

# ANNUAL REPORT 2017



**FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL**



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**L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL**

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## **The FFEM, promoter of innovation for the global environment and sustainable development**

For 24 years, the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) has been working to reconcile global environmental conservation and local sustainable development in developing and emerging countries. This inter-ministerial financial instrument operates within the framework of French official development assistance. Innovation is at the heart of its action.

### **Intervention in favour of the environment and development**

The FFEM contributes to the financing of development projects that have a significant and sustainable impact on environmental issues. It intervenes in the fields of climate, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, including deforestation, chemical pollutants and the stratospheric ozone layer. Its strategic priorities focus on five specific themes: sustainable agriculture and forests; innovative financing of biodiversity; integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas; sustainable urban territories; and energy transition. To carry out its actions successfully, the FFEM endeavours to collaborate with different types of actors related to its intervention themes, from the public and private sectors, civil society, local authorities, donors or research institutes.

### **A laboratory of innovation and pilot actions**

The FFEM encourages innovative initiatives, with environmental, social and economic benefits, that test new methods that respond to global environmental problems. Its objective is to test solutions and draw lessons to then facilitate their dissemination and deployment in other locations and/or on a larger scale, by other donors or by commercial banks in the North or local. The FFEM is an innovation laboratory that facilitates the links between research and development.

### **An interdepartmental fund with a single governance structure**

To implement its mandate, the FFEM has a single governance structure with inter-ministerial steering, composed of five ministries: the Ministry of the Economy, which holds the presidency (MINEFI), the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition (MTES), the Ministry of Research (MESRI) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAA), as well as the French Development Agency (AFD), to which the secretariat and administrative and financial management of the FFEM have been delegated. The FFEM also has a high-level scientific and technical committee composed of experts in economic, environmental and social sciences. This committee advises and provides expertise during the appraisal of projects proposed by the member institutions of the FFEM steering committee.

# EDITORIAL

In 2017, the FFEM confirmed its role as an innovation laboratory by financing new projects contributing both to environmental protection and the socio-economic development of developing countries. This year, it particularly wanted to support innovation efforts in favour of the ecological transition of territories by focusing on projects led by non-state actors.

In this perspective, the FFEM has provided support to private sector companies proposing innovative solutions in the use of solar energy and making it possible to improve the lives of women and men in difficult local contexts. For example, in Rodrigues, Mauritius, a company is installing a seawater desalination unit using solar energy to meet the population's drinking water needs. In Casamance, Senegal, another company offers access to three essential and complementary energy services, using solar panels installed on street lights, domestic lighting and recharging small equipment.

Other non-state organisations supported by the FFEM, civil society actors from developing countries, working for the protection of the environment in their region. After an initial successful experience, the FFEM has launched the second phase of the small initiatives programme for civil society organisations in North Africa. The main objective here is to support the strengthening of the capacities of these organisations to contribute to the implementation of public environmental policies.

In its ongoing research to support innovation for the global environment, the FFEM has also focused on innovative processes. With the Beyond Ratings project, it is supporting the creation of a rating agency that will integrate environmental risk into sovereign state ratings, with the aim of contributing systemically to the evolution of information used by financial market participants.

In line with the transversal objective relating to sustainable consumption and production, the FFEM supports the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) which is engaged in a complex subject, whose stakes in terms of sustainable forest management are particularly high and important: the promotion and formalization of artisanal timber exploitation in Central Africa.

Finally, to strengthen the link between bilateral and multilateral cooperation, synergies have been actively sought with the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This is particularly the case in the project for the restoration, conservation and sustainable management of mangroves in the face of climate change in Costa Rica and Benin, co-financed in particular by the GEF and the FFEM, including a South-South technology and skills transfer component.

These initiatives, and more broadly the thirteen projects launched during the year, prove that, in very diverse forms, innovation has once again been encouraged and mobilized.



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François-Xavier Duporge,  
Secretary General of the FFEM

*In 2017, the FFEM  
focused on support for  
non-state actors, the  
bearers of innovation  
for the transition of  
territories*

# GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

The governance of the FFEM is based on three bodies that interact from the development phase of the Fund's strategy to the operational implementation of the projects:

- an inter-ministerial steering committee, chaired by the Ministry of the Economy. This decides on the general policy of the FFEM, its fields of intervention, its resources; it decides on the identification of projects after consulting the scientific and technical committee and approving their financing. Each project or programme co-financed by the FFEM is presented under the responsibility of one or two of the six member institutions of its steering committee.
- a scientific and technical committee guaranteeing the relevance and adequacy of the projects with the strategic orientations agreed by the member institutions of the FFEM steering committee.
- a secretariat, the FFEM's operational body, which participates in the appraisal, monitoring, capitalisation and communication process of projects.

## THE STEERING COMMITTEE

### Ministry of Economy and Finance

*Directorate-General of the Treasury*

- Cyril Rousseau, Chairman of the steering committee, Deputy Director of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development
- May Gicquel, Head of the Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions Office
- Jérémy Lauer-Stumm, Deputy Head of the Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions Office
- Alix Thepot, Deputy Head of the Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions Office

### Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs

*Directorate-General of Globalisation, Development and Partnerships*

- Thomas Liebault, Assistant Deputy Director for Environment and Climate
- Viviane Habert, Financing Officer

### Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition

*Directorate of European and International Affairs*

- Stéphanie Croguennec, Deputy Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- Stéphanie Belna, Deputy Head of the Global Affairs Office

### Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation

*Directorate-General for Research and Innovation*

- Marie-Hélène Tusseau-Vuillemin, Scientific Director of the sector "Environment Universe"
- Alain Lagrange, Project Manager of "Marine and Development Engineering"

### Ministry of Agriculture and Food

*Sub-Directorate of International Exchanges*

- Héloïse Pestel, Deputy Director of International Exchanges
- Murielle Trouillet, Sub-Directorate of International Exchanges

### French Development Agency

- Nathalie Le Denmat, Head of Evaluation and Knowledge capitalisation Department
- Jean-Noël Roulleau, Head of the Environmental and Social Support Division, Department of Transversal Support

⋮

- **Sitting members**
- **Deputy members**



## THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Agriculture / Water* ● Sébastien Treyer,  
President of the STC, Director of Programmes at IDDRI
- Sustainable development / Economy* ● Lucien Chabason,  
Advisor to the IDDRI Directorate
- Rural development / Forestry* ● Alain Karsenty,  
Socio-economist, CIRAD - " Environment and Societies" department
- Water / Agriculture / Forestry* ● Maya Leroy,  
AgroParisTech
- Biodiversity* ● Doyle McKey,  
Professor of Ecology, University of Montpellier II
- Climate change / Energy* ● Sandrine Mathy,  
UPMF - CNRS PACTE-EDDEN - Research officer - 1<sup>st</sup> class CNRS
- Coastal Ecosystems/Marine Biology* ● Christine Pergent-Martini,  
Lecturer HC - HDR at the University of Corsica
- Urban Development* ● Luc Raimbault,  
Chief engineer, urban planner - Communauté d'agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise
- Land degradation / Desertification* ● Mélanie Requier-Desjardins,  
Scientific Administrator at the IAMM of the CIHEAM, teacher-researcher  
Master co-management
- Economy / Energy* ● Anjali Shanker,  
Director General IED

## THE SECRETARIAT

- François-Xavier Duporge *Secretary-General*
- Aurélie Ahmim-Richard *Forests, agriculture, desertification*
- Constance Corbier-Barthaux *Biodiversity, Small-Scale Initiatives Program*
- Janique Etienne *International waters, pollutants, sustainable city*
- Diane Ménard *Ozone*
- Dominique Richard *Climate, energy*
- Laurence Alligbonnon *Monitoring of financing agreements - Engineer Assistant*
- Dominique Boirard *General and Budgetary Affairs*
- Elisabeth Carpentier *Disbursement Tracking - Engineer Assistant*
- Delphine Donger *Communication*
- Carine Perillier *Coordinating Assistant*



# THE STRATEGY

## 2015-2018

As part of its mission to support sustainable development solutions for the benefit of the global environment in developing countries, the FFEM has historically focused its financing on six areas of intervention linked to major international conventions or agreements:

- climate,
- biodiversity,
- international waters,
- land degradation, including deforestation,
- chemical pollutants,
- stratospheric ozone layer.\*

Since 2015, the FFEM has ensured that the projects it supports are also part of a transversal dynamic and a multi-sectoral approach which, moreover, meet the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in September 2015.

The FFEM's activities are structured around five priority themes presented in its 2015-2018 strategic programming framework:

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

And two transversal objectives:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Innovative processes

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\* The protection of the stratospheric ozone layer is dealt specifically by the FFEM Secretariat, in accordance with the procedures of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol. The FFEM implements the bilateral share of France's contributions to the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol and ensures its operational monitoring on behalf of the State.

# 2017 IN FIGURES

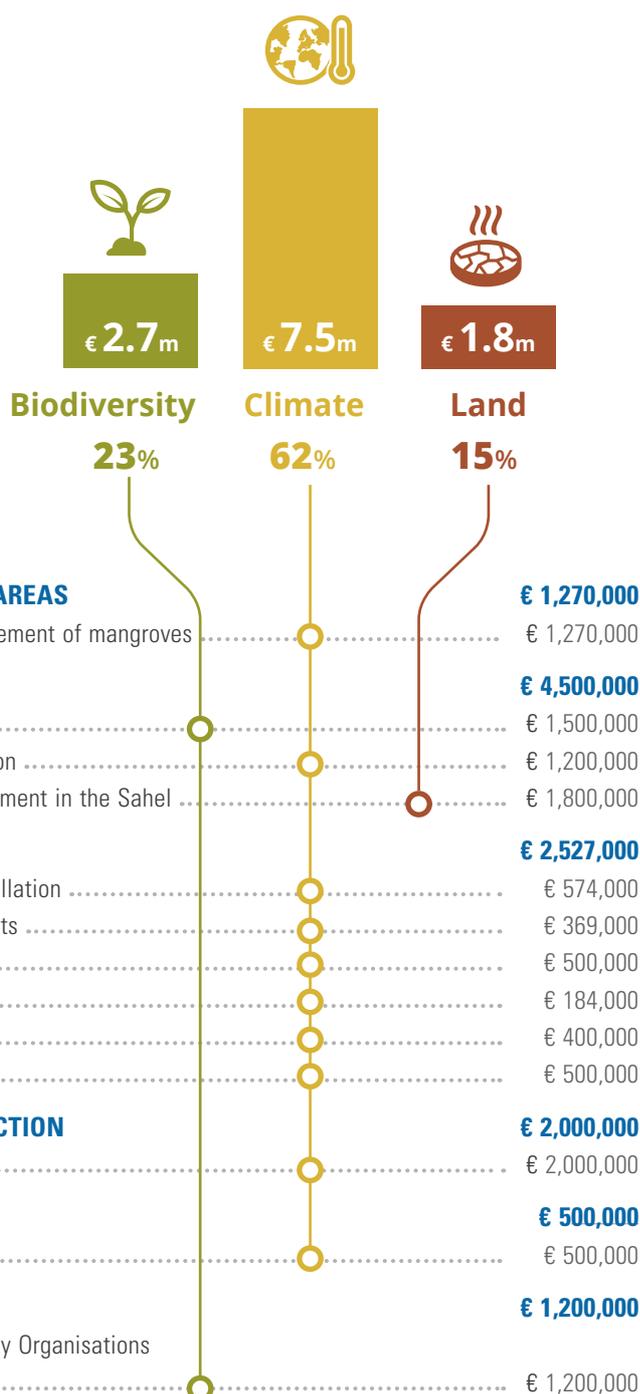


## 3 AREAS OF INTERVENTION

# € 11,997,000

CONTRIBUTED IN 2017

**92% OF PROJECTS HAVE A CLIMATE CO-BENEFIT**

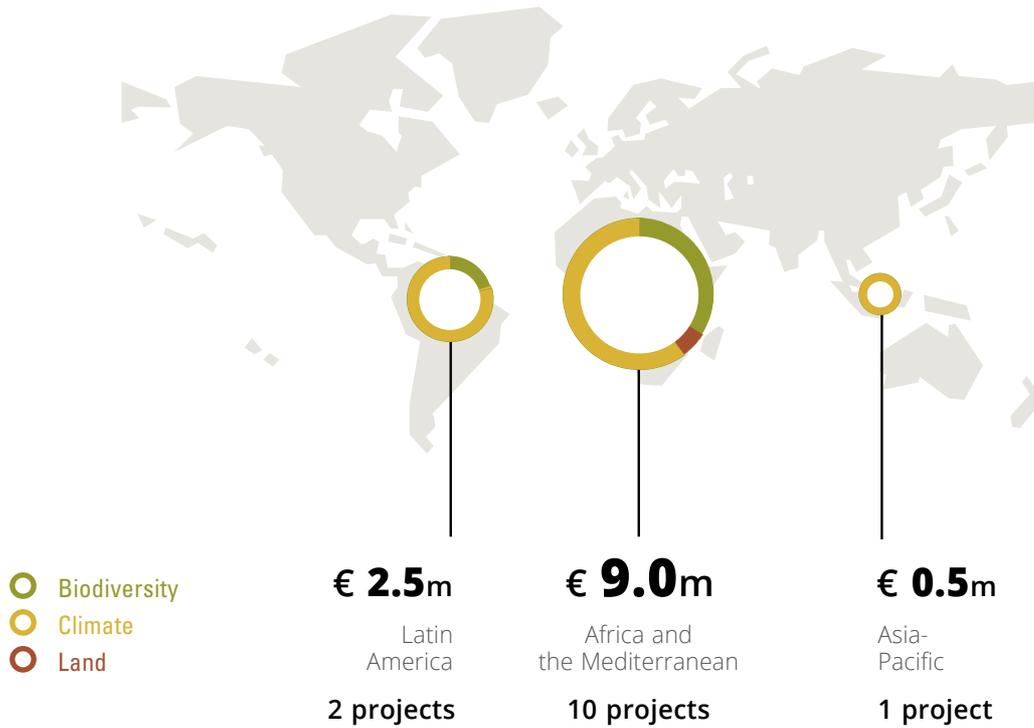


- **Biodiversity** : the preservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources
- **Climate** : combating climate change and its adverse effects
- **Land** : the fight against desertification and land degradation, including deforestation

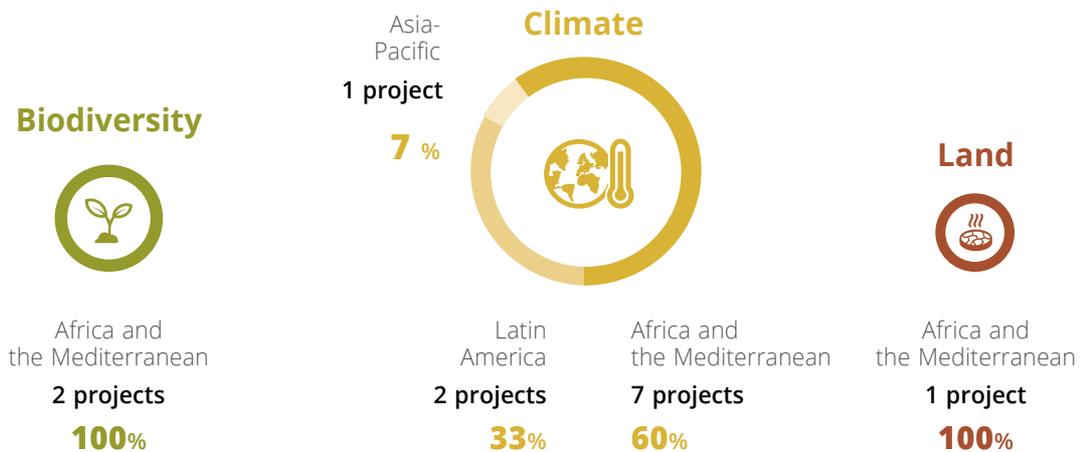
# BY REGION



## 13 PROJECTS 8 OF WHICH SPAN MULTIPLE COUNTRIES



## 77% OF PROJECTS AWARDED IN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN



**Priority Theme**

# INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER RESILIENCE OF SMALL ISLAND  
TERRITORIES AND ENCOURAGING APPROACHES TO THE  
PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL  
AND MARINE AREAS

Through this theme, the FFEM supports integrated and sustainable management actions on a vast continuum from the catchment area to the high seas, beyond areas of national jurisdiction, via the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone. The developed projects aim in particular to support all of the actors involved in managing the land-sea interface for better ecosystem conservation and sustainable territorial development. Through its action, the FFEM thus contributes to strengthening the governance, management and resilience of these areas, crucial issues at the present time.



MANGROVES IN COSTA RICA

© J. Etienne

# RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE MANGROVES IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

ADAPTING THE COASTAL WETLANDS OF COSTA RICA AND BENIN  
TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY RESTORING MANGROVES



Climate

## BACKGROUND

Mangroves, by serving as their habitat, are essential ecosystems, although fragile, for the survival of certain threatened plant and animal species. These environments are crucial for food security and in the fight against climate change.

Costa Rica and Benin are two tropical countries with large areas of coastal wetlands, partly mangroves. In the context of climate change and the constant increase in anthropogenic pressure, the sustainability of the services provided by these coastal ecosystems is not certain. A 35% loss of mangroves was observed in Costa Rica between 1980 and 2005 (source: FAO, 2005) and a quarter of their area disappeared in Benin between 1980 and 2006.

## OBJECTIVE

The project aims to improve and promote the mitigation and adaptation to climate change of coastal wetlands in Costa Rica and Benin by restoring mangrove areas, promoting their sustainable management and exchanges within a framework of South-South cooperation. It relies on the transfer of technologies and skills developed in Mexico with the aim of restoring mangroves on pilot sites, before large-scale reproduction.

## INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

In a context where the challenges of mitigating the effects of climate change are increasingly essential, the project, by making the link between pilot restoration of mangrove sites and carbon and methane emissions/storage, specifically contributes to the achievement by Costa Rica of the objective of carbon neutrality by 2021.

The exemplary nature of the project is also based on the transfer of skills, capitalisation and South-South scientific exchanges. The experimental monitoring systems proposed by the EPOMEX Institute and the collaborations developed with other scientific initiatives in measuring the carbon balance of ecosystems in Costa Rica (a reference in this area in coffee growing or forest management) will contribute to this particularly innovative dynamic.



## COSTA RICA, BENIN

Beneficiary -  
**Costa Rica National Conservation Areas System (SINAC)**

FFEM institution supporting the project -  
**Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,270,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 6,646,854**



## Partners

In Costa Rica:  
Neotropica Foundation,  
Vice-Ministry of Water,  
Seas, Coasts and Wetlands,  
SINAC, GEF-UNPD

In Benin:  
Benin Environment Agency,  
GIZ, FAO,  
NGO Corde

In Mexico:  
EPOMEX Institute



## Priority Theme

# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

## SUPPORTING RURAL TERRITORIES FOR SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Agriculture must meet the challenge of feeding a world population estimated at more than 9 billion people in 2050 while preserving natural heritage as best it can. Forests are disappearing at a rate of about 0.5% per year, or 9.8 million hectares. To respond to these problems, the FFEM promotes integrated approaches, considering agricultural and forest territories as a whole and taking into account the interactions between humans, natural resources and ecosystem services.

The projects supported by the FFEM in the forestry and agricultural sectors are original because they respond simultaneously to three primordial and shared challenges at the international level. These challenges concern on the one hand biological diversity, projects contributing to preserving the exceptional biodiversity sheltered by forests and to developing more sustainable production methods strengthening the links between agriculture and biodiversity.

The projects are also working to combat land degradation by maintaining forest cover to help preserve soil, developing conservation agriculture and agricultural practices to reduce soil erosion and restore soil fertility.

Finally, forests and agricultural soils play a central role in regulating climate cycles and thus in combating climate change, in particular through their carbon storage capacities.



NORTHERN CONGO FOREST

© D. Simon

# FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT IN NORTHERN CONGO

ENSURING THE PRESERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY,  
WHILE SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING



## BACKGROUND

Northern Congo is one of the richest areas on the planet in terms of forest resources and biodiversity. Composed of six protected areas and nineteen forest concessions, this region faces numerous challenges and interests defended by various actors: sustainability of forest industry, current or future pressures linked to the development of economic activities in certain areas (mining, agro-industrialization), poaching, infrastructure projects (roads), increasing urbanization of urban centres, presence of local communities bordering forest areas shared between preservation and development issues.

## OBJECTIVE

The project intends to support a "landscape" approach, integrating multiple visions of land use and making it possible to combine the three pillars of sustainable development:

- environmental, by protecting wildlife, bio-monitoring, reducing deforestation, measuring the effects of logging on forest ecosystems, strengthening anti-poaching efforts, supporting the implementation of good biodiversity conservation practices for other activities in the territory (forestry, mining, agro-industry);
- social, with support for the development of populations within community development zones in forest concessions, through measures to settle down food

production, support the structuring of agricultural and secondary forest production chains - Biotrade, in connection with concessions certified by the FSC label;

- economic, by improving the performance of forest concessions, in particular with support for the implementation of management plans and certification.

## INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

FFEM's intervention is innovative in its integrated approach, which covers a vast territory of nearly 8 million hectares of forest environments characteristic of the Congo Basin.

The project is upstream of the socio-economic developments that will take place in the coming years. The impact in terms of behavioural change of the various actors is very strong. It is part of a process initiated ten years ago with the development of sustainable forest management programs. The project will develop both a platform for consultation at landscape level and a tool for monitoring and piloting changes in real time, based on factual elements and on technologies gradually transferred to local operators.

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Beneficiary  
**Congo Ministry for Forestry Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment**

FFEM institutions supporting the project  
**AFD, Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,500,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 10,226,800**



## Partners

AFD, Congolese government, CIB, IFO, WCS



## SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE **COLOMBIAN PACIFIC REGION**

SUPPORTING A COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PROCESS  
FOR SUSTAINABLE AND LEGAL FOREST EXPLOITATION



### COLOMBIA

Beneficiary  
**Colombian Ministry  
of Environment and  
Sustainable Development**

FFEM institution  
supporting the project  
**Ministry of Agriculture  
and Food**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,200,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 9,000,000**



### Partners

Cocomacia, Colciencia,  
Corpouraba / Codehoco, Chocó  
and Antioquia Governorate,  
MADS, ONFA,  
European Union,  
University of Technology of Chocó  
(UTCh)



### BACKGROUND

The Colombian Pacific is considered a biodiversity hotspot. It has over 5 million hectares of forest, but has one of the three highest deforestation rates in the country. This region, the poorest in Colombia, is mainly composed of Afro-Colombian communities that own vast collective territories. These populations face high levels of poverty, precarious living conditions, high unemployment and a weak state presence linked to a long armed conflict. The wood industry is in this context a necessity for survival. About 42% of the timber harvested is illegally traded in Colombia. The process of pacification of the country opens the way to a better formalisation of the sector.

### OBJECTIVE

The project seeks above all to develop the greatest wealth of the territory, the forest, through the development of sustainable management methods of this resource, constituting a lever for the preservation of ecosystems, the fight against deforestation and the improvement of people's living conditions. Achieving this objective requires the development of good conditions for the exploitation and sale of wood, the improvement of the governance of their territory by communities, the strengthening of forest management skills, the consistency of public policy tools and the restoration of trust between the various players in the sector.

### INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

The project integrates multi-stakeholder participation, involving the public and private sectors, communities and research. It seeks to develop governance structures and principles that facilitate the restoration of trust between them, the profitability of the upstream timber sector and the sustainable management of forest ecosystems through the implementation of community management plans.

It identifies with precision the various blockages which, to date, prevent the valorization of wood.

The project is one of the few to work upstream in the value chain and to give a place to experimental research for a better knowledge of forest dynamics.



# FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE SAHEL



SUPPORTING MUNICIPALITIES IN THE RESTORATION OF THE LANDSCAPES OF THEIR TERRITORY AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES



Land

## BACKGROUND

More than two billion hectares of land are degraded worldwide, particularly in the Sahel. In this part of the world, people depend heavily on the exploitation of natural resources: pastoralism, subsistence agriculture, collection of forest products for food, pharmacopoeia or wood for cooking energy.

These natural resources are subject to strong biophysical pressures: light and erratic rains, high temperatures, high aridity, often poor soils. They are exacerbated by anthropogenic pressures, including population growth, climate change, deteriorating security and weak governance.

## OBJECTIVE

To address this reality, forest and landscape restoration aims to transform degraded or barren lands into healthy and fertile landscapes, where communities and ecosystems can co-exist within the framework of sustainable land management.

The objective is to contribute to the deployment of forest and landscape restoration to provide sustainable environmental, economic and social goods and services.

The project articulates elements of international governance or resulting from national commitments with localized restoration actions. It is based on the decentralization processes under way in Burkina Faso and Niger, which provide for the transfer of skills

to municipalities in the management of natural resources.

## INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

The project opts for an innovative and decentralized approach, through the creation of communal financing windows for restoration actions and the promotion of participatory territorial planning at communal level.

The project will test a digital tool to assess baseline data and monitor land use and vegetation cover using free satellite imagery. Ultimately, it will provide all the tools to municipalities in order to ensure genuine local planning of natural resource management and will contribute to better articulating a type of participatory mapping at the municipal level with a regional computerized tool, accessible by all on the Internet.

## BURKINA FASO, NIGER

Beneficiary  
**FAO**

FFEM institutions supporting the project  
**AFD, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,800,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 6,487,559**



## Partners

Project Action against Desertification, Korea Forest Service (KFS), Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI), AFD



## Priority Theme

# ENERGY TRANSITION

### STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY POLICIES AND STAKEHOLDER CAPACITIES

Promotion and support in the energy transition of developing countries are an integral part of FFEM's climate change activities. The challenge is to contribute both to climate change mitigation and to the social and economic development of these countries through sustainable and affordable access to energy for all.

To be sustainable, energy strategies must diversify the energy mix by integrating more renewable energies, make economies more carbon efficient and better integrate the specificities of developing countries, which are generally characterized by a low rate of access to electricity.

The projects supported by the FFEM, adapted to local contexts, promote support for public policies, public-private partnerships, the development of renewable energy production chains or energy-efficient equipment and the development of MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) tools.



PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR PANELS

© D. Richard

# ESSENTIAL OIL CHANNEL

## ENERGY-EFFICIENT COOKER DISTILLATION

REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE YLANG-YLANG ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLATION PROCESSES



Climate

### BACKGROUND

The production chain of ylang-ylang essential oil, emblematic of the Union of the Comoros, is fundamental for the country since it represents 20% of its export revenues and occupies on the islands of Anjouan and Mohéli about 10% of the active population. Ylang-ylang flower distillation is mainly carried out by artisanal distillers who consume large quantities of wood and contribute significantly (10 to 15%) to the country's deforestation, weakening the country's ecosystems and biodiversity.

### OBJECTIVE

The project is structured around three axes: the development of a High Environmental Quality approach, aimed more specifically at the dissemination of energy-efficient distillation units and equipment, in connection with the establishment of a sustainable wood-energy supply chain; the strengthening of the local chain and support for the emergence of a quality chain; and the creation of a dynamic exchange of experience on the scale of Indianoceanica.

These project implementation axes also meet a more global objective: to ensure the maintenance of forest cover and associated biodiversity and thus increase the archipelago's resilience to climate change.

### INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

The approach adopted is to systematize the strengthening of local skills to perpetuate the dynamics of the ylang-ylang sector, which is in high demand for wood-energy in a degraded island context. This approach also encourages the involvement of stakeholders downstream of the sector in a concerted manner, using a technique adapted to the realities of the local context.

Scaling up is also one of the project's particularly innovative features, as pilot projects had already been developed. Innovation is thus found in the global methodological intelligence of an inclusive and structuring development.



### THE UNION OF THE COMOROS

Beneficiary  
**Initiative Développement**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**AFD**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 574,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 1,915,625**



### Partners

AFD, Association Cœur de Forêt, Association Dahari, Association 2Mains, Association Planète Bois, Indian Ocean Commission, CEPF, Léa Nature Foundation, Givaudan Foundation, Klorane Foundation, Natural Resources Stewardship Circle (NRSC), distillers



## INNOVATION FACILITY FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE CHANGE

# A FUNDING SOLUTION FOR AN INNOVATIVE PRIVATE SECTOR

To combat climate change and adapt to its consequences, the necessary investments are still insufficient. Because of its operational know-how, its reservoir of innovation and its capacity to disseminate its innovations on a large scale, the private sector constitutes an essential partner of the FFEM, which wishes to support and encourage companies putting their skills at the service of the countries of the South and the protection of the environment.

In 2012, the FFEM therefore set up a financial tool to encourage and support private sector investment in the emergence of innovations initiated in developing countries with local actors, in the field of climate change and associated disruptions: the Innovation Facility for the Private Sector in the field of Climate Change - FISP-Climat. This specific financing mechanism, through grants or renewable advances, supports innovative initiatives aimed at both mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. Funding is thus provided to businesses in partnership with local authorities and civil society in developing countries for projects that can be replicated and bring economic, social and environmental benefits.

The success of this facility shows the interest and involvement of the private sector in contributing to the fight against climate change and the usefulness of incentive instruments to accelerate the necessary transitions towards sustainable development on a global scale.

### NEARLY 200 PROJECTS SUBMITTED

during the calls for projects for the 2013-2017 period

14	IN PROGRESS
2	COMPLETED
4	BEING INSTRUCTED

### AFRICA / MEDITERRANEAN

69% OF PROJECTS  
68% OF THE COST

### SMEs IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

50% OF HOLDERS  
53% OF THE COST



€10 M BUDGET

**€7 M COMMITTED**

by the FFEM between 2013 and 2017, out of a total of €44 million financed (co-financing often comes from self-financing by the project leader)

	Projects	€M COMMITTED
2013	4	1,730,000
2014	4	2,000,000
2015	1	425,610
2016	2	900,000
2017	5	1,953,000
Total	16	7,008,610

## LAGAZEL BOX

# WORKSHOPS FOR LOCAL PRODUCTION OF "GREEN" PRODUCTS

SUPPORTING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WITH APPROPRIATE, AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS



FISP-Climat

## BACKGROUND

In Africa, about 600 million people do not have access to an electricity grid. To provide light, they use equipment that is expensive, fragile, pollutant and often dangerous to health, such as oil lamps, candles, battery and car battery lamps. Portable solar lamps for domestic use and solar kits are a simple and inexpensive solution to enable these populations to cover their lighting and telephone charging needs. The vast majority of these products are manufactured in Asia, which does not promote local economic development and poses constraints in terms of after-sales service and end-of-life management.

## OBJECTIVE

In order to respond to these problems, the project aims to industrialize the manufacture of solar lamps in Africa, in order to implement locally a sustainable and profitable model for manufacturing "green" products (solar lamps and kits, solar street lamps...).

## INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

The project's innovation, manufacturing quality solar equipment locally, is both technological (ultra-resistant products adapted to their use), organisational (adaptation of production methods to the local context) and social (creation of an employment sector).

The social impact of LAGAZEL is linked on the one hand to the use of solar lamps in substitution of the usual lighting equipment having negative impacts on health or the environment and on the other hand to the establishment of local production workshops, participating in training and employment.

The project contributes to local economic development through technology and know-how transfer with local manufacturing workshops and through partnerships with subcontractors and local economic actors in the manufacturing and distribution chain.

Ultimately, the idea is also to participate in the creation of local innovation poles giving local populations the keys so that they can design and manufacture themselves the products and services most appropriate to their problems.



**BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, MALI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, SENEGAL**

Beneficiary  
**LAGAZEL**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**Ministry of Economy and Finance**

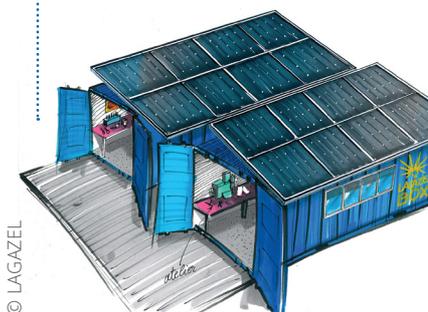
FFEM contribution  
**€ 369,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 3,348,186**



## Partners

CAMEB (Benin),  
Université des montagnes  
and BIAGNE (Cameroon),  
KATENE KADJI (Mali),  
VVV (DRC), USE (Senegal)



## NANOGRID

**CONNECTED SOLAR STREETLIGHTS**

## ESTABLISHING A DUAL PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING SYSTEM USING AN ELECTRIC NANO-GRID SOLUTION



FISP-Climat

**SENEGAL**Beneficiary  
**Sunna Design**FFEM institution supporting the project  
**Ministry of Economy and Finance**FFEM contribution  
**€ 500,000**Total project cost  
**€ 1,500,000**

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



13 CLIMATE ACTION

**Partners**

Senegalese rural electrification agency, Senegalese electricity regulation commission, local village authorities

**BACKGROUND**

In sub-Saharan Africa, the energy divide deprives 620 million people of access to electricity, about 70% of the region's total population. In Senegal, only 56.5% of the population has access to electricity.

The enormous renewable energy potential of the African continent is recognised by the Senegalese government via several ambitious plans aimed at rebalancing the country's energy mix by using solar energy and guaranteeing broad and reliable access to cheap energy, particularly in rural areas. The growing need for electrification of the populations and the strengthening of access to the current digital revolution and to domestic comfort are the main challenges of the project.

**OBJECTIVE**

The French company Sunna Design plans to install a park of community photovoltaic lighting systems, the Nanogrid, to bring basic services to homes by combining street lighting and domestic electrification. Nanogrid systems provide three essential and complementary energy services from renewable energy: street lighting, home lighting and small equipment charging. The project aims to gather a first level of information on actual customer usage in order to predict future adaptations of the Nanogrid model and its deployment on a larger scale.

**INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER**

The energy access offer is based both on the technological performance of the Nanogrid system, enabling up to four households to be connected to solar streetlights equipped with a battery with intelligent charge level management; on an innovative system of exceptional longevity, adapted to harsh climatic environments and maintenance-free; on a simple purchasing practice for households based on the Pay As You Go system: purchase of a prepaid card, switching the system on or off via telecommunication; on low light pollution with LED bulbs.

A first pilot feedback in the village of Niomoune has been welcomed by the villagers who wish to be connected quickly. The benefits for the local population can be seen in reducing household energy bills, improving their ecological footprint or creating jobs.



## DRINKING WATER

**SEA WATER DESALINATION SOLUTION**

MEETING THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY NEEDS OF ISOLATED SITES THANKS TO INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY



FISP-Climat

**BACKGROUND**

2.5 billion people in the world do not have access to drinking water and 3.9 billion, or 47% of humanity, will face water stress in 2030 (source: OECD).

Climate change will have and is already having serious consequences in some island countries, leading to climatic migration to urban centres or to countries with better resources.

The annual desalination of 21 billion m<sup>3</sup> of water generates a discharge of 80 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> with a growth of 10% per year.

**OBJECTIVE**

The project is based on the use of an innovative technology implemented by a private operator, Mascara. The seawater desalination unit for the production of fresh drinking water is powered by solar energy rather than pollutant fossil fuels. Solar desalination reduces the operating costs and environmental impact associated with generators. The project reveals a technological approach adapted to the context of low logistical and technical capacity of isolated island communities and above all, by using solar energy, to free them from the regular and costly supply of fossil fuel.

**INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER**

The project has an important seed role for this new technology and the collaboration of stakeholders in the Indian Ocean. It constitutes an exemplary reference and encourages the development of the solar desalination market, ineluctable in many islands and coastal regions of the Indian Ocean.

The project's innovation lies in the technology used: the absence of expensive storage batteries with a high environmental impact. The installation ensures the production of drinking water "by the sun", without consuming fossil fuel and therefore without CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

This project is part of the "Global Clean Water Desalination Alliance - H<sub>2</sub>O minus CO<sub>2</sub>", which sets ambitious progressive targets for the use of renewable energies of up to 80% of the energy consumption of desalination projects to be carried out after 2035.

**MAURITIUS**

Beneficiary  
**Mascara Renewable Water**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**Ministry of Economy and Finance**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 184,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 676,000**



**Partners**  
Indian Ocean Commission, General Council of the Région Centre



## SELF-CONSUMPTION

**PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT**

SUPPLYING THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR WITH ELECTRICITY  
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

**SENEGAL**

Beneficiary  
**SOCOCIM Industries**

FFEM institution  
supporting the project  
**Ministry of Economy and  
Finance**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 400,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 8,524,700**



**Partner**  
**URBASOLAR**



FISP-Climat

**BACKGROUND**

In Senegal, where the quality of electricity service can sometimes be insufficient, the need for a continuous supply for industrial activities has led the players to invest in their own electricity production facilities. SOCOCIM Industries, the Senegalese subsidiary of the French cement group Vicat, self-produces the majority of its electricity needs from generators supplied with fossil fuels (fuel oil and gas), while being connected for its ancillary consumption to the electricity network of Senelec, Senegal's national electricity company. But this system generates high greenhouse gas emissions, with a high cost price.

**OBJECTIVE**

Taking advantage of more than 2,150 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year of sunlight on the plant site, the project's objective is to optimize SOCOCIM Industries' energy mix by using a 6.8 megawatt peak photovoltaic (PV) installation that will inject clean, renewable electricity generated into its private grid. The project is also fully integrated into the country's energy and sustainable development policy guidelines.

**INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER**

The project promotes the emergence of a local photovoltaic industry on an industrial scale, in addition to the skills already available on small-scale installations. The

first project to present such a configuration on the continent (solar trackers, which orientate solar panels in real time to capture sunshine in the best possible way, PV production forecasting system based on weather data, optimisation of the site's energy mix), it is helping to remove existing barriers for the construction of this type of installation. It also validates the technical, economic, environmental and social relevance of photovoltaic energy operating as self-consumption on an industrial site in Africa, in an environment that imposes strong technical constraints, particularly in terms of balancing the electricity network, in order to disseminate this type of project more widely in the country and on the continent. This project will contribute to the development of more environmentally friendly solutions for the production of low-carbon cement, in line with the Vicat Group's environmental impact mitigation policy.



# ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

## SOLAR GRAIN MILLS

SUPPORTING ACCESS TO OFF-GRID RURAL AREAS



### BACKGROUND

In Vanuatu and Indonesia, about 60,000 off-grid households do not have access to electricity. Renewable energy solutions are therefore needed.

To respond to this reality, the project is setting up a five-year lease for equipment supplied with electricity from renewable sources.

### OBJECTIVE

The project provides access to solar electricity for 6,500 households in Vanuatu and Indonesia and meets household needs for lighting, mobile phone battery charging and other small electrical equipment. New technologies using electricity generated by solar panels are also being introduced as part of this project to develop agricultural activities, such as flour mills, presses to extract oil, and rasps for cassava and coconut.

This project is part of the larger USAID-supported "Powering Agriculture" program.

### INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

In environmental terms, the project is expected to save 750 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, or 3,750 tons over 5 years. It also contributes to local socio-economic development through community mobilization, direct job creation, the development of agricultural activities and the strengthening of local industry.

This project involves the construction of 130 milling plants and solar mills and will create at least 130 direct jobs, as well as 5 full-time local jobs to support this network. The project also supports a gender aspect. About 6,500 women, as it is usually women in these territories who pound cassava and other commodities, will save an average of 150 hours of work per year - almost one million hours per year of extra productive time, corresponding to 515 full-time jobs. Thus, in total, the project plans to create the equivalent of 650 full-time local jobs, for more efficient productivity than manual crop processing.



### INDONESIA, VANUATU

Beneficiary  
**Village Infrastructure Angels**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**Ministry of Economy and Finance**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 500,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 2,200,000**



**Partners**  
ACTIV, HIVOS, PSS



## Transversal objective

# SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

## PROMOTING CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS IN LINE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This transversal objective aims to combine, in goods and services produced, better respect for the environment, social progress and economic performance throughout consumption and production chains. It also aims to inform and raise awareness among consumers (households, businesses, public buyers).

The FFEM integrates this dimension by targeting the main issues related to each of its strategic priorities, including the enhancement of the link between territories and sectors; the promotion of the 3Rs doctrine on waste (reduce - reuse - recycle); the promotion of sustainable mobility in connection with spatial planning; and the promotion of climate-energy territorial approaches.

This objective enables the FFEM to participate concretely in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 12, encouraging the establishment of sustainable consumption and production patterns in order to improve the quality of life of populations while "doing more and better with less".



LOGGING IN THE CONGO

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# PROMOTION AND FORMALIZATION OF ARTISANAL LOGGING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

MANAGING THE RESOURCE IN A TERRITORIALIZED WAY,  
GOVERNING THE TIMBER INDUSTRY, PROMOTING  
LEGAL SAW MILL REQUESTS



Climate

## BACKGROUND

In Central African countries, artisanal logging weakens the implementation of sustainable forest resource management actions. The annual production of informal artisanal sawn timber (about 1.7 million m<sup>3</sup>) consumed on domestic markets or illegally exported to neighbouring countries is higher than the production of sawn timber by the industrial sector. Attempts to better regulate artisanal logging are rare and sustainable forest management is mainly based on the industrial forest concession model.

## OBJECTIVE

The project aims to reduce rural forest degradation in Central Africa by helping to formalize and rationalize artisanal logging. Its objectives are:

- to support and develop legal artisanal logging, in particular by increasing the level of income of local populations and strengthening the capacities of farmers, while working to promote the demand for legal sawn timber on private and public markets;
- to develop low-cost methods for estimating and monitoring the environmental impacts (deforestation and forest cover degradation) of artisanal logging on forest ecosystems, methods that can be replicated in other countries in the Congo Basin;

- to implement local measures for the regeneration and reforestation of wood species and encourage agroforestry.

In the longer term, artisanal logging under the supervision of local governments becomes a driving force for green growth in compliance with the law, with the non-degradation of forest cover: it proposes specific activities for fragile stakeholders (women, youth, indigenous populations) while promoting customary tenure in rural forests.

## INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

At the level of decentralised territorial entities (communes, sectors, districts), an innovative approach to governance of the sector on the basis of financial incentives is proposed, supplemented by the direct involvement of external actors (sub-prefect, governor) to monitor their implementation. In urban markets, the types of legal sawn timber demand are identified and promoted through awareness campaigns. These incentive mechanisms aim to durably change the behaviour of producers, controllers and users of wood resources.



## CAMEROON, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Beneficiary  
**Centre for International  
Forestry Research (CIFOR)**

FFEM institutions  
supporting the project  
**AFD, Ministry for the  
Ecological and Inclusive  
Transition**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 2,000,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 7,069,869**



**Partners**  
CIFOR (FAO FLEGT),  
CIFOR (EU FORETS), CIRAD,  
IRD, GIZ, FONAREDD,  
Tropenbos



## Transversal objective

# INNOVATIVE PROCESSES

### NURTURING NEW THINKING WITHIN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO INTEGRATE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The transversal objective "innovative processes" allows the FFEM to move away from the usual thinking and decision-making patterns by proposing new decision support, strategic design, governance and implementation processes. This is intended to support the development of multi-disciplinary approaches and the co-management of issues in order to integrate global environmental issues into policies and funding, both public and private. These new considerations are essential to strengthen the consideration of global environmental and sustainable development issues at all levels required. The experience gained from projects under this objective is a source of innovation and added value for the FFEM, which can draw useful lessons and propose new methods for managing environmental issues in France and internationally.



KNOWLEDGE-SHARING

## BEYOND RATINGS, **AUGMENTED RATING AGENCY**

### INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INTO SOVEREIGN STATE RATINGS



Climate

#### BACKGROUND

The failure of financial rating agencies to take into account the state of natural capital and its operating dynamics when rating government debt represents a major obstacle to assessing countries' trajectories towards a sustainable growth model. Beyond Ratings' expertise in the field of energy-climate determinants on the solvency of sovereign issuers is being developed to offer an enhanced sovereign risk rating.

#### OBJECTIVE

The idea is to accelerate the integration of environmental issues by the financial sector, by contributing to the enrichment of current practices in the financial rating of States. The aim is to develop methodologies for integrating environmental risks into sovereign risk assessment and to disseminate the resulting enhanced analysis through the creation of a new rating agency, the structuring and launch of which will be the outcome of the programme.

#### INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

The programme is based on the pursuit of innovative methodological developments that characterise the impact of physical climate risks, build an overall reference framework for taking into account natural assets, ecological debt and the sustainability of

public environmental policies and develop a long-term ranking.

This unique approach to the creation of a rating agency embodies, through its innovations in governance, methodology and economic model, a vision of the financial rating of country/sovereign risks that are a public good. Enhanced risk analysis offers greater alignment with long-term investor issues, especially as methodological developments are available to the public.

#### MULTI-COUNTRY

Beneficiary  
**Beyond Ratings**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**AFD**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 500,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 2,000,000**



**Partners**  
AFD, CDC,  
European Commission  
(AIT, Climate-KIC)



## Capitalisation

# FEEDBACK AND LESSONS LEARNED

### CAPITALISING ON THE PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE FFEM AND PROMOTING ITS ACTION

In the implementation of its mandate, the FFEM aims to draw lessons from the pilot and innovative projects it finances, in order to generalise and disseminate new methods and practices developed and tested by the projects, making it possible to reproduce successful projects on a larger scale by other actors or in new geographical areas, adapted to each local context.

The evaluation of projects, carried out externally by independent experts, pursues several complementary objectives of the FFEM: improving the practices and results of its interventions by measuring their quality and effectiveness; generating knowledge in the field of sustainable development and making it accessible to other actors; reporting on the implementation, results and impacts of its actions to the various stakeholders with a view to accountability and transparency towards them.



SENEGAL, CASAMANCE

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# GILÉ NATIONAL RESERVE AND ITS PERIPHERY FIGHT AGAINST DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN MIOMBO



## BACKGROUND

Gilé National Reserve, the only protected area in the province of Zambézia, is located in northern Mozambique. Its management is made difficult mainly due to a lack of law enforcement and increasing anthropic pressure on its periphery. The massive increase in illegal logging in the province has been noted, as has the emergence of elephant poaching and artisanal mining activity within the reserve, which pose significant threats to biodiversity conservation. Most illegal operators do not pay the applicable fines and some are released by the judicial authorities. Reserve officers are reaching their limits in their ability to deal with these challenges.

## OBJECTIVE

The project supported by the FFEM was aimed at combating deforestation and forest degradation in Miombo within the reserve and in its peripheral areas, by reducing the anthropic pressures exerted on the ecosystem. Its main objective was also to prepare the reserve and its periphery for the REDD+ program with a view to securing the reserve's operation in the long term. The project was articulated around several axes, aiming to obtain REDD+ certification, to set up pilot activities around the structuring of communities into participatory management committees, ecotourism, conservation agriculture and to strengthen the management of the reserve itself.

## SUCCESS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The major success of the project was to contribute to the development of the national

REDD+ strategy, through pilot activities supported by the FFEM, the results and lessons learned of which were directly used to develop this national policy.

The innovative character of the project also lies in its role as a policy "laboratory": in Mozambique, it is indeed the first example of concrete and specific application of the new law on the conservation of carbon rights in protected areas.

As the first ERU<sup>1</sup> certified project in Mozambique, it helped reduce the rate of deforestation in the reserve, thanks to conservation farming practices promoted by Agrisud, which also generated higher incomes for farmers.

The division of responsibilities in the implementation of the project, according to its different components between several actors with complementary experience and skills, was also an asset.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the duration of the project is too short to determine whether changes in behaviour and practices will spread on a larger scale and over time, the results on the ground are encouraging and deserve to be continued in the years to come, in particular to assess the real impact of these new agricultural practices on the rate of deforestation.

However, threats related to legal and illegal mining will have to be taken more into account.

## MOZAMBIQUE

Project duration  
**2014-2017**

Beneficiary  
**Government of Mozambique**

FFEM institution supporting the project  
**AFD**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 2,000,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 5,000,000**

## Partners

International Wildlife Management Foundation (IGF), ETC Terra, Agrisud, Mozambican Ministry of Tourism, Italian NGO COSV

<sup>1</sup> The Emission Reduction Unit is a carbon credit corresponding to a reduction or removal of one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent from the greenhouse gas emission reduction target.



# THE SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME



## INTRODUCTION

The Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (PPI) is emblematic of the FFEM's action to support and strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Created in 2006, this program, financed by the FFEM and managed by the French committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, accompanies and supports civil society in French-speaking African countries in the preservation of biodiversity, the fight against climate change, while improving the living conditions of local populations, notably through the creation of income-generating activities. Today, it is the only French cooperation tool directly financing, through grants of less than €70,000, CSOs in developing countries for specific conservation actions. A PPI community and "label" demonstrate the important recognition of this program in the African conservation community.

## OBJECTIVES

The PPI responds to a double challenge:

- To preserve the ecosystems and species on which local populations depend directly;
- To strengthen the capacity and influence of local CSOs to sustain the gains of their projects.

## IMPACTS

Rooted in local socio-economic and cultural realities, civil society organizations promote participatory approaches and concrete actions on the ground and thus themselves become bearers of change and innovation. Paid activities created for local communities sometimes replace harmful practices that threaten ecosystems and natural resources, such as poaching, deforestation and overexploitation. The economic impacts thus obtained are essential to sustaining the empowerment of local populations with respect for their environment and sustainable development undertaken during the PPI projects.

## THE PPI, CONCRETE RESULTS

- € 7.8 million in FFEM funding
- 164 recipient CSOs
- 215 projects financed in 33 countries, including 28 in Africa
- 5 PPIs already funded

## 8 PRIORITY THEMES

- Safeguard of endangered species
- Anti-poaching campaign
- Human-animal conflict resolution
- Conservation of ecosystems
- Creation and management of protected areas
- Sustainable development of natural resources and socio-economic development
- Combating climate change through nature-based solutions
- Environmental education

## ACTIONS IN THE FIELD

The PPI provides CSOs with support as close to the field as possible and tailored to the needs of organizations.

- 437 110 ha of protected areas created
- 52 development and management plans for protected areas developed
- 74 species inventories and monitoring protocols developed
- Conservation of 11 emblematic mammal species improved
- 3 composting units created for 3 000 tons of recycled household waste per year
- Over 70 CSOs capacity building supported
- 75 projects to create marketing channels for natural products
- 77% of CSO partners still active since the completion of their PPI project

## SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA (PPI-OSCAN)

### FEEDBACK FOR THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROGRAM



Biodiversity

#### BACKGROUND

PPI-OSCAN has taken into account the main lessons learned from the implementation of the Small-Scale Initiatives Program - PPI, which has been in operation for over a decade in West and Central Africa. These lessons concern in particular the need for local support for NGO capacity building, for the preparation and implementation of their projects, as close as possible to the beneficiaries, distinct from the overall coordination, preparation and follow-up activity of the call for small projects. This led to a separation of roles between the two levels of operational support: regional coordination, provided by IUCN-Med and national coordination in each country, with local anchoring of the civil society organization (CSO) as a key success factor.

#### OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the PPI-OSCAN was to strengthen the technical, administrative and financial capacities of small civil society actors in four North African countries, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia - countries characterized by similar ecological, cultural and socio-economic contexts - so that they would be able in the short term to develop concrete initiatives on the ground and, in the medium term, to contribute to the implementation of national strategies and action plans for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

#### SUCCESS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The most significant achievement of Phase 1 of the PPI-OSCAN is the wealth of new ideas. The invitation to innovate, which characterized the program, has indeed allowed the emergence and maturation of promising models of participatory environment and biodiversity management. In Morocco, an observatory for the protection of the environment and historic monuments in Tangier has been set up. In Algeria, an artificial reef was created. In Tunisia, ecotourism was promoted as a factor of rural development in the Siliana region. The program has also laid the foundations for a genuine "PPI-OSCAN community", fostering emulation and exchange of experiences and good practices among supported CSOs, in a context of fragmented and difficult to access regions.

It has significantly contributed to the emergence of civil society organizations capable of sustaining their activity, establishing a dialogue with institutional actors and organising themselves into networks of activity and influence in the public and political life of the countries concerned.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the points to be developed with a view to following up the program, it was advised that projects should be directed more towards biodiversity conservation.

The importance of keeping the "PPI-OSCAN community" alive as a real asset for North African environmental NGOs, in order to strengthen and perpetuate the networking of these actors, was also highlighted.



#### ALGERIA, LIBYA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA

Project duration  
**2014-2017**

Final beneficiaries  
**CSO of target countries working in the field of environmental protection; populations involved in the projects; national administrations; regional and local authorities**

FFEM institutions supporting the project  
**Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,000,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 2,400,080**

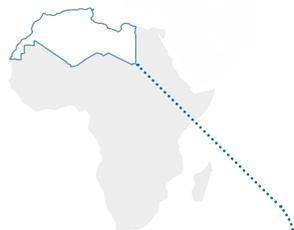
Partners  
**MAVA Foundation**



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## SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME FOR **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA (PPI-OSCAN)**

### PPI-OSCAN PROJECT, CONTINUATION OF PROGRAM INITIATED IN 2017



#### **ALGERIA, LIBYA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA**

Beneficiary  
**IUCN**

**Centre for Mediterranean  
Cooperation (IUCN - Med)**

FFEM institutions  
supporting the project  
**Ministry of Europe  
and Foreign Affairs,  
Ministry for the Ecological  
and Inclusive Transition**

FFEM contribution  
**€ 1,200,000**

Total project cost  
**€ 2,825,143**



#### **Partners**

MAVA Foundation,  
civil society  
organizations  
with small projects



Biodiversity

#### **BACKGROUND**

The first phase of the PPI-OSCAN supported 37 projects led by emerging civil society organizations. CSOs support combined co-financing of small projects, capacity building program and close accompaniment.

The three years of implementation of the PPI-OSCAN 1 is a short period, which has however allowed the emergence of very good initiatives and the dynamics to be implemented. To continue along this path, a second phase is necessary, to continue to support several environmental NGOs in the South.

and to have the capacity to access other sources of funding. National debates on conservation and development and the achievement of the countries' biodiversity protection and climate change objectives are thus strengthened.

With regard to small grants programs targeting civil society, FFEM is the only donor to place this emphasis on building the capacities of these actors through individualised and collective support to CSOs with projects.

One of the main specific features of this program is the call for innovation, tested in the field and translated into concrete and replicable actions on a larger scale.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

Following PPI-OSCAN 1, the objective of the second phase of the program is to focus on capacity building and networking of these emerging North African civil society actors, reinforcing the dynamics initiated during the first phase and extending it to other project leaders.

#### **INNOVATIVE AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER**

PPI-OSCAN supports the emergence of a civil society on environmental issues in countries where they were historically the prerogative of the state. This is one of the original features of the program: the extent of support provided to create and/or strengthen spaces for dialogue between civil society and public administrations and to prepare CSOs to become autonomous



# PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

## THE MULTILATERAL FUND OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: A SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Established in 1987, following the discovery of a "hole" in the ozone layer over Antarctica, the Montreal Protocol aims to eliminate ozone-depleting substances by banning the production and use of harmful gases, primarily CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons). The elimination of CFCs initially and then HCFCs led to the introduction of HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons) as alternatives. These gases do not contribute to the destruction of the ozone layer, but have a strong impact on global warming. This led States Parties to the Montreal Protocol to adopt the Kigali Amendment to eliminate HFCs in October 2016. This new resolution could reduce global warming by 0.5°C.

The first environmental treaty to achieve universal ratification, the Montreal Protocol has a Multilateral Fund to help developing countries meet the time-bound targets for reducing the chemicals regulated by the treaty. 45 countries contribute to the Fund, France being the fourth largest donor after the United States, Japan and Germany.

On a bilateral basis, France may administer up to 20% of its contribution to the Fund, after approval by the Fund Executive Committee of the project it supports. This French bilateral contribution is partly managed by the FFEM. The bilateral share of French contributions was mobilized in 2017 to pursue activities related to ozone activity, notably in Kenya, Laos and Tunisia.

The Multilateral Fund has been replenished every three years since 1991. At the end of 2017, a new donors' meeting set budget contributions for the 2018-2020 period at a total of US\$ 540 million, of which US\$ 36.7 million will be allocated by France, an increase on the 2015-2017 period (US\$ 34 million). The table below details the projects currently being implemented supported by France as part of this bilateral contribution.

Projects being managed in 2017		Phase / Tranche						Amount in € (With fixed exchange rate)		
		Grant-ing	ComEx meeting	Project value (US\$)	Support (US\$)	Total (US\$)	Fixed XRT (US\$/€)			
1	<b>UNIDO - Regional AFR</b> Chillers Conversion Pilot Project (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	Apr-06	ExCom 48	360,000	46,800	406,800	1.08310		440,605	
2	<b>UNIDO - Mexico</b> Pilot project for ODS Destruction	Apr-11	ExCom 63	500,000	65,000	565,000	0.65700		371,205	
3	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	1 / 1	Apr-12	ExCom 66	257,500	31,186	288,686	0.72030		207,941
3	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	1 / 2	May-14	ExCom 72	200,000	24,222	224,222	0.72030		161,507
3	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	1 / 3	Nov-15	ExCom 75	176,250	21,346	197,596	0.72967		144,180
3	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	1 / 4	Dec-16	ExCom 77	176,250	21,346	197,596	0.72967		144,180
3	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	1 / 5	Nov-17	ExCom 80	90,000	10,900	100,900	0.72967		73,624
4	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b> Preparation of Kenya project	2 / -	Nov-15	ExCom 75	60,000	7,800	67,800	0.72967		49,472
4	<b>GIZ - Kenya - HPMP</b>	2 / 1	Nov-17	ExCom 80	456,500	52,803	509,303	0.72967		371,623
5	<b>UNIDO - Africa Regional</b> ODS Destruction Study (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Guinea)	Dec-12	ExCom 68	80,000	10,400	90,400	0.72030		65,115	
6	<b>UNIDO - Algeria</b> Pilot project for ODS Destruction	May-14	ExCom 72	250,000	32,500	282,500	0.72030		203,485	
7	<b>UNIDO - Tunisia - HPMP</b>	1 / 1	May-14	ExCom 72	135,690	17,187	152,877	0.72030		110,117
7	<b>UNIDO - Tunisia - HPMP</b>	1 / 2	May-16	ExCom 76	356,397	45,144	401,541	0.72967		292,992
7	<b>UNIDO - Tunisia - HPMP</b>	1 / 3	May-16	ExCom 76	38,000	4,813	42,813	0.72967		31,239
8	<b>Laos UNEP - HPMP</b> Investment	1 / 1	May-15	ExCom 74	40,500	5,265	45,765	0.72967		33,393
<b>Total</b>					3,177,087	396,712	3,573,799			2,700,678

ODS: Ozone Depleting Substances; HPMP: HCFC Phase out management plan

Fixed XRT : Fixed exchange rate

# ACTIVITY REPORT

## PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AND LAUNCHED IN 2017

BIODIVERSITY

CLIMATE CHANGE

LAND DEGRADATION, POPs

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

## ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-2017

## ACTIVITY REPORT 1994-2017



## PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AND LAUNCHED IN 2017

		IDENTIFICATION ▶ COMMITMENT		TOTAL AMOUNT (€)		PROJECT LEADER
				FFEM GRANT (€)		
<b>R</b> : Regional project						
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>						
<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>4,110,000</b>	<b>21,955,400</b>	
<b>Congo</b>	Northern Congo Forest Landscapes Project	11/15 ▶	10/17	1,500,000	10,226,800	AFD - MTES
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> PIMFAO - Small initiatives and financial mechanisms for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation in West Africa	06/17		1,100,000	3,700,000	MTES
<b>Uganda</b>	FoFauPopU - For a new forest - wildlife - river dweller balance in Uganda	06/17		710,000	2,878,600	MTES
<b>Madagascar</b>	Sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation for the local communities of the Pointe de Larrée territory	10/17		800,000	5,150,000	AFD
<b>MEDITERRANEAN</b>				<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>16,471,123</b>	
<b>Mediterranean</b>	<b>R</b> Towards the establishment of a trust fund for Mediterranean marine protected areas	04/17		1,500,000	7,369,002	MTES
<b>Mediterranean</b>	<b>R</b> Cogito - Strengthening integrated and sustainable management of coastal, island and marine territories and MPAs in the Mediterranean	06/17		1,700,000	6,276,978	MTES
<b>Mediterranean</b>	<b>R</b> Small-Scale Initiatives Programme for Civil Society Organizations in North Africa (PPI - OSCAN) - Phase II	10/17 ▶	11/17	1,200,000	2,825,143	MTES - MEAE
<b>ASIA</b>				<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>8,100,000</b>	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>R</b> Biodiversity conservation and green growth in the Indo-Burmese hotspot	10/17		1,100,000	8,100,000	AFD
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>9,610,000</b>	<b>46,526,523</b>	

### CLIMATE CHANGE

<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>9,801,000</b>	<b>169,698,623</b>	
<b>Senegal</b>	FISP - Photovoltaic power plant in self-consumption at the Sococim Industrie cement plant	07/15 ▶	03/17	400,000	8,524,700	MINEFI
<b>Mauritius</b>	FISP - Seawater desalination by solar energy solution	05/16 ▶	03/17	184,000	676,000	MINEFI
<b>Senegal</b>	FISP - SUNNA DESIGN - NANOGRIID Senegal	05/16 ▶	03/17	500,000	1,500,000	MINEFI
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> FISP - LAGAZEL BOX, local green products manufacturing workshops	05/16 ▶	12/17	369,000	3,348,186	MINEFI
<b>Cameroon / DRC</b>	Promote and formalize artisanal logging in Central Africa	07/16 ▶	11/17	2,000,000	7,069,869	AFD - MTES
<b>Comoros / Madagascar</b>	Essential oil and distillation systems	12/16 ▶	10/17	574,000	1,915,625	AFD
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> Enhancing the resilience of coastal ecosystems in the Indian Ocean through restoration and conservation	06/17		1,500,000	25,000,000	AFD
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> WACA - Coastal hazards and adaptation in coastal areas of West Africa	06/17		1,274,000	10,216,643	AFD - MTES
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> Beyond Ratings, rating agency with increased sovereign risk	04/17 ▶	11/17	500,000	2,000,000	AFD
<b>Benin</b>	Strengthening sustainable management of natural forests in Middle-Ouémé	04/17		1,000,000	3,447,600	AFD
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> ESI - Energy Efficiency Assurance Tool - Pilot phase in three countries	04/17		1,500,000	106,000,000	AFD
<b>MEDITERRANEAN</b>				<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>3,348,186</b>	
<b>Morocco</b>	Study, optimization and implementation of dynamic agrivoltaic system pilots in water and thermal stress zones	10/17		1,000,000	3,348,186	AFD
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>				<b>3,231,770</b>	<b>17,280,624</b>	
<b>Costa Rica / Benin</b>	Restoration, conservation and sustainable management of mangroves in the face of climate change	04/16 ▶	02/17	1,270,000	6,646,854	MEAE
<b>Colombia</b>	Sustainable forest management in the Colombian Pacific region	04/17 ▶	10/17	1,200,000	9,000,000	MAA
<b>Latin Am.</b>	<b>R</b> Pooling the strengths of governments and the private sector for low carbon strategies in emerging countries	10/17		761,770	1,633,770	MTES - AFD
<b>ASIA PACIFIC</b>				<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,670,000</b>	
<b>Vanuatu / Indonesia</b>	FISP - Village Infrastructure Angels - Access to electricity in rural areas and development of economic activities	05/16 ▶	03/17	500,000	1,670,000	MINEFI
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>14,532,770</b>	<b>191,997,433</b>	

### LAND DEGRADATION, POPs \*

<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>6,487,559</b>	
<b>Burkina Faso / Niger</b>	Restoration of forests and landscapes and sustainable land management in the Sahel region	04/16 ▶	06/17	1,800,000	6,487,559	AFD - MEAE
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>6,487,559</b>	

### INTERNATIONAL WATERS

<b>AFRICA</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>R</b> Joint management of marine and coastal resources in the Northern Mozambique Channel	06/17		1,500,000	6,000,000	MEAE - MTES
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	

\* POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants

## ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-2017

BY AREA OF INTERVENTION	% of cost	Number of projects	Total cost of ongoing projects in €	Total cost of projects in €
Biodiversity	25%	9	12,828,160	56,687,398
Climate change	51%	25	26,292,610	552,770,917
POPs - Land degradation	20%	6	10,100,000	84,022,624
International waters	4%	1	2,058,000	9,965,773
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51,278,770</b>	<b>703,446,712</b>

BY REGION	% of cost	Number of projects	Total cost of ongoing projects in €	Total cost of projects in €
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%	27	31,500,670	151,389,475
Mediterranean	10%	3	5,200,000	474,235,143
Africa and the Mediterranean	72%	30	36,700,670	625,624,618
Latin America	21%	8	10,567,400	65,338,094
Asia-Pacific	8%	3	4,010,000	12,484,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51,278,770</b>	<b>703,446,712</b>

BY PRIORITY THEME	% of cost	Number of projects	Total cost of ongoing projects in €	Total cost of projects in €
Integrated management and resilience of coastal and marine areas	10%	3	5,333,000	21,176,627
Sustainable agriculture and forests	32%	10	16,193,500	116,891,293
Energy transition	20%	14	10,209,110	469,097,194
Sustainable urban territories	16%	5	8,210,000	47,821,000
Innovative financing of biodiversity	8%	4	4,133,160	20,546,867
Outside of the focus areas	14%	5	7,200,000	27,913,731
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51,278,770</b>	<b>703,446,712</b>
Transversal objectives:	22%	8	11,100,760	509,568,457
Sustainable consumption and production	12%	4	6,200,000	26,834,869
Innovative processes	10%	4	4,900,760	482,733,588

## PROJECT PROGRESS STATUS

BY AREA OF INTERVENTION	Number of projects identified	Number of projects launched	Number of projects with signed agreements
Biodiversity	17	9	9
Climate change	35	25	21
POPs - Land degradation	2	1	1
International waters	7	6	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>

(One project may give rise to several agreement)

## ACTIVITY REPORT 1994-2017

BY AREA OF INTERVENTION	% of cost	Number of projects	Total cost of ongoing projects in €	Total cost of projects in €
Biodiversity	41%	138	152,124,994	1,128,557,925
Climate change	37%	113	137,119,216	2,272,015,025
POPs - Land degradation	10%	25	35,132,551	215,514,718
International waters	12%	38	42,256,431	336,042,618
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>366,633,193</b>	<b>3,952,130,285</b>

BY REGION	% of cost	Number of projects	Total cost of ongoing projects in €	Total cost of projects in €
Sub-Saharan Africa	55%	173	200,107,876	1,443,720,995
Mediterranean	15%	42	53,877,855	983,721,867
Africa and the Mediterranean	69%	215	253,985,732	2,427,442,863
Latin America	16%	52	60,071,331	465,384,089
Asia-Pacific	10%	35	38,327,485	899,151,814
Eastern Europe	4%	12	14,248,645	160,151,520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>366,633,193</b>	<b>3,952,130,285</b>

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