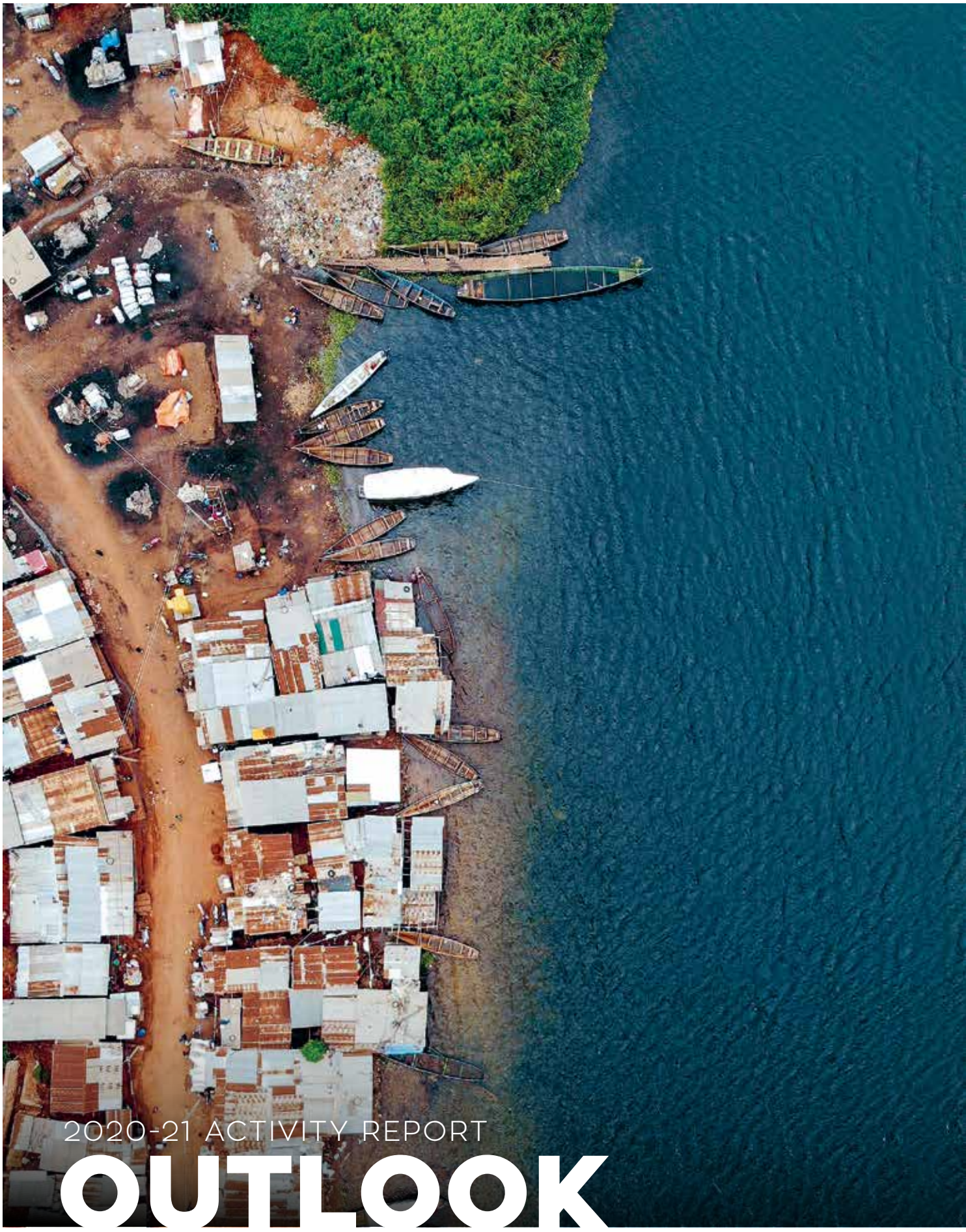
RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE
*Liberté*
*Égalité*
*Fraternité*

FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



2020-21 ACTIVITY REPORT

# OUTLOOK

The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) supports innovative environmental projects in developing countries. Established in 1994 by the French government following the first Earth Summit, it has already facilitated support for 333 projects in over 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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## THE CHALLENGE OF OUR ERA



## OUR OPERATING PRINCIPLES



## 2019-2020 OVERVIEW



# *'Our strategy is already bearing fruit and bears witness to our pioneering role'*

**Stéphanie Bouziges-Eschmann,** Secretary-General of the FFEM

For as long as the FFEM has been in existence, the fundamentals of the environmental crisis have remained unchanged. But they have been exacerbated and the context in which we operate has evolved. The reports from the IPBES and the IPCC clearly demonstrate the urgency. There's no denying their scientific observations: we're reaching a point of no return. Awareness is spreading rapidly, both in society as a whole but also among those who lead and finance development. This has been further reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic. We must build upon this awareness to accelerate our activity and consolidate our strategy.

Twenty-five years ago when the FFEM was established, development aid was focused on socio-economic aspects. The FFEM's innovative approach is to combine development objectives with environmental protection concerns. The projects we support are those responding simultaneously to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while building on a strong partnership dynamic. Today, the health crisis, which continues to weaken certain territories and certain communities, means that we must weave resilience into our project outcomes by ensuring that they each impact several SDGs.

At the mid-point of our 2019-2022 strategic cycle, which has seen 30% growth in our means despite the pandemic, a third of the financing for strategy cycle projects is committed while a further third is being allocated. In a context where beneficiary mobilisation is ever-increasing, we will have no difficulty committing the remaining third by 2022. This has been made possible through tremendous efforts to adapt by our partners and beneficiaries on the ground, and by working to avoid delays in funding allocation.

Our 2019-2022 strategy is already bearing fruit and bears witness to our pioneering role. The relevance of the One Health approach,

supported by the FFEM for several years (see p. 26), has been clearly demonstrated by the health crisis. We've also been able to anticipate research into solutions for major environmental problems through nature-based solution coastal area projects, projects to combat imported deforestation, high seas projects, and a call for projects to tackle chemical pollutants and dangerous waste.

If the FFEM has distinguished itself through pilot projects and exploring solutions, it's through the scaling-up of successful innovations that we accelerate our activities. It's absolutely essential this point be kept at the forefront in the two coming years and that the FFEM gives itself the necessary means through stronger capitalisation (see p. 19).

To achieve this, we will be able to build on international momentum, with the IUCN's World Conservation Congress, CoP15 (Conference of Parties) on biodiversity and CoP26 on climate. These events will provide opportunities to review the consolidated lessons from FFEM-funded projects and to hear from our beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders working on the ground. Because they're the ones to provide the solutions we need to respond to the environmental, social and economic challenges in each territory, and they are the best placed to convince their counterparts to emulate their success.

So, in the same spirit of anticipation, we look forward to the next four-year period, 2023-2026. Our goal is to pursue the FFEM's strategy of commitment to innovation for environmental protection and sustainable development, while capitalising on the lessons from previous projects. ■

If the FFEM has distinguished itself through pilot projects and exploring solutions, it's through the scaling-up of successful innovations that we accelerate our activities.

The FFEM is supporting the Terr'Indigena project in Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador. This project innovates through **supporting indigenous communities in the protection of the Amazon rainforest,** so is important for its biodiversity and role in climate regulation.

# 25 YEARS WORKING FOR THE **ENVIRONMENT** AND **DEVELOPMENT**

The FFEM celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2020. A quarter of a century of listening to scientists, orientating strategy around international conventions and agreements, innovating and taking up global environmental and development challenges.

**1992**

First Earth Summit at Rio. **Signing of the three agreements** on biological diversity, climate change and the fight against desertification.

**1994**

**1997**

Establishment of the **French Facility for Global Environment** (FFEM).

The FFEM is one of the first bilateral funding partners working in the Mediterranean basin to **conserve the biodiversity of coastal and marine environments.**

**1999**

The FFEM supports the **integrated management** of watersheds and coastal areas.

**2000**

The first **sustainable agriculture** projects to **combat desertification** are financed in Saharan and Sahelian countries.

**2004**

The FFEM commits to promoting **energy efficiency in buildings.**

**2005**

The FFEM launches the first **Small-Scale Initiatives Programme** which relies on civil society organisations for biodiversity conservation.

The **Kyoto Protocol** comes into force.

It finances renewable energy-based rural **electrification projects in remote areas.**

**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** comes into force.

The FFEM supports its first projects for the elimination of pollutants and promotion of alternatives to their use.

## 2007

The FFEM places greater emphasis on projects that **combat climate change**. In particular, the Fund supports its first climate change adaptation projects.

## 2010

The FFEM adds **protection of the high seas** to its strategy.

## 2013

The FFEM sets up the **Private Sector Innovation Facility in the area of climate change** (FISP-Climat).

## 2015

**Paris Climate Agreement.**

**Adoption of the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals.** The FFEM pursues its integrated approach to environmental conservation and development.

## 2019

**30% increase in the resources** allocated to the FFEM by the French government to finance projects over the period 2019-2022.

The FFEM makes **the circular economy, rational waste management and the fight against pollution** a key direction for its strategy.

## 2021

**International momentum for biodiversity and climate:** IUCN World Conservation Congress, Biodiversity CoP, Climate CoP.

**354**
PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

**> 240**
PROJECT INITIATORS IN 120 COUNTRIES

**€420m**
IN BUDGET COMMITMENT

| BIODIVERSITY | CLIMATE CHANGE | INTERNATIONAL WATERS | LAND DEGRADATION | POLLUTANTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| €174.7m | €150.2m | €49.4m | €39.2m | €6.7m |
| 153 projects | 127 projects | 43 projects | 24 projects | 7 projects |

# COVID-19: A KNOCK-ON **EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

The COVID-19 pandemic is also the story of a vicious circle. Environmental in origin, this health and economic crisis has had a knock-on effect on the environment. Beyond the need to adapt to support beneficiaries on the ground, this is an opportunity for the FFEM to consider the issues raised by this new global context.

**$400BN**
IN FINANCING
is needed in Africa following the COVID-19 crisis (IMF)

The interruption of entire sectors of global activity resulted in only relative and temporary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and their impact on ecosystems in 2020. Ultimately, the crisis has actually weakened the sustainable development dynamic, particularly in those territories in which the FFEM operates.

### Addressing the health, economic and environmental crises as one

The health crisis and its lockdowns have had numerous negative impacts. Protected areas have been less well watched and people's incomes have declined, resulting in a resurgence of poaching. Pastoral transhumance has been curtailed, leading to over-grazing and land degradation. Ecotourism has suffered. Problems with supplies of materials and markets have delayed project implementation. Finally, the international agenda, decision-taking and investments, which are so necessary to confronting the environmental emergency, have had to be postponed.

With its beneficiaries more active than ever, the FFEM has evolved. Some activities have been revamped and new ones developed, complementary grant aid has been paid and numerous projects identified.

The FFEM is continuing its work at a larger scale to prevent some of the identified causes of the pandemic, whether through the One Health approach, nature-based solutions or the circular economy. It is preparing to deliver ideas for a sustainable recovery in a post-COVID world. ■

Senegal. The health crisis underlines the **importance of socio-economic considerations in the fight to protect the environment.** For effective, sustainable change, people must be made more resilient.

INTERVIEW

# ‘The crisis is pushing us to seek an ever-more-advanced ***transformational effect***’

**Sébastien Treyer,** President of the FFEM’s Scientific and Technical Committee and Director General of the French Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)

**Sébastien Treyer considers the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. He draws conclusions to prevent the risk of new pandemics and increase the resilience of people and territories.**

### What lessons do you draw from this period?

**Sébastien Treyer:** Today, we are sure of one thing: protecting biodiversity reduces the risk of new pandemics by reducing contact between wildlife, livestock and populations through protected areas and ecological corridors. That’s the case for example in northern Kenya’s community conservancies (see p. 34). Concerted territorial approaches, particularly in agricultural and forestry territories, also allow inter-species contacts to be reduced, and hence the risk of further pandemics.

### What have been the impacts of activities supported by the FFEM during the crisis?

**S. T.:** The FFEM has for a long time supported development founded in resilience and economic diversification. This approach has allowed certain territories and certain populations to better get through the crisis. The structuring of industries that perform well environmentally has also provided access to more lucrative markets, limiting income loss. Nature-based solutions, such as urban gardens, have increased the resilience of people faced with food price spikes.

### How can the FFEM adapt to better deal with such crises?

**S. T.:** The crisis is pushing us to seek an ever-more-advanced transformational effect. We will achieve this through closer collaboration with local stakeholders — public, private, civil society, and local populations. We must further develop our integrated approach to these topics (climate, biodiversity, soil degradation, pollution, etc.) while reaffirming the simultaneous inclusion of SDGs in each project (see p. 26). The challenge is in attaining a systematic dimension to this approach that runs through societies, lifestyles, economic activities and public policy. As we come out of the crisis, the FFEM will also have to explore solutions for protecting the environment while kick-starting employment, using the Build Back Better approach. ■

> Despite border closures that have slowed the final phase of project allocation, and hence commitments, activity has remained intense. We’ve received many new proposals and the number of projects under examination is double that of last year.
>
> **Stéphanie Bouziges-Eschmann,** Secretary-General of the FFEM

# CLIMATE CRISIS, **BIODIVERSITY CRISIS**

**Biodiversity and the climate are deteriorating at an increasing rate, unprecedented in the history of humanity — a double crisis directly related to our production and consumption models. To kick-start the necessary changes, the FFEM is now placing the fight against climate change and the protection of biodiversity at the heart of its activities.**

The current rate of species extinction is

**10 TO 100**

TIMES GREATER

than the mean value observed over the last ten million years (IPBES)

The scientific community is no longer debating observations on the biodiversity and climate crises, nor their causes. Today, only solutions matter if we are to respond to the trend and reverse it.

### Unanimity of observations urgency of solutions

According to the latest IPBES report, three quarters of the terrestrial environment has been significantly degraded, to the extent that we have entered a sixth mass extinction. The IPCC report sets out the climate tipping points beyond which global warming will engender an inexorable snowball effect. With two degrees of warming, there will be no more ice in the Arctic, no more tropical rain forest in the Amazon and no more coral reefs in the oceans. The unimaginable disappearance of biodiversity resulting from such a scenario, compounded by a massive rise in sea levels, would considerably limit humanity's ability to survive.

This year, the international community is to meet at the Biodiversity CoP and Climate CoP to discuss solutions and undertake commitments. The FFEM intends to make these gatherings aware of the solutions and good practices that can be harnessed to tackle these fundamentally related issues. Over the last 25 years, it has acquired solid expertise in nature-based solutions, sustainable agricultural practices and the protection of the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that play a key role for their biodiversity and for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. ■

FOCUS

## **FORESTS,** WHERE CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY MEET

The Earth is seeing massive and accelerating deforestation primarily due to human activity, but also due to the increasing number of forest fires triggered by global warming. Forests are not only the planet's lungs, they also store carbon, limit global warming and are home to a rich biodiversity that would be at threat if they disappeared.

To tackle these issues, the FFEM is supporting initiatives that contribute to the French National Strategy for Combating Imported Deforestation (Stratégie Nationale de lutte contre la Déforestation Importée - SDNI) and to the Rainforest Alliance. It also finances projects at the agriculture-forest interface working to combat deforestation, forest degradation and land-use change.

The FFEM supports effective, transparent tools for the monitoring and verification of deforestation and **helps producers to implement viable zero deforestation practices.**

INTERVIEW

# ‘The Earth needs **horizontal instruments** like the FFEM’

**Monique Barbut,** President of WWF France

**Now President of WWF - France, Monique Barbut was already playing a key role during the Earth Summit negotiations in Rio back in 1992. The very first Secretary-General of the FFEM at its foundation, she has since led the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other organisations. Here, she sets out her vision of current environmental challenges and the role the FFEM is able to play.**

## How to respond to the climate and biodiversity crises?

**Monique Barbut:** These two crises feed off of each other and both are attributable to human activities. To remain within the planet’s limits, we must revisit our models: stop raising more livestock than the land can accommodate and stop taking more wood than our forests can give. Political decisions must be informed by science and must be taken quickly. Limiting emissions will not mitigate warming if the large emerging countries don’t also aim for carbon neutrality. In the meantime, much remains to be done to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Basically, these questions must be tackled in all their complexity, with a cross-cutting rather than a silo approach, because they are intertwined. Nature-based solutions offer great promise, so we need to accelerate their application.

## Is it still possible to reverse the trend?

**M. B.:** To reverse the trend, we have to tackle both crises together. In fact, the IPBES and the IPCC have just published a joint report proposing solutions to address both of these deeply interconnected challenges.

We can't fight what has already been done, but it’s still possible to avoid the worst, through taking on a double challenge: how we consume and how we produce. We need to invent new models and work intensively on regenerating the Earth’s ecosystems. It’s always astonished me that we measure the health of our economies solely by economic growth. This year, we’ve seen GDP figures decline, all because of a pandemic which evidence suggests may well be linked to the deterioration in ecosystems. If we continue down this path, economic decline will be forced on us. That’s why it’s in our interest to create smart growth which serves our needs, without wasting natural resources for goods we don’t always need. This change will come from another way of calculating our wealth.

## How do you see the FFEM’s role in future?

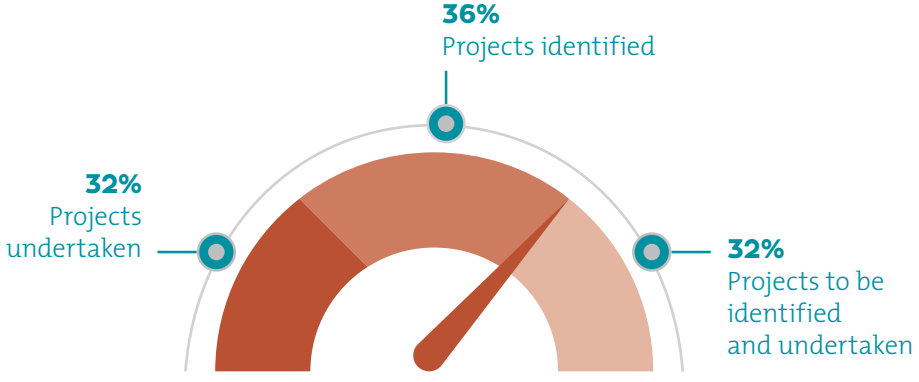
**M. B.:** Because of its size, the FFEM can be agile and able to quickly test out solutions. It is a laboratory for governance and solutions, and it must continue to fulfil this role. It also must continue to work within an international approach. Since its foundation 25 years ago, it hasn’t disappointed — quite the opposite. Despite modest means, today the FFEM is an instrument that is known and respected throughout its operational ecosystem. It has to consolidate its role as a laboratory. The planet needs horizontal instruments like the FFEM, so wherever possible, it must continue to support projects which test out solutions by looking at problems with a cross-cutting approach. ■

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: STAYING THE COURSE


At the mid-point of the 2019-2022 strategic cycle, the FFEM notes the positive results of a successful first half of the period. About a third of the financing for this four-year period has been committed and another third identified.

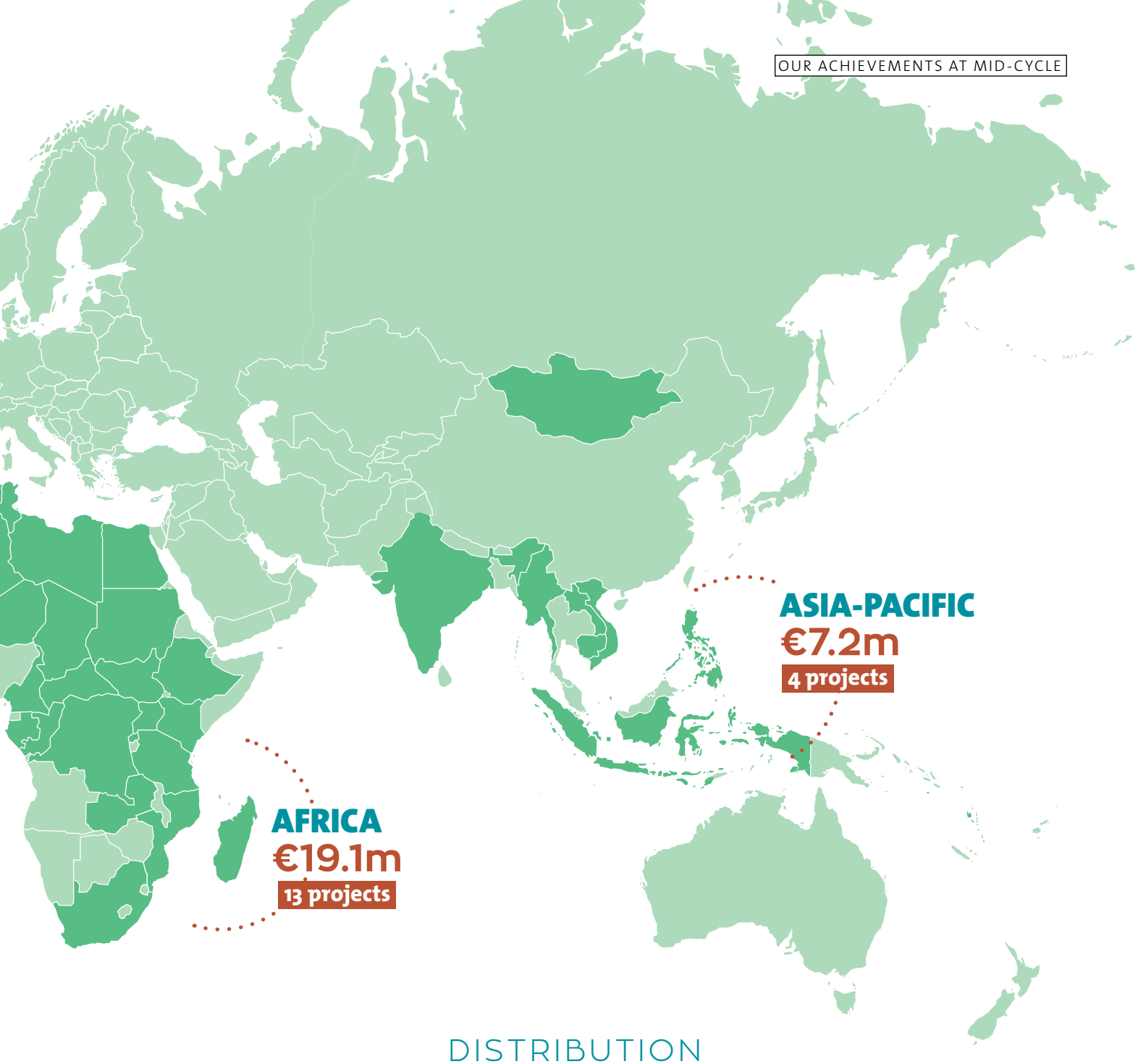
Countries where the FFEM operates

## RESULTS AT THE MIDPOINT IN THE 2019-2022 CYCLE




**21**
PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

**€32.4m**
IN BUDGET COMMITMENT




## DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMOUNTS COMMITTED SINCE 2019, BY THEME

**45%**

**SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

9 projects

**18%**

**PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF BIODIVERSITY**

4 projects

**17%**

**RESILIENCE OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS**

4 projects

**13%**

**ENERGY TRANSITION AND RESILIENT CITIES**

3 projects

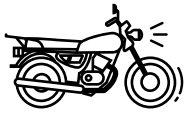
**7%**

**PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE, POLLUTION AND WASTE**

1 project

# TESTING SOLUTIONS TO INITIATE CHANGE

**The scientific community has demonstrated that the environmental crisis results from our lifestyles. In order to change this, however, we first must be able to offer alternatives. That is where the FFEM comes in, supporting innovative projects, testing sustainable solutions and opening the way to in-depth transformations.**



NEARLY
**150,000**
PETROL-POWERED MOTORCYCLE TAXIS
could be replaced in Kampala by their electric equivalents

Beyond seeking environmental impact, FFEM-supported innovations also serve the socio-economic development and well-being of local populations. Offering convincing alternative solutions is the key to their durability, their potential scaling-up and, ultimately, their real environmental impact. These innovations may be organisational, economic, methodological or technical. A single project may embody several solutions in order to better address the complex issues of their particular territories and societies.

## The Zembo project: technological innovation serving the energy transition

Taking advantage of lower-cost solar energy and the popularity of mobile payments across Africa, the Zembo project leases and sells electric motorcycles that can be recharged through a network of solar-powered charging stations in Uganda. This initiative, launched with the FFEM's support in Kampala in 2019, is opening up sustainable mobility in Africa.

The project helps minimise negative effects on the environment and populations by reducing emissions of both $CO_2$ and fine particles while encouraging battery recycling. It also contributes to economic and social development by increasing drivers' incomes, reducing energy costs and creating jobs.

The system is particularly innovative in using solar pay-as-you-go for income-generating activities rather than domestic purposes. Launched in Kampala, the continent's second most polluted city, the Zembo model could be extended to ten or so countries by 2025 and is replicable across the whole African continent. ■

The Zembo project is both technologically and economically innovative. Its innovative financing model enables motorcycle taxi drivers - who mostly lease their vehicles - to own them, which adds to their income.

TESTIMONIAL

## *'Being able to share experiences **makes us more able to innovate**'*

**Zdenka Piskulich,**
President of the RedLAC network of Latino-Caribbean conservation trust funds.

**Over the last 20 years, RedLAC has served as a launchpad for innovative thinking about financing mechanisms. In bringing trust funds together around shared problems, this network has fostered useful experience-sharing.**

Conservation trust funds in Latin America and the Caribbean have been at the forefront of conservation financing, building a bridge between the public and private sectors. They have provided springboards for innovative models that range from payments for ecosystem services to carbon credits, by way of blended finance, impact investment, offsets or Project Finance for Permanence (PFP). The ability to share information and knowledge and to learn from each other has brought down mutual barriers, accelerated our learning and increased our capacity for innovation. The outcome: projects with greater impact and better conservation practices. ■

COLOMBIA
BRAZIL, ECUADOR

### **ANCESTRAL CULTURE AND SATELLITE IMAGERY** FOR MAPPING THE FOREST

A fifth of the Amazon rainforest has disappeared over the last 50 years. To better conserve it, this project combines regional satellite data with innovative community-based monitoring using systemised traditional indicators.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2021-2024

**IMPACT** By associating modern technology with traditional knowledge, we can refine our understanding of territories. Governance, planning and risk management tools are introduced. Over 17 million hectares of indigenous territory in northern Amazonia benefit from greater protection.

KERKENNAH ISLANDS
WESTERN TUNISIA

### **PILOT PROJECT FOR MANAGING PLASTICS** IN AN ISLAND ENVIRONMENT

By 2050, in volume terms there could be more plastic in the oceans than fish. This project, sponsored by the NGO, SMILO and the start-up Earthquake, is trialling a sustainable management model for plastic waste using a low-tech pyrolysis machine.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2021-2024

**IMPACT** This system uses currently unrecycled inert waste to produce fuel, which is vital for fishermen, and at the same time encourages more virtuous fishery practices. If the programme is a success, it will be replicated on other small islands.

INDIAN OCEAN
OCCIDENTAL

### **INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC RESULTS** INTO DECISION-MAKING

The DiDEM project uses innovative methodologies and tools to assist decision-making in the management of marine resources and ecosystems. It mobilises part of the scientific community in a multi-disciplinary and inclusive way.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2020-2023

**IMPACT** This programme improves and disseminates knowledge of marine science by linking research networks in an innovative manner. Theme-based schools are set up to train managers from the Global South, making students more employable and building the skills of decision-makers.

# ON-SITE INNOVATION TO **RESTORE CORAL REEF BIODIVERSITY**

Coral reef biodiversity on the island of Palawan in the Philippines is both the richest and the most threatened on Earth. In Shark Fin Bay, the FFEM is supporting the Sulubaaï Environmental Foundation (SEF) in its technical and methodological innovations to restore reefs and reconstitute fisheries resources.

**In Shark Fin Bay, the FFEM is supporting a laboratory for innovation** both technical (scientific monitoring systems, restoration methods) and methodological (participative implementation by local communities).

In the Philippines, slash-and-burn agriculture, over-fishing, and certain fishing methods are destroying reefs and preventing the natural restoration of habitats. As often occurs, the issue is not purely environmental, but also socio-economic. The drastic decline in fishery resources resulting from this ecosystem deterioration threatens the local population's food security.

## Innovate, strengthen, replicate

After acquiring and restoring the terrestrial environment of Pangatalan island, the SEF created a protected marine area in Shark Fin Bay. Here it is implementing a local restoration technique as innovative as it is effective: Sulu-Reef Prostheses. These supports for natural recolonisation enable growth of coral fragments and the creation of new habitats. SEF is combining these restoration activities with community habitat conservation programmes, education and knowledge-sharing.

With FFEM support, three protected community marine areas have been established, and the Sulubaaï Foundation's Sea Academy training and education activities have been reinforced. The objective is to lead the local population towards sustainable, better-yielding fisheries practices, thereby combining ecosystem protection and socio-economic benefits for local communities.

Thanks to a public-private partnership, four sites in Shark Fin Bay are benefiting from active restoration of the abundance and diversity of their reef resources. Rigorous scientific monitoring, involving Filipino and French universities and research centres, facilitates the capitalisation of experience and reproducibility at other sites in the Philippines and elsewhere in Asia. ■

# SCALING-UP: GREATER IMPACT FOR EXEMPLARY SOLUTIONS

**Given the urgency of the environmental situation, the FFEM is not about innovation for innovation's sake, but the spinning-off of relevant and effective solutions. Throughout 2020, the FFEM's three governing bodies worked to introduce tools right from the project's design phase that would facilitate scaling-up.**

FFEM-supported projects must plan for their larger-scale deployment even before their operational implementation. How local stakeholders and populations will assume ownership of them, as well as their durability, dissemination and reproducibility must all be considered from the design phase.

This must include a timetable and a final objective for scaling-up in terms of geographical boundaries and the institutions and communities to be involved. Next, the project stages and any possible obstacles must be identified, together with the key stakeholders to convince and the forms of communication needed. To be able to influence public policies and private stakeholders, the governance and institutional frameworks of projects are consolidated and a detailed case prepared, combining scientific knowledge and field experience.

## Introduce precedents that are useful to the rest of the world

Since 2017 the FFEM has been supporting a mangrove swamp restoration project at four pilot sites in Costa Rica and Benin. Through a comprehensive environmental study and transfer of techniques, this project restores the hydrological dynamics and vegetation cover in these areas. At the same time, a programme of education and support for sustainable economic activities makes riverside communities aware of the value of mangrove swamps.

Aiming at large-scale reproducibility, the project plans for the drafting and adoption of public policies and planning measures in Costa Rica. The objective is to strengthen the country's institutional capability to sustainably manage coastal wetlands and mangrove swamps. A policy of payment for environmental services (PES), based on blue carbon accounting, could become the first of its kind in the world. ■

↘ To **disseminate these lessons and convince the public authorities**, this mangrove swamp restoration project is based on scientific and technical capitalisation which includes the academic sector and encourages international exchange of experience.

FOCUS

# THE THEORY OF CHANGE AT THE FFEM

INCREASING THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE AND RELEVANT SOLUTIONS

| PREPARATION FOR SCALING-UP | MEANS FOR DOING SO | DESIRED IMPACTS |
|---|---|---|
| Final objective | Concerted governance | Obstacles to change are removed |
| Targets to convince | Communication, education, training, awareness raising | Change in public policies and private activities is started |
| Risks and obstacles | Monitoring & evaluation, demonstration | Local people and stakeholders take ownership of solutions |
| Timetable and stages | | |

GUINEA, UGANDA
MOZAMBIQUE, MADAGASCAR
LAOS, MYANMAR

## FRAMEWORKS AND TOOLS TO **AVOID, REDUCE, COMPENSATE**

The COMBO+ project operationalises ecological compensation in six countries with significant biodiversity issues and where big, high-impact projects are being developed. It tests tools and defines prescriptive, incentivising frameworks in order to reconcile development and conservation.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2021-2025

**IMPACT** With the improvement in ecological compensation practices, major development projects cause no net loss of biodiversity. The approaches, methods and tools developed serve as models for drawing up national ecological compensation policies for Global South countries.

MEXICO

## **INCLUDING THE IDEA OF 'NATURAL PARK'** IN MEXICAN NATIONAL LAW

The *Paisaje Biocultural* project tests a conservation method in a pilot area of Jalisco state with the objective of institutionalising this nationally. It is based on innovative sustainable management and conservation financing mechanisms.

**STATUS** Complete

**DURATION** 2014-2019

**IMPACT** Inspired by France's regional natural parks, new conservation models are institutionalised. They increase the country's ecological connectivity and extend the area devoted to ecosystem conservation while making this more acceptable to local populations.

LAOS, CAMBODIA
MYANMAR, VIETNAM

## CREATING COLLABORATIVE LABORATORIES FOR **AGROECOLOGICAL TRANSITION**

The ASSET project supports and helps guide the agroecological transition in the Mekong region. The consolidation of knowledge and stakeholder networks aims to remove the obstacles impeding the scaling-up of healthy, sustainable agricultural models.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2021-2025

**IMPACT** Information gathered from pilot sites, strengthening of the Alisea network, creation of a knowledge platform — coordinating stakeholders allows a shared vision to emerge. Public policies better integrate mechanisms for supporting the agroecological transition and low-carbon agriculture.

INTERVIEW

# *'It is essential to demonstrate the **effectiveness of the solutions tested**'*

**Peter Kristensen, Moussa Sall and Janique Étienne work at three partner institutions. Here they talk about the fruit of their collaboration: the WACA project which tests nature-based solutions to combat coastal erosion at pilot sites in four West African countries.**

**Peter Kristensen,**
team leader for the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA), World Bank

**Janique Étienne,**
head of aquatic ecosystem projects, sustainable cities and nature-based solutions at the FFEM

**Moussa Sall,**
coordinator of the Regional Unit of the West African Coastal Observation Mission (WACOM) at the Dakar Ecological Monitoring Centre

### Why was the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) initiated?

**Peter Kristensen:** Global warming, coastal erosion, flooding and pollution are the major threats to sustainable development in West Africa. In 2017, environmental degradation of the coasts in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo cost USD $3.8 billion, that's 5.3% of their combined GDP. The WACA programme sought to mobilise expertise and innovation to enable these countries to respond to these challenges at the local, regional and national level.

### Is the initiation of partner dialogue a prerequisite to ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the solutions identified?

**P. K.:** Coastal protection is expensive and requires a number of ministries and industries to work together. In addition, it often needs complex and technical solutions. Thanks to its partnership approach, the WACA project brings together African and international players from various technical domains. As a result, it can draw on the necessary technical expertise and appropriate financing mechanisms.

### How do capitalisation and communication help with scaling-up?

**Janique Étienne:** The WACA programme is very ambitious, since it potentially involves 17 countries. Supported by the FFEM, the project allows 'soft' solutions for coastal erosion to be tested on pilot sites. It's essential to be able to demonstrate their effectiveness and highlight good practices so that these can be mobilised on a larger scale, starting with the whole WACA programme.

### How can the consolidation of coastal observation mechanisms guide public policy on the management of coastline areas?

**Moussa Sall:** Effective observation mechanisms deliver high-quality data and information on the coastline. Given the relative homogeneity of the geomorphological conditions and coastline problems, the knowledge acquired from the pilot projects can be capitalised at the scale of the whole intervention area. Improving knowledge and sharing the experiences specific to the project lead to better decision-making, with appropriate planning tools being put in place together with the integration and coordination of regional or national initiatives.

### Why involve political decision-makers in upscaling solutions?

**J. É.:** Finding solutions to reduce coastal risk can't happen at just the local level. Traditional infrastructure, such as dams or dikes, can actually amplify erosion effects downstream of the area protected. This is why involving decision-makers in territorial planning and the selection of technical alternatives, and their engagement through public policies, is so essential to innovation upscaling! ■

# CAPITALISING KNOWLEDGE TO DISSEMINATE BEST PRACTICES

The FFEM capitalises on experience drawn from the projects it supports and produces knowledge to improve the results of its activities. It then facilitates the dissemination and implementation of the most effective solutions.

↘ Cameroon. **Flexibility, reactivity, detailed knowledge on the ground:** because CSOs are familiar with local social and economic issues, they are on the front line in tackling environmental problems.

By stepping back and cross-referencing information, the capitalisation of experience gained on the ground benefits from the plurality, diversity and agility of small-scale innovative projects. The lessons learned from them are then promoted and disseminated in order to facilitate the scaling-up of the best solutions and practices.

## Capitalise to strengthen the environmental civil society

Closest to the realities on the ground, civil society organisations (CSO) are real reservoirs of operational innovation but lack financing. In 2005, the FFEM launched its Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (SIP) to support them in their activities (see box opposite).

The SIP encourages the emergence and growth of African CSOs, offering bespoke support that helps strengthen their capacities and connect them in themed networks. CSOs thus acquire experience, autonomy and legitimacy. The programme's objective is to help them to have greater say at regional and national level in order to influence public policy.

Iconic of the FFEM's actions, the SIP has been successfully deployed for 15 years, first in Central and West Africa and more recently in North Africa with PPI-OSCAN (Small-Scale Initiatives Programme-Civil Society Organisations North Africa). The SIP is destined to spread even further and is now entering its sixth phase of development in sub-Saharan Africa and third in North Africa.

To make the most of its consolidated wisdom, the programme recently began a capitalisation exercise covering its activities in its various operating areas. The objective is to share good practices with its technical partners and other aid organisations, thereby contributing to improvement in financing practices and providing better support to environmental civil society organisations. ■

INTERVIEW

# *'Underpinning **action and efficiency to put impetus** behind current and future projects'*

**Clémentine Dardy,** Capitalisation Lead at the FFEM

**In creating a position dedicated to capitalisation in September 2020, the FFEM has strengthened capitalisation as a strategic direction for the coming years. Clémentine Dardy, who holds the position, takes us through the challenges and envisages projects to come.**

### What's the philosophy behind how capitalisation is handled at the FFEM?

**Clémentine Dardy:** Pairing innovation with capitalisation is the essence of the FFEM's identity. We showcase new approaches, techniques, technologies and methodologies. Once these innovations are proven to work, they need scaling-up to deliver greater environmental and social impact. The diversity of project approaches, action themes and geographical areas that we support provides fertile ground for a well-considered and wide-angle approach.

### How does that translate on the ground?

**C. D.:** Rather than undertaking basic research, it's all about underpinning action and efficiency to put impetus behind current and future projects. The challenge is not only to learn from all the successes and good practices, but also to draw inspiration from every obstacle overcome, so that we can share them with those active in the sector. Historically, FFEM projects have included a systematic evaluation, with criteria that interrogate the sense of the actions supported from their design right through to completion. Capitalisation relies on these initial assessment elements, but the approach also makes us take a deeper look, focusing on the lessons for future considerations and interventions. It compares projects through a 'cluster' process that's part thematic, part territorial, and can be done at different scales.

### What are the implications of your new position for the FFEM?

**C. D.:** The FFEM has made capitalisation assessment a major strategic direction for the coming years, while also providing the tools needed. We have several large projects in front of us: centralising and sharing project information while avoiding data fragmentation, putting in place refined steering tools to improve project evaluation and strengthening the links between project examination and their follow-up and evaluation. We're currently working on this in an improved partnership approach with those involved on the ground and other institutions. This year, the international agenda will offer us significant channels for promoting and sharing our findings. ■

FOCUS

## THE SIP SINCE 2005

**245** PROJECTS FINANCED

**190** ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTED

**33** COUNTRIES INVOLVED

**€14m** COMMITTED BY THE FFEM

**77%**
OF CSOS STILL ACTIVE
since the realisation of their SIP project by the FFEM

FOCUS

# EXAMPLES OF **CAPITALISATIONS** IN PROGRESS

The FFEM assembles project clusters around targeted issues.
Concentrating finance on precise themes provides better capitalisation of experience and good practices and facilitates the reproducibility of successful innovations on a larger scale or in other geographical areas.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS 6

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES 9

DURATION 2021-2022

## DECENTRALISED RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
### WHAT ARE THE PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE MODELS?

In partnership with the AFD, the FFEM has launched a capitalisation exercise on the theme of off-network access, focusing on mini electrical networks supplied by renewable energies. Right from the construction phase, this exercise brought together the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME), the Group for the Rational Exploitation of Solar Energy) (GERES), NGOs and private operators. It will allow lessons from past experience to be drawn by comparing the specific approaches of NGOs and private stakeholders, while encouraging the dissemination of good practices by the various stakeholders and French and local financing organisations. The aim is to improve dialogue between the stakeholders, justify future financing and take up the challenge in the medium term of scaling-up exemplary viable solutions.

## THE MANGROVE INITIATIVE
### WHAT RESTORATION METHODS SHOULD BE USED TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

With the Mangrove Initiative, the FFEM is supporting projects to restore the ecological functions of mangrove swamps and the conditions for their natural regeneration. By taking into consideration both grey and green ecological engineering solutions, infrastructure and soft solutions can be combined, thereby providing effective and durable adaptation to climate change. The Mangrove Initiative's web platform capitalises projects as they are undertaken. Ongoing exchange of information and knowledge takes place between scientific researchers, stakeholders on the ground and development practitioners. Experience is regularly shared during joint missions or by means of practical worksheets, methodological guides, and other material. Acquired knowledge and good practices are thus evaluated and disseminated in real time.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS 3

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES 5

DURATION 2017-2021

NUMBER OF PROJECTS 36

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES 39

DURATION 2020-2021

## PROTECTED MARINE AREAS
### HOW CAN THEIR BIODIVERSITY BE CONSERVED AND ENHANCED?

Since its establishment, the FFEM has supported a great number of projects working to conserve protected marine areas and their biodiversity. The age and volume of projects on this theme have made the FFEM a pioneer in this, and one of the institutions with the best perspective on these practices. In order to optimise and better disseminate this experience feedback, the FFEM is working on updating information originally published in 2010. The aim is to incorporate the evolving contexts, leverage projects funded since then and develop new directions for capitalisation, all in an interactive format. The fruits of this work will be presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseilles and at other forthcoming events focussing on biodiversity.

# SUPPORTING THE EXPANSION OF **SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS**

Production value chains represent economic opportunities for those involved, but also threaten natural resources or even the social organisation of whole territories. This is why the FFEM supports the structuring of sustainable value chains in agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy and the circular economy.

The FFEM supports the emergence of sustainable value chains based on both exemplary environmental performance and on the equitable distribution of added value to the benefit of producers. Thanks to the visibility of their impacts on the management of natural resources, these value chains provide useful examples, while remaining rooted in the territories in which they are based.

## An organic, fair-trade cocoa value chain for sustainable agroforestry

Peru, Ecuador and Colombia supply 10% of global cocoa production, representing a significant source of income, particularly for people in rural areas. However, cocoa cultivation, together with oil palm plantations and livestock rearing, contribute to the expansion of agricultural land, one of the main threats to these countries' forest ecosystems.

In these three countries, the FFEM is supporting a project that links improvement of the sustainable excellent cocoa value chain to soil and landscape restoration. The project is based on a public-private partnership between Kaoka, a French chocolate-manufacturing company, the NGO Conservation International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture. Producers undertake to conserve habitats, protect species and improve the connectivity of forest ecosystems in their regions. In exchange, they receive technical support, particularly through the creation of agroforestry systems and post-harvest infrastructure. The project also provides training to improve their ability to implement these sustainable agricultural practices. It additionally provides them with access to a market that increases the value of their work by seeking commercial agreements and introducing certification. ■

This public-private project, launched in 2021 in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, **promotes a value chain for sustainable excellent cocoa to fight deforestation and restore soils and landscapes.**

TESTIMONIAL

## *'Biodiversity protection requires long-term commitment'*

**Sébastien Balmisse**
Production and Quality Director, Kaoka

**Biodiversity protection requires long-term commitment. Public and private sector competences and financial tools complement each other to place sustainability at the heart of production systems.**

As part of the FFEM-financed project, we're going to work to restore soils degraded by cocoa cultivation through the introduction of agroforestry systems. The essence of the partnership between the private sector and research will be to introduce practical, simple-to-use tools and provide for skills transfer in order to ensure their long-term use by teams in the field. This will probably take a decade or so of actions, which is why Kaoka favours a long-term partnership approach. The idea is to start with public financing, the private sector taking over in the longer term. ■

MADAGASCAR

### VANILLA SECTOR: **LINKING CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Pointe à Larée reserve is home to rich ecosystems threatened by illegal logging of precious woods and slash-and-burn agriculture. To curb these practices, the FFEM is supporting the structuring of a fair, sustainable vanilla value chain.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2024

**IMPACT** Alternative incomes from a fair, sustainable vanilla value chain with high added-value reduces the economic and nutritional pressure on villagers, thereby combating the deep-rooted causes of deforestation. Some of the profits go towards financing the conservation of the reserve's forest resources.

CAMBODIA, LAOS
MYANMAR

### **GREEN GROWTH** IN THE INDO-BURMESE HOTSPOT

International NGO Wildlife Conservation Society supports protected areas by developing integrated management models. The aim is the emergence of production systems compatible with biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of ecosystem services.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2018-2022

**IMPACT** The rate of critical habitat loss and/or deforestation has been reduced by 25% in the target locations compared with 2016. Improved resource management and development of production systems, such as that of organic rice branded Ibis Rice, has improved the incomes of 2,000 households.

MALI, BURKINA FASO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA
TOGO, BENIN

### **FAIR TRADE:** FOR VALUE CHAINS THAT ARE BOTH FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE

A second phase of the Équité project will extend the number of fair-trade industries committed to environmentally effective approaches. The project promotes gender equality and reinforces producers' organisational capability.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2023

**IMPACT** Financial facilities support innovations in producer organisations: an innovative pilot fund for the agroecological transition helps producers introduce agroforestry models that are more resilient and respectful of natural resources.

# A STRONGER, MORE REPLICABLE AND SUSTAINABLE CASHMERE VALUE CHAIN IN MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, the structuring of a sustainable cashmere value chain in Bayankhongor province aims to reduce land and pasture degradation and provide better incomes for local people. The FFEM is supporting a project which works to reinforce this model run by AVSF by making it reproducible, while at the same time introducing a certification that is unique in the world.

Gobi Desert, south-central Mongolia. Since the fall of the socialist regime in 1991, the wide-ranging semi-nomadic livestock-rearing system has undergone unprecedented change. The collapse of the planned production system, with its rules for pasture utilisation, has led to an explosion in flock numbers and a worrying deterioration of pastures. Desertification is threatening both the ecosystem and the country's traditional, pastoral way of life.

Between 2013 and 2019, with support from the European Union and the FFEM, the association Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF) undertook a project to structure a sustainable cashmere value chain in Bayankhongor province.

The project consolidates pasture-user groups (PUGs) and the province's cooperative system while extending the area covered to two other cantons. It introduces a model which combines income creation with sustainable natural resource management.

Help with animal nutrition and health, genetic improvement and a system of sorting and grading raw fibres — the objective is clear: to move upmarket by focusing on cashmere quality rather than flock size.

Today, a new project aims to build on this model based on the experience gained so far and the institutionalisation of its results, to ensure its scaling-up and reproducibility. A method for evaluating the industry's environmental and social impact is undergoing development with the Wildlife Conservation Society NGO. The chosen criteria include the degree of autonomy and adoption of the approach, changes in impact on the pastures and the numbers of women involved in the project's professional training activities.

Supported by the creation of an internationally recognised 'Sustainable Cashmere' certification system, but also by sales and marketing activities, the cooperatives are now turning towards European clients. These clients want to be part of a sustainable consumption system and accept the greater price elasticity that gives the model its economic viability. Part of the project involves providing cooperatives with easier access to financing and markets.

# SERVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Right from its creation, the FFEM's mandate has been to bolster the synergies between development and the environment.
The innovative projects it supports take a cross-cutting approach to social, economic and environmental issues. It aims to profoundly change local dynamics in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Employment, gender equality, health, education — through the projects it supports, the FFEM promotes an integrated approach addressing different environmental issues and works towards several SDGs at once.

## An integrated approach as proven by the crisis

The recent health and economic crisis has led to people's socio-economic well-being to be better taken into account in the search for environmental solutions. In many of the countries where the FFEM is working, local populations have been weakened by the COVID-19 crisis. The economic pressures they have experienced have forced them to return to less sustainable practices, such as poaching and illegal logging, to the detriment of ecosystems.

To sustainably impact production and consumption methods to the benefit of the environment, the FFEM supports projects that strengthen the resilience of both local populations and ecosystems. ■

TESTIMONIAL

*'By tackling issues together, we create* ***a virtuous circle'***

**Sabrina Krief,**
primatologist, professor at the French National Museum of Natural History (MNHN)

**We're working to introduce a new balance between the forest, fauna and the local population. Using the One Health approach, we take a cross-cutting approach, particularly in terms of agriculture, which brings together the issues of biodiversity, health and resilience.**

The Kibale National Park region has suffered from the effects of heavy anthropisation: poaching; deforestation; human-wildlife conflicts; and agricultural practices that are unsustainable and even dangerous to the health of humans, wildlife — particularly chimpanzees — and ecosystems. From experience, we know that by addressing issues together and considering all stakeholders in the cycle, we can create a virtuous circle that is beneficial to all. Organic, fair and sustainable agroforestry production, with certification providing additional income, helps to conserve ecosystems and their biodiversity, making people more resilient and reducing health risks. ■

# AGROECOLOGY, WHERE ISSUES INTERSECT

**Environment and food are intimately linked. This is why the FFEM promotes sustainable agricultural practices such as agroecology. This innovative production model responds to the issues of combating land degradation, fighting climate change, conserving biodiversity and ensuring food security.**

FFEM-supported agroecology projects aim to simultaneously improve knowledge of practices, coordinate stakeholders and influence public policies. As well as encouraging better water management and improving soil fertility, this production method improves the carbon storage capacity of agricultural land, limits greenhouse gas emissions and conserves natural resources.

## Building a network to consolidate and share existing dynamics

The FFEM is supporting the Centre for International Action and Realisation (CARI) in implementing the project 'Agroecology, a route to climate change adaptation in dry areas' (AVACLIM). With presence in five African countries, India, and Brazil, the project is assessing the impact of agroecological initiatives across fourteen regions.

By identifying their success factors, the project is nurturing scientifically based arguments to influence public policies in favour of agroecology. It is positioning itself as a preferred intermediary on the subject and is working for collaborative, reproducible effort at both national and international levels.

With its integrated approach, the AVACLIM project is contributing to achieving several Sustainable Development Goals. By optimising ecological processes, agroecology encourages a more resilient food-production system and helps to both mitigate and adapt to global warming. The development of a network of agroecology stakeholders strengthens their capacities, while local populations benefit from more sustainable economic opportunities and increased food security. ■

The AVACLIM project **strengthens the agroecology sector and improves its advocacy.** Agroecology is a comprehensive solution which conserves ecosystems while providing people with sustainable income sources and greater food security.

MEXICO
COLOMBIA

## MAKING NEW GENERATIONS AWARE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The behavioural changes required to implement the Paris Agreement involve education. This project offers education managers multi-disciplinary resources, training and help from local stakeholders.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2024

**IMPACT** Combining different levels of action and all the stakeholders (researchers, parents of pupils, etc.), this project will train nearly 6,000 teachers and introduce nearly 500,000 pupils to climate change. This project will prepare local populations to become sustainable development activists in their countries.

GUYANA
FRENCH GUIANA, SURINAM

## GRADUAL CESSATION OF MERCURY USE TO CONSERVE HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Although harmful to health and ecosystems, panning for gold using mercury is extremely popular in the three Guyanas. This project is developing a mercury-free extraction method while consolidating industry knowledge, coordination and supervision.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2023

**IMPACT** This programme is improving communities' health by reducing their exposure to mercury and making stakeholders and decision-makers aware of the risks, while offering a technical solution as an economic alternative. Responsible Gold certification should further promote this innovative process.

ETHIOPIA

## VALUE-CHAIN SUPPORT TO INCREASE COFFEE PRODUCERS' RESILIENCE

Since 2015, the PUR Projet company has been restoring degraded ecosystems in the Sidama coffee-growing region by using agroforestry. Since 2020, the FFEM has been supporting a project with cooperatives and small coffee producers to ensure its activities are sustained.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2020-2024

**IMPACT** This ecosystem restoration project is improving producers' living conditions and encouraging women to become more self-sufficient by diversifying their sources of income. Crop yield and climate change resilience are increasing. Cooperatives and supply chains are consolidated.




# THE SDGs SERVED

# APPROACHES ON A **TERRITORIAL SCALE**

Tackling environmental issues on a territorial scale helps to better understand the concerns of stakeholders and their interactions with natural resources. In this way, the actions implemented are based on the strength of the collective, through concerted, sustainable territorial management. Their size permits visible impacts to be made that demonstrate their legitimacy.

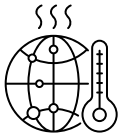
The FFEM promotes a systemic approach to protected areas and to rural and forested territories as well as to urban zones. The aim is to preserve or restore natural heritage, while making resources more sustainable by securing people's means of subsistence and developing environmental co-benefits. On a territorial scale, practices benefit from having a scope that is sufficiently broad — both in terms of the numbers of stakeholders involved and the geographical area — that their impacts are clearly demonstrated.

### Improving landscape resilience in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso

Increasing deforestation and forest degradation is accelerating greenhouse gas emissions and destroying biodiversity. The destabilisation of these crucial ecosystems is also threatening the future of the human communities that depend on them. Côte d'Ivoire has committed to the REDD+ international mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. An initial project, based on a landscape approach, was implemented by Côte d'Ivoire's Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development together with the NGO Nitidæ. It has helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions due to forest degradation in the La Mé region and at the same time has improved living conditions for the local people.

Since March 2021, the FFEM has been supporting this approach in other territories to enhance their resilience. The objective is to develop and consolidate the approach in the management of rural and natural areas with high biodiversity priority. The programme targets stakeholders in conservation and agricultural production. It strengthens concerted territorial planning, at the same time explaining the tools developed, such as the Zero Deforestation Territory guidelines. ■

The project run by Nitidæ in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso **takes into account biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest management** and supports concerted forest management methods that benefit local populations.



**23%**
OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
come from the AFOLU (agriculture, forestry and other land uses) sector
– IPCC 2019

# MAINTAINING THE ECOLOGICAL BALANCES IN THE NORTH CONGO LANDSCAPE

**The Congo basin is one of the world's richest forest regions in terms of biodiversity and natural resources. Sustainable exploitation of the forest is vital to deliver economic development compatible with landscape conservation. Since 2018, the FFEM has been supporting a rational territorial planning project in the north of the country.**

The **global management approach used in the PPFNC** comes ahead of the socio-economic developments for future years and forms part of a sustainable forest management system initiated a decade ago.

Forest exploitation, pressure on land, poaching, road infrastructure projects, growing urbanisation — there are many issues affecting communities in the North Congo region, concerning both environmental conservation and economic development. This region, which covers 8.5 million hectares, brings together 19 forestry concessions, 6 protected zones and a number of urban areas. The North Congo Forest Landscape Project (PPFNC) aims to ensure rational planning through an innovative landscape approach.

## Combining conservation, sustainable exploitation and local development

Working with the Congolese Ministry for Forest Economy, this project promotes an integrated approach to social, economic and environmental issues in order to address all the principles of sustainable development. It contributes to improving landscape management by improving the effectiveness of anti-poaching measures and by integrating biodiversity conservation mechanisms into forestry and mining operations. The project also helps to reduce anthropic pressure on forest ecosystems by encouraging the development of agricultural activities in community development areas and urban outskirts. It also enables the pursuit of a sustainable forest management process in forestry concessions. In fact, the PPFNC provides support for local communities and village councils through measures to reduce nomadic farming, supported by the structuring of agricultural and fishing sectors, and the exploitation of forestry products other than wood. This support encourages both the socio-economic development of local populations and conservation activities for the protection of flora and fauna. ■

TESTIMONIAL

## *'Initiating a **transitional approach** with stakeholders and local populations'*

**Aurélie Ahmim-Richard**
FFEM Forestry and Agriculture officer

**Working at territorial scale enables the planning of effective and sustainable change, by bringing together everyone involved around concerted solutions. The visible impacts of the resulting actions are powerful motivators.**

Adopting a systemic approach to a territory requires the simultaneous consideration of its natural resources, how inhabitants use these, and the ecosystem benefits they produce. The resulting solutions therefore include all the stakeholders and for this reason are more suitable and better accepted. The idea is to start up a transition process with stakeholders and local populations to lead them towards more sustainable agricultural and forestry practices. Whether in ecology, organic farming or agroforestry, the resulting impacts enable good practices to be showcased and the approach to be upscaled. ■

EL SALVADOR

### FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, ECOSYSTEM AND CLIMATE **MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

The Montañona forest supplies essential ecosystem services in the form of water resources. This project, for the sustainable and shared management of the territory, combines agriculture, conservation, agroforestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and forest protection.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2016-2022

**IMPACT** The local communities' agricultural and sylvo-pastoral practices are adapting to climate change. By establishing dialogue between central authorities, local authorities, and local producer communities, the action acts as a pilot project for the whole country.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### **RESTORING SOILS** AND THE MULTIFUNC-TIONALITY OF FOREST LANDSCAPES

The Terri4sol project builds on consultation with local populations and deepening biophysical and socio-economic knowledge of organic carbon in order to develop multifunctional planning scenarios for the territories.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2021-2025

**IMPACT** The project aims to conserve stocks of organic carbon in the pilot region of La Mé, taking into account its agricultural, forestry and post-forestry aspects. This pilot project is part of a national strategy for combating climate change and upgrading and restoring ecosystem functions.

WEST AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

### **A NETWORK TO SUPPORT** MANAGERS ON SMALL ISLANDS

The Sustainable Small Islands initiative supports isolated territories facing similar challenges and puts them in contact with each other. It promotes conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and strengthens cooperation between islands.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2016-2021

**IMPACT** A certification process for 24 pilot sites is testing methods to best harness the natural capital of these islands that are rich in biodiversity. An Initiative Bank platform encourages the emergence of integrated approaches for sustainable resource management.

# CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR **CONCERTED GOVERNANCE**

The environment can only be conserved through shared information and joint decision-making by public and private stakeholders. The FFEM supports the development of the platforms, tools and synergies necessary for partnership-based management of land, industry and infrastructure.

Mauritius, Indian Ocean
The FFEM contributes to the **conservation of biodiversity in the high seas**. Today, cetaceans are threatened by chemical and plastic pollution of the oceans and by global warming.

The FFEM supports the improvement of ecosystems knowledge, network creation and good coordination between stakeholders. Its approach is based on collaborative processes with one objective: drawing up more effective management plans. These principles of action are particularly relevant for the high seas.

## Improving governance of the high seas

Since its establishment, the FFEM has made better management of international waters a prime objective. The high seas lie outside territorial waters and account for 64% of the total ocean surface: that's more than half the Earth. Although considered as a global public good, they do not yet benefit from either a common legal status or a common protection system. Yet, they are particularly vulnerable to destructive practices such as over-fishing, mineral prospecting and pollution. The FFEM encourages the development of concerted governance, particularly in the context of negotiations on the international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ).

To better protect ecosystems, undersea mountain ranges, upwelling zones and other aspects of the oceans, we must improve our scientific knowledge of aquatic ecosystems in the high seas. The FFEM supports applied research projects run by the Tara Foundation, the IUCN, the Marviva Foundation, the University of Brest and the Commission for the Sargasso Sea. These initiatives are based on partnerships between local, regional and international stakeholders. They help in developing operational tools, particularly for determining protected areas and for fisheries management, and in identifying and sharing innovative solutions to protect key zones for conservation of marine biodiversity and for climate regulation. ■

**90%**
OF THE BIOSPHERE
is found in the oceans


BENIN

## IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL FORESTS IN THE MOYEN-OUÉMÉ REGION

With the support of the FFEM, the Moyen-Ouémé forest community has introduced an innovative multi-stakeholder governance system. Objective: restore forest cover by encouraging local development through the production of wood energy.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2018-2023

**IMPACT** Citizens' governance of communal forest heritage, sustainable planning of natural forests and rational exploitation of wood energy have been introduced and contribute to the protection of threatened forest heritage and to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.


MADAGASCAR

## IMPROVING ACCESS TO GREEN ELECTRICITY FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

The FFEM supports the development of hydroelectric networks and decentralised, clean solutions. This new infrastructure is being made operational over the long term through concerted management and water-sharing mechanisms.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2015-2022

**IMPACT** Eight thousand households and around 40 public bodies across 11 communes have access to electricity. This helps with the alleviation of poverty and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.


MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

## PROTECTION OF WETLANDS THANKS TO CIVIL SOCIETY

The La Tour du Valat initiative will strengthen the capacities of civil society organisations (CSOs) and make them more involved. The FFEM is counting on the coordination of these emerging stakeholders in wetland protection to increase the impact of their activities.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2022

**IMPACT** Wetland protection helps local populations and biodiversity adapt to climate change. The consolidation of a multi-country network for monitoring wetland birds is helping to conserve and enhance this biodiversity.

TESTIMONIAL

## *'Games: a way to draw upon collective intelligence'*

**Claude Garcia**
researcher at CIRAD and at ETH Zurich

**Negotiations on the management of the Congo basin's intact forests had been deadlocked for two years. In 2017, as part of the CoForSet project supported by the FFEM, we created a game to facilitate them.**

Games are a tool for dialogue, a way to apply collective intelligence and find solutions. After two years of design and three days of negotiations, government representatives, local populations, indigenous peoples, companies and NGOs came to understand one another and reach an agreement. It was the first time that a game had been used in a regional negotiation forum involving major environmental issues. If we want to change the way the world is developing, we must change the way in which we take decisions. That is where games and collective intelligence have a role to play. ■

# A STRONGER **COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES MODEL** IN KENYA

Kenya's biodiversity, among the richest in the world, is threatened by the loss or fragmentation of its natural habitats. To protect it, the FFEM is supporting the Northern Rangelands Trust in its community conservation activities. The objective is to re-establish ecological connectivity between various protected areas.

With the conservancies model, **local communities become stakeholders in conservation.** There are fewer conflicts between humans and wildlife, and the local populations' living conditions are lastingly improved.

Kenya's efforts to preserve its exceptional wildlife are colliding head-on not only with the loss and significant fragmentation of natural habitats outside protected areas, but also with escalation in human-wildlife conflicts. In the 2000s, this observation led to the creation of further non-state protected areas known as conservancies, managed by local communities.

The FFEM is continuing to support the main community-based conservation body in the country: the Northern Rangelands Trust. The five-year project aims to develop and reinforce the community conservancy model.

To achieve this, the project seeks to strengthen the institutional and financial capacities of three conservancies and create four new ones, together with basic educational and health infrastructure.

## Biodiversity conservation for and by communities

This innovative governance model empowers communities in wildlife management and enables them to operate in a network. It will help re-establish historical migration corridors for large mammals, such as elephants and black rhinoceroses, between Meru National Park and Marsabit forest further north, passing through the conservancies in the centre. Degraded natural habitats will be restored and sustainable management of natural resources encouraged. Ultimately, this will lead to better control of poaching, and communities will see their living conditions improve with a reduction in conflicts both between humans and wildlife, and between communities.

This Kenyan model has been inspired by the successful experience with conservancies in Namibia, supported by the FFEM between 2005 and 2010. Today, it is being deployed in other countries, including Mozambique, where the FFEM is supporting another project in the Chimanimani region. ■

# TOWARDS **LOW-CONSUMPTION, SUSTAINABLE** SOCIETIES

**The FFEM is promoting a transition towards circular economy models that span products' entire life cycles. It supports the emergence of ecodesign and bioeconomic value chains, low carbon, reduction at source, alternatives to polluting products and sustainable waste management.**

The Earth's resources are limited. They cannot support our current production and consumption models. The FFEM is promoting a move away from this linear model to a circular and sustainable model.

This means optimising each stage of a product's life cycle: design, production, consumption, waste management, and recycling or reuse. The emergence of bioeconomy value chains forms part of this approach, particularly in the energy industry. The FFEM is funding this niche innovation.

## Waste prevention, recycling and recovery

Associating environmental and economic challenges is a prerequisite for the longevity of waste recycling projects. Since March 2020, the FFEM has been supporting the Agrogazélec project in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire, which processes highly polluting cashew nut shells. The project capitalises on technologies already deployed in Cambodia to reclaim this type of waste for electricity production. It additionally contributes to improving the productivity of West African cashew nut producers, as well as creating jobs in the agro-industrial waste-based biomass energy industry.

The FFEM is also working towards better management of waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Classified as dangerous by the Basel Convention, such waste represents a major ecological and health issue. The WEEECAM project in Cameroon ensures that WEEE is collected and handled. Where possible, it is repaired and resold, and components obtained following dismantling are sent to local and international recycling companies.

The project, co-financed by the FFEM since 2017, is based on a pioneering technical and economic model designed to ensure it is both viable and reproducible. ■

**80**
TONNES
of WEEE treated in 2020 in Cameroon thanks to the WEEECAM project

# LATERAL ELECTRIFICATION: INNOVATION IN RURAL AREAS

**A large proportion of the Madagascan population depend on traditional energy sources: wood, candles, kerosene lamps, batteries. In the north of Madagascar, the FFEM is supporting a renewable-energy-based rural electrification project. The objective is to support the energy transition while contributing to socio-economic development.**

In Madagascar,

**8**

OUT OF 10 PEOPLE

live without electricity

Nanoé is a Franco-Madagascan social economy start-up. Since 2017, it has been working in two districts in northern Madagascar, developing and testing a lateral electrification model based on renewable energy and information technology. Since 2021, the FFEM has been supporting a project to consolidate and deploy this model before it is scaled up in four regions of northern Madagascar.

## Providing access to low-carbon, sustainable electricity

Traditional energy consumption in Madagascar has a very harmful impact on the environment. Consumption of wood contributes to deforestation and $CO_2$ emissions. To these emissions must be added those from kerosene lamps used for lighting households and that pollute the air inside, and the management of highly polluting used batteries from torches, radios and televisions.

In this context, the introduction of low-carbon sustainable energy production solutions is a major lever to ensure the country's successful energy transition. It encourages socio-economic development while limiting its environmental impact. Based on renewable solar energy, Nanoé's rural electrification project is an excellent example of the sustainable approach. It is based on a bespoke approach which enables electricity to be distributed in rural areas in a way that is more efficient, lower in carbon consumption and less polluting. To do so, it uses nanonetworks that are well-adapted to rural dwellings.

This innovative project should quickly provide nearly 40,000 domestic, professional and community users with lasting access to a sustainable, reliable and affordable energy service. It has the potential for replication in other countries. ■

Madagascar. The project run by Nanoé will **structure an industry providing access to sustainable energy** and jobs for more than 270 young male and female rural entrepreneurs.

FOCUS

# SUSTAINABLE **REFRIGERATION** AND **AIR-CONDITIONING**

In June 2020, the FFEM launched a call for projects to promote more sustainable refrigeration and air-conditioning practices. This is a significant challenge: these activities account for 0.4°C of global warming.

The objective of this initiative is to promote innovation in the design of sustainable refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. These innovations may include the use of natural refrigerants, more efficient and less dangerous for the environment, but also alternative solutions that avoid their use altogether. The FFEM encourages technology and skills transfers to facilitate dissemination of the most environmentally friendly practices. ■

BRAZIL
MEXICO

## **PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE** TO DELIVER ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The ACT-DDP project is helping companies draft their strategies and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. It encourages dialogue between governments and private-sector businesses to facilitate the low-carbon transition.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2019-2022

**IMPACT** This programme favours a bottom-up, sector-specific and national approach to develop decarbonisation scenarios. It represents a lever for the deployment of public policies in line with the real needs of local businesses and generates new economic opportunities.

MEDITERRANEAN
WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN
CARIBBEAN

## **BLUE TOURISM:** TOWARDS MORE VIRTUOUS MODELS

Innovative sustainable tourism practices will be tested in pilot projects before being shared on a territorial scale. Possible future scenarios will also be disseminated to ensure inclusion of these issues in the public debate and in the strategies of industry stakeholders.

**STATUS** Under examination

**DURATION** 4 years

**IMPACT** The project will disseminate virtuous, low-carbon tourism models that are more careful with marine waste and respectful of marine and coastal biodiversity. These models also encourage inclusive, sustainable local development.

AFRICA, SAHEL

## **PROTECT MIGRATING WATER BIRDS** AND WETLANDS

In the Sahel, water birds provide food and income for local communities. But the hunting and the pressure on wetland habitats are having a serious impact on bird populations.

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 2017-2021

**IMPACT** The project introduces monitoring of migrating water birds and their use. The sustainable management of these bird populations and protection of the wetlands on which they depend are increased, and the capacities of local stakeholders and the legal framework are strengthened.

# OUR ORGANISATION

The FFEM's three governing bodies interact from strategy preparation, right through to operational project implementation.

DECISION-MAKING BODY

## STEERING COMMITTEE

Comprises the FFEM's six member institutions. Gives its opinion on the FFEM's general policy 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

- **Christophe Bories:** President of the Steering Committee, Deputy Director for Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development
  - **Alain Beauvillard:** Bureau Chief, Development Aid and Multilateral Development Institutions
  - **Clémence Bourcet*:** Deputy Bureau Chief, Multilateral Development and Climate Finance

French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
General Directorate for Globalisation, Development and Partnerships

- **Stéphane Pailler:** Assistant to the Deputy Director for Environment and Climate
  - **Vincent Szleper*:** Manager of the Centre for Water, Pollution and Cross-Cutting Affairs
  - **Louise Rousseau*:** Financing Officer

French Ministry of Ecological Transition
Department of European and International Affairs

- **Hervé Boisguillaume:** Deputy Director for Strategy, Partnerships and General Affairs in the European and International Action Directorate
  - **Stéphanie Belna*:** Deputy Bureau Chief, Partnerships, Operators and Projects

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

- **Marie-Hélène Tusseau-Vuillemin:** Scientific Director for Environment and Science of the Earth and the Universe
  - **Alain Lagrange*:** Engineering Policy Officer, Sea and Development

French Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Sub-directorate for European and International Affairs

- **Françoise Simon:** Deputy Director for International Affairs
  - **Thibaut Nancy*:** Deputy Bureau Chief, Globalisation and Food Security

Agence Française de Développement

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

*Alternate members

ADVISORY BODY

# SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Provides inspiration for strategic orientation, ensures the relevance of financed projects and contributes to the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

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

**Nathalie Gontard**
Researcher in bioeconomics and food, INRA/SupAgro, Montpellier

**Alain Karsenty**
Socio-economist, Cirad, researcher in rural affairs and forestry, Environment and Societies Department

**Maya Leroy**
Lecturer and researcher in environmental sciences and forests, AgroParisTech

**Doyle McKey**
Professor of ecology, University of Montpellier II

**François Moisan**
Executive Director, Forward Planning and Research, Scientific Director Climate-Energy Transition-Circular Economy, ADEME

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

**Luc Raimbault**
Chief Engineer-Planner, Director of International Relations, Cergy-Pontoise Urban Authority

**Mélanie Requier-Desjardins**
Scientific Board member at CIHEAM IAMM, lecturer and researcher in the socio-economics of desertification

**Julien Rochette**
Director, Oceans programme IDDRI

**Anjali Shanker**
Director General, IED

OPERATIONAL BODY

# SECRETARIAT

Involved in each stage of the project cycle: examination, monitoring of implementation, capitalisation and communication.

**Clémentine Dardy**
Capitalisation – Territorial approaches

**Janique Étienne**
Oceans – Sustainable Cities – nature-based solutions

**Constance Corbier-Barthaux**
Biodiversity

**Stéphanie Bouziges-Eschmann**
Secretary-General

**Diane Menard**
Ozone – Pollution – Circular economy

**Aurélie Ahmim-Richard**
Forests – Agriculture

**Dominique Richard**
Energy transition – Climate

**Laurence Alligbonnon**
Finance agreements

**Élisabeth Carpentier**
Disbursement requests

**Élisabeth Coulibaly**
Communication Assistant

**Delphine Donger**
Head of Communications

**Philippe Humbert-Droz**
Compliance and payments

**Diane Ngo**
General and budgetary affairs

**Carine Perillier**
Assistant Coordinator

## PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2019-2020

### BIODIVERSITY

| | | DATE OF PROJECT IDENTIFICATION | DATE OF PROJECT COMMITMENT | FFEM GRANT (€) | TOTAL PROJECT COST (€) | SUPPORT INSTITUTION(S) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | **9,800,000** | **46,338,814** | |
| West Africa | Support for fair trade as a tool for sustainable development in West Africa (Équité II)) | 27/06/2019 | 26/11/2019 | 2,500,000 | 11,700,000 | AFD |
| Kenya | Maintenance of ecological connectivity between the Marsabit National Park, the Meru Conservation Area and the conservancies | 27/06/2019 | 26/11/2019 | 2,000,000 | 9,338,814 | AFD |
| Mozambique | Biodiversity conservation and community development in the Chimanimani conservation area | 30/11/2018 | 26/11/2019 | 1,200,000 | 4,800,000 | AFD |
| Multi-country | Territorial approach as a lever for socio-environmental resilience in three African landscapes with priority biodiversity interest | 29/06/2020 | 01/12/2020 | 2,100,000 | 10,500,000 | MTE/AFD |
| Multi-country | Conservation, Minimisation of Impacts and Biodiversity Offsets facility (COMBO+) | 29/06/2020 | 17/12/2020 | 2,000,000 | 10,000,000 | AFD |
| **LATIN AMERICA** | | | | **2,650,000** | **9,024,770** | |
| Peru-Ecuador-Bolivia | Promoting lasting opportunities in the value chain for fair trade, organic excellent cocoa | 27/06/2019 | 01/12/2020 | 2,650,000 | 9,024,770 | MTE/AFD |
| **ASIA** | | | | **527,054** | **1,757,866** | |
| Philippines | For the sustainable development of Shark Fin Bay (Pangatalan) | 27/06/2019 | 31/03/2020 | 527,054 | 1,757,866 | MTE/AFD |
| **TOTALS** | | | | **12,977,054** | **57,121,450** | |

### CLIMATE CHANGE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | **7,239,824** | **26,106,071** | |
| Africa/ Regional | Conversion of agricultural industry waste to energy through local ownership and deployment of gas producers (Agrogazelec) | 03/04/2019 | 26/11/2019 | 2,200,000 | 6,913,000 | AFD |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Restoration of soils and of the multifunctionality of degraded forest landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire (Terri4sol, '4 pour 1000' certification) | 26/11/2019 | 17/12/2020 | 1,500,000 | 5,161,071 | MAA |
| Ethiopia | Resilience of small coffee producers in Ethiopia through Agroforestry (FISP-PUR Project) | 20/07/2018 | 28/06/2019 | 499,824 | 500,000 | MINEFI |
| Madagascar | Towards a lateral electrification model for rural areas of northern Madagascar (Nanoé) | 31/03/2020 | 01/12/2020 | 2,440,000 | 9,132,000 | MTE/AFD |
| Uganda | Solar recharged electric motorcycle taxis | 03/04/2019 | 01/12/2020 | 600,000 | 4,400,000 | AFD |
| **MEDITERRANEAN** | | | | **1,700,000** | **6,563,000** | |
| Egypt-Lebanon | Collective and contextualised strategies for the promotion of resilient and sustainable agricultural production in Mediterranean rural areas | 03/04/2019 | 27/6/2019 | 1,700,000 | 6,563,000 | MAA |
| **LATIN AMERICA** | | | | **1,100,990** | **3,845,964** | |
| Latin America/Regional | Education about climate change in Latin America | 30/11/2018 | 27/06/2019 | 1,100,990 | 3,845,964 | MTE/MESRI |
| **ASIA PACIFIC** | | | | **3,721,000** | **21,459,442** | |
| Asia | Agroecology and Safe Food System Transitions in South-East Asia (ASSET) | 29/06/2020 | 01/12/2020 | 2,871,000 | 18,599,000 | AFD |
| Mongolia | Consolidation of the sustainable integrated cashmere production system in Bayankhongor in Mongolia | 03/04/2019 | 26/11/2019 | 850,000 | 2,860,442 | MEAE |
| **TOTALS** | | | | **13,761,814** | **57,974,477** | |

### INTERNATIONAL WATERS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | **1,952,322** | **6,190,811** | |
| Congo basin | Development of pilot water information systems for adaptation to climate change in the Congo basin. | 31/03/2020 | 31/03/2020 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | MTE/AFD |
| Indian Ocean | Integrate scientific knowledge into decision-making concerning the management of coastal and marine areas of the Western Indian Ocean (DiDEM) | 03/04/2019 | 31/03/2020 | 952,322 | 3,190,811 | MESRI |
| **MEDITERRANEAN** | | | | **662,500** | **2,212,640** | |
| Mediterranean/Regional | Capacity building for civil societies in the south and east Mediterranean for sustainable management of wetlands | 30/11/2018 | 27/06/2019 | 662,500 | 2,212,640 | AFD |
| **ASIA PACIFIC** | | | | **3,000,000** | **19,473,000** | |
| Eastern tropical Pacific Ocean/North-west Atlantic Ocean | Contributing to hybrid governance to protect and manage exceptional areas of the high seas | 26/11/2019 | 17/12/2020 | 3,000,000 | 19,473,000 | MTE/MEAE |
| **TOTALS** | | | | **5,614,822** | **27,876,451** | |

## PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2019-2020

### LAND DEGRADATION, POLLUTANTS

| | | DATE OF PROJECT IDENTIFICATION | DATE OF PROJECT COMMITMENT | FFEM GRANT (€) | TOTAL PROJECT COST (€) | SUPPORT INSTITUTION(S) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | **120,000** | **120,000** | |
| Senegal | Budgetary extension for the project to combat desertification by supporting pastoralism in Ferlo, Senegal, to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis | 30/11/2018 | 29/06/2020 | 120,000 | 120,000 | AFD/MEAE |
| **TOTALS** | | | | **120,000** | **120,000** | |

## 2019-2020 ACTIVITY REPORT

### BY TYPE

| | NUMBER OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN | AMOUNT COMMITTED BY THE FFEM TO PROJECTS IN € | % OF FFEM TOTAL COMMITTED | TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS IN € |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biodiversity | 7 | 12,977,054 | 40% | 57,121,450 |
| Climate change | 9 | 13,761,814 | 42% | 57,974,477 |
| POP – Land degradation | 1 | 120,000 | 1% | 120,000 |
| International waters | 4 | 5,614,822 | 17% | 27,876,451 |
| **TOTAL** | **21** | **32,473,690** | **100%** | **143,092,378** |

### BY REGION

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 13 | 19,112,146 | 59% | 78,755,696 |
| Mediterranean | 2 | 2,362,500 | 7% | 8,775,640 |
| **Africa and the Mediterranean** | **15** | **21,474,646** | **66%** | **87,531,336** |
| Latin America | 2 | 3,750,990 | 12% | 12,870,734 |
| Asia-Pacific | 4 | 7,248,054 | 22% | 42,690,308 |
| **TOTAL** | **21** | **32,473,690** | **100%** | **143,092,378** |

### BY PRIORITY THEME

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable forests and agricultural lands | 9 | 14,790,824 | 45% | 65,028,283 |
| Product life cycle, pollution and waste | 1 | 2,200,000 | 7% | 6,913,000 |
| Protection and promotion of biodiversity | 4 | 5,727,054 | 18% | 25,896,680 |
| Energy transition and resilient cities | 3 | 4,140,990 | 13% | 17,377,964 |
| Resilience of aquatic ecosystems | 4 | 5,614,822 | 17% | 27,876,451 |
| **TOTAL** | **21** | **32,473,690** | **100%** | **143,092,378** |

### ONGOING PROJECTS

| | NUMBER OF ONGOING PROJECTS | AMOUNT COMMITTED BY THE FFEM TO PROJECTS IN € | % OF FFEM GRANT ALREADY DISBURSED | TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS IN € |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biodiversity | 38 | 57,055,314 | 55% | 226,321,633 |
| Climate change | 55 | 68,867,794 | 51% | 898,759,907 |
| International waters | 11 | 15,082,822 | 44% | 131,656,334 |
| POP – Land degradation | 12 | 16,707,500 | 51% | 118,899,937 |
| **TOTAL** | **116** | **157,713,430** | **51%** | **1,375,637,811** |

### FFEM OPERATING COSTS (€)

| | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Feasibility, appraisal, monitoring during project execution, support for project initiators | 2,451,300 | 2,936,582 |
| Project evaluation and capitalisation | 280,988 | 511,109 |
| Communication, experience exchange, representation and other expenses | 853,950 | 817,552 |


**In 2020, the FFEM celebrated its 25th anniversary**

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## FFEM SECRETARIAT

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and Environmental Performance of Enterprises
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