

ANNUAL REPORT

2013

French Facility for Global Environment

Balancing protection of the global environment
with economic and social development



Fonds Français
pour l'
Environnement Mondial

SUMMARY

KEY POINTS

P 4

Key figures 2013	p 04
Editorial	p 05
The FFEM	p 06
Five priorities	p 07
Governance and organisation	p 08
Key facts	p 10

ACTIVITIES

P 12

Biodiversity	p 14
Climate Change	p 18
International waters	p 22
Land degradation and Persistent Organic Pollutants	p 25
Stratospheric ozone layer	p 28

PARTNERSHIPS

P 29

Promoting innovation in the private sector in the domain of climate change	p 29
Encouraging civil society initiatives	p 32

RESULTS

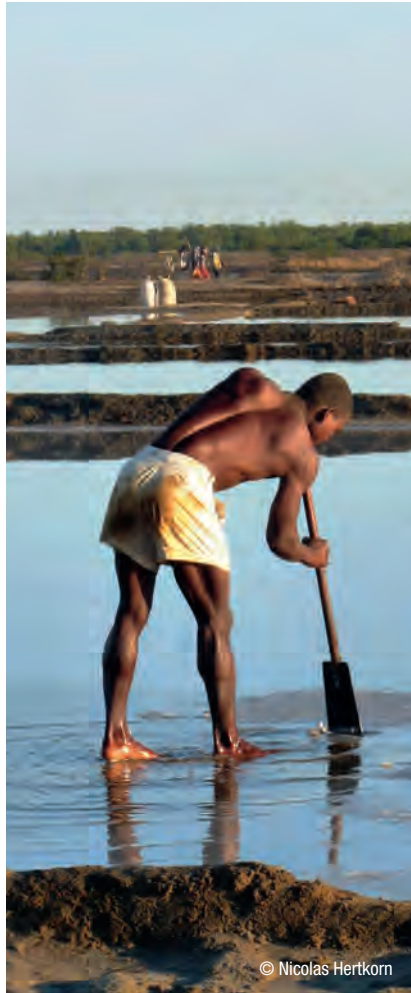
P 34

Phases 2 and 3 of the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (Africa)	p 34
Strengthening the Marine Protected Area managers network in the Mediterranean sea	p 35
Co-management of the Gilé National Reserve and its surroundings (Mozambique)	p 36
Development of the Uruguayan National Protected Area System	p 37
Development of conservation agriculture (Tunisia)	p 39
Adapting to climate change (all developing countries)	p 40

APPENDICES

P 41

Projects identified and launched in 2013	p 41
Projects selected in 2013 within the framework of the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme	p 43
Progress report 1994-2013	p 44
2013 guidelines: communication, seminars and publications	p 45
Acronyms	p 46



€ 23.14 MILLION

funding* provided by FFEM

through

21

NEW PROJECTS

90%

of aid concentrated on
Sub-Saharan Africa and
Mediterranean sea

4%

ASIA-PACIFIC €0.8 M

6%

LATIN AMERICA €1.5 M

32%

THE MEDITERRANEAN €7.5 M

58%

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA €13.4 M

KEY FIGURES 2013

Priority given to **biodiversity** and
to **climate** with **80%**
of the projects focused
on these two topics

44%

€ 10.15 M

to protect

biodiversity

36%

€ 8.43 M

to fight against

**climate
change**

11%

€ 2.50 M

to protect

**international
waters**

9%

€ 2.06 M

with the aim of

**combating
land
degradation
and pollutants**

*excluding ozone projects

€ 1.2 M

is the average amount of the
FFEM's funding for the period
1994-2013

due to its limited funds, the
FFEM ensures it establishes
partnerships for its initiatives.
Across all projects committed
over the past 20 years, 9 has
been raised through additional
co-funding along with an
average of €1 funded by the
FFEM per project.

EDITORIAL

FRANÇOIS-XAVIER DUPORGE,

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FRENCH
FACILITY FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

The FFEM is a unique vector for French bilateral cooperation, with its 2013 initiatives once again attesting to this.

2013 was marked by the organisation of a key international event, the International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3). For the FFEM, one of the main sponsors who have supported the development of protected marine areas overseas over the past ten years, IMPAC3 provided a real opportunity to share the outcomes of its initiatives, achieved with its partners, with 1,500 delegates from 87 nations who are involved in protection of the environment. For the high-level portion, France announced strong measures for protecting the oceans within the framework of its international cooperation policy. **The FFEM is to contribute to this initiative by supporting several projects covering the five global regions, to a funding value of €9.7 million.** Two FFEM funding agreements were signed on this occasion, affecting the south-west of the Indian Ocean: one benefiting the COI, focusing on the promotion of innovative initiatives and local partnerships for long-term management of the marine environment, the other benefiting the IUCN for deep marine ecosystems.

The latter project - which focuses on the preservation and sustainable operation of undersea mountain ecosystems and hydrothermal circulation in the south-west of the Indian Ocean - is one of the flagship projects of our 2013 activities. It focuses on improving the preservation of biodiversity and deep marine ecosystem environments in areas lying outside of those under national jurisdiction. Coordinated by the IUCN's Global Marine and Polar Programme in partnership with the National Museum of Natural History,

the IFREMER (French Research Institute for Use of the Sea), the IDDRI (French Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations), the IRD (French Research Institute for Development), the International Seabed Authority and the University of Oxford, it serves to improve scientific knowledge of ecosystems in an area where little research has been conducted beyond specific areas under jurisdiction. **The FFEM thus is pursuing development of its role as a laboratory for innovation in this region, by supporting management of undersea mountain ecosystems and by improving governance of areas lying beyond national jurisdictions.**

In 2013, the FFEM also focused on its prioritisation of initiatives in order to avoid loss of focus and to facilitate its funding work: two thirds of the € 23.1 million granted over the year concerned one of the five key focus topics identified within the framework of the 2013-2014 strategic programme, which are: sustainable urban territories, funding mechanisms for biodiversity, integrated management of coastal and marine environments, sustainable agriculture and sustainable energy in Africa. **Although protection of biodiversity remains one of the FFEM's priority areas, with 44% of funding approved, responding to the needs of Africans in terms of sustainable development is the FFEM's main concern, with 90% of its funding effort allocated to the African continent.**

To overcome these challenges, in 2013, the FFEM furthered and intensified its partnership policy with key players involved in preservation of the environment which are the private sector, and civil society organisations.

The FFEM has thus strengthened its partnership with companies, by launching the **"Innovation Facility for the Private Sector" (FISP CLIMAT)** which supports innovation initiated in developing countries together with key local players. This approach mobilises the sector's private stakeholders, whilst also attracting additional funding from the companies themselves, or from other sponsors. A first call for proposals in January 2013 gave rise to 25 applications and the actual support of five projects, to a total amount of € 2,230,000 on innovative investments whose global amount exceeds € 14 million. A second request for proposals was launched in December, with 32 companies applying. The review process is still under way; it should allow for the funding of around ten projects in 2014. The success of this innovation facility shows the private sector's interest and involvement in terms of contributing to a better global environment, as well as the usefulness of incentivising tools to accelerate crucial transition towards sustainable development on a global scale.

The FFEM has bolstered its efforts to strengthen the capacities of NGOs in French-speaking Sub-Saharan Africa through the approval of the fourth phase of the Small-Scale Initiatives (SSI) Programme. Capitalising on the expertise it has acquired since 2005 within the framework of the SSI, the FFEM is also going to support a programme to strengthen new Civil Society Organisations in the environmental domain in four North African countries.

THE FFEM



A financial tool dedicated to French cooperation and development policy

The French Facility for Global Environment is a French public fund whose purpose is to encourage protection of the global environment in developing countries. The FFEM contributes to funding development projects which have a significant, lasting impact on at least one of the main global environmental issues: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, including desertification and deforestation, persistent organic pollutants and the stratospheric ozone layer.

While effectively ensuring the joint leveraging of both bilateral and multilateral aid, and by encouraging innovation, its actions are aligned with the positioning of the international agreements to which France has subscribed. The FFEM has been aligned with strategic French aid priorities since its establishment in 1994. Together with its multilateral counterpart, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as French development aid measures, this gives France greater room to manoeuvre in terms of financing investments and concrete projects focused on economic and social development in developing countries. The FFEM has €95 million worth

of authorised funding commitments for the period 2011-2014 for implementation of innovative actions which incorporate global environmental issues in development projects in favour of the countries of the South. It aims to fund innovative initiatives and propose new techniques and organisational ways to deal with global environmental challenges: reduction in biodiversity, deterioration of ecosystems, climate-related, desertification, pollution, etc.

The FFEM establishes partnerships with multiple partners: donors, public entities, private companies, researchers, local authorities, non-governmental organisations and foundations. Its co-funding portion therefore always forms only a minor part of the projects it supports.



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FIVE PRIORITIES



SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE
15%



SUSTAINABLE
URBAN TERRITORIES
5%



BIODIVERSITY
FUNDING
MECHANISMS
14%



SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY IN AFRICA
15%



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT
OF COASTAL AND
MARINE AREAS
20%



EXCLUDING TOPIC
OF CONCENTRATION
31%

The FFEM has focused its actions around five topics for the 2013-2014 period in order to propose a cross-disciplinary and multisectoral approach that must respond more effectively to our partners' expectations.

69%

OF THE PROJECTS COMMITTED IN 2013

are aligned with these priorities



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Today, agriculture has to rise to the challenge of feeding a global population that will reach an estimated 9 billion in 2050. Projects funded by the FFEM must have a positive impact on global food security while incorporating environmental parameters such as biodiversity, climate change, water management, land degradation and even the production of biomaterials.



SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

Cities in developing countries are characterised by high population density and increasing urbanisation in vulnerable areas that are fragile. However, thanks to urban planning and reform, cities are able to adapt to climate change and handle socioeconomic problems. The FFEM's objective is to place more importance on urban topics, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa.



BIODIVERSITY FUNDING MECHANISMS

The FFEM's role in this domain serves to contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity's three primary objectives and, in particular, target 20 of the Aichi objectives for 2020 concerning the mobilisation of financial resources. The aim is to adapt funding tools to different situations and to support their implementation.



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

To be sustainable, energy policies must diversify the energy mix, make economies more energy-efficient and better integrate the specific issues for developing countries. Sub-Saharan Africa is the FFEM's priority area: the majority of needs are concentrated there, as less than one third of its population has access to energy services and more than three-quarters of families use traditional biomass for cooking their food.



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

This topic covers approaches for the integrated management of coastal and high sea areas. Its aim is to improve the coordination of stakeholders, the effectiveness of management measures and environmental quality. The two main thrusts of projects funded by the FFEM are strengthening the governance of coastal and marine waters at local and regional levels and the integrated management of islands that are particularly vulnerable to natural and human pressures.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

The steering committee defines and drives the FFEM's strategy, its geographical orientation, spheres of intervention, its methods and resources.

The French Ministry of Finance and Public Administration

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development

The French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

The French Ministry of Higher Education and Research

The French Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

Agence Française de Développement
[French development agency]

The Steering Committee, decision-making authority

THE FFEM'S STEERING COMMITTEE HAS INTER-DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNANCE

It comprises six member institutions, all members of its steering committee:

- The French Ministry of Finance and Public Administration,
- The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development,
- The French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy,
- The French Ministry of Higher Education and Research,
- the French Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry,
- the French Development Agency.

ITS ROLE

Chaired by a representative from the Ministry of the Economy (Directorate-General for the Treasury, Department of International Financial Affairs and Development), the Committee delivers its opinion on the general policy of the FFEM during meetings held throughout the year.

It decides on the identification of projects, based on the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and approving their funding. It also appoints members of the Scientific and Technical Committee who have a consultative role at the FFEM.

COMPOSITION AT 01/06/2014

• sitting members

Directorate-General for the Treasury

Department of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development

Arnaud Buissé, Chairman of the Steering Committee,
Deputy Director of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development

Frédéric Glanois, Head of Administration for the Department of Aid to Development and Multilateral Development Institutions

Caroline Giacomoni, Assistant to the Head of Administration

Cécile Pot, Assistant to the Head of Administration

Directorate-General for Globalisation Development and Partnerships

Division for Climate and the Environment

Antoine Michon, Assistant manager for Climate and Environment

Marcel Jouve, Head of the Biodiversity and Forests Hub

Emmanuelle Swynghedauw, "Biodiversity and Development"

Frédéric Ourbak, "Adaptation to Climate Change"

Management of European and International Affairs

Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sub-Directorate

Stéphane Crouzat, Assistant Manager of Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Romain Dissaux, Assistant to the Head of Administration of the International Affairs

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

Elisabeth Vergès, Manager of the "Environment" sector

Simon Tillier, Project Manager - "Bio-resources, ecology, agronomy" sector

Directorate-General for Agricultural, Food and Land Policies

International Relations Department - International Relations Sub-Directorate

Marie-Hélène Le Hénaff, Deputy Director of International Relations

Mathias Ginet, Sub-Directorate of International Relations

Directorate of Strategy

Bernard Esnouf, Director of the Department for Strategic Steering and Forecasting

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

All projects and programmes funded by the FFEM are prepared, presented, monitored and evaluated by one or more member institutions sitting on the Steering Committee. They are implemented based on the opinions submitted by the Scientific and Technical Committee of the FFEM. For its part, the Secretariat of the Fund contributes to the process of reviewing, monitoring and capitalisation of projects.

The Scientific and Technical Committee is a consultative and advisory body on the FFEM's projects and sector-specific strategies.

The Scientific and Technical Committee, a consultative body

A RIGOROUS ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION PROCESS

The Committee's membership consists of 10 individuals with recognised expertise in economic, environmental and social issues in the areas covered by the FFEM.

ITS ROLE

This entails issuing recommendations at the project identification and the commitment of funds stage. It initiates and carries out studies relating to the scientific and technical aspects of the global environment. It also participates in initiatives aimed at informing and raising awareness among French and international partners of global environmental issues.

COMPOSITION AT 01/06/2014

Sébastien Treyer

IDDR, Programmes manager
Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee
AGRICULTURE AND WATER

Marc Bied-Charreton

Professor and Chairman of the French Scientific Committee on Desertification
LAND DEGRADATION AND DESERTIFICATION

Lucien Chabason

IDDR, Advisor to Executive Management
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY

Anne Gouyon

BeCitizen, Associate-Founder
CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY

Michel Hamelin

Expert Energy, climate
CLIMATE CHANGE

Alain Karsenty

CIRAD, Socio-Economist
CLIMATE CHANGE

Bruno Losch

CIRAD, Economist
AGRICULTURE

Doyle McKey

University of Montpellier II, Professor of Ecology
BIODIVERSITY

Luc Raimbault

Cergy-Pontoise Metropolitan Area, Executive Vice President
SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

Jacques Varet

Geo2D, Advisor
CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY

The FFEM Secretariat is the Fund's operational body. It is instructed by the French Development Agency which provides it with the material and human resources necessary for it to function. In order to carry out the FFEM's assignments, the State has mandated the AFD to sign agreements and contracts relating to projects funded by the FFEM.

The Secretariat for the dynamic management of operations

François-Xavier Duporge, Secretary General

Jacqueline Mattioli, Coordinating Assistant

Julien Calas, Project Head - Biodiversity and Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

Janique Etienne, Project Head - International waters, pollutants, biodiversity, sustainable cities

Didier Simon, Project Head - Forestry, land degradation, sustainable agriculture

Denis Vasseur, Project Head - Climate change, sustainable energy

Laurence Alligbonnon, in charge of General Business, Legal Monitoring and Assistant

Dominique Boirard, in charge of General Business and Budgetary Affairs

Elisabeth Carpentier, in charge of General Business, Disbursement Monitoring and Assistant

Valérie Fakir, Communications Manager

Béatrice Vincent, External expert - Protection of the ozone layer - Montreal Protocol (until 31/05/2014)

KEY FACTS

The FFEM was present at this international meeting of decision-makers, managers and users of the ocean to contribute to the discussion process by sharing the experience it has gained from the initiatives it has funded over the past 20 years for the development and protection of the global marine environment.



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IN BRIEF

€25.7 M

on projects to protect the marine environment

1994

first sea initiative of the FFEM

21

marine projects since 1994

PRESENCE IN 50 COUNTRIES

The FFEM has played a role in the seas and oceans across the entire globe, affecting almost 50 countries (the Mediterranean, Africa, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean).

120 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

The FFEM has enabled the establishment or the direct enhancement of 120 MPAs extending across approximately 20,000 km².



Third international congress for Marine Protected Areas (IMPAC3)

Marseille, Ajaccio - France from 21 to 27 October

The third event of the congress hosted by the Agency for Marine Protected Areas, in partnership with the City of Marseille, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Territorial Collectivity of Corsica brought together almost 1,500 participants, including scientists, socio-professionals, decision-makers, thinkers and experts. The challenge posed at this 2013 event was to formulate recommendations to allow for the protection of 10% of oceans from now until 2020, a target set by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The IMPAC3 congress offered a very special moment to measure progress made, and to set the main paths allowing for this objective to be achieved. It dealt with scientific and technical issues and focused on solutions that will allow for the international objectives set to be achieved in terms of the protection of seas and oceans. It also highlighted the cultural role assumed by protected marine areas and brought to the fore the relationships between man and sea, where the Ocean is not seen as a separate entity, but rather a central element of our lives.

It has taken action along with three of its member institutions (the French Ministry for Sustainable Development, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD, the French development agency). As the sponsoring partner of the event, the FFEM and the AFD shared a stand in the exhibition

area. Several times they showed the concrete links between the issues tackled by France internationally and actions taken on the ground. Together with its partners, the FFEM co-hosted several workshops and seminars to present the initiatives it supports and the projects it funds for the protection of marine biodiversity and fishing resources. Those who participated in this work, organised with the support of the FFEM, had the opportunity to share their experiences in the field, and present the progress made in terms of projects undertaken for the long-term management of fisheries, the long-term funding of the MPAs, the protection of the marine environment and in terms of supporting marine protected areas.

Finally, the French Ministry for Sustainable Development announced strong measures encouraging protection of the oceans by confirming France's funding efforts in terms of its international cooperation policy, and two FFEM financing agreements were signed for two projects located in southwest Indian Ocean, with one related to the high seas and the other to support for local innovation and partnerships, with the aim of contributing to the sustainable development and conservation of the marine environment.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMPAC-3-Congres-des-aires-marines>
www.impac3.org - www.oceanplus.tv

Capitalisation of the FFEM's experience in the global marine environment

October

This publication was widely circulated at the IMPAC3 congress. It gives a succinct presentation of the measures taken to protect the global marine environment over the past 20 years. The FFEM is taking action to protect marine biodiversity and fishing resources in seas and oceans across the globe.

SOURCE: http://www.ffem.fr/webdav/site/ffem/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/U_ADMINISTRATEUR/5-PUBLICATIONS/Biodiversite/AMP/Brochure_AMP_FFEM-Gb_vfinal.pdf



FOR MORE INFORMATION


GUIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CO-GENERATION PROJECTS FOR WOOD-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF THE CONGO BASIN

OUTCOME OF THE SEMINAR:
<http://www.atibt.org/industrialisation/cogeneration/seminaire-de-restitution/>

Seminar on co-generation and rural electrification: what opportunities exist for the Congo Basin's sawmills?

Douala, Cameroon & Paris, France - 27 & 31 May

In partnership with the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP), the AFD and the FFEM, a seminar was hosted by the ATIBT in Douala on 27 May 2013, to get feedback on the results of the co-generation project. This event brought together 110 participants: research departments, suppliers, researchers, teachers or university academics, professionals in the private sector, ministerial representatives, representatives for electricity distribution and regulation as well as journalists. As an extension to this seminar, a project presentation took place in Paris on 31 May in the presence of an institutional audience of around twenty members.



© Didier Simon

Workshop to capitalise on funded initiatives in Latin America

Maldonado, Uruguay - 25 September

This workshop focusing on capitalisation facilitated discussions between 40 participants from 9 different countries, and encouraged the sharing of practical lessons based on 30 initiatives supported by the FFEM since 1995. It was structured around some of the FFEM's key topics such as the protection and management of the biodiversity of natural resources and the relationship between territorial governance and natural heritage which form the cornerstone of the approaches adopted by the FFEM, often with the support of the French National Federation of Natural Regional Parks. The global issue

was presented as three complementary and interdependent lines of approach: synergies between protected areas and territories; forms of governance; funding of conservation/development. An on-site visit to the Laguna de Rocha site also showed how the concept of the French Natural Regional Park has been tested and adapted to the local context for the project dedicated to developing the national system of protected areas in Uruguay.

OUTCOME OF THE SEMINAR: <http://www.ffem.fr/accueil/projets?cache=bypass&actuId=115219>



© Constance Corbier-Barthaux

Capitalisation seminar to develop agro-ecological techniques

Montpellier, France - 6/8 November

In 2000, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the FFEM and the AFD worked collaboratively to fund a programme dedicated to research, capitalisation and training for the development of agro-ecological techniques. The aim of this seminar was to present the results of the research and development work conducted within the framework of the Multi-Country Support Programme for Agro-Ecology (PAMPA) and the RIME initiative (Multi-Team Integrated Response). It allowed for assessment of the impact of sowing under cover (SCVs) and further consideration of the

role agro-ecology plays.

Four round tables considered agro-ecology's place in public policy, civil society's perspective on agro-ecology, barriers to knowledge and training issues.

This seminar focused on issues impeding the development of innovative production systems designed to remedy the food security issue.

OUTCOME OF THE SEMINAR: <http://www.ffem.fr/accueil/projets?cache=bypass&actuId=115219>



© Eric Penot



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FFEM allocated

€ **23.1**
MILLION

over 2013
for protection of the environment
through:

21
NEW PROJECTS

Also to be included are
9 identified projects which
amount to € 8.5 million.

The FFEM has decided to
prioritise its funding allocations
around five strands defined
by the 2013-2014 strategic
scheduling framework paper.

69% of the projects committed
are in line with this consolidation
strategy, with €15.9 million divided
up according to the following
criteria:



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
€3.6 M



SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES
€1.2 M



BIODIVERSITY FUNDING
MECHANISMS
€3.1 M



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA
€3.5 M

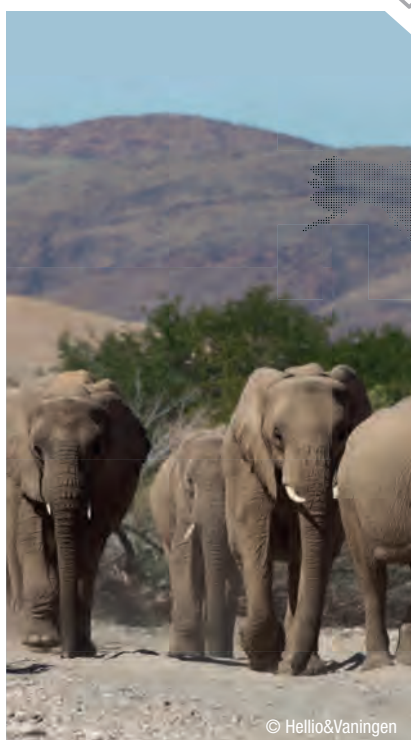


INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF
COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS
€4.5 M

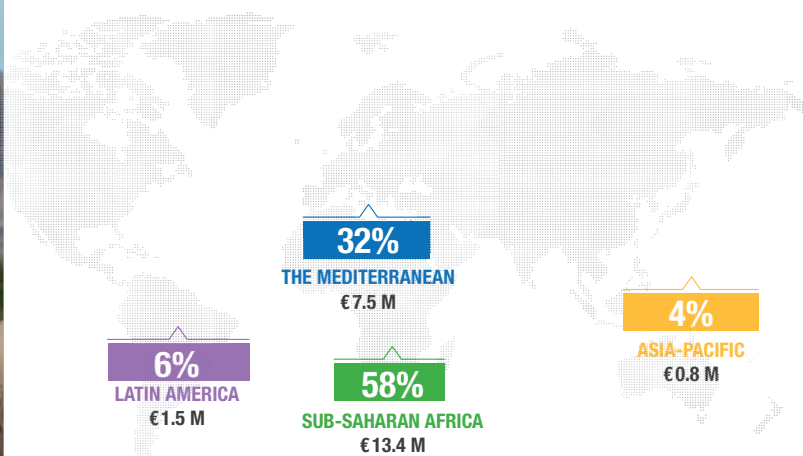


EXCLUDING TOPIC OF CONCENTRATION
€7.2 M

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING GRANTED IN 2013



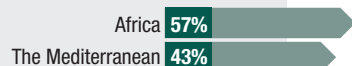
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PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS COMMITTED AS AT 31.12.2013

BIODIVERSITY

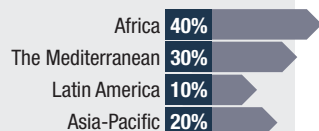
PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONS



7 “biodiversity” projects committed, amounting to €10 million in 2013

CLIMATE CHANGE

PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONS



10 “climate” projects financed, amounting to €8.4 million in 2013

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

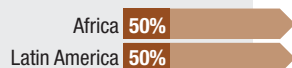
PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONS



2 projects committed, amounting to €2.5 million in 2013

LAND DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONS



2 projects committed for the period 2013, amounting to €2 million

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

In 2013, no project was approved for a grant from the bilateral portion of French contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

THE TOTAL PROJECT PORTFOLIO ENCOMPASSES 126 PROJECTS COMMITTED IN THE PERIOD 1994-2013, AMOUNTING TO €135.9 MILLION.

COUNTRIES	PROJECTS	FFEM grant in millions of Euros
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	83	91.8
Latin America	30	32.6
Asia-Pacific	9	7.7
Eastern Europe	4	3.8

THE TOTAL PROJECT PORTFOLIO ENCOMPASSES 79 PROJECTS COMMITTED IN THE PERIOD 1994-2013, AMOUNTING TO €101.5 MILLION.

COUNTRIES	PROJECTS	FFEM grant in millions of Euros
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	53	69
Latin America	7	8.1
Asia-Pacific	16	19.3
Eastern Europe	3	5.1

IN TOTAL, THIS ENTAILS 35 PROJECTS COMMITTED AMOUNTING TO €37.9 MILLION.

COUNTRIES	PROJECTS	FFEM grant in millions of Euros
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	24	25.5
Latin America	4	5.2
Asia-Pacific	2	1.8
Eastern Europe	5	5.4

TO DATE, 18 PROJECTS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, AMOUNTING TO €23.8 MILLION.

COUNTRIES	PROJECTS	FFEM grant in millions of Euros
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	16	21.2
Latin America	1	1.1
Asia-Pacific	1	1.5

TO DATE, 110 PROJECTS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, AMOUNTING TO US\$13.9 MILLION.

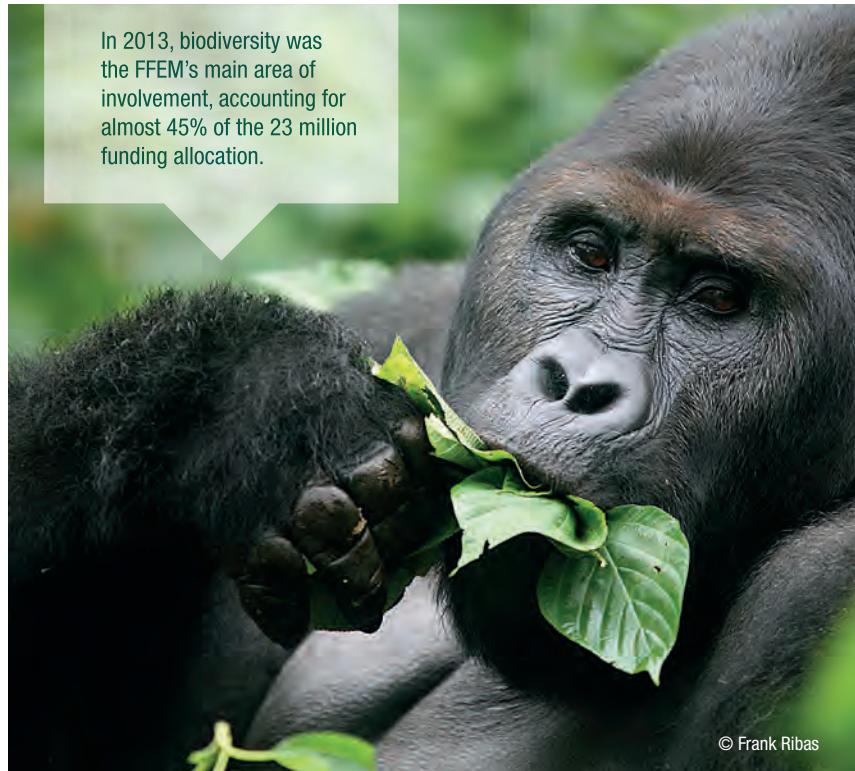
COUNTRIES	PROJECTS	Total amount after adjustment (\$M)
Sub-Saharan Africa, the Mediterranean and Moyen-Orient	87	9.7
Latin America	4	1.6
Asia-Pacific	19	2.6

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity includes all genes, species and ecosystems that exist on Earth as well as the interactions that exist between and within these biodiversity levels. It is the result of natural selection processes that have been operating for several billions of years. Humans form part of this natural system that is biodiversity, and must protect it in order to ensure continued access to the natural resources necessary for survival.

Encouraging the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity

In 2013, biodiversity was the FFEM's main area of involvement, accounting for almost 45% of the 23 million funding allocation.



© Frank Ribas

Prioritisation of biodiversity has been a defining part of the FFEM's identity for the past 20 years. The FFEM's strategy in terms of protecting biodiversity is in line with France's international commitments in terms of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The CBD is underpinned by a specific concept and process: an **approach by ecosystem**. Defined as a "strategy for the integrated management of waters, land and living resources, encouraging the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity in a fair manner", this approach recognises that given their cultural diversity, human beings form an integral part of ecosystems. An approach by ecosystem constitutes an appropriate means of developing synergistic links between the two other Rio Conventions (desertification and climate change), thereby facilitating **implementation of integrated programmes and projects dedicated to the protection of biodiversity**.

The FFEM is acting in line with these major challenges. It is focussing on the long-term management of natural resources and the implementation of innovative funding mechanisms for protected areas and measures to protect biodiversity. **Measures intended to protect the biodiversity of rich yet threatened ecosystems.**

The FFEM's activities are mainly concentrated in the Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa regions. These are the areas most affected by preserving biodiversity. The measures are intended to involve local people, civil society and the private sector in protecting their ecosystems, and the establishment of innovative and income-generating activities rooted in the protection of biodiversity.

In a broader sense, **the FFEM funds the expansion of protected land and marine areas throughout the world and the reinforcement of existing protected areas. It supports the creation and bolstering of trust funds and innovative funding mechanisms by promoting the sharing of experience and networking between the various existing funds.**

AREAS OF FOCUS

In 2013, in accordance with the strategic scheduling approved by its steering committee, the FFEM specifically involved itself in the domain of biodiversity, by funding projects relating to:

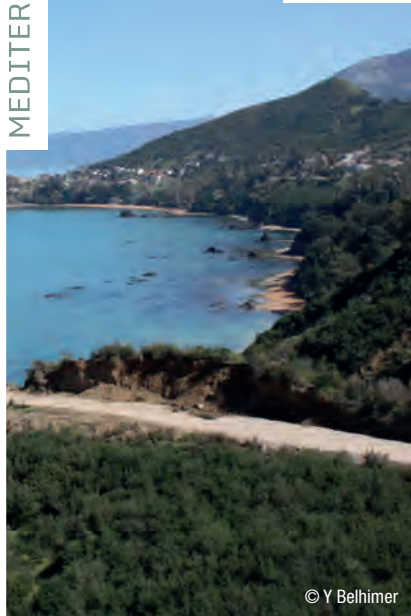
BIODIVERSITY
FINANCING
MECHANISMS

INTEGRATED COASTAL
AND MARINE AREA
MANAGEMENT



MEDITERRANEAN

PRESERVING THE MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN



© Y Belhimer

Recipient:

MedPAN Association, Coastal Protection Agency, WWF Mediterranean Programme

Total cost: €7.8 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1.9 million

Potential co-funding:

MAVA & Albert II Foundations, the EU, French public establishments, The Coastal Protection Agency, the city of Marseilles, volunteers, the CEPF, CAR/ASP beneficiary countries

FFEM member institution promoter of the project: French Ministry of Sustainable Development

Exemplary management of coastal, island and marine areas

Although the Mediterranean only represents 0.7% of the world's ocean surface area, its geographical location linking three continents makes it one of the richest seas in the world from a biodiversity perspective. However, it is particularly threatened through the demographic and economic activities practised around its islands and coastal regions.

This is the context within which this project aims to contribute, creating sensitive coastal, marine and island areas using integrated management models for coastal zones (GIZC) and sustainable funding for their management in the interest of local people and the Mediterranean's marine and coastal ecosystems. The desired outcome is also to strengthen the management and protection of these sites, and encourage the pooling of experience based on concrete examples that are considered to be pilot projects at Mediterranean level. One of the projects' main strengths is its institutional integration.

The project envisages selecting and supporting its pilot sites, whether they are protected coastal marine areas or island areas in the Mediterranean, which already have, or are in the process of having received protected status, allowing each one to illustrate at least one of the major problems faced by these territories in the Mediterranean: tourism, fishing and marine management, economic value-creation, protection zoning, management plans

and monitoring systems. Implementation, through this project, of policies, and tangible GIZC actions in these special territories that are the Marine Protected Areas (or where protection is in progress), the islands and the adjacent coastlines in the Mediterranean, will be allowed to develop under sustainable management of these areas and reduce the still deeply ingrained antagonism between "development" and "conservation." Eventually, the exemplary nature of the management implemented at these sites may be extended to other territories and constitute an argument for the adoption of national policies in the countries bordering the Mediterranean coast within the framework of the Barcelona Convention and the "Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity" and "Integrated Coastal Zone Management" protocols. Moreover, effective coordination and synergy between the project partners (MedPAN Association, Coastal Protection Agency, WWF Mediterranean Programme) is ensured, with the most being made of synergies between the partners, and continuity in the governance of the MedPAN network and the Mediterranean Small Islands being guaranteed.

The support provided by the project to the process of ranking several sites as Marine Protected Areas will allow the FFEM to contribute towards achieving the Aichi targets.

PROJECT



MADAGASCAR

PROTECTING FORESTED AREAS AND REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



© Christophe du Castel

Holistic program of forest conservation

Madagascar is known throughout the world for its unique biodiversity. However, its natural capital is threatened by deforestation (with a net loss of approximately 50,000 hectares of natural forest each year). Population growth (3%/year), especially in rural areas,

is accelerating the pressure on the forests. Furthermore, the potential risks of drought and flooding due to climate change will lead to increased risks and to disruption of the dynamic evolution of natural habitats and soil erosion. Aware of the risk of the disappearance



© Christophe du Castel

Recipient:

Etc Terra Association

Total cost:

€4.1 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1.5 million

Potential co-funding: Air France, AFD**FFEM member institution promoter**

of the project: Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)

of its natural heritage, the Madagascar government has, since 2006, been involved in the initiative for Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +). The REDD + national strategy and its preparation plan are being finalised. The PHCF reduces pressure on forests, in particular for the agricultural and energy needs of local people by reinforcing preservation activities and by securing, managing and creating value from, in a sustainable manner, reforested plots to the benefit of local people. Its aim is to protect the restoration plots established to counter pressure from humans.

In addition, supporting local communities in terms of setting up lands for agricultural diversification, promoting income-producing activities and intensifying agro-ecological efforts allows to strengthen alternative sustainable practices.

Finally, to reach a point where the project's work is given added value in terms of carbon accounting, work in terms of forest carbon is furthered, with project documents drafted within the context of REDD + carbon certification.

In this way, the project plays a role in the local, economic and social development of the country, while also contributing to the fight against deforestation and forest degradation as well as for the preservation of the global environment and biodiversity.



© Didier Simon

PROTECTING MARINE BIODIVERSITY IN THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Promotion of ecosystem management of fishing and other uses of the marine environment around a network of protected marine and coastal areas

Recipient:

The Tunisian Coastal Protection and Planning Agency

Total cost:

€3 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1 million

Potential co-funding:

The Tunisian Republic, Monegasque cooperation, the EU

FFEM member institution promoter

of the project: French Ministry of Sustainable Development

Over the past decade, fishing resources in the northern area of Tunisia have been depleted significantly while the economic development of this region remains very weak. Through the systems of governance that they support, marine protected areas can serve to encourage dialogue between professionals, authorities and civil society. They therefore offer an opportunity to reconcile economic development and the protection of natural resources, beyond the protected marine and coastal areas (MCPA) themselves. This is the premise on which the project is based, with its primary objective being the establishment of this connection within a northern fishery.

The project aims to demonstrate that progress can be achieved in terms of fishery management, particularly by changing practices or fishing tools. The programme thus strives to develop the MCPAs of the north in the form of a network of protected areas ensuring the long-term preservation of marine resources and the establishment of parameters for the management, at ecosystem level, of fishing and other activities practised in the area. The results will be used as an example to be replicated across the rest of the country.



MAURITANIA



© Guillaume Chiron

PROTECTING AN EXCEPTIONAL ECOSYSTEM

Capital contributions to the Banc d'Arguin Trust Fund and to coastal and marine biodiversity (BACOMAB)

Recipient:

The Banc d'Arguin and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Trust Fund

Total cost: € 17.2 million, including the FFEM's contribution of € 1.2 million

Potential co-funding:

The MAVA Foundation, KfW, AFD, State of Mauritania

FFEM member institution promoter of the project:

Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)

The Mauritanian coast is characterised by the great vulnerability of its coastal ecosystems: sensitivity to pollution and multiple threats connected to human activities. As a key population catchment area, the coast is confronted with multiple issues that directly affect a natural capital that is however vital for the country's economic and human development. Along a West African coastline where upwelling encourages marked biological productivity, the shoals, muddy grounds and sea grass of the Banc d'Arguin form a zone of unique ecological value, essential for biodiversity on a regional (many species of fish and crustaceans reproduce there) and global scale, with migratory birds. This project contributes towards implementing an internally created, independent and sustainable funding tool, for an ecosystem service for the renewal of fishing resources. The BACOMAB is an endowment fund whose capital will be invested in perpetuity

in "socially or ethically responsible" international financial markets. Only the interest is used to finance activities relating to the management and preservation of biodiversity at beneficiary sites, which guarantees the tool's sustainability. The State of Mauritania has already paid a first contribution to BACOMAB arising from a fishing agreement entered into with the European Union (EU).

The funding of biodiversity protection based on a fishing agreement offers a "prime" example to Africa and the European Union.

This project enables France to realise, in Mauritania, its commitments for protecting the global marine environment, announced on 26 October by the French Minister of the Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, on the occasion of the third International Marine Protected Areas Congress.

The project contributes towards the protection of the global environment and biodiversity, by contributing to the protection of coastal and marine biodiversity in Mauritania, and the Banc d'Arguin ecosystem in particular. It contributes towards promotion of sustainable development of beneficiary sites by reducing poverty and improving living conditions for resident populations.

PROJECT



WEST AFRICA



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CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Implementing a regional dynamic for developing fair trade as a tool for sustainable development

The challenge of fair trade is to modify international trade regulations so that producers in countries of the South are able to benefit from the expansion of trade. In comparison to other regions, West Africa is the area where certified volumes are the lowest and where fair channels have developed most recently. In terms of sustainable development, fair trade can potentially be an effective tool for biodiversity protection.

In this way, the project reinforces local support structures in terms of fair trade, in particular the FTA-WAN, with marked capacity-building for the management of its projects and representation of the interests of Africa's industries in international fair trade circles, strengthening,

or even establishing national fair trade associations in the project countries. The project provides for the implementation of approximately fifteen initiatives by certified producer organisations including at least three which fall within the biodiversity protection area.

The project provides for the structuring of certified "fair trade" producer organisations, testing the development potential of south-south fair trade sectors and reinforcing the role played by producer organisations in the governance of "Fair Trade" international certifications. In addition, it aims to improve recognition of the "Fair Trade" label as a tool for sustainable development, and particularly as a tool for protecting biodiversity.

Recipient:

Fair Trade Africa

Total cost:

€ 4.5 M dont contribution FFEM € 1 M

Potential co-funding:

AFD, self-funded

FFEM member institution promoter of the project:

Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)

CLIMATE CHANGE

There was a greater awareness of the causes and effects of climate change at a global level during the 1990s. The community realised that it was crucial to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GGEs) without delay in order to avoid global warming which would be very harmful to future generations.

Meet the challenges of climate change

In 2013, climate change constituted the second largest sphere of the FFEM's involvement, with almost 36% of funding allocated to it.

During the course of 2013, Volume 1 of the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was published. This first section assessed the scientific aspects of the climate system and its evolution, drawing on 9,200 scientific publications studied and assessed across the globe.

The crux of the report is the presentation of a table which paints a very clear picture: the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activity, mainly carbon dioxide (CO₂) is transforming the planet's climate at an extremely rapid pace, unprecedented in the recent history of our planet. Compared to the previous report published in 2007, this document placed greater emphasis on human responsibility in terms of climate change. True to its mandate, the FFEM has involved itself in bolstering efforts to reconcile the fight against climate change and socio-economic development. The FFEM's mission is to assist stakeholders from developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In effect, issues related to climate change affect all countries, and they require significant funding.

With this in mind, the FFEM's projects aim to encourage innovation, facilitate the transfer and spread of technologies and know-how and incorporate international mechanisms for the regulation and funding of national strategies for the fight against climate change. This project is encompassed within France's international commitments within the framework of the United Nations International Convention on climate change.

19th Conference on Climate Change in Warsaw

Poland/11-22 November 2013

Representatives from 190 countries united to further the fight against climate change and to negotiate new undertakings. As France had hoped, the Warsaw Conference (COP19) paved the way towards Lima (COP20, in 2014) and Paris (COP21, in 2015), and it was decided to accelerate negotiation for a new universal agreement on climate before December 2015: each country must, as from now, prepare, within a domestic framework, its own contribution to the future agreement, and submit it as soon as possible, prior to the Paris conference, from the start of 2015 for those countries that are ready. This exercise will facilitate comprehension of the proposals well before

COP21, enabling one to act accordingly so that an agreement that rises to the level of the challenges facing these countries can be adopted in Paris.

A work programme for immediate actions ("pre-2020 aim"), linking in particular cities and regions, was also decided on in Warsaw. COP19 witnessed the progress needed in terms of implementation of prior agreements - progress that would have a direct impact on the funding of FFEM projects: the target of \$ 100 million for recapitalising the adaptation fund for developing countries was achieved, with, in particular, contributions from France amounting to € 5 million. A work programme for long-term funding was established: it supports the commitment to raise \$ 100 billion per year for climate in 2020, from public and private sources. It is all systems go for the first capitalisation of the Green Fund for Climate.

An important decision provides for the rapid launch of an "International Mechanism for Loss and Damage", a coordination structure for stakeholders (stakeholders both within and outside of the Convention) to upskill and mobilise assistance in countries, in particular to prepare for the long-term consequences of climate change. A system for analysis and international reviews for developing countries ("ICAs") which formed the cornerstone of the Copenhagen Accord and Cancun Agreement, was rendered operational.

Rules for actions pertaining to reducing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD +) were also approved, as were additional measures to boost measures relating to useful technologies for controlling emissions and adapting to climate change (climate technology centre and network).

AREAS OF FOCUS

In order to meet its strategic priorities, in 2013, the FFEM took on projects in the climate domain, specifically related to the following topics:



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA



© Dorothée Kellou

FIGHTING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDUCING THE COST OF ENERGY

Supporting implementation of the Palestinian Authority's energy efficiency policy

Recipient:

A Palestinian Authority

Total cost:

€5.2 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1 million

Potential co-funding:

Palestinian Authority, the AFD, private funding partner

FFEM member institution promoter of the project:

Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)

Palestinian territories are confronted with heavy energy constraints related in particular to the very high cost of supply. A first operation, funded by the FFEM, brought to the fore the potential in the issue of energy efficiency, raising awareness amongst decision-makers and preparing for the implementation of operational mechanisms. It facilitated preparation of the Palestinian National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), adopted in 2012 by the Palestinian Energy Authority, and development of the Palestinian Energy Authority's (PEA) expertise through the creation of the Palestinian Energy Efficiency Unit (PEEU). It enabled identification of the strong economic potential in several sectors of the Palestinian economy, and development of innovative financial tools responding to the country's constraints.

In accordance with the NEEAP, this second phase envisages supporting the PEEU's

main activities, by establishing a revolving fund for energy efficiency in public buildings whose aim is to reduce the energy bill paid by the Ministry of Finances (MoF), in addition to a mechanism encouraging investment in energy efficiency targeting the private sector.

The project supports the Palestinian Authority in implementing its energy efficiency policy with the aim of reducing the severity of the energy bill and combating climate change by encouraging long-lasting development of measures to manage energy and, in particular, electricity demand. It helps to reduce public expenses related to electricity bills, reduce energy-related economic constraints which affect households and reduce greenhouse gas emissions produced by energy consumption.



© Vincent Joguet

REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF PLUVIAL AGRICULTURE IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

North African countries' agricultural adaptation to climate change (ACCAGRIMAG)

Despite strong development in industrial and service industries, agriculture in Morocco and Tunisia remains a key sector in terms of economic growth, food security and appropriation of land.

Despite significant investment, the performance of Moroccan and Tunisian agriculture remains strongly dependent on rain, due to the predominance of pluvial agriculture.

This vulnerability, completely at the mercy of rainfall, is at risk of worsening by 2030 and 2050 owing to the effect of climate change, which will result in aggravated conditions of dryness and hydric stress.

The ACCAGRIMAG project aims to reduce the vulnerability of pluvial agriculture in the face of climate change, and encourage the adoption and implementation of adaptive measures for agriculture. This entails enhancing the skills of agricultural

stakeholders, assessing risks and incorporating adaptation measures into their strategies and practices.

It also aims to improve the resilience of pluvial crop systems by trialling and circulating innovative technologies for adapting to climate change. Models for effective management of the risk of drought through provision within a context of climatic change are anticipated to be defined.

By improving the resilience of Moroccan and Tunisian agriculture to climate change, the project will have a positive impact on food security as well as wealth and job creation.

Recipient:

The Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Tunisia

Total cost:

€87.8 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1.5 million

Potential co-funding:

AFD, FEM, the Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Tunisia

FFEM member institution promoter of the project:

French Ministry of Agriculture, Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)



MOROCCO



© Geres

Recipient:

Geres (Group for Renewable Energy, the Environment and Solidarity)

Total cost:

€2.7 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1 million

Potential co-funding:

Owners of hammams, GERES

FFEM member institution promoter

of the project: French Ministry of Sustainable Development

REDUCING LOCAL POLLUTION AND RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Programme for sustainable hammams

The hammam [Turkish bath] is a key element of Moroccan culture and a large consumer of wood-fuelled energy and water.

In this situation in Morocco where these resources are increasingly scarce, and their price is on the rise, the energy modernisation of hammams has become both an environmental and an economic necessity, on which their sustainability depends.

The hammam sector lags behind many other sectors in terms of the capacity to evolve, an observation that has led its supervisory ministry, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, to take up the challenge by stimulating strategic consideration of its modernisation, on a sanitary, social, economic and environmental level. This programme fully subscribes to this approach.

It aims to improve the energy and environmental performance of hammams through a reduction in consumption and energy costs, local pollution, production of greenhouse gases as well as the consumption of water. Firstly, it aims to stimulate existing initiatives and tried-and-tested solutions while

encouraging the emergence of a market of more innovative and complex solutions, which have not yet been applied to the hammam sector, but which have proven themselves in other contexts.

The supply and packaging of fuel, the production and distribution of hot water and heat and the management of sanitary hot water are all targeted. The programme targets large capacity hammams, which lend themselves to modernisation, as well as consumers of wood-fuelled energy; demonstration projects will be carried out across the entire territory, with certain towns already earmarked for this purpose.

This programme will have a direct impact in the social arena, by considerably improving working conditions in hammams, on an economic level by reducing the energy bill, on an environmental level by improving air quality and on a climate level by clearly reducing CO₂ emissions.



BENIN



© Janique Etienne

Recipient:

City of Porto-Novo

Total cost:

€3.5 million, including the FFEM's contribution of €1.2 million

Potential co-funding:

BAD, decentralised cooperation, the municipality of Porto-Novo

FFEM member institution promoter

of the project: French Ministry for Sustainable Development, Agence Française de Développement

PROPOSING A VISION OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Porto-Novo, green city: strategic planning and long-term set-up

Porto-Novo has an exceptional tapped and untapped heritage; it houses natural areas endowed with extremely diverse flora and fauna. Its lagoon extends across 35 kilometres.

Urban spread is stimulated by a relatively high growth rate, the drawing power of property ownership which is considered to be a safe investment, and degradation of the former centre to make way for new suburbs. These changes have had a detrimental effect on the environment. Most occupants residing in informal, poorly structured settlements on the outskirts are encroaching on wetlands and swamps which are prone to flooding. This project proposes a strategy and certain concrete actions to remedy these challenges pertaining to city planning, layout planning of the outskirts, while taking into account climate risks.

It foresees the adoption of a strategic planning approach, with specific city planning that takes into account the richness of the natural surroundings, as well as measures to support nearby economic activities.

It demonstrates that the sustainable planning of the natural resources of a lagoon ecosystem such as that of Porto-Novo can be a source of wealth and an important springboard stimulating economic development and job creation for local people. In concrete terms, this project foresees the implementation of a "Sustainable" Urban Development Plan (PDUD), based on a study focusing on the vulnerability of the ecosystem of the lagoon and city area, layout planning and pilot projects to support economic activities, as well as communication measures and those stimulating value-creation.



CONTRIBUTING TO MORE MODEST DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF ENERGY AND CARBON AND BETTER ACCESS TO ENERGY



© Aurelie Ferry

Recipient:

Grouping of research departments/consultants

Total cost:

€ 44.8 million, including the FFEM's contribution of € 1.5 million

Potential co-funding:

AFD, project owners, European Union

FFEM member institution promoter of the project: Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)

Supporting investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy on the part of companies

West Africa is experiencing an intensifying energy crisis which is hampering economic and social development, and which affects in particular low-income earning members of the population. This crisis is characterised by a steep rise in energy demand as a result of economic growth - with continued limited access to energy and high production costs - resulting in a production deficit that leads to load shedding which is highly detrimental to economic activities, further undermined by certain industrial processes and a strong dependence on combustible fossil fuel imports.

In the face of these challenges, the private sector is suffering from a lack of regulations relating to the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency. There is a lack of human and material resources, as well as technical skills. In addition, access to bank funding is difficult due to the cost of credit, reluctance on the part of banks to play a transforming role, their tight resources and lack of experience with this type of project.

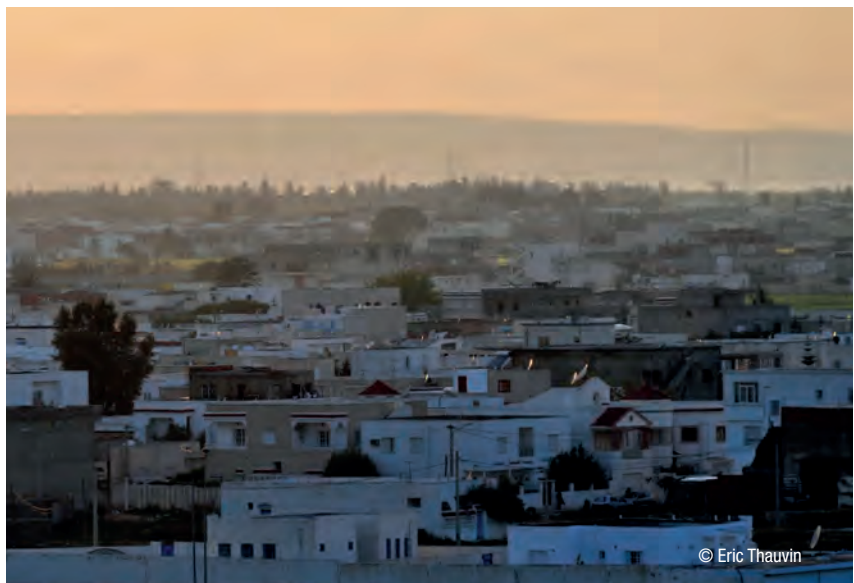
This is why the Agence Française de Développement (French development agency) has decided to establish

a dedicated credit line, primarily in the WAEMU area, in agreement with several commercial banks who will grant loans to companies who initiate this type of project - on their own behalf, on behalf of third parties, or the network.

The programme finances technical assistance in support of the AFD's dedicated concessionary credit line, intended to encourage investments from companies in the energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors, co-funded by the AFD's credit line and removing obstacles to the development and funding of these projects.

The Technical Assistance foresees the set-up of a pipeline for viable and bankable energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, implementation of assistance in developing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and reinforcing banks' capacities in terms of identifying and analysing projects.

Ultimately, the aim is to encourage the emergence of projects focusing on energy efficiency and renewable energy in West Africa.



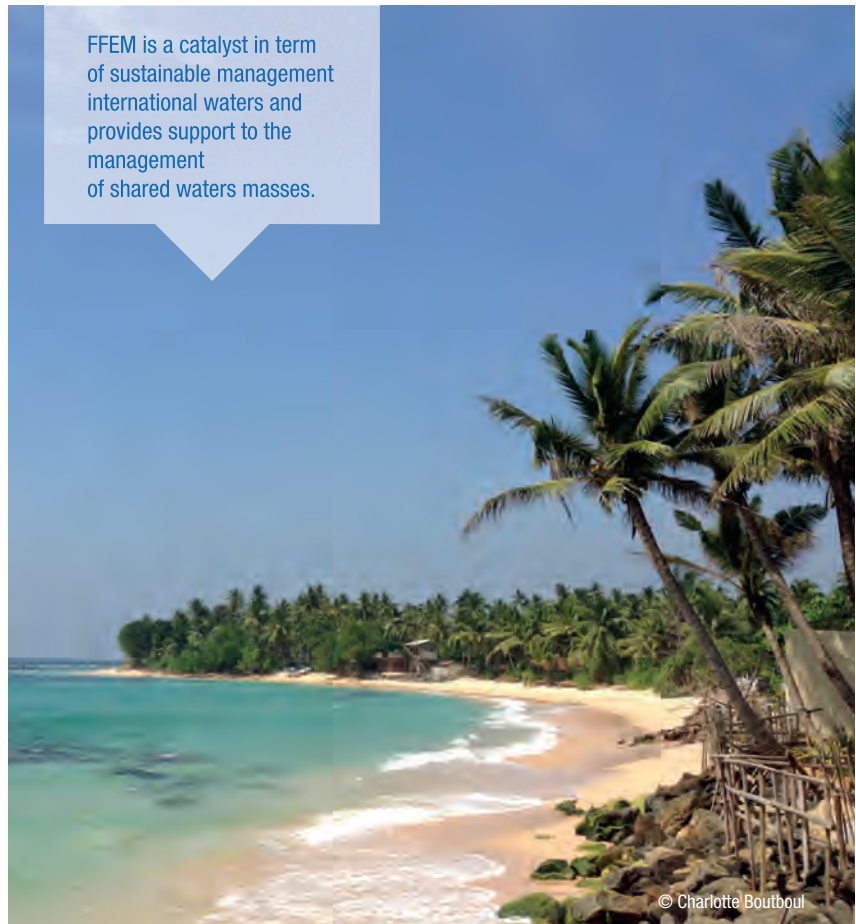
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INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Oceans cover about 70% of our planet. They host an extraordinarily rich biodiversity, much of which remains undiscovered. Marine ecosystems provide a wide range of essential ecological assets and services: food, medicine, protection against storm swells, pollution filters and climate regulation, amongst others.

Long-term management of international waters and its resources

FFEM is a catalyst in term of sustainable management international waters and provides support to the management of shared waters masses.



AREAS OF FOCUS

In 2013, regarding international waters, the FFEM focused its efforts on Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management (IMCAM)

INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE ZONE

Integrated coastal and marine zone management, or ICMZM, covers a continuum of the basin draining through the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to the high seas. It integrates the two approaches related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Integrated Sea and Marine Zone Management (IMZM).

The former is based on international recommendations following, notably, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, as well as Community recommendations, with the Recommendation of the Parliament and of the European Council of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe. The latter is a result of the Grenelle I and II laws and their implementing decree. Its aim is to “coordinate all sectoral policies applying to the sea or the coastal zone for the purpose of the integrated management of spaces”. The FFEM supports institutions or platforms of stakeholders who are responsible for Land/Sea interaction in order to ensure that

this interaction is coordinated, that measures for managing it are effective, that actions are durable and that in the long-term, environmental quality is restored.

FFEM's added value consists of carrying out local projects of a moderate size in order to obtain concrete and visible results; it is then possible to evaluate the results to ensure that lessons and good practices can be shared.

The FFEM is also concerned with the high seas which present a unique situation, particularly on a legal level (international status, legal status based on the principle of freedom). These are home to unique and rich ecosystems, located mainly on underwater mountains and hydrothermal sources. These particularly vulnerable ecosystems are threatened by mineral prospecting and intensive fishing activity around underwater sea mountains, where resources are concentrated.



INDIAN OCEAN

IMPROVING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF ECOSYSTEMS

Conservation and sustainable use of underwater mountain ecosystems and hydrothermal sources in the south-west of the Indian Ocean beyond the zones under jurisdiction



© Nicolas Pascal

Recipient:

UICN, Global Marine and Polar Programme

Total cost:

€9 million, including the FFEM's contribution is €1.3 million

Potential co-funding:

FAO/IUCN, IDDRI, Oxford University

FFEM member institution promoter of the project:

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
French Ministry of Research

The lack of dedicated prohibitive legal instruments applicable to marine areas lying beyond national jurisdictions (ABNJs) calls for consideration not only of preserving biodiversity in the high seas, but also of the sustainable use of living resources. This programme therefore aims to increase knowledge about the ecosystems of undersea mountains and hydrothermal sources, and to reinforce governance of the high seas in the south-west of the Indian Ocean, while also developing concrete proposals and operational tools for the preservation and sustainable use of the region's ABNJs.

It also concerns communication in order to raise awareness amongst policy-makers, the fishing industry, members of the public in coastal states, "user" states and the international community as well as capitalising on and drawing value from the project's full set of scientific, technical and political results, through international demonstrations, publications, etc.

These steps aim to consolidate current knowledge, oceanographic operations and scientific workshops, and reach a proposal of scenarios for governing deep-lying marine ecosystems in the south-west of the Indian Ocean as well as a proposal for tools dedicated to the preservation and sustained use of the region's ABNJs: marine spatial planning, Walters Shoal management plan, monitoring measures, checking and surveillance.



© C. Rives



INDIAN OCEAN

CONSOLIDATING AND SHARING GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

Contributing towards the sustainable management and preservation of the marine environment in the south-west area of the Indian Ocean: support for local innovation and partnerships



© Julien Calas

Recipient:

The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

Total cost:

€ 8.9 million, including the FFEM's contribution of € 1.2 million

Potential co-funding:

IOC, AFD

FFEM member institution promoter

of the project: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Agence Française de Développement
(French Development Agency)

Located at the western end of the Indo-Pacific bio-geographic province, this area of the Indian Ocean is home to the second biodiversity triangle reef in the world after the coral triangle located close to Indonesia. It possesses remarkable indigenous marine flora and fauna. Marine and coastal ecosystems are essential, particularly for the coastal communities of the south-west of the Indian Ocean that are impoverished and heavily dependent on fishing for survival.

Attacks on the region's coastal and marine environments are numerous, resulting not only from direct activities within the ecosystems, but also from many of the activities being exercised in the catchment area. Moreover, the pressure increases off-shore with development programmes for large-scale exploitation of oil and gas. The increasing threats from the greenhouse effect and global climate change are also of great concern, as evidenced by the numerous occurrences of intensive coral bleaching experienced in the region. This programme intends to capitalise on

and distributed experience and tools for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), on a regional scale and to develop ICZM good practice at three similar pilot sites, the islands of Mohéli (Comoros), Rodrigues (Mauritius) and Sainte-Marie (Madagascar).

This, in order to proliferate good local initiatives developed in the region and to pool skills, experiences, knowledge and tools.

Cooperation between regional partners will be reinforced.

The project contributes to protecting this particularly remarkable area of the Indian Ocean, and to its local, social and economic development, particularly on its three pilot sites.



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LAND DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Land degradation results in loss of fertility and a reduction in plant, agricultural and forestry production. The impact on agricultural productivity are considerable, loss of productivity can reach 50% in some areas and jeopardise the livelihoods and food security of the population, especially in the context of strong demographic pressure. This degradation may be due to the overuse of land, pollution by external agents and also due to deforestation and climate change.

Reduce poverty through sustainable land management



As a priority, the FFEM finances projects which improve the resilience of ecosystems or the implementation of methods for reversing processes when desertification is irreversible. In particular, it focuses on the development of sustainable agricultural production systems in accordance with the Strategic Programming Framework 2013-2014.

drought in maintaining and/or restoring soils and their productivity. All this by building on the recommendations of the 10th Conference of Parties to the International Convention on the fight against desertification and the broad lines of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20).

AREAS OF FOCUS

In 2013, the “land degradation” projects focus on the theme of sustainable agriculture.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Desertification

Desertification means “land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities” (source CCNULCD).

This year in Namibia, the 11th Conference was held of the Parties to the International Convention on the fight against desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, under the theme “an enhanced agreement for a neutral world in land degradation.”

3,000 delegates from Party States, international organisations and civil society organisations (CSOs) intended to discuss ways to help cope with desertification and land degradation in order to improve the living conditions for people living in arid areas, to reduce the impact of

Chemical pollutants and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

Persistent organic pollutants are “chemical substances which persist in the environment, accumulate in the tissues of living organisms through the food chain and which can damage human health and the environment” (source: UNEP).

The FFEM supports regional programmes for the elimination and prevention of POPs as a priority in Africa and in countries around the Mediterranean. In addition, its actions are expected to allow development of pilot projects in the area of mercury pollution, which will enable the acquisition of experience and the definition of good practices necessary for establishing a new international agreement.



TOGO



© AVSF, Myriam Mackiewicz

PRESERVE, RESTORE AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGE LAND

Sustainability and resilience of smallholder farming in the Savanes region

Recipient:

Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF)

Total cost:

€ 3.2 million, including the FFEM's contribution of € 0.96 million

Potential co-funding:

Banque Mondiale, Union Européenne, ICAT, FEM/RAFIA

FFEM member institution promoter

of the project: Ministry of Agriculture

In the north-western part of the Savannah region, cropping systems are diversified with major cereals dominating and with a relatively small place for pulses. Soils are fragile, often deteriorated in the context of drought and strong human pressure, susceptible to erosion and climatic hazards. There is a high diversity of animal breeding generally having low productivity due to the health and food constraints of the area. The agricultural potential of the lowlands is undervalued and control of vegetable crops is heterogeneous. Access to the market is limited, the organisation of producers is recent and still small. The challenges are to strengthen the organisation of producers, make available technical-socio-economic references on sustainable tested and validated agricultural practices to all stakeholders in the agricultural and environmental sector, and finally, to build capitalisation tools and tools to measure the impact of sustainable agriculture on the environment. The project aims to promote and enhance the resilience of farmers to climate and economic uncertainties through sustainable practices. It also aims to make them think about space management and rehabilitating the place of trees in production

systems. It plans to reduce the economic vulnerability of farms by improving the habitat, food and health status of small farms, by building and equipping market garden sites, developing market gardening in the lowlands and finally developing storage, processing and bundling of agro-ecology products.

It also a question of producing technical references related to research, strengthening the capacity of public and private stakeholders in rural development in the Savanes and developing mechanisms for consultation.

This project will initiate a dynamic to conserve sustainable management and restore soils and vegetation, particularly through the development of agro-ecological practices and agro-forestry systems. It targets six cantons, identified with the partner producer organisations for operational activities: Biankouri, Timbou and Nadjoundi in the Prefecture of Cinkassé, Sanfatoute, Kounrientre and Naki-Ouest in the Prefecture of Tône.



CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROTECTION AND REGENERATION OF BIODIVERSITY

La Montañona: Sustainable management of productive landscapes focusing on conservation agriculture, agroforestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and the protection of the forest

Recipient:

National Environmental Fund of El Salvador (FONAES)

Total cost:

€ 6.2 million including the FFEM's contribution of € 1.1 million

Potential co-funding:

MARN, Montañona, BCIE/Cambio, FOMIN/BID, other

FFEM member institution promoter of the project: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Intensive agricultural practices in El Salvador have led to the collapse of the productive capacity of its soil. Deforestation and poor vegetation cover expose it to high rates of erosion and sedimentation. Such conditions threaten the country's food security and jeopardise water quality, irrigation systems and dams for electricity generation, as well as mangroves and coastal ports.

Agricultural production in the territory of Montañona is declining, partly due to the very low productivity of soils subjected to inappropriate and repetitive farming practices.

The project aims to reorient agricultural and animal production of a producer group and leader communities towards sustainable production systems to restore productive capacity, to preserve the water sources on the territory of Montañona and contribute to the protection and regeneration of biodiversity.

For this, the project will promote an agriculture of conservation through methods used successfully in other areas, and through agroforestry and silvopastoral techniques resistant to the impact of climate change. It will depend on a sufficiently representative group of producers to have an influence on others.

This means achieving suitable management, capable of restoring the coverage and biodiversity of the area of the forests which shelter the main sources of water supply of the seven municipalities of the territory of Montañona. It is also about strengthening local governance of natural resources and the technical capacity of the Mancomunidad of Montañona and its seven municipalities.

In effect, these seven municipalities that surround the natural area of the forest formed the Association of Municipalities ("Mancomunidad") of La Montañona, which is a concrete local response focused on the protection of local resources and the management of common interest investments in these different municipalities. This association has managed to create a "round table" which periodically brings together public and private stakeholders to discuss projects, coordinate actions and talk about policy.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

The ozone layer is located at an altitude of between 10 and 16 km above the surface of the planet. It acts as a protective shield against harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Poor filtration of these radiations by the ozone layer poses risks to humans and earthly life in general.

Contribute to elimination of substances depleting the stratospheric ozone layer



While eliminating substances that deplete the ozone layer, the Montreal Protocol and its Fund have reduced Greenhouse Gas emissions by about 8 Gt-eqCO₂ per year between 1988 and 2010, which is four times more than the emissions reduction objective set by the Kyoto Protocol for the first period. Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, such as the fluorinated gases which replacing them, are greenhouse gas emissions that affect climate change.

Fluorinated gases represent 2% of GHG emissions in 2010 and could reach 9-19% of emissions in 2050 if hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are not supervised.

Highlighting the "hole in the ozone layer" was behind the signing of the Vienna Convention in 1985 and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS) in 1987.

It was provided with a Fund that currently stands at \$450 million for the triennial 2012-2014, with French contributions amounting to € 22.5 million, placing France the 5th position after the United States (22%), Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom. The Multilateral Fund is intended to fund the additional costs of phasing out the consumption and production of ODS in countries whose gas consumption of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) per capita was less than 0.3 kg on the date the Protocol came into force, that is to say for developing countries and emerging countries. This fund has been replenished triennially since 1991. In total, the Multilateral Fund has implemented approximately \$ 3 billion in grants in 145 countries in the areas of industrial conversion, technical assistance, training and institutional capacity building.

From 1991 to late 2013, French contributions totalled US \$236 million.

As France shares its seat as member of the Executive Committee of the Fund with Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, this European group is the largest contributor (32.8%).

Implementation of instructions for the articulation of the Montreal Protocol with the Kyoto Protocol

As part of its task to support and advise the Treasury, the Secretariat of the FFEM contributed in 2013 to interdepartmental discussions and international negotiations on amendments to integrate HFCs within the scope of the Montreal Protocol. These fluorinated gases with high global warming potential are governed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.

Participation in three meetings of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

As part of its task to represent France on the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, the secretariat of the FFEM takes part in all international negotiations on the general policy of the Fund and the authorisations to commit to projects.

Bilateral share of French contributions to the Multilateral Fund

The secretariat of the FFEM also provides operational follow up of projects funded from the bilateral part of the French contributions to the Multilateral fund, which may be up to 20%. At the Executive Committee meeting of July 2013, the portfolio covered 110 approved projects for a total amount of \$ 13.9 million. In 2013, no new project funded on the bilateral share has been approved.

Projects under implementation in 2013	Commitment (US \$)
Africa region: Strategy for disposal and destruction of ODS for five low-volume-consuming Central African countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Guinea)	90,400
Africa region: Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	406,800
Kenya: HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)	288,686
Mexico: Demonstration project for disposal of unwanted ODS	565,000
TOTAL	1,350,886



SHARING KNOW-HOW

PARTNERSHIPS

SEEK SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Partnerships with multiple stakeholders are a defining mark of the FFEM's actions. They especially concern those in the public sector, private sector, civil society, local authorities, research, donors and international environmental conventions.

In 2013, the FFEM sought to develop a dialogue with the private sector and civil society, and to promote new ways of implementing projects, using these partners. It also initiated a new tool for businesses, to bring ease of innovation in the field of climate change, Climate FISP.

PROMOTE INNOVATION FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE AREA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

MOBILISING the sector's private stakeholders and encouraging the provision of additional funding from companies themselves or from other investors.

PROMOTE innovation in the sector driven by private and developed stakeholders in eligible countries, in partnership with local stakeholders.

To fight against climate change and adapt to its consequences, the investments needed for the development and transfer of green technologies in developing countries is still insufficient. This situation is partly attributed to a lack of cooperation between public funding stakeholders and private companies. The challenge is to enable developing countries to benefit from innovative technologies and to fight against climate change, without passing through the strongly issuer development stage which developed countries have borrowed. To facilitate this transfer of innovative technologies, FFEM launched two calls for proposals in 2013 related to a new facility: Ease of Innovation for the Private Sector in the field of climate change - or FISP-Climat. Because of its operational expertise, its reservoir of innovation and its ability to disseminate innovation on a large scale, the private sector is an essential partner of the FFEM which wishes to support and encourage companies offering their skills to the development of Southern countries and environmental protection.

This new Ease of Innovation for the Private Sector aims to fund innovations in the field of climate change driven by the private sector in partnership with local stakeholders in target countries. It provides direct assistance to the private sector for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects whose amounts do not exceed several million of Euros. The FISP-climate intervention procedures provide solutions to overcome some of the major obstacles faced by developers of projects on selected topics to meet technological needs of host countries.

The FISP-Climate intervention was designed to promote replicable and sustainable projects, which should help stimulate a market for technologies or services to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change in developing countries. This experience should also encourage discussions on financial support procedures to the private sector in climate projects.

Cambodia

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BY
PRIVATE GAS PRODUCER MINI-GRIDS**Total cost:**

€2 million, including
€0.4 million from the FFEM

Lead company:

IED & IED-Invest Group

2013 ELGAP

**FFEM member institution promoter
of the project:**

French Ministry of finance

The project consists of supplying the mini-grids of isolated communities of the Cambodian interconnected network by generating electricity from gas-producer plants using rice husk, residues from surrounding plantations and wood. It aims to strengthen the associated distribution networks. In designing the project, the emphasis is on simple solutions in the organisation of flows, waste management, industrial water treatment and risk prevention.

The innovation measures of this project are multiple. This consists of establishing a “super clean” process (separation of ash, cooling water treatment plant), to review the design of the plant to switch to a 100% gas operation and establish a generic framework with the regulator that enables a true commercial distribution of small-scale production by renewable energies in rural areas.

Kenya

STRENGTHENING A HEALTH REVOLUTION
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**Total cost:**

€2.5 million, including
€0.5 million from the FFEM

Lead company:

GreenHeat Kenya Limited

2013 GREENHEAT

**FFEM member institution promoter
of the project:**

French Ministry of finance

The GreenHeat project from Waste Enterprisers (WE) is an innovative approach to the provision of sanitation services in cities in developing countries where sanitation problems are rife. More than 85% of the human waste generated in the world is disposed of without undergoing any treatment. Every year, two million people die from water-borne diseases related to poor hygiene. Methane emissions from waste water and untreated waste represent 18% of anthropogenic methane emissions globally and the wrongful spill of human waste into water is responsible for a significant pollution

of aquatic environment. In addition, the operating costs of conventional approaches to waste treatment are high. WE intends to develop the first system to manage human waste into renewable solid fuel sold to energy-intensive industries such as cement plants. Revenues from the sale of fuel could exceed production costs. Constructing manufacturing facilities instead of processing plants, WE has a competitive advantage over other urban sanitation solutions. Transforming human waste into a recoverable and marketable fuel covers all the costs incurred by the conversion process.

India

ORC BIOMASS AND/OR SOLAR POWER PLANT
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR ENERGY ACCESS
Rankine Indian Built Organic Works**Total cost:**

€1.7 million, including
€0.4 million from the FFEM

Lead company:

ENERTIME

2013 RAINBOW

**FFEM member institution promoter
of the project:**

French Ministry of finance

India is the second most populous nation in the world with 1.2 billion people in 2012. Currently growing, its demographic and economic boom forced it to find reliable and permanent energy solutions that are feasible in the near future. One and a half billion people of the world's population still do not have access to reliable and cheap electricity in 2013, including 268 million people in rural India.

The project is to design and implement a robust power plant, of average power (100kWe) and high efficiency (18%), to ensure the supply of electricity for isolated communities which are poorly connected.

This plant must combine an available renewable primary energy source (Biomass and/or Solar boiler) and an ORC-type technology known for its high availability and ease of use. It plans to power an electric micro-network of the size of a village, a small manufacturing workshop or a farm. Economic, social and environmental benefits are expected: access to a reliable, clean and renewable energy for populations isolated from the main network, a local industrialisation with Indian partners and a reduction in CO₂ emissions by reducing the share of conventional units used for the production of electricity in an isolated system (diesel engine).

Mauritania

WIND POWER-DIESEL HYBRID PLANT
AT BOULANOUAR**Total cost:**

€2.1 million, including
€0.5 million from FFEM

Lead company:

VERGNET S. A

2013 HED

**FFEM member institution promoter
of the project:**

French Ministry of finance

Commissioned in 2002, the Boulanour power plant feeds a drinking water pump network for the city of Nouadhibou (100,000 inhabitants). In September 2012, 3 of the 4 generators were out of service, and an emergency diesel generator temporarily allowed the plant to operate.

To reduce the cost of energy, network operators, self consumer producers of electricity and governments are increasingly interested in more renewable energy, especially wind energy.

The Mauritanian Agency for the Promotion of Universal Access to Services, the APAUS, will modernise this plant and introduce a significant amount of renewable wind energy. The purpose of the wind power-diesel hybrid is to provide an electrical output capable of meeting quantitative and qualitative electricity needs while maximising the share of wind power. Indeed, the cost of the wind energy generated, due to

a very interesting wind resource, will be around €0.10/kWh, while the cost of wind energy from the diesel is to date greater than €0.25/kWh. In addition, substituting diesel with wind power in electricity production will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in even greater proportions, as the penetration of wind energy will be high. This modernised plant plans to meet the growing demand for electricity power supply to the city of Boulanour and replace, at a lower cost, the independent generator sets that are currently flourishing. The technical and commercial operation of the new hybrid plant should be delegated to a private operator consistent with the electrical code.

Dominican Republic

MIXED PLANT OF 1.1 MW OF SOLAR GREENHOUSE
AND GROUND PANELS FOR SUPPLYING POWER TO
A PUMPING CENTRE**Total cost:**

€2.2 million, including
€0.4 million from the FFEM

Lead company:

AKUO Energie

2013 ICARE

**FFEM member institution promoter
of the project:**

French Ministry of finance

Dominican Republic extends over 50,000 km² with 10 million inhabitants. This area, which is in full development, has a growing demand for energy that local electric companies have difficulty providing. Northwest of the island, a lack of electricity generating units forces the network manager EDENorte to supply half of the population in the morning and half in the afternoon. The rest of the time, electricity is generated by generator sets by each consumer.

The project plans to install a solar power plant, combining panels fixed to the ground and photovoltaic greenhouses with a total capacity of 1.13 MW which produces about 1,800 MWh/year. The production of green electricity is to be self-consumed by the irrigation system pumps of one of the largest banana producers in the island, Plantaciones del Norte, which has a pumping station for irrigating bananas on the site of Monte Cristi. The project will test the agricultural compatibility with tools for generating electricity in the Caribbean region, for agriculture in greenhouses but also between the panels. It is a showcase of two technologies, with a view to carrying

out future projects. It will demonstrate the ability of the network to accommodate a self-consuming industrial-size solar plant and to de-congest the area of this banana producer which will supply its own power plant at a set cost for a period of twenty years, for the benefit of the network and the rest of the inhabitants.

The project has a very positive impact on the environment. Electricity generated from 100% renewable resources reduces the plant's current CO₂ emissions. At the same time, the implementation of photovoltaic greenhouses allows the company to have a fixed structure for the development of banana plants. This project involves the creation of local wealth, as new jobs will be created in the region, people will be trained in the construction, operation and maintenance phases, and the supply of materials for set-up will be done primarily within the country.

ENCOURAGING CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES

STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF ACTION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF SOUTHERN COUNTRIES so that they can contribute more effectively to the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity

Civil society organisations are currently considered to be key stakeholders in the management of natural resources and biodiversity. Their involvement in the development process and in particular in the protection of natural resources is reaffirmed by all international conventions and national policies. They drive, just as do state structures, the aspirations and expectations of local communities. To provide the means to position themselves as executors of public policy, civil society organisations in the countries of the South must develop their skills. It is essential that they become more professional, affirm their added value and develop their skills in emerging themes to implement policies to protect the environment and the fight against climate change. This implies that they demonstrate their technical capacity to implement real projects on the ground, provide and evaluation of their results, to ensure transparency in resource management and good governance of their structures.

The FFEM seeks to create and strengthen sustainable partnerships between NGOs and donors as they allow for continuity of support and record the activities of NGOs in the long term. Cooperation with NGOs has advantages in terms of proximity, sustainability and ownership of actions by the beneficiaries. Since the creation of the FFEM in 1994, many NGOs and civil society organisations in the South have been involved in the implementation of projects funded by the FFEM and are associated with the discussions that it leads around the great issues of preservation of the global environment and development. Their initiatives are part of a sustainable development perspective and are often related to the management and preservation of natural resources.

In 2013, the FFEM strengthened its collaboration with NGOs, renewing operational partnerships, seeking to enhance their skills or inviting them to meet and share their experiences.

Several programmes funded by the FFEM rely on civil society to fund small projects for the conservation of biodiversity, implemented within or near protected areas of the West African sub-region. The oldest is the Small Initiatives Programme (PPI), executed by the French Committee of the IUCN and the IUCN Central and West Africa Programme (IUCN-PACO). Since 2006, the FFEM has supported African civil society with small projects on the themes of “biodiversity” and “climate” in 26 countries in West and Central Africa in their efforts to protect the environment. PPI provides co-funding of medium-sized grants of € 35,000. Since September 2013, the fourth phase of PPI has been launched for the period 2013-2016. In addition, the project for conservation land management implemented by IUCN-PACO over 2011-2014 aims to consolidate reference material from seven sets of feedback from managing remarkable natural areas. NGOs and partner organisations in these programmes are involved as close as possible to the people living in and around protected areas. They seek to get involved to better manage the lands on which they live and from which they derive their subsistence and other useful products. They serve as an interface between people and state services, as devolved or decentralised authorities. They support local management structures, encourage multi-stakeholder consultation and help develop and preserve natural areas, regardless of their status.



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STRENGTHEN AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

THE 4th PHASE OF THE SMALL INITIATIVES PROGRAMME

2013 PPI4

Recipient:

UICN – CF and UICN-PACO

Total amount:

€ 5.15 million, including € 2.5 million from the FFEM (42%)

Project duration:

3 years

FFEM member institutions

promoters of the project: French Ministry of Sustainable Development, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In a context where the states of Central and West Africa have difficulties in fulfilling their mission to protect the environment, local NGOs represent in this region the only group of stakeholders capable today of working on the ground, over time, at low cost and with high efficiency. This is why a fourth phase of PPI over the period 2013-2016 has been started.

This PPI 4 supports national NGOs in seven priority countries of West Africa and Central Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast/Cameroon, DRC, Congo) by assisting in the formulation of projects and providing follow-up advice to their implementation. It plans to establish a network of competent national experts and facilitate exchanges between NGOs around the assessment of their actions and around

public policies at national and regional level. For its implementation, two calls for proposals will be launched and 35 selected projects will be managed by NGOs and/or local authorities over a period of 2 years. Technical and financial partnerships will be made to strengthen the programme, particularly with the development partners already supporting civil society in Africa. All initiatives funded have a strong socio-economic component - which contributes to their excellent local acceptability. Feedback from previous phases shows that the economic and financial sustainability of projects and the sustainability of the gains is generally satisfactory.



STRENGTHEN YOUNG CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOS) IN NORTH AFRICA

SMALL INITIATIVES PROGRAMME IN NORTH AFRICA

2013 PPI-OSCAN

Recipient:

Cooperation Centre for the Mediterranean of the IUCN (IUCN-Med)

Total amount:

€ 2.4 million, including € 1 million from the FFEM (42%)

Project duration:

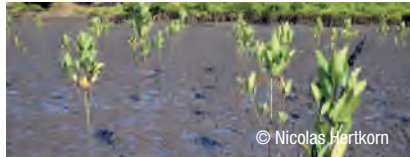
3 years

FFEM member institutions

promoters of the project: French Ministry of Sustainable Development, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Mediterranean houses significant wealth in terms of biodiversity and natural resources. In four North African countries (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), these are threatened by the expansion of tourism and population growth, which leads to overexploitation of natural resources and increased pressure on ecosystems, to which are added the effects of climate change. Finding sustainable solutions to these challenges requires concerted action by all stakeholders, but especially from civil society organisations whose number is clearly expanding as a result of political openings operated in these countries towards democracy and participation of civil society. The need to strengthen the capacity of CSOs is becoming urgent in these four countries for civil society to play a more significant role in biodiversity conservation, management of natural resources and the fight against climate change in addition to action by public institutions. The PPI-NASCO program, inspired by the Small Initiatives Programme funded in

sub-Saharan Africa, aims at strengthening the technical, administrative and financial capacity of CSOs emerging from these four North African countries through training actions and support to the implementation of small projects. In the short term, concrete on-the-ground initiatives will be developed. A longer term goal is to contribute to the implementation of strategies and national action plans for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, and for sustainable management of natural resources. PPI-NASCO will support field projects consistent with this long-term goal, funding about 40 small projects led by young CSOs from four beneficiary countries. In addition, this programme will foster CSO networking and their participation in the areas of dialogue with governments to finally capitalise and disseminate feedback on national and regional scales.



TEST, EVALUATE, DISSEMINATE EXPERIENCE

In order to assess the relevance and quality of its actions, the FFEM conducts retrospective and mid-term reviews. The assessments carried out make it possible to draw the first lessons on projects, which are shared with local, national and international stakeholders, be they economic, scientific or social, public or private. They form the basis of capitalisation.

In 2013, six ex-post evaluation assignments were carried out. Among them, an evaluation of two phases of the Small Initiatives Programme which capitalises 47 sets of feedback from projects since 2009.

PHASES 2 & 3 OF THE SMALL INITIATIVES PROGRAMME

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE

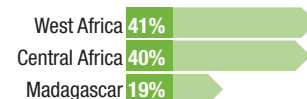
The Steering Committee of the FFEM decided in March 2005 to support African civil society by authorising the funding of small projects (up to €50 K of grant over 2 years) on biodiversity and climate. Upon obtaining the results from the first phase of the Small Initiatives Programme (PPI), it was decided to fund a 2nd phase (PPI2) from June 2009 to June 2011. A 3rd phase (PPI3) was then launched over 2011-2013.

	PPI2	PPI3
COMMITMENT	02/04/2009	31/03/2011
FFEM GRANT	€2.5 million	€2 million
FFEM INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS	Ministry of Sustainable Development	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
RECIPIENTS	civil society, NGOs, local authorities, local communities, SMEs	civil society, NGOs, local authorities, local communities

Over PPI2,
47 projects were selected
out of the 957 applications received.

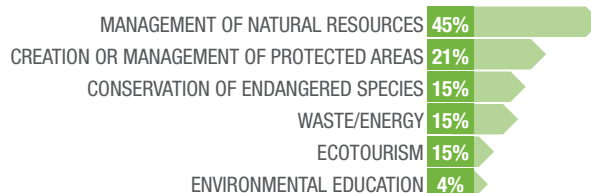
Over the 3rd phase of PPI,
32 projects were funded
out of 360 proposals received.

PROJECTS LOCATION



PROJECTS THEMES

Analysis of
**79 projects
funded**
in phases 2 and
3 of PPI



RESULTS

ASSESSMENT

Given the structural weakness of the states of Central and West Africa on environmental issues, support to civil society through the PPI is very relevant. The program is effective: 70% of projects deliver good to excellent results. It is especially efficient: management costs represent 11% of the average grant per project. The viability of the gains is generally good because, despite its short duration, FFEM funding is usually part of a project course which ensures the continuity of actions.

The impact of PPI on strengthening the capacity of NGOs to manage projects, mobilise additional funding and influence national policies is considered strong. On the local socio-economic development component, local communities are still heavily involved in the projects. The effect on biodiversity protection of the projects seen in their entire path is significant. The impact of the programme on youth and women is strong, the latter being particularly involved in the activities of natural resource management supported

by the projects. PPI has helped develop or test technical innovations and the organisational methods of stakeholders, which, for some, have high potential for duplication. PPI power lies in its strong investment to strengthen the capacity of NGOs, with an individual and collective support and implementation of technical network and training.

RESULTS

Today, with the support of the French Committee for IUCN and IUCN PACO, the PPI contributes significantly to the emergence of an active civil society on issues of biodiversity and climate change in French-speaking Africa.

Projects are particularly effective and efficient and their implementation is carried out by sustainable NGOs, which guarantees a certain viability of the experiences gained after the end of funding.

The majority of projects funded by the PPI has a social and/or strong economic component that contributes at local level to reduce poverty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation recommended that the fourth phase of the programme should allow local authorities to be part of the list of possible beneficiaries for projects to create and manage decentralised protected areas, provided that such authorities have technical assistance. Quotas of projects by priority countries have been removed, and the list of priority countries was extended to two new countries, one in West Africa and one in Central Africa.

To conduct research and systematic analysis of the entire programme, the next stage will attempt to establish a system of overall and computer capitalisation of the programme.

Finally, the IUCN will attempt to consolidate this programme with the development of technical and financial partnerships.

STRENGTHENING THE MARINE PROTECTED AREA MANAGER NETWORK (MEDPAN)

MEDITERRANEAN

BIODIVERSITY

This project has supported the MedPAN network to better meet the expectations of managers of protected marine areas (PMAs) in the Mediterranean by providing the means to carry out real on-the-ground actions and allowing them to share and capitalise their feedback. By encouraging its members to manage the MPAs effectively, the project aims to strengthen the network of managers so that it becomes a long-term umbrella governance structure of the Mediterranean PMAs. The MedPAN network also provides all managers, policy makers and scientific and socio-economic stakeholders with a regional analysis to identify gaps in terms of creating and effectively managing PMAs.

	PROJECT
COMMITMENT	31/03/2011
FFEM GRANT	€ 0.75 million
FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	Ministry of Sustainable Development
RECIPIENT	MedPan Association
DURATION	2 years

ASSESSMENT

17 small projects selected by MedPAN out of 133 applications received

Some figures	Main themes stressed	Significant impacts
17 projects funded in 10 countries around the Mediterranean € 300,000 of funding with € 200,000 dedicated to countries outside Europe.	Communication and environmental education	CONCRETE PROJECTS carried out on land
	Ecological and/or socio-economic follow up	SHARING EXPERIENCES with PMA managers
	Sustainable management of fisheries	Application of LESSONS LEARNED at regional training sessions and exchange of experiences
	Management Tools	Strengthening THE NETWORK OF PMA MANAGERS in the Mediterranean

RESULTS

ASSESSMENT

Strengthening the capacities of managers.

MedPAN has not yet truly strengthened capacity: training on climate change, originally scheduled for 2012, was postponed to late 2013. Regional training workshops are supported by other agencies: WWF MedPO or WWF France. MedPAN has contributed to this technically and/or financially.

Shared database and monitoring of PMAs in the Mediterranean.

The MAPAMED architecture was developed in 2012 by RAC/SPA (Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas of the Barcelona Convention) and MedPAN.

MAPAMED (Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean) is a GIS database that brings together information on protected marine areas in the Mediterranean, and more generally on sites of interest for the conservation of the marine environment. It is administered jointly by MedPAN and RAC/SPA. MAPAMED facilitates access and sharing of data on Mediterranean PMAs, allows the analysis and evaluation of the status and trends of the PMA network and identifies environmental issues and management on a supra-MPA scale.

RESULTS

Achieving small project objectives and improving the management abilities of the PMAs through the call for proposals, project management, the acquisition of skills by the

beneficiaries and access to new funding. The call for projects has contributed significantly to attracting new members and partners.

Concrete effect of the exchanges of experiences and networking of managers on improving the management ability of the PMAs.

All the managers agree that the workshops are useful because, on the one hand they allow them to acquire a lot of information in a short time and, on the other hand, they allow them to share and meet other managers facing similar challenges.

Contribution of MedPAN works to create synergies and complementarities with the actions of the Barcelona Convention and other support to PMAs. Numerous collaborations have been made real by the Framework Collaboration Memorandum, according to opportunities, demonstrating a certain proximity and flexibility. Financial exchanges between MedPAN and other organisations are also evidence of the security of the actions carried out by each other.

Quality and use of the MAPAMED database and website. This database is an essential tool despite the fact that procedures need to be clarified. It is especially intended to be valued by regional bodies to provide an overview.

Institutional, policy and technical added value of the MedPAN network and place of each major area of intervention of the new strategy. Technical added value in the capitalisation, communication and networking mechanism. Institutional added value between managers; between regional bodies; between managers and regional authorities.

Relevance of the internal structure of the secretariat and internal governance

of the association. The secretariat has expanded rapidly and team functions are well distributed. The team is young, has either previous relevant experience or appropriate training. In terms of internal governance, the association is sometimes perceived as not being representative of the entire Mediterranean.

Refer to the capitalisation document.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As for the sustainability of the association and the network, this is a case of getting closer to managers on the ground to better promote activities to members and to consider a viable economic model.

With regard to calls for proposals, it is necessary to steer projects towards PMAs which are emerging or which do not receive other funding/support, and towards local approaches shared by several neighbouring PMAs, and promote exchanges by bringing on site experienced managers to solve a particular problem.

In order to build capacity, it is necessary to promote the exchange of experiences on site and provide an internal evaluation at the end of each training session/exchange.

Finally, transfer of management to RAC/SPA should be considered for the MAPAMED database. The development of the database and possible computer gateways with existing databases are to be anticipated, with an indication of manager contracts.

CO-MANAGEMENT OF THE GILÉ NATIONAL RESERVE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

MOZAMBIQUE

BIODIVERSITY

Created in 23 April 1932 in the Zambezi province of Mozambique, the Gilé National Reserve (GNR) was abandoned during the civil war and its infrastructure has degraded severely. This protected area consists mainly of miombo savannah. Since the adjacent forest areas of the reserve are

intact, it is now one of the largest uninterrupted blocks of forest in the north of Mozambique. The lack of management combined with growing pressure from poaching has caused the loss of 9 large mammalian species that were initially present in the GNR. The densities of the remaining species are very low.

	PROJECT
COMMITMENT	27/11/2008
FFEM GRANT	€ 1 million
FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	Agence Française de Développement
RECIPIENT	Republic of Mozambique
DURATION	4 years

RESULTS

ASSESSMENT

Improving reserve management. The buffer zone was installed with the strong participation of parties and was officially created by decree in November 2011. The management plan for the GNR and its environs was drawn up with the involvement of communities and local authorities. The infrastructures of the reserve were rebuilt and the network of trails underwent significant development (400 km).

Biodiversity. Studies about biodiversity in the GNR have improved basic know-how and allowed the installation of a standardised tracking system for large fauna. Parallel to this, species that have disappeared were reintroduced: 67 buffaloes, 15 zebras and 20 gnus from the Niassa National Reserve and the Gorongosa National Park.

Community development and management. Twelve Community Management Committees (French acronym: COGEP) were set up in the environs of the GNR, with each COGEP having fifteen members who have undergone training and have benefited from economic interest groups for natural resources management.

Buffer zone development. The set-up of a 100,000 ha village hunting area has been the subject of long discussions with national and local authorities as well as local communities. This area was officially created in August 2013 and it has a management plan that describes in detail the methods of institutional organisation and technical management of this area.

RESULTS

The overall support brought to the GNR by the project has been considerable and the tools developed are remarkable. Significant improvement can be seen at a number of levels compared to the situation before the start of the project. According to several technical documents, the project has been able to initiate a strong dynamic that the GNR can from now on make use of, provided that significant support is maintained.

This project has rehabilitated the reserve thanks to a relaunching of basic activities, thus allowing the GNR to fulfil its mission of biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services.

The project has also led to the development of framework planning tools based on a strong participation-based building process, the installation of legal safeguards and an innovative and sustainable fauna management model in the environs (community hunting area), and the development of good working relationships with local administrative authorities and peaceful relations with local communities. However, this project has also shown limits, especially in the lack of a local umbrella governing structure, the failure to develop revenue-generating activities and the total lack of control of land use processes in the environs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Financing must be mobilised to improve equipment in the GNR and consolidate infrastructures.

At the governance level relations with judiciary administrations of Pebane and Gilé must be strengthened so that there is an improvement in the processing of recorded infractions in the reserve.

With regard to the development of revenue-generating activities, it has been suggested that priority be given to working with individual volunteers rather than with communities.

Moreover, the priority for action in the buffer zone must be in stabilising agricultural areas by increasing crop yields.

In terms of biodiversity, the monitoring system based on observations of park rangers on patrol must be given particular attention in order to prevent the degradation of the quality of data collected in the field. Finally, a study of the strategic position of the GNR in terms of ecotourism development must be carried out quickly. Collaborative efforts could be developed with tourism agencies of Pebane.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE URUGUAYAN NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM (NPAS)

URUGUAY

BIODIVERSITY

Uruguay is located in the confluence of several biogeographical areas and it has a mosaic of ecological habitats. The country is classified as vulnerable in terms of terrestrial ecosystems and as threatened in terms of its aquatic environments. The environment is experiencing pressure from the inappropriate use of land, the development of cash crops (in agriculture and forestry), overgrazing, overuse of water resources and urbanisation. Faced with this scenario, the National Strategy for Biodiversity has proposed the creation of a National Protected Area System, which will

harmonise the criteria for protected area planning and management and contribute to national planning and sustainable development.

The final assessment related specifically to the contribution of the FFEM in the implementation of the NPAS project, especially in the "experimentation with new models of governance and sustainable territorial development". Support from the FFEM has led to the mobilisation of the Federation of Regional National Parks (RNP) and the RNP network, in particular in two pilot sites (Quebradas del Norte and Laguna de Rocha).

	PROJECT
COMMITMENT	30/11/2007
FFEM GRANT	€ 1 million
FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	Ministry of Sustainable Development
RECIPIENT	Eastern Republic of Uruguay
DURATION	5 years

ASSESSMENT

Institutional support and financial sustainability of the NPAS. The legal and institutional frameworks needed for the efficient management and sustainable financing of the NPAS are in place and are operational.

Reinforcing the capacities of operators in terms of the durability of the NPAS and its protected areas. The main participants involved in the management of the protected areas has the necessary knowledge and skills.

Communication and publication. The key operators in the organisation are aware of the protected areas and their importance to the country's sustainable development.

Experimentation in new models of governance and sustainable territorial development associated with the protected areas. Different methods of managing the protected areas are tested and confirmed through a demonstration process.

Monitoring/evaluation and capitalising on experience. Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of the project are carried out and the results are brought to bear in the middle and at the end of the programme.

Management, coordination, communication of results. The programme is efficiently managed and coordinated and project results are used abroad and in Uruguay.

RESULTS AND LESSONS

1. Given the various methods of management of protected areas (public, public-public, public-private or private), what lessons can be drawn from pilot projects that can be repeated in the NPAS at the end of the project?

- The importance of mutual understanding among the different levels of national and departmental institutions,
- The quality of area analysis, integrating socio-economic aspects, and analysis of the environmental framework,
- The strong preference for collective agreements to regulate production activities instead of prohibiting them,
- The integration of private producers in the discussion and debate process, including those who have initially been against the creation of the protected area,
- The problem of showing and demonstrating in order to convince people instead of forcing them to do something,
- Consideration of the time factor needed by a concept, ideas and opinions to mature.

2. What are the conditions whereby a procedure leading to the creation of nature reserves arises?

- Political will at the departmental government level. In the case of Rocha, just like in Rivera, the vision and individual commitment of the steward have been decisive factors,
- A vision and the clearest possible institutional framework which delineates "what is possible" and "what is prohibited" in a park,
- An eye-opener such as a study tour, participation in a seminar, "go together and look elsewhere",
- Liaison with international bodies for financial and technical support,
- A dedicated support mechanism of outstanding personal and professional calibre.

3. What are the factors motivating the different categories of actors participating in these procedures?

- Political motivation: for the stewards, to achieve progress in the management of regional territory by integrating a "more environmentally friendly" dimension into the development of infrastructures and production activities.
- Institutional motivation: for departmental agencies, including the DINAMA and other partner institutions, to be successful in the implementation of the NPAS with a strong national and legal focus.
- Development motivation: for the property owners and producers, especially those that are small-scale and medium-scale owners and producers. Through the project, they hope to achieve significant improvement in their family situation. The technical and social mechanism provided and/or mobilised by the NPAS team for the residents of two pilot sites shows the particular and continuous focus on their situation.

4. What support has the Federation of French Regional Nature Reserves given?

The Federation has provided technical assistance in the person of a high-calibre professional who knows how to prepare charters for regional nature reserves and who has demonstrated a capacity to adapt to the Uruguayan context. The involvement of two regional nature reserve directors has also contributed to translating the regional nature reserve idea and its application to the respective contexts of Rocha and Quebradas del Norte into concrete plans. Overall, the Federation of French Regional Nature Reserves has provided methodological support more than technical expertise.

5. What is the socio-economic impact of protected areas?

Without being able to measure socio-economic impact because of the lack of a time perspective, the socio-economic analysis of protected areas is something that has seen little progress during the project, especially in the economic aspect where there has been no significant progress. From the social point of view, acceptance of protected areas is all the more solidified and the impact stronger because the concept and support mechanism involve conservation and development. This is particularly true for family farmers in Quebradas del Norte as well as community groups in the upper catchment area of Laguna de Rocha.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to the NPAS, it will complete the revision and approval of the management plans for Laguna de Rocha and Valle de Lunarejo, while advancing the preparation of documents for the park charter of these two sites and championing the territorial complementarity aspect more forcefully. It shall also be necessary to continue the community-driven development approach.

It is recommended that national authorities pursue the necessary institutional restructuring and ensure the sustainability of the NPAS and of protected areas, especially by means of a budget allocation corresponding to the goals of the NPAS.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

TUNISIA

FIGHTING AGAINST DESERTIFICATION

Agriculture in Tunisia is having to deal with the major challenge of water shortage, as well as the irregularity and torrential nature of precipitation, which cause soil erosion and degradation. The climate, soil and socio-economic conditions are acting in favour of the erosive process, resulting in the physical, chemical and biological deterioration of soil. These phenomena are even more exaggerated by the effects caused by climate change.

Thanks to the direct sowing practice, conservation agriculture has substantial strategic implications for Tunisia in terms of agricultural development. It should prove to be one of the pillars of agricultural development policy in Tunisia in terms of its potential as it has been tried by numerous countries.

	PROJECT
COMMITMENT	05/07/2006
FFEM GRANT	€ 1.4 M
FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	Agence Française de Développement
RECIPIENTS	Republic of Tunisia, ESAK, CTC/INGC
DURATION	5 years

ASSESSMENT

The participants involved in this process have sought to mobilise and involve farmers interested in the introduction of new technologies. They have targeted those prepared to take part in a research and development process to promote the results in their operations and to contribute to their distribution. This involves boosting the support of producers and operators for the direct sowing technique and combating hesitation.

RESULTS

The work done to this effect has confirmed the relevance of the direct sowing practice in the Tunisian context in ecological, environmental and economic terms. There are data and concrete results concerning direct sowing today which are demonstrated in the field by a network of mentor farmers distributed over the main grain-producing areas of Tunisia. These results basically deal with the impact of

direct sowing on efforts to combat the erosion and degradation of agricultural land more efficiently, maintain or increase yields, reduce production costs, facilitate access to plots of land during the rainy season and create the conditions where better adaptation to climate hazards and better utilisation of rainwater are possible. Moreover, the private sector, acting through providers of specialised seeders, has been the driving force behind the transfer, development and the dissemination of direct sowing.

This mode of operation has translated to results and scientific and economic experiments in real-life settings and has ensured the specific adoption and dissemination of the direct sowing practice. Based on the results of efforts and achievements, the process in support of the development of conservation agriculture through the direct sowing practice in the overall sense has achieved the objectives that could reasonably be expected given the disincentives and obstacles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This process needs to be advanced towards a higher level where conservation agriculture, especially direct sowing, is effectively integrated into policy and sector strategies in agricultural development and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Conservation agriculture should also be integrated in research and development as well as support and consulting programmes so as to come up with practical solutions to the problems encountered by farmers to fight erosion effectively, preserve soil fertility and improve its production potential. This involvement definitely needs a better mastery of the direct sowing technique/ sowing under plant cover and true expansion of this practice at a larger scale. It also requires developing high-level skills in the various fields involved in the adaptation to climate change capable of advocating for a new vision of agricultural development based on this concept.

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

CLIMATE

This study aims to produce a better definition of the FFEM's strategic position in the subject of adapting to climate change in developing countries.

Adaptation is a new challenge for donors and other development participants in developing countries.

There is a continuum between the problem of adapting to climate change and actions favouring development. This means carrying out development is another way, that is, "development in a hostile climate".

Over the next 10 years, priority must be given to reinforcing the capacity of beneficiaries to adapt so that they are better equipped to resist real climate hazards and future climate change. These countries run the risk of being shackled to a development model that is very vulnerable to climate change. They must therefore integrate future climate changes in their development policies and investments in infrastructures.

Without doubt financing is the most pressing preoccupation given the extent of the needs of the most vulnerable countries.

The estimated net cost of adaptation to a scenario involving global warming of 2 degrees by 2050 is in the order of 70 to \$80 billion per year, and between 2010 and 2012 alone \$30 billion have been allocated to climate change.

Most "adaptation funding" today is channelled through five dedicated funds or predominantly adaptation-related funds: Fonds d'adaptation, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and Global Climate Change Alliance. These funds represent a total of \$1.2 billion. However, there is a lag between needs and allocation of funding. The most vulnerable countries are not necessarily receiving any funding. In terms of sector distribution, the management of water resources, agriculture/food security and integrated management, coastal areas have received most of the funds.

With respect to the French initiative, climate change adaptation funding is mostly done through the Agence Française de Développement and is especially directed to Sub-Saharan Africa, which gets nearly half of the agency's funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The FFEM could integrate the co-financing of operations dedicated to adaptation or including at least one or more specific components in the field of adaptation in each subject concentration.

This would also involve implementing specifically dedicated "adaptation projects" that are innovative and demonstrative with a view to the possible reproduction of these projects in other contexts, thereby initiating a change of scale.

Finally, operations of the FFEM would have to be "resized" at the regional scale and involve "hot spots", that is, areas very vulnerable to climate change such as coastal and littoral areas as well as urban areas.



APPENDICES

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AND LAUNCHED IN 2013

BIODIVERSITY

11 PROJECTS WERE LISTED IN THE “BIODIVERSITY” PORTFOLIO AT THE IDENTIFICATION OR COMMITMENT STAGE.

IDENTIFICATION	COMMITMENT	TITLE	COUNTRY	FFEM GRANT (€)	TOTAL AMOUNT (€)	FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT
AFRICA				8,400,000	38,521,856	
25/11/2011	15/10/2013	Capital contributions to the Banc d'Arguin Trust Fund and to coastal and marine biodiversity (BACOMAB)	Mauritania	1,200,000	17,200,000	AFD
02/04/2012	08/07/2013	Holistic programme for forest conservation (HPCF)	Madagascar	1,500,000	4,050,000	AFD
27/03/2013	29/11/2013	Establishment of a regional support dynamic for the development of fair commerce as a tool for sustainable development in Western Africa	Africa/Regional	1,000,000	4,506,225	AFD
27/03/2013		Damage compensation for ecosystems and biodiversity	Africa/Regional	1,500,000	5,200,000	AFD
08/07/2013	08/07/2013	Small-Scale initiatives Programme 4	Africa/Regional	2,500,000	5,154,000	MAEDI-MEDDE
29/11/2013		Sustainable financing for the Rwenzori mountains national park	Uganda	700,000	2,411,631	MAEDI
MEDITERRANEAN				3,948,606	13,129,216	
02/04/2012	27/03/2013	Promoting an ecosystem-based management of fisheries and other uses of the marine environment around a network of protected marine and coastal areas in northern Tunisia	Tunisia	1,000,000	2,973,000	MEDDE
27/03/2013	08/07/2013	Exemplary management of coastal, marine and island territories in the Mediterranean	Mediterranean/Regional	1,948,606	7,756,136	MEDDE
08/07/2013	29/11/2013	Small Initiatives Programme (PPI) for civil society organisations (OSC) in North Africa (PPI-OSCAN)	Mediterranean/Regional	1,000,000	2,400,080	MAEDI-MEDDE
LATIN AMERICA				1,000,000	3,000,000	
27/03/2013		Development of community tourism in the south of the Yasuni National Park	Ecuador	1,000,000	3,000,000	MAEDI
ASIA AND PACIFIC				750,000	2,500,000	
08/07/2013		Integration of local populations and private operators in the sustainable development of protected areas in the Indo-Burmese “hotspot”	Asia/Regional	750,000	2,500,000	AFD
TOTALS				14,098,606	57,151,072	

CLIMATE CHANGE

14 PROJECTS WERE LISTED IN THE “CLIMATE CHANGE” PORTFOLIO AT THE IDENTIFICATION OR COMMITMENT STAGE

IDENTIFICATION	COMMITMENT	TITLE	COUNTRY	FFEM GRANT (€)	TOTAL AMOUNT (€)	FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT
AFRICA				5,780,000	62,505,742	
23/11/12	27/03/13	Support for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in companies in West Africa	Africa/Regional	1,500,000	44,850,000	AFD
27/03/13	29/11/13	Porto-Novo, green village: strategic planning and sustainable arrangements	Benin	1,200,000	3,500,000	MEDDE-AFD
04/06/13	27/11/13	FISP - Diesel-wind power hybrid station at Bou-lanouar (HED)	Mauritania	500,000	2,100,000	MINFI
04/06/13	27/11/13	FISP - Energising a sanitary revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa (GREENHEAT)	Kenya	500,000.00	2,338,265	MINFI
04/06/13		FISP - Implementation of a processing and energy and agronomic development procedure for abattoir waste (PROVADA)	Côte d'Ivoire	80,000	317,477	MINFI
29/11/13		Small hydropower in Guinea (PEGHUI)	Guinea	1,000,000	5,400,000	MAEDI
29/11/13		Agroforestry assistance facility (ATAF)	Africa/Regional	1,000,000	4,000,000	MAAF-AFD
MEDITERRANEAN				3,500,000	95,636,859	
05/07/12	27/03/13	Adaptation to climatic change of agriculture in North African countries	Morocco-Tunisia	1,500,000	87,800,000	MAAF-AFD
05/07/12	29/11/13	Sustainable hammams in Morocco	Morocco	1,000,000	2,676,859	MEDDE
23/11/12	27/03/13	Support for the implementation of the Palestinian Authority's energy efficiency policy	Palestinian autonomous territories	1,000,000	5,160,000	AFD
LATIN AMERICA				1,912,000	6,683,426	
04/06/13	27/11/13	FISP - 1.1 MW mixed station of solar greenhouses and ground panels in the Dominican Republic for the electrical supply of a pumping centre (ICARE)	Dominican Republic	400,000	2,183,426	MINFI
29/11/13		Preservation and sustainable arrangement of the heritage zone of Xochimilco, Tlahuac and Milpa Alta	Mexico	1,512,000	4,500,000	AFD
ASIA AND PACIFIC				830,000	3,740,438	
04/06/13	27/11/13	FISP - Rural electrification by private gasifier mini-networks (ELGAP)	Cambodia	430,000	2,033,438	MINFI
04/06/13	27/11/13	FISP - Rankine Indian-built organic works (RAINBOW)	India	400,000	1,707,000	MINFI
TOTALS				12,022,000	168,566,465	

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

3 PROJECTS WERE LISTED IN THE “INTERNATIONAL WATERS” PORTFOLIO AT THE IDENTIFICATION OR COMMITMENT STAGE

IDENTIFICATION	COMMITMENT	TITLE	COUNTRY	FFEM GRANT (€)	TOTAL AMOUNT (€)	FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT
AFRICA				3,500,000	20,873,000	
25/11/11	27/03/13	Contribution to the sustainable management and conservation of the marine environment in the south-west area of the Indian Ocean: support for local innovation and partnerships	Western Indian Ocean	1,200,000	8,873,000	MAEDI-AFD
27/03/13	15/10/13	Conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystems of underwater elevations and hydrothermal sources in the south-west of the Indian Ocean beyond the zones under national jurisdiction	South-west Indian Ocean	1,300,000	9,000,000	MAEDI-MENESR
29/11/13		Evaluate and preserve a good ecological state of the continental aquatic ecosystems in intertropical Africa in order to retain their functions	Africa/Regional	1,000,000	3,000,000	MEDDE-AFD
TOTALS				3,500,000	20,873,000	

**LAND DEGRADATION
AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC
POLLUTANTS**
2 PROJECTS WERE LISTED IN THE “LAND DEGRADATION - POP” PORTFOLIO AT THE IDENTIFICATION OR COMMITMENT STAGE

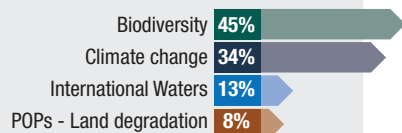
IDENTIFICATION	COMMITMENT	TITLE	COUNTRY	FFEM GRANT (€)	TOTAL AMOUNT (€)	FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT
AFRICA				961,000	3,173,925	
08/07/13	29/11/13	Sustainability and resilience of smallholder farming in the Savanes region	Togo	961,000	3,173,925	MAAF
LATIN AMERICA				1,100,000	6,223,000	
08/07/13	29/11/13	“La Montañona”: Sustainable management of productive landscapes based on conservation agriculture, agroforestry, agrosilvopastoral systems and the protection of the forest	Salvador	1,100,000	6,223,000	MAEDI
TOTALS				2,061,000	9,396,925	

PROJECTS SELECTED IN 2013 WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME
SSI Programme

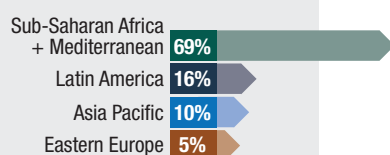
			GRANT AMOUNT	
COUNTRY	BENEFICIARY	PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	FFEM GRANT
Ghana	A. ROCHA	Collaborative conservation of the ecosystem of Lake Bosumtwi	€ 70,370	€ 35,000
Ghana	WAPCA	Creation of a forest managed by the communities in the West of Ghana and of a cross-border reserve with the Ivory Coast	€ 93,90	€ 33,100
Cameroon	AAFEBEN	Regeneration and development of non-wood forestry products by women around the Biosphere Reserve of Dja	€ 36,976	€ 27,363
Cameroon	CAMGEW	Management of the Oku community forest through forestry regeneration and apiculture	€ 46,341	€ 29,590
Cameroon	ERUDEF	Creation and management of the chimpanzee sanctuary in Mak-Betchou	€ 150,000	€ 45,000
Cameroon	ROSE	Support of communities in the process of sustainable management of community forests	€ 50,000	€ 37,500
RDCongo	IFEPAD	Protection of the National Park of Kahuzi-Biega (PNKB) against poaching and forest exploitation for traditional crafts	€ 45,940	€ 34,455
RDCongo	JURISTRALE	Anti-poaching measures in the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	€ 91,276	€ 41,640
Benin	ACED	Development of the water hyacinth of Lake Nokoué through composting	€ 54,702	€ 40,341
Cape Verde	AMIGOS DO CALHAU	Preservation of the biodiversity of the Natural Reserve of Santa Luzia through the fishing community of Sao Vicente, Santo Antao and Sao Nicolao	€ 55,589	€ 27,623
Mauritania	MAURITANIA NATURE	Sustainable joint management of fishing in Mâl	€ 75,000	€ 35,000
Sierra Leone	SL CS	Conservation of Aberdeen cove for people and birds	€ 50,000	€ 25,000
Madagascar	ASITY	Support for the management of the natural resources of the Mangoky-Ihotry Complex	€ 74,217	€ 37,000
Madagascar	NY TANINSTITIKA	Governance and supporting industries for sustainable forestry management in Ikonga	€ 78,990	€ 36,186
TOTAL 14 PROJECTS	Committed in June 2013		€ 973,301	€ 484,798

PROGRESS REPORT 1994-2013

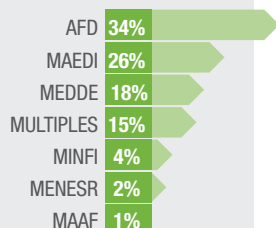
258 PROJECTS ARE APPROVED FOR FINANCING AT THE END OF 2013,
REPRESENTING A TOTAL OF **€299 MILLION**

PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN
BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY

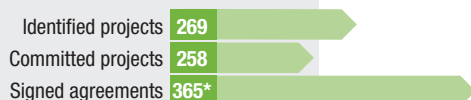
AREA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FFEM GRANT IN €	%	TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROJECTS IN €
Biodiversity	126	135,896,834	45%	1,059,002,563
Climate change	79	101,511,606	34%	1,653,329,322
International Waters	35	37,948,431	13%	306,186,845
POPs - Land degradation	18	23,832,551	8%	127,893,297
TOTAL	258	299,189,423	100%	3,146,412,026

PROJECTS BROKEN DOWN
BY REGION

COUNTRIES/REGIONS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FFEM GRANT	%	TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROJECTS
Sub-Saharan Africa + Mediterranean	176	€ 207,769,362	69%	€ 1,735,233,106
OTHER REGIONS	Latin America	€ 46,953,931	16%	€ 393,358,383
	Asia Pacific	€ 30,217,485	10%	€ 857,669,017
	Eastern Europe	€ 14,248,645	5%	€ 160,151,520
TOTAL	258	€ 299,189,423	100%	€ 3,146,412,026

PROJECTS DIVIDED
INTO FFEM MEMBER
INSTITUTION PARTNER

FFEM MEMBER INSTITUTION PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FFEM GRANT	%	TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROJECTS
AFD	86	€ 101,272,055	34%	€ 1,136,411,330
MAEDI	72	€ 77,698,333	26%	€ 596,701,292
MEDDE	46	€ 54,480,614	18%	€ 578,797,804
MINFI	13	€ 13,041,311	4%	€ 382,631,664
MENESR	6	€ 6,186,513	2%	€ 20,779,049
MAAF	1	€ 961,000	1%	€ 3,173,925
MULTIPLES	34	€ 45,549,597	15%	€ 427,916,962
TOTAL	258	€ 299,189,423	100%	€ 3,146,412,026

PROJECT PROGRESS
STATUS

*Some projects may be subject to several financing agreement.

FFEM AREA OF INVOLVEMENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS IDENTIFIED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS COMMITTED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED
Biodiversity	130	126	197*
Climate change	84	79	96
International waters	37	35	43
POPs - Land degradation	18	18	29
TOTAL	269	258	365

OZONE PROJECTS, FINANCED BY BILATERAL FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS, DISTRIBUTED BY REGION

Portfolio of projects approved by the
Executive Committee of the Multilateral
Fund of the Montreal Protocol, July 2013
(1994-2012 period)

REGION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS COMMITTED		TOTAL AMOUNT IN US\$, AFTER ADJUSTMENTS SUPPORT COSTS INCLUDED	
	NUMBER	%	US\$	%
Africa	48	44%	5,860,541 \$	42%
Mediterranean/Middle East	39	35%	3,831,426 \$	27%
Latin America	4	4%	1,625,500 \$	12%
Asia	19	17%	2,654,580 \$	19%
TOTAL	110	100%	13,972,047 \$	100%

2013 GUIDELINES: COMMUNICATION, SEMINARS AND PUBLICATIONS

FEBRUARY

Land degradation: Foundations for development and international solidarity – Contribution of Marc BIED-CHARRETTON, member of Scientific and Technical Committee of the FFEM, on agriculture and land restoration.

MARCH

Biodiversity: Organisation of a regional workshop on the “scenarios of biodiversity” in Libreville, Gabon to promote research projects involving biodiversity scenarios in Sub-Saharan Africa.

APRIL

Climate change: Highlighting the project involving energy efficiency in construction in Tunisia at the energy efficiency seminar within the framework of the Sustainable Development Week.

All domains: Participation of the FFEM in the ID4D Conference on the subject of “satellites, a tool in service of development”, or how observation of Earth by satellite can bring innovative answers to development issues.

PPI: Training workshop in financial management for NGOs, implementing biodiversity conservation projects in Cameroon and the DRC and benefiting the SSI Programme – organised in Yaoundé

MAY

All domains: Workshop organised by the AFD, ATIBT and the FFEM in Douala and in Paris on the subject of “Cogeneration and rural electrification, what opportunities are there for the sawmills in the Congo basin?”

JUNE

International waters: Action of Janique Etienne (Secretary of the FFEM) on the Global Day for Responsible Tourism, which is part of the hemicycle of the Regional Council of Ile-de-France on the subject “What type of governance to preserve island heritage?”

SEPTEMBER

All domains: Highlighting FFEM projects in Latin America at the Capitalisation Workshop in Maldonado (Uruguay), National Congress of Protected Nature Reserves.

OCTOBER

International waters: Participation of the FFEM at the 3rd International Congress of Protected Marine Areas in Marseilles, international meeting of decision-makers, managers and users of oceans.

Biodiversity: International forum on the transformation of forests in the Congo basin in Brazzaville (DRC)

NOVEMBER

All domains: 15th Annual Assembly of REDLAC in San José (Costa Rica) with a training workshop on the methods of mobilising resources for fiduciary funds.

Land degradation: Capitalisation workshop: Multi-country support programme for agro-ecology (PAMPA) - presentation of recent results of research programmes on the impact of CMC and widening of thinking to issues of agro-ecology.

PUBLICATIONS

MARCH

Biodiversity: Publication of the Review of Conservation Trust Funds - Study on 2011 investments made by the Conservation Finance Alliance.

JULY

All domains: 2012 Progress report in French and English versions.

OCTOBER

International waters: Publication of a leaflet “Capitalisation of FFEM actions to protect the global marine environment” on FFEM commitments to protect marine biodiversity and fishery resources.

PRESS/NEWSLETTERS

FEBRUARY

SSI: Radio France International's broadcast of “l'Environnement C'est pas du Vent”, highlighting the PPI as an effective means of support for environmental NGOs of Sub-Saharan Africa and citation of the FFEM.

APRIL

Biodiversity: Press and Web article issued by the Colombian government on the supervision of the Prepa-Redd project and the visit of two FFEM members to Colombia.

JULY

All domains: FFEM press release on the review of all actions in 2012.

AUGUST

Biodiversity: Radio 1 Tahiti report and Web article on cagou.com regarding the signing of the financing agreement on the RESCCUE project.

Biodiversity: Letter of Silva Mediterranea on the project “to optimise the production of goods and services by Mediterranean forest ecosystems” which has been financed by the FFEM since 2011.

OCTOBER

SSI: Express of Madagascar article on the success of the Mahajanga waste recycling project financed by the AFD and the FFEM, among others.

International Waters: Press release from News Press on capitalising on actions of the FFEM to protect the global marine environment.

Climate Change: Press article from the Web site afriqinfos.com and on Méditerranée about the signing of the FINFORTROP project on the sustainable management of tropical forests and rainforests.

International Waters: Press article from News Press on the third edition of the International Congress on Protected Marine Areas, presentation of actions financed by the FFEM and AFD for the sustainable management of fisheries.

Land degradation: Articles published on the Web site of the agrobioscience animation mission about the multi-country support programme for agro-ecology (PAMPA).

Biodiversity: Citation of the FFEM in a Web press article on mediacongo.net regarding the meeting on management of the forests of the Congo and Amazon basins - FORAFAMA project.

International Waters: Citation of the FFEM in a press article on environnement-France.fr regarding the new measures for the preservation of seas and oceans, written on the occasion of the 3rd International Congress on Protected Marine Areas.

NOVEMBER

Biodiversity: Press article on El Pais citing the FFEM on the occasion of the 15th Annual Assembly of REDLAC in Costa Rica.

WEBSITE

Find out the latest about projects financed by the FFEM.



WWW.FFEM.FR

ACRONYMS

ADECIA

Agence pour le développement de la coopération internationale dans les domaines de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et des espaces ruraux (Agency for the Development of International Cooperation in Agriculture, Food and Rural Areas)

ACP

Asia-Caribbean-Pacific area

AFD

French Development Agency

AGEOS

Agence Gabonaise d'études et observations spatiales (Gabon Agency for the Space Studies and Observations)

AIMF

Association internationale des maires francophones (International Association of Francophone Mayors)

MPA

Marine Protected Area

BCIE/CAMBio

Central American Bank for Economic Integration/Central American Markets for Biodiversity

CAR-ASP

Centre d'activités régionales pour les aires spécialement protégées (Centre of Regional Activities for Specially Protected Areas)

CBLT

Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)

CBD

International Convention on Biological Diversity

EC

European Commission

CICID

Comité interministériel de la coopération internationale et du développement (International Committee for International Cooperation and Development)

IOC

Indian Ocean Commission

CONAP

Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas (National Council for Protected Areas of Guatemala)

COP

conference of the parties

ESA

Agence spatiale européenne (European Space Agency)

FAE

Facilité africaine de l'eau (African Water Facility)

FAO

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

FCA

Forest Conservation Act

FEM

Global Environment Facility

FIDA

Fonds international de développement agricole (International Agricultural Development Fund)

FMPM

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

FOMIN/BID

Multilateral Investment Fund/Inter-American Development Bank

FONAES

Fondo Ambiental de El Salvador

FCPF

Forest carbon partnership facility

FRB

Foundation for Research on Biodiversity

FSC

Forest Stewardship Council

FTA-WAN

Fair Trade Africa-West African Network

IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

GIZ

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GEO

Group on Earth Observations

GEOSUD

Geo-information for Sustainable Development

ICAT

Institute and Technical Support Council of Togo

ICRAF

World Agroforestry Centre

IDDRI

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations

INAB

Instituto Nacional de Bosques (National Institute of Forests of Guatemala)

INGUAT

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (Guatemala Tourist Board)

IRD

Institute for Research and Development

KFW

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Bank

MAAF

Ministère français de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et des forêts (French Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests)

MAEDI

Ministère français des affaires étrangères et du développement international (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development)

MARN

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of EL Salvador)

MDP

Mécanisme de développement propre (Clean Development Mechanism)

MEDDE

Ministère français de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l'Energie (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)

MENESR

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'Education Supérieure et de la Recherche (French Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research)

MINFI

Ministère français des finances et des Comptes Publics (French Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts)

NGO

non governmental organisation

UNIDO

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

OSC

organisations de la société civile (organisations of civil society)

OSS

observatoire du Sahara et de Sahel (Observatory of Sahara and Western Sahara)

PNUE

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (United Nations Environment Programme)

PNUD

Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (United Nations Development Programme)

POP

Persistent Organic Pollutants

RAMSAR

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

RAPAC

Réseau des aires protégées d'Afrique Centrale (Network of Protected Areas of Central Africa)

RAFIA

ONG togolaise de Recherche Appui et Formation aux Initiatives d'Auto Développement (Togo NGO on Research, Support and Training for Self-Development Initiatives)

REDD

Mechanism for reducing emissions of CO₂ due to deforestation and forest degradation

REDD +

Mechanism for reducing CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

Rio + 20

Conference on Sustainable Development which took place in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012

ODS

Ozone Depleting Substances

UEMOA

Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (West African Economic and Monetary Union)

UICN

Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (International Union for the Conservation of Nature)

USAID

United States Agency for International Development

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