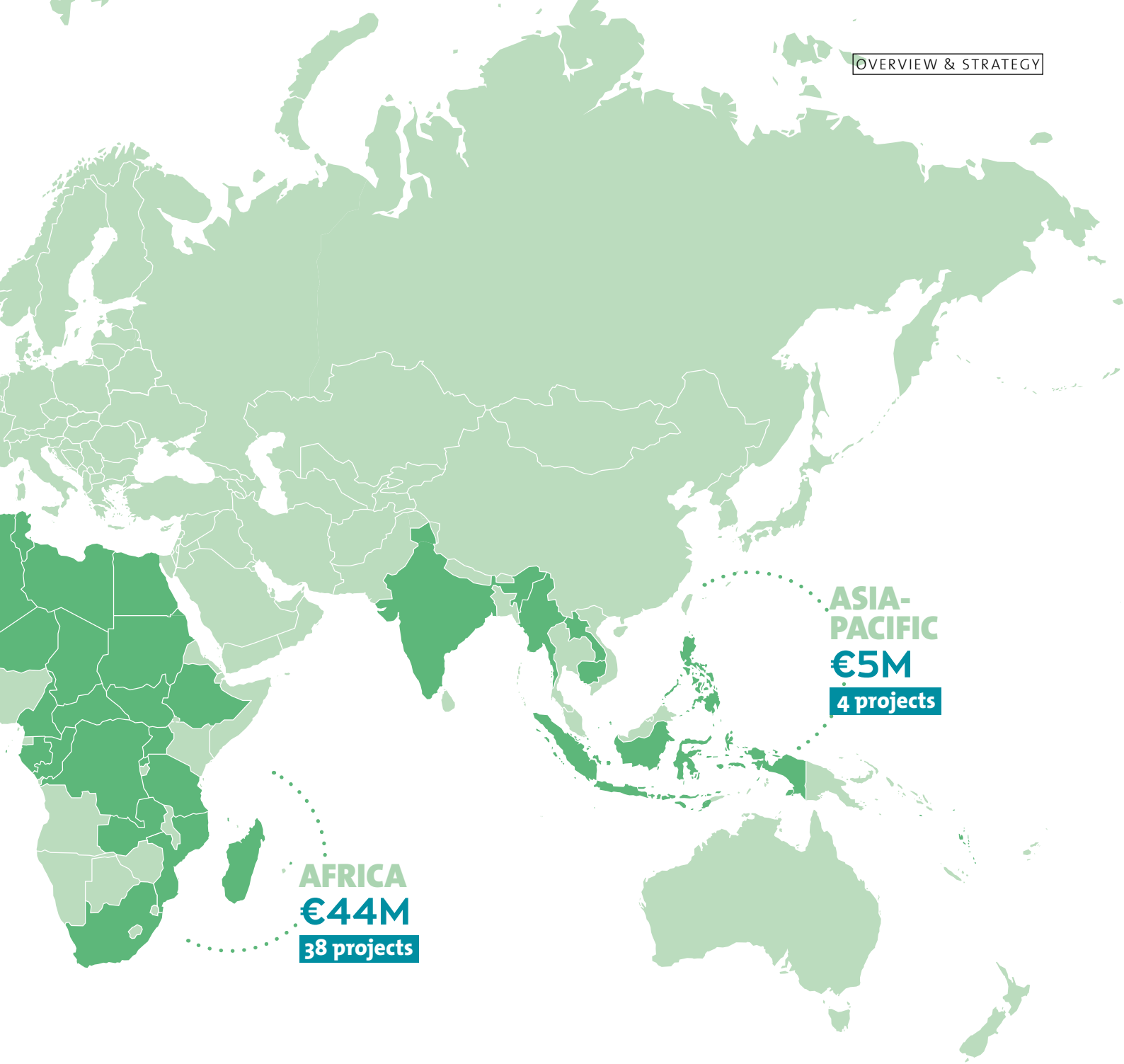


PROJECT INITIATORS



60
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

€72M
COMMITTED



OUR AREAS OF ACTION

45%
of committed budget

CLIMATE CHANGE

35%
of committed budget

BIODIVERSITY

20%
of committed budget

LAND DEGRADATION, POLLUTANTS, INTERNATIONAL WATERS

OUR PROJECT **CLUSTERS**

The FFEM assembles project clusters around targeted issues. Focusing funding on specific themes allows us to leverage feedback and update best practices more effectively. It also facilitates the reproducibility of successful innovations at larger scale or in other geographical areas.

MANGROVES

RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AREAS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

5 PROJECTS

14 COUNTRIES

Mangroves play a major role in mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts. They contribute to carbon sequestration and act as a barrier against storms. They are also essential for the livelihood of surrounding populations, especially since they are a habitat or nursery for locally exploited species.

In recent years the FFEM has begun supporting projects that focus on mangroves as a natural way to strengthen coastal resilience and adapt to climate change. These projects encourage the restoration of mangroves' ecological functionalities, foster conditions for their natural regeneration and ensure that mangroves are factored into ecological engineering or grey and green solutions combining infrastructure and soft solutions.

In June 2019, the FFEM launched the Mangroves initiative. The goal is to promote discussion among stakeholders, contribute to scientific and technological knowledge and take more effective action. The initiative will build a strong argument for the importance, and means of restoring, mangroves based on pilot projects that have proven their effectiveness. ■

DECENTRALISED RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

THANKS TO RENEWABLE ENERGIES

6 PROJECTS

7 COUNTRIES

In developing countries, providing people with access to power in rural areas means identifying innovative techniques and models. Decentralised renewable energy, produced locally and fed directly into the grid, is an effective, sustainable way to increase the energy autonomy of rural areas.

The FFEM has funded a series of projects that test different technical and organisational solutions. The lessons learned from these projects are then used to update best practices. ■

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

FOR RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE CITIES

5 PROJECTS

5 COUNTRIES

In urban environments, climate change exposes populations, especially the most vulnerable, to increasing risks, such as flooding, coastal erosion and landslides. Through its projects, the FFEM seeks innovative solutions that will make towns and cities more resilient as well as environmentally and socio-economically sustainable.

Implementing urban planning instruments and initiatives to manage, protect and restore natural areas is central to these projects. They deploy nature-based solutions and are geared towards climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and improving people's living conditions.

An upcoming joint-evaluation of this project cluster will identify new development practices that can be replicated in different contexts and geographical areas, for the purpose of building more resilient cities. ■

INNOVATIVE FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR BIODIVERSITY

CONSERVATION TRUST FUNDS

6 PROJECTS

4 GLOBAL REGIONS

Developing countries lack the resources to fund protected areas, yet such funding is crucial for conserving biodiversity. For this reason, the FFEM supports a variety of funding mechanisms, particularly conservation trust funds. The aim is to ensure long-term funding for protected areas and help civil society and local communities manage natural resources. These projects will be the subject of a joint-evaluation with the AFD in 2020. ■

OUR EVALUATION PROCESS

To ensure its action is effective, the FFEM makes evaluation an integral part of its project cycle. Impact studies, mid-project or end-of-project evaluations, or meta-evaluations of project clusters are an opportunity to learn from feedback in order to scale up.

The FFEM uses qualitative and/or quantitative methods to evaluate the projects it funds. These evaluations involve the various project stakeholders to take into account their different perspectives. They are performed by external consultants midway through the project and/or at the end.

Learning from successes and mistakes

This approach reflects the FFEM's desire to have precise knowledge of the project outcomes, learn from them and share them with its partners. It is rooted in a continuous learning rationale. The challenge is to highlight not only achievements and best practices but also failures. This will strengthen the effectiveness of our initiatives and enhance their impact on the environment and populations.

Accountability and transparency

Evaluations are evidenced, independent and reliable analyses. In addition to providing transparent information about the proper use of funds, achievements and outcomes, they appraise the performance of funded projects. The FFEM will publish the conclusions of these evaluations on its website in 2020.

Conducting evaluations to learn from experience and generate knowledge. The mindset cultivated at the FFEM **improves practices** and **supports the dissemination of innovations**.

EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN 2018

COUNTRY	PROJECT	TYPE
BIODIVERSITY		
Mozambique	Climate change adaptation in the Quirimbas II national park	✓
Kenya	Conservation in North Kenya – Marsabit (evaluation conducted as part of the "protected areas" meta-evaluation)	✓
Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo	Biodiversity conservation and enhancement: sustainable rural development of the Balkan mountains	✓
Togo	Sustainability and resilience of family farming in the savannahs	✓
Senegal	Combating desertification through support for pastoralism in the Ferlo region	📄
Madagascar	Holistic forest conservation programme II	✓
Guinea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda	Compensation for damage to ecosystems and biodiversity – COMBO	📄
Congo	Study to evaluate the impact of forest management practices on forest cover in the Congo basin	⬡
Africa, Latin America	Meta-evaluation of FFEM-funded action on forestry and agriculture – 2006-2017 period	⬡
INTERNATIONAL WATERS		
Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Sustainable management of coastal areas by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	✓
Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad	Preservation of Lake Chad – contribution to the lake's development strategy	✓
Cameroon, Congo, DRC, Central African Republic	Monitoring of water resources and prospective decision-making tool in the Congo River basin	✓
CLIMATE CHANGE		
Morocco	Sustainable hammam programme	✓

Key

- ✓ End-of-project evaluation
- 📄 Mid-project evaluation
- ⬡ Evaluation by project cluster, capitalisation or impact study

FOCUS

RECONCILING **CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT**

In 2018 the FFEM and AFD evaluated 19 projects that supported protected areas. The exercise revealed that under certain conditions, biodiversity conservation targets could still be met while addressing the socio-economic development needs of local populations. The evaluation gave rise to strategic recommendations that could be useful to FFEM partners, especially project initiators and other donors.

19 PROJECTS EVALUATED

8 completed

11 ongoing

Geographical spread of projects

Asia
4 projects

Central America
1 project

Africa
13 projects

OUR 2019-2022 STRATEGY

The latest FFEM strategy continues the principles laid out in previous strategies and explores other potentials for innovation. It leverages the results from 2015-2018 and places special emphasis on multi-sectoral, collaborative approaches.

The 2019-2022 strategy is the result of a joint consultation exercise with all FFEM partners and is based on project feedback. It takes into account current environmental and development issues, the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Committee and civil society, French political priorities and the global agenda. It aims to increase on every level the effectiveness of the action taken by the FFEM and its partners to improve the global environment and promote local development.

Maintaining momentum

The new strategy is fully consistent with previous ones and continues the learning rationale that is central to the FFEM's approach. The goal is to consolidate and leverage feedback to find solutions to current problems and continue to disseminate innovations that have proven their effectiveness in the field.

This builds upon the themed project clusters launched under the 2015-2018 strategy. These include the use of mangroves to combat coastal erosion, the introduction of innovative financial mechanisms to fund biodiversity conservation and the deployment of nature-based solutions in urban areas. These clusters will be evaluated and the lessons learned applied accordingly (see pages 14-15).

Because the projects we have supported have identified the intersecting interests of local

Digital technologies are among the FFEM's **cross-cutting innovation drivers** to combat deforestation or improve energy system management.

population development and biodiversity conservation, biodiversity-related value chains and the fight against deforestation are among the new strategy's priorities.

Identifying and promoting potentials for innovation

By remaining attentive to our partners and constantly monitoring environmental issues, we are able to identify potentials for innovation or themes that have not yet been sufficiently developed by donors or other environmental agencies. The high seas have therefore become a key focus of our action to increase the resilience of aquatic ecosystems and are an area in which the FFEM can work with non-governmental partners. Product life cycle, chemical pollution and hazardous and plastic waste form a new priority theme in our strategy. The decision to include this theme underscores our unique approach and pioneering role. ■

> "The 2019-2022 strategy is the result of a joint consultation exercise with all FFEM partners

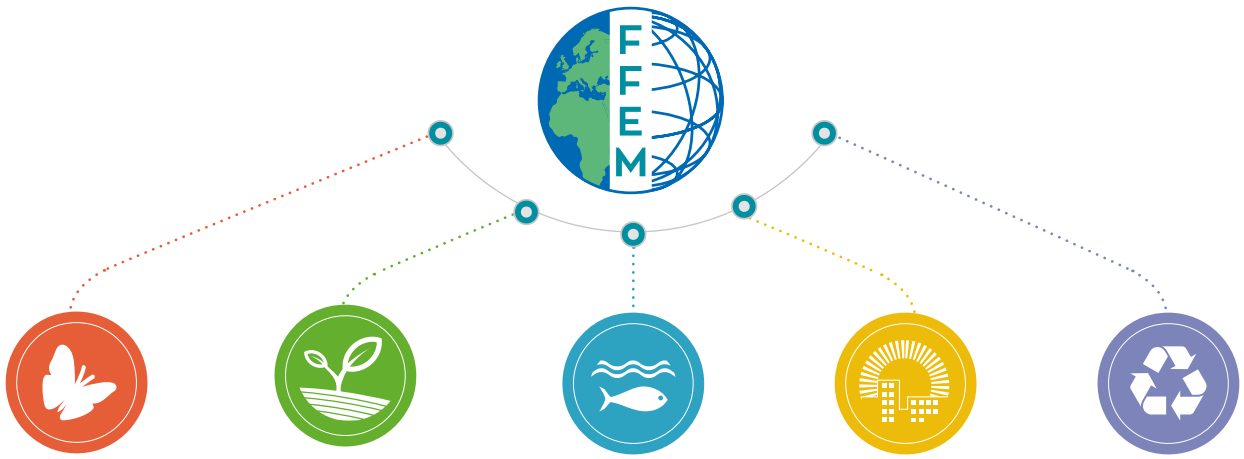
WHAT THE FFEM LOOKS FOR IN THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS

- → **Innovative**, **compelling** and **reproducible** character
- → Ecological and economic **sustainability**
- → Local **ownership** and institutional framework
- → **Partnership**
- → The funding's **leveraging effect**
- → **Gender** mainstreaming
- → **Knowledge-sharing**

↘ **Partnership approaches** feature strongly in the FFEM's 2019-2022 strategy, as they do in its choice of projects. One of its supported projects is developing i**nnovative systems to manage** protected areas in Africa.

OUR PRIORITY THEMES

Our 2019-2022 strategy is structured around five mutually beneficial and mutually instructive priority themes. By supporting projects which address several themes at the same time and are driven by cross-cutting innovations, we boost our ability to act effectively at all levels and for all environments.



Biodiversity protection and enhancement

- Ensuring the sustainability of **ecologically efficient protected areas**
- Structuring of **biodiversity-derived value chains**
- Recognising pilot territories with **"high biodiversity ambitions "**

Sustainable forests and agricultural lands

- Collaborative management of **rural territories**
- The environmental performance of **agricultural and forest value chains**
- The fight against **deforestation**

Resilience of aquatic ecosystems

- The preservation and governance of the **high seas**
- The resilience of **coastal areas and small island territories**
- The resilience of **wetlands and transborder basins**

Energy transition and resilient cities

- **The adaptation of cities** to climate change and natural risks
- **Low carbon** solutions and **energy efficiency**
- **New technologies** for managing energy systems

Product life cycle, pollution and waste

- **Sustainable consumption and production**
- **Chemical pollutants**
- **Hazardous and plastic waste**

Cross-cutting innovation drivers

- → **Digital technologies**
- → **Nature-based solutions**
- → **Frugal innovation**
- → **The "One Health" approach**

OUR TOOLS SPECIFICALLY TAILORED FOR CALLS FOR PROJECTS

- → Private Sector **Innovation Facility** (FISP)
- → **Small Initiatives** Programme

OUR ACTION **IN THE FIELD**

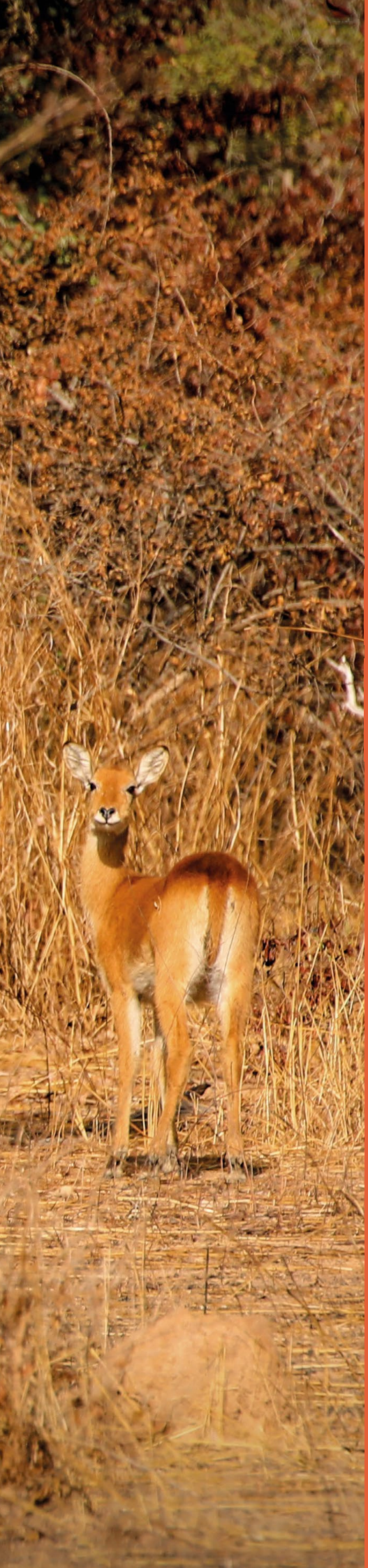
FFEM initiatives are organised around five priority themes for 2019-2022. These themes are mutually beneficial and mutually informative and are designed to benefit the global environment and local development.

5
PRIORITY THEMES
targeted by our initiatives

€47M
COMMITTED
between 2015
and 2018

33
PROJECTS
ongoing
in 2018

The WWF project, co-financed by the EU and FFEM, has **improved the management** of Uganda's Rwenzori Park and is economically benefiting **6,000 local families**.



BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

- Sustainably mobilising resources for **protected areas**
- Structuring the **value chains of biodiversity-derived products**
- Promoting territories with **"high biodiversity ambitions"** and enhancing their **sustainable development**

More than a million species are on the verge of extinction. Biodiversity is in crisis, and with it the ecosystem services on which the poorest populations depend. To address this critical situation, the FFEM is mobilising the public and private sectors, civil society and local communities, and supporting innovative initiatives that combine conservation and development.

Protected areas help preserve biodiversity and provide essential ecosystem services. Around the world, however, nearly a quarter are inadequately managed. Insufficient and irregular funding makes it difficult for them to be properly governed on a long-term basis.

Better managed protected areas

To make the system as effective as possible, the FFEM is helping to increase the power of local conservation actors, such as the Kasanka Trust Limited, a charity that jointly manages some of Zambia's protected areas. Improving the management of these organisations will reduce poaching while ensuring sustainable livelihoods for local communities affected by the conservation process.

In Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos, the FFEM encourages the implementation of innovative governance models so that protected areas can be managed efficiently by both populations and private companies.

POTENTIALS FOR INNOVATION

- → **New biodiversity-derived value chains** that adhere to ethical, environmental and responsible **BioTrade** principles
- → Innovative **governance and organisation models** for protected areas
- → Pilot regions with **"high biodiversity ambitions"**
- → A regional approach and **"ecological connectivity"**

More resources for protected areas

The financial needs of marine protected areas (MPA), which represent 7% of the Mediterranean's surface area, are rarely met. In 2015, France, Monaco and Tunisia created Med Trust, a non-profit association, to finance the Mediterranean MPA on an ongoing basis. The FFEM is helping the association build a trust fund, with the interest going to finance some of the operating costs of southern shore MPA over the long term. This funding mechanism will allow donors to coordinate their efforts, promote the generation of increased and sustainable financial resources, and make it easier for public authorities and civil society to jointly manage the MPA.

In Uganda, the FFEM is also supporting an innovative project to mobilise sustainable sources of funding for the Rwenzori Mountains National Park. It involves setting up an unprecedented armoury of financial tools to benefit the local population. Carbon credits, payments for ecosystem services (PES) and private philanthropy are being tested as a complement to ecotourism development. Under the PES scheme, farmers upstream of hydropower plants receive payments from participating companies in exchange for adopting less erosive practices. This model, unique in the country, will help preserve the water resources on which two million people depend.

More than
2.5 MILLION HECTARES
of protected areas funded in the Indo-Burma Hotspot

A network of small, sustainable islands

Small islands less than 150km² in size are home to 20% of the world's plant and vertebrate species but account for just 5% of the Earth's surface. A total of 600 million people depend on the islands' ecosystem services for food, health and shelter. However, these islands are isolated, are not states in their own right and do not always have protected status. The FFEM is therefore supporting the "Sustainable Island Initiative" along with the Coastal Conservatory and the small islands association, SMILO. The goal is to encourage discussion among those managing these islands through an initiative-sharing platform. The initiative also promotes international recognition of their innovative integrated sustainable development processes through the award of an independent "Sustainable Small Islands" label. ■

23 pilot islands in the Mediterranean and West, Central or East Africa have applied for assistance under the Sustainable Small Islands initiative.

INTERVIEW

*"Promoting a **culture of dialogue** among CSOs"*

Maher Mahjoub,
coordinator of the PPI-Oscan programme at the IUCN

How does the FFEM's Oscan Small Initiatives Programme (PPI) support civil society organisations (CSOs) in North Africa?

The Arab Spring gave rise to many CSOs with innovative biodiversity conservation projects. The PPI provides them with funding to get organised and take their innovations to national and international levels. They are assisted with everything from capacity-building to working with government agencies. Through the work of national coordinators, the programme provides local support to selected CSOs in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

How can you scale up so many projects?

Through capitalisation. We foster communication among beneficiary CSOs. We've developed a number of experience-sharing tools to promote a culture of dialogue within civil society, empowering it at the national level. We've also put in place a mentoring system where PPI I beneficiary CSOs work closely with new PPI II associations.

At the regional level, we look to consider initiatives that will complement other CSO support programmes. In the coming months, we'll build on the two PPI phases, consolidating the feedback collected to date and developing a road map for biodiversity conservation in North Africa. ■

The FFEM helps promote **biodiversity-based value chains** as a means of reconciling biodiversity conservation with social and economic development.

€56M
COMMITTED
between 2015
and 2018

33
PROJECTS
ongoing
in 2018

Samburu women collecting firewood in northern Kenya. FFEM-supported projects aim to **improve the management of natural resources**, particularly forest, to benefit local populations.

SUSTAINABLE **FORESTS AND AGRICULTURAL LAND**

- Improving the **environmental performance** of sustainable agricultural and forest value chains
- Combating **deforestation and land degradation**
- Promoting **collaborative local management** of the **agro-ecological transition**

The agricultural and forestry sectors are the leading cause of deforestation and land degradation, helping to accelerate biodiversity loss. They emit more CO_2 than they absorb. The FFEM promotes sustainable, inclusive and collaborative models that tackle all the ecological, social and economic issues related to forest and agricultural land management.

Projects supported by the FFEM simultaneously address the three challenges of preserving biodiversity, combating climate change and tackling desertification and land degradation. It relates these challenges to the economic and social development of local populations to ensure the action will be sustainable.

Reducing human-wildlife conflict

From deforestation and soil and river pollution to illegal harvesting of plant and animal resources, human activities in Uganda's Kibale National Park have severely degraded the area around the park and its forest. For their part, incursions of large animals into agricultural areas are causing crop losses and contributing to food insecurity in the region. To mitigate the human-wildlife conflict exemplified by this degradation, the FFEM is co-financing a project that involves transitioning to organic crops which are unpalatable to large fauna. Boosting local incomes, reducing food insecurity and improving both human and animal health is achieved by establishing non-polluting, sustainable farming sectors, specially designed to suit the markets.

POTENTIALS FOR INNOVATION

- → **Agricultural and forestry practices** considering biodiversity
- → Positive social and environmental impacts of **sustainable value chains**
- → **"Conservation agreements"** in deforestation areas
- → **Responsible management** of pesticides
- → **New technologies** to control deforestation
- → **The "landscape" approach** to joint territorial management of natural resources
- → **The One Health approach** covering human, animal and ecosystem health

The project's impacts are measured in real time. This measurement is multidisciplinary and used for both research and action. It combines genetics, toxicology, nutrition, ethology and agronomy. The project is an effective way to support the transition to sustainable production and consumption patterns.

Sustainable value chains to help local populations and ecosystems

The benefits of sustainable value chains to local populations trickle down to ecosystems. In the new protected area of Pointe à Larrée in Madagascar, the FFEM is supporting the restructuring of the vanilla sector. Some 3,000 farmers are directly involved in the project to restore the area's original biodiversity, which is particularly valued because of its endemism. Although Madagascar is the world's leading vanilla exporter, producers are suffering economically due to price fluctuations, the lack of trade associations, clandestine harvesting and weak local governance. Structuring a high value-added vanilla sector reduces economic and food-related pressures for the local population and safeguards its development. A percentage of the profits goes towards funding the conservation of the protected area's forest resources. This virtuous dynamic between economic and social development and conservation is all the more necessary since the protected area will be extended to 2,800 hectares over coming years.

600,000
HECTARES OF NATURAL FOREST
created and developed in 9 localities in Benin

Jointly managed forest cover

In Benin, the sustainable production of fuelwood developed by the *Communauté forestière du Moyen-Ouémé* (CoForMO) also has a positive effect on the population. Sustainable, collaborative management has been introduced through a governance system that is unprecedented in West Africa. Private multi-lineage forest heritage is jointly managed under a public intermunicipal agreement. Private forest resources fall under citizen-based governance involving all stakeholders in the decision-making chain, including women and vulnerable groups. The system has been set up in nine localities to create and develop 600,000 hectares of natural forest. ■

Chimpanzees in Uganda's Kibale National Park are heavily impacted by the use of polluting products in agricultural practices. The Forest, Fauna, Population in Uganda project (FoFauPopU) **reconciles human development with the protection of fauna**.

INTERVIEW

"Safeguarding these resources for future generations"

Mesmin Agboton-Geo,
CoForMO Director of shared services

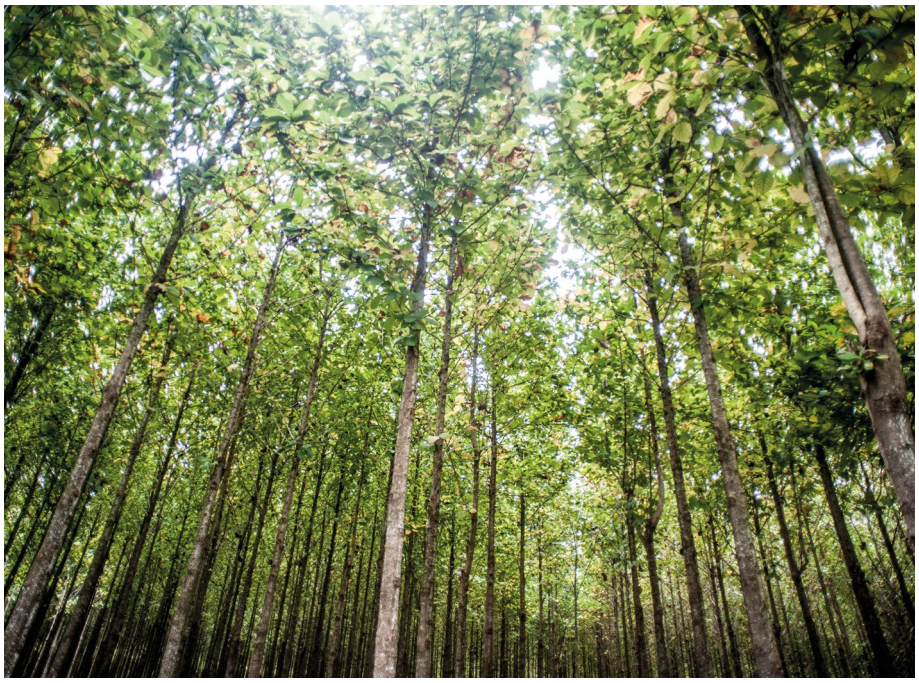
How did you implement the CoForMO joint-management model?

In Benin, recent decentralisation laws recognised the right of localities to manage forest resources outside the state's domain. Nine localities came together to make the exploitation of forest resources in the Moyen-Ouémé region more sustainable – hence CoForMO. We had to win over the landowners, who were afraid of having their property taken away from them, despite the legislation. From breeders to community chiefs, every trade is now involved in local management structures within each village.

How does this model lead to sustainable forest resource management?

Timber production is now controlled and timber is sold at designated points, i.e. rural timber markets. By planning operations collaboratively, everyone knows which plot may be harvested when, ensuring that the forest cover is regenerated. Work has also been done with the tax authorities.

Previously, 90% of taxes collected from harvested forest resources were paid to the state, with just 10% going to the localities. Now that's reversed! A total of 48% forest harvesting revenues owed to landowners is also reinvested in development. We're also educating people about the notion of inheritance, emphasising that these are resources bequeathed to us by our ancestors and that we have a duty to preserve them for future generations. ■



The multi-stakeholder model for managing natural forests in Benin's Moyen-Ouémé region reinforces the concept of forest areas as jointly owned heritage and thus the resource's sustainable future.

€18M
COMMITTED
between 2015
and 2018

13
PROJECTS
ongoing
in 2018

60% of the global population lives within 150km of the coast and depends on the ocean for their livelihood. The FFEM supports **sustainable value chains** and the **protection** of all aquatic ecosystems.

RESILIENCE OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

- Reducing **ocean pollution** and protecting **biodiversity in the high seas**
- Restoring **coastal ecosystems** and supporting dependent **sustainable value chains**
- Safeguarding **wetlands** and **transborder basins**

High seas, coasts, wetlands, freshwater hydrosystems: these aquatic ecosystems are all destabilised by anthropogenic pressure and global warming. Yet they play a crucial role in adapting to and mitigating climate change. The FFEM therefore supports nature-based solutions to protect them and restore their regulating functions.

To enhance aquatic ecosystem resilience and protect populations from severe weather events, the FFEM supports projects that call for ecological engineering techniques, such as restoration.

Some projects are also exploring how soft solutions and civil engineering can be used in tandem. One such example is a programme run by Conservation International in the Philippines. To adapt coastal regions to climate change, the organisation is developing a combination of green-grey solutions at a number of pilot sites. This is the first time they are being tested in a developing country.

Enhancing ecosystem services

In Costa Rica and Benin, mangroves are being restored and a sustainable system for managing them is being implemented to strengthen coastal resilience and help mitigate climate change. Mangroves have an enormous ability to absorb CO_2 and therefore contribute to the effort to achieve carbon neutrality. In addition, the

POTENTIALS FOR INNOVATION

- → Governance and protection of the **high seas**
- → **Nature-based solutions** and **ecological engineering**
- → Measures to combat **marine pollution**, particularly plastics
- → Measures to combat **noise pollution** in oceans

project focuses on transferring technologies and skills developed in Mexico to Costa Rica and Benin so the system can be replicated on a large scale.

Meanwhile, integrated coastline management models are being implemented in the South Pacific and also take into account the social and economic issues experienced by coastal regions. Such is the aim of the RESCCUE project, which the FFEM is co-financing. Environmental services provided by local populations are enhanced through economic and financial instruments such as payments for ecosystem services. In this way they help promote an environmental economy.

> “Environmental services provided by local populations are enhanced

Partnerships for integrated regional governance

Because the ocean is shared, the FFEM promotes regional, partnership approaches. For instance, it is helping the Indian Ocean Commission pool and promote local innovations that protect the ocean against climate change, pollution and exploitation. In the Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius, local conservationists are working together to inventory and replicate best practices as part of an unprecedented governance system.

Building common knowledge and creating sanctuaries

Marine areas located outside national jurisdictions are increasingly affected by over-exploitation of fishery and mining resources. At the same time, scientists still know very little about ecosystems in the high seas. The FFEM is therefore funding application-oriented research projects that will improve the current state of knowledge of these ecosystems so they can be better protected. For example, young researchers from developing countries are currently analysing data from the Tara Oceans expedition on climate and marine plankton. The latter accounts for nearly 98% of ocean biomass but until now has never been studied on a global scale. The project was initiated by an international partnership which is using the scientific results obtained from multilateral institutions to improve governance of the high seas.

The FFEM is also supporting an IUCN project that is studying seamounts and hydrothermal springs in the Indian Ocean. This will lead to the development of practical solutions for safeguarding biodiversity in the high seas through the creation of a protected area. ■

The Tara Oceans expedition brings together leading international experts to advance the current state of knowledge about our planet’s **global planktonic ecosystem**, from microscopy to high-throughput imaging.

FOCUS

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Nature-based solutions use ecosystems to mitigate climate change and manage natural risks. Defining marine protected areas, re-establishing rivers' ecological functionality and restoring mangroves are all measures that together result in human wellbeing, biodiversity conservation and the combating of climate change. Nature-based solutions are deployed region-wide and divided into three types of action:

→ **Preserving** functional ecosystems

→ **Improving** ecosystem and resource management

→ **Restoring** degraded ecosystems

Five years after its establishment, a **marine protected area** shows an average increase of:

40% in fish size

166% in biological diversity

500% in biomass

In Costa Rica, 35% of the mangroves were destroyed between 1980 and 2005. The FFEM is now helping the country **restore** and sustainably **manage** its Pacific coast mangroves. The goal is to achieve **carbon neutrality by 2050**.

Almost
€39M
COMMITTED
between 2015
and 2018

40
PROJECTS
ongoing
in 2018

The FFEM favours **innovative solutions** that will boost access to modern, sustainable energy services in developing countries while safeguarding the environment.

ENERGY TRANSITION AND RESILIENT CITIES

- Increasing **cities' resilience** to climate change and natural hazards
- Promoting **low-carbon energies** and **energy efficiency**
- Integrating **new technologies** into energy system management

In 2017 and 2018, CO_2 emissions from human activities increased yet again. The FFEM supports countries in the South by focusing its efforts on areas of energy transition that remain under-funded, for example, energy efficiency or the use of nature-based solutions to strengthen cities' resilience to climate change.

The FFEM funds projects that develop innovative technical and methodological solutions, such as hydroelectric grids in Madagascar, solar energy-produced drinking water in Mauritius and eco-responsible transport in Moroccan cities. It promotes partnerships with the private sector and local authorities to address energy transition challenges and territorial resilience while ensuring people have access to essential services such as power, water and transport.

Combining environmental conservation and development

The innovations funded by the FFEM contribute to development while preserving the environment. In Mauritius, for example, innovative solar-powered seawater desalination technology provides drinking water to inhabitants. Without using fossil fuels, emitting CO_2 or using batteries, the technology developed by the private operator Mascara has halved production costs compared to conventional installations.

The project, which holds great promise for island populations in need of drinking water, was selected under the Climate Change Innovation Facility (FISP) and is being subsidised by the FFEM.

POTENTIALS FOR INNOVATION

→ **Green cooling** technologies (clean, efficient air conditioning)

→ **Green** transport

→ New technologies for managing **energy systems**

Boosting energy efficiency

With cities experiencing rapid demographic growth, the FFEM encourages energy efficiency in all urban consumption sectors, but particularly in buildings and transport. The "Mobilise Your City" initiative is helping around a hundred cities manage and plan low-carbon, inclusive mobility solutions. The use of new technologies means that consumption can be optimised based on demand and smart energy grids can be developed that are more closely matched to needs.

Nature makes cities more resilient

The FFEM doesn't just support innovations that promote energy efficiency. It also supports projects that rely on nature to strengthen cities' resilience to severe weather events. In Argentina, a nature reserve west of the city of Santa Fe has been developed to reduce the risk of flooding by rainwater run-off. The work has also resulted in the restoration of an ecological site.

Moving towards collaborative energy governance

When it comes to the energy transition, locally-based ownership and participation can be a game-changer. In eleven localities in Madagascar, four hydropower grids have been set up under the Rhyviere II programme, with oversight provided by the local population. The grids serve 8,000 households in a country where more than 95% of rural households have no access to modern energy services. Locals are becoming self-sufficient in the use of low-carbon, decentralised energy solutions which allow them to undertake income-generating activities.

50,000
PEOPLE
benefit from modern, sustainable energy services in Madagascar

Combating climate change is integral to FFEM projects and is approached in a cross-cutting manner. For instance, firewood collection crosses over into deforestation, while the issue of citizen-governed energy systems is related to sustainable consumption and production. Addressing such issues together is therefore a more effective path to energy transition. ■

> "Combating climate change is integral to FFEM projects and is approached in a cross-cutting manner

In Agadir and Casablanca, local authorities are developing a **sustainable urban mobility plan** (SUMP) under the "Mobilise Your City" initiative.

PRIVATE SECTOR

AN **INNOVATION FACILITY** THAT COMBATS **CLIMATE CHANGE**

To encourage the private sector to commit to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in 2012 the FFEM established the Private Sector Innovation Facility (FISP). Grants and renewable loans are awarded to innovative projects seeking to mitigate the effects of climate change or help local populations adapt to global warming. They are awarded after specific calls for projects, in partnership with the local authorities and civil society in the relevant countries.

Almost
€8M
COMMITTED
between 2013 and 2018

54%
for SMEs in developing countries

71%
in Africa and the Mediterranean region

19
PROJECTS SUPPORTED
or being appraised

80m³ of seawater are desalinated per day with **zero CO_2** emissions under a project run by Mascara in Mauritius, selected during one of the FISP's calls for projects.

Almost
€3.5M
COMMITTED
between 2015
and 2018

3
PROJECTS
ongoing
in 2018

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE, POLLUTION AND WASTE

- Supporting approaches to **sustainable consumption and production**
- Supporting the **responsible management of chemicals** and reducing **pollutant emissions**
- Structuring **waste management** value chains and rehabilitating **contaminated sites**

Pollution is the leading cause of death in the world. Moreover, pollution resulting from chemicals and waste is threatening ecosystems and human health. Yet the amount of development aid devoted to this problem remains marginal. The FFEM has therefore made this a priority action point and is supporting integrated approaches that consider a product's overall life cycle.

Almost 92% of pollution-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. To reduce pollution, the FFEM is promoting a **product life cycle** approach that is more respectful of ecosystems and populations.

The FFEM champions the transition from a linear economic model – manufacturing, consumption, disposal – to a sustainable circular model. This means optimising each step of a product's life cycle, from production to waste management, consumption, recycling or reuse. The main challenges are to manage the use of chemicals, limit waste production and reduce pollution caused by human activities. The emergence of bioeconomic value chains, especially in the energy sector, is also one of the FFEM's areas of interest.

Uncovering locally-appropriate, economically viable solutions

In addition to their operational aspects, the projects supported by the FFEM help strengthen governance and the national regulatory framework. At the same time, they facilitate coordination between stakeholders at both national and regional levels. They also foster multi-stakeholder collaboration, particularly with the private sector, and promote skills and technologies transfer to offer economically viable alternatives tailored to the local context. Lastly, they aim to educate, train and raise awareness

POTENTIALS FOR INNOVATION

- → Approaches integrating the **full product life cycle** for sustainable production and consumption
- → **The "One Health" approach** combining public, animal and environmental health
- → The development of **less polluting alternative** solutions, in partnership with the **private sector**
- → The structuring of **hazardous waste management** value chains
- → **Citizen governance** and a **collaborative-style** energy model

among all stakeholders to encourage local ownership and bring about sustainable change.

Working towards sustainable management of WEEE

The amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is rising rapidly in developing countries that at times lack the means to deal with it. Handling this waste is a major challenge. In Cameroon the FFEM is co-financing the WEEECAM project, which has set up a collection system for WEEE that is then processed at two centres, in Yaoundé and Douala. Equipment is recovered and resold whenever possible, dismantled items being sent to local or international recycling facilities. The project aims to treat 5,000 tons of waste per year and is the largest of its kind in a developing country. It is based on a pioneering technical and economic model that makes it both viable and reproducible.

5,000
TONS OF WASTE
electrical and electronic equipment processed per year in Cameroon

Restructuring polluting value chains and disseminating best practice

The FFEM also supports the transition from polluting value chains to models that safeguard health and the environment. One industry that must begin this transition is gold mining, which generates 37% of global mercury emissions. In the Guyanas, mercury contamination of soils and watercourses poses a serious threat to Amerindian populations and biodiversity in the Amazon. The FFEM is therefore funding a WWF France project that aims to gradually phase out mercury in the gold sectors in Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname. The project was launched in July 2019 and is designed to strengthen the sector's national framework, support its restructuring, help stakeholders develop better practices and promote national and regional multi-stakeholder collaboration. It will develop and test a mercury-free gold panning technique at a number of pilot sites.

In addition, a regional mercury observatory has been created to produce and disseminate data on mercury issues and leverage feedback from the project so that the mercury-free gold panning model can be deployed on a larger scale. A university network will provide analyses and a dedicated platform will summarise and disseminate the data. The information produced by the observatory will encourage producers to change their behaviour. ■

In Yaoundé, Cameroon, the WEEE sorting centre gives products a second lease of life through **recovery** and **recycling**.

INTERVIEW

"Ecology and human health go hand in hand"

Diane Menard, programme officer of Product Life Cycle, Pollution and Waste, FFEM

Why are you making "Product Life Cycle, Pollution and Waste" a priority action point in the FFEM's 2019-2022 strategy?

The assistance provided by donors on this theme is still marginal in comparison to other environmental issues. Yet pollution is the leading cause of death and disease in the world. Making this a priority is therefore essential. In our previous strategy, we addressed the issue in a cross-cutting way by making it a sub-component of other priority themes.

This method wasn't however ideal for the FFEM, even though pollution does indeed impact many other environmental issues. The problem was that we didn't have enough project proposals on the topic, crucial as it is, because it didn't have a high enough profile. So by making it a priority theme of our 2019-2022 strategy, we are clearly demonstrating our willingness to finance innovative solutions in this field in developing countries.

Why is this theme a source of innovation?

The integrated approach promoted by the FFEM is innovative. It involves taking into account the entire life cycle of a product, from design to waste management, and simultaneously addresses producers and consumers as well as public- and private-sector stakeholders. Furthermore, considering the connection between pollution and health, the "One Health" initiative is of particular interest to us: it offers a unified vision of human, animal and environmental health. We hope to see more projects based on this key connection, since ecology and human health go hand in hand. ■

FOCUS

THE FFEM SUPPORTS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE **MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

The Montreal Protocol prohibits the production and use of ozone-depleting substances. It is also helping to combat global warming by reducing the use of alternative substances that have a greenhouse effect (HFCs). To assist developing countries in fulfilling their obligations, the Protocol has a multilateral fund to which France contributes. It can administer up to 20% of this contribution through bilateral projects. The FFEM supports the development, implementation and monitoring of these projects. It also supports the French government in Protocol-related negotiations.

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund has

45
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

US$ 36.7M
in contributions come from France, out of a total of US$540M for 2018-2020

France is the

4TH BIGGEST DONOR
after the United States, Japan and Germany

PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN 2018

		PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	PROJECT COMMITMENT DATE IN 2018	FFEM GRANT (€)	TOTAL AMOUNT (€)	MEMBER INSTITUTION
BIODIVERSITY						
AFRICA				**6,694,000**	**22,690,976**	
Cameroon	Innovative mechanism for the sustainable financing of the Deng Deng National Park, involving the payment of water rights under a public partnership	Dec. 2016	20 March	990,000	5,050,000	AFD
Uganda	FoFauPopU – Creating balance between forest, fauna and local residents	June 2017	20 March	951,000	2,878,600	MTES
Zambia	Sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Bangweulu wetlands	Dec. 2016	1 June	1,053,000	3,781,000	MEAE
Regional	PIMFAO – Small initiatives and financial mechanisms for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in West Africa	June 2017	1 June	1,100,000	3,860,516	MTES
Madagascar	Sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation for local communities in the Pointe à Larrée region	Oct. 2017	1 June	800,000	3,820,860	AFD
Regional	Fifth Small Initiatives Programme (phase II)	Nov. 2018	30 nov.	1,800,000	3,300,000	MEAE - MTES
MEDITERRANEAN				**3,310,000**	**13,645,980**	
Regional	Creation of a trust fund for Mediterranean marine protected areas	April 2017	20 March	1,540,000	7,369,002	MTES
Regional	COGITO – Strengthening the integrated, sustainable management of coastal, island and marine territories of MPAs in the Mediterranean	June 2017	20 March	1,770,000	6,276,978	MTES
LATIN AMERICA				**1,115,800**	**3,496,100**	
Regional	Understanding, monitoring and protection of Mesoamerican reef spawning areas (MAR Fish)	June 2018	30 Nov.	1,115,800	3,496,100	MTES
ASIA				**1,100,000**	**9,221,904**	
Regional	Biodiversity conservation and green growth in the Indo-Burma Hotspot	Oct. 2017	1 June	1,100,000	9,221,904	AFD
TOTALS				**12,219,800**	**49,054,960**	
CLIMATE CHANGE						
AFRICA				**4,047,377**	**24,565,500**	
Congo	FISP – L'Aquaphile – Essential rural services unit powered by marine current	May 2016	20 Feb.	131,777	439,257	MINEFI
Benin	Stricter sustainable management of natural forests in the Moyen-Ouémé region	Apr. 2017	20 March	1,000,000	3,447,600	AFD
Regional	WACA – Coastal risks and adaptation in West Africa coastal regions	June 2017	20 March	1,277,000	10,216,643	MTES - AFD
Regional	Increased resilience of coastal ecosystems in the Indian Ocean	June 2017	30 Nov.	1,500,000	10,000,000	AFD
Senegal	FISP – Valorem – Use of solar chillers to help Senegalese fisheries better adapt to climate change	June 2018	24 Dec.	138,600	462,000	MINEFI
MEDITERRANEAN				**1,480,000**	**6,220,000**	
Morocco	Sun'Agri – Study, optimisation and implementation of dynamic agricultural photovoltaic systems in areas of water and thermal stress	Oct. 2017	1 June	1,000,000	3,320,000	AFD
Morocco	FISP – Atlas Inclusive Partners/Beya Capital – Social enterprise focusing on climate change adaptation through the industrial development of the prickly pear sector	May 2016	2 Oct.	480,000	2,900,000	MINEFI
LATIN AMERICA				**761,770**	**1,633,770**	
Regional	Pooling of efforts from governments and the private sector to develop low-carbon strategies in emerging markets	Oct. 2017	1 June	761,770	1,633,770	AFD - MTES
TOTALS				**6,289,147**	**32,419,270**	
INTERNATIONAL WATERS						
AFRICA				**1,500,000**	**5,788,220**	
Regional	Collaborative management of marine and coastal resources in the northern Mozambique Channel (NoCaMo)	June 2017	30 Nov.	1,500,000	5,788,220	MEAE - MTES
TOTALS				**1,500,000**	**5,788,220**	
LAND DEGRADATION, POLLUTANTS						
LATIN AMERICA				**1,037,500**	**3,497,954**	
Regional	Support towards progressively giving up mercury in the Guyanas	Apr. 2016	20 March	1,037,500	3,497,954	MEAE - MTES
TOTALS				**1,037,500**	**3,497,954**	

2015-2018 ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BY TYPE

	%	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL FFEM COMMITMENTS (€)	OVERALL PROJECT TOTALS (€)
Biodiversity	35%	18	25,047,960	105,742,358
Climate change	45%	33	32,581,757	585,190,187
POP – Land degradation	15%	7	11,137,500	87,520,578
International waters	5%	2	3,558,000	15,753,993
TOTAL	**100%**	**60**	**72,325,217**	**794,207,116**

BY REGION

Sub-Saharan Africa	60%	38	43,742,747	204,434,171
Mediterranean	14%	7	9,990,000	494,101,123
Africa and the Mediterranean	74%	45	53,732,747	698,535,294
Latin America	19%	11	13,482,470	73,965,918
Asia-Pacific	7%	4	5,110,000	21,705,904
TOTAL	**100%**	**60**	**72,325,217**	**794,207,116**

BY PRIORITY THEME

Sustainable forests and agriculture	27%	14	19,449,000	130,637,959
Sustainable urban areas	11%	5	8,210,000	47,821,000
Innovative biodiversity funding mechanisms	17%	10	12,172,460	54,818,525
Energy transition	16%	17	11,741,257	472,813,315
Integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas	15%	7	10,715,000	53,404,632
Outside priority themes	14%	7	10,037,500	34,711,685
TOTAL	**100%**	**60**	**72,325,217**	**794,207,116**
CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES	**19%**	**11**	**13,900,030**	**518,147,781**
Sustainable consumption and production	10%	5	7,237,500	30,332,823
Innovative processes	9%	6	6,662,530	4487,814,958

PROJECT STATUS

BY TYPE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS IDENTIFIED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS COMMITTED
Biodiversity	17	18
Climate change	39	33
International waters	4	2
POP – Land degradation	6	7
TOTAL	**66**	**60**

FFEM OPERATING COSTS (€M)

Feasibility, appraisal, monitoring during project execution, support for project initiators	2.4
Communication, experience exchange, representation and other expenses	0.8
Project evaluation and capitalisation	0.5

The FFEM is celebrating its 25th anniversary in 2019

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