2019–2022 STRATEGY

FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

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Preamble

This strategy document establishes the activity guidelines of the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) over the 2019–2022 period.

It is the culmination of collective reflection by its member institutions and its Scientific and Technical Committee. This strategy was also the subject of discussions with stakeholders from civil society and the research world. It builds on the previous FFEM strategies, while at the same time identifying new potentials for innovation to benefit the environment and sustainable development.

This document has been designed as a road map to give framework to the initiatives that the FFEM may support, and it presents its five priority themes for the 2019–2022 period:

- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity;
- Sustainable forests and agricultural lands;
- Resilience of aquatic ecosystems;
- Energy transition and resilient cities;
- Product life cycle, pollution, and wastes.

This strategy also touches on the innovative nature and the partnership dimension of the projects, as well as on the capitalization and dissemination of feedback from experiences, which remain a core FFEM objective. To achieve this, it looks for ways to link up with the strategies of other partners, such as the Global Environment Facility.

THE FFEM

MISSION

The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) promotes innovation that targets environmental protection and sustainable development in developing countries.

As a French interministerial financial instrument, it operates within the framework of French official development assistance.

It encourages innovative initiatives and **pilot projects** that respond to global environment challenges and aim for environmental, social, and economic benefits.

Its objective is to test solutions and learn lessons from them, and then to facilitate their dissemination and deployment in other places and/or on a broader scale. The distinctive features of the FFEM are **innovation and replicability of action.**

MANDATE

The FFEM's actions fall **within the environment and development guidelines** established by the French government and confirmed by the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation (CICID).[1] As a funding tool, it also contributes to implementing the main international agreements related to environmental protection to which France is a party.[2] The FFEM also participates in helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015.[3]

Concerning international agreements, the FFEM mandate covers:

- The fight against climate change and its harmful effects;
- The preservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources;

INNOVATION AT THE FFEM

Innovation at the FFEM means the implementation of new technologies, new uses, and new methods. According to the OECD definition of "innovation" (*Oslo Manual*, 2005), there can be innovation in products, processes, organization, and deployment, especially in terms of public policy and financing. Innovation can be drastic or gradual; it must be recognized as such, beyond just as a simple invention. It is thus part of a process of change that it triggers.

For the FFEM, the innovative nature of a project can be assessed only in the light of specific analysis of the project and/or of the territory,* according to the given context in geographical, socio-economic, political, institutional, and ecological terms, and the innovative way in which the project intends to trigger the change to benefit the environment and sustainable development.

* In this document, "territory" (*territoire* in French) is defined as a consistent area in administrative terms (municipalities, local authorities, regions, etc.), in functional terms (watersheds, ecosystems, hydrology, economic activities), or in cultural terms.

- The protection of international inland and marine waters;
- The fight against desertification and land degradation, including deforestation;
- Waste management and the fight against chemical pollutants;
- The elimination of substances that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer.

STRUCTURE

Governance of the FFEM is based on three bodies that interact from the strategy-development phase up to the operational implementation of projects:

- A **Steering Committee** made up of the six member-institutions of the FFEM: the five French Ministries that are Economy and Finance (which acts as Chair); Europe and of Foreign Affairs; Ecological and Inclusive Transition; Higher Education, Research and Innovation; Agriculture and Food; as well as Agence Française de Développement. This committee gives its opinion on the overall policy of the FFEM and decides on project funding after the Scientific and Technical Committee and Secretariat give their advice.
- A **Scientific and Technical Committee** composed of 12 qualified experts in the areas falling within the FFEM mandate. This committee helps develop the strategic orientations, makes sure that projects are relevant and appropriate to those orientations, and contributes to project monitoring and evaluation.
- A **Secretariat**, which participates in each stage of the project cycle: examination, monitoring of implementation, capitalization, and communication on the projects.

1 In this regard, the FFEM is accountable for its activities, which it reports on especially in its annual report.

2 See Annex 4 for details on these international agreements.

3 See Annex 5 for more information on the SDGs.

SUBMITTING A PROJECT TO THE FFEM

Any legal entity[4] may submit a project, insofar as the latter comes within the mandate and guidelines of the FFEM and meets the eligibility, funding and geographic criteria described below.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Projects presented to the FFEM must meet the following eight criteria:

- contributes to the preservation of the global environment;
- contributes to local sustainable development in one or more developing countries;
- has innovative features;
- has a demonstrative and replicable nature;
- provides for post-project economic and financial sustainability;
- is ecologically and environmentally viable;
- has social and cultural acceptability;
- has an appropriate institutional framework.

For each project proposed, special attention will also be paid to:

- Theory of Change;
- its monitoring and evaluation mechanism;
- its overall environmental outcome;
- local ownership (which is a guarantee of sustainability);
- its partnership dimension;
- how gender and social ties are taken into account;
- the sharing of knowledge stemming from the project.

Applied research activities that give rise to or that are in relation with development activities can be funded by the FFEM. Basic research activities are, however, not eligible to receive its financial support.

PROJECT COFINANCING

FFEM funding is provided only within the scope of cofinancing.

Cofinancing is funding that contributes directly to the specific objectives of the project and that is necessary for its achievement. The cofinancing bodies, including the FFEM, work in close synergy in the steering and/or management of the project, which is handled by one of the cofinancing bodies on behalf of the others.

FFEM funding comes in addition to the cofinancing provided by the project initiators, the direct beneficiaries, or any other financial partner. Operational costs are shared, and local or other financial resources are mobilized. This both promotes and

demonstrates ownership of the project by its initiators and the local beneficiaries, in turn helping to ensure the sustainability of the activities once FFEM support has ended.

Cofinancing by the project initiators and/or other financial partners should amount to:[5]

- 70% of the overall budget in standard cases;
- 50% of the overall budget for a project that has a remarkably innovative feature[6] or for the case of projects initiated by Southern stakeholders whose cofinancing comes from the South.

The valuation of contributions in kind may be included in the project budget as cofinancing but must not exceed 25% of the total project budget. An "in kind" contribution is a voluntary contribution through which a natural person or legal entity provides another with work, goods or other services free of charge. Examples include partners making employees available or providing equipment, volunteers, or any other assistance or service, free of charge. "Valuating" these expenses means estimating their market value.[7]

At each stage of the examination process, the status of the cofinancing (requested, to be requested, or received) must be indicated. In general, the cofinancing amounts matching the required percentages mentioned above must be confirmed before the FFEM Steering Committee grants its funding.[8] They must be confirmed no later than the time of payment of the FFEM's first contribution.

During implementation and at the end of the project, the project initiator will have to ensure compliance with the cofinancing rates initially provided for.

Project evaluation will include an analysis of the effective mobilization of the cofinancing that had been expected.

4 Excluding individuals/natural persons.

5 The mobilization of additional resources for the project that are in line with its overall objectives but that are not considered as cofinancing as defined above may nonetheless be indicated by the project initiators, so that the financing situation in its entirety can be assessed.

6 For each project, the FFEM Scientific and Technical Committee will provide, for information, an assessment of whether it judges the innovation to be remarkable in nature, in particular by examining the innovation's transformational potential and the monitoring and evaluation system designed for it.

7 The rules for such valuation are those provided for in AFD funding of civil society organizations (CSOs): https://www.afd.fr/sites/afd/files/2017-07/methodology-guide-cofunding-CSO-AFD.pdf

8 The Steering Committee may, at its discretion, start a project for which the cofinancing is not yet confirmed, if justified by the project circumstances. This flexibility may in particular apply to projects for which the FFEM funding confirmation will have a ripple effect on the other donors, or for which the cofinancers have a different decision-making cycle from the FFEM. The Steering Committee will ensure that the potential non-fulfillment of this cofinancing does not jeopardize the viability and integrity of the project and does not make the share provided by the FFEM exceed, depending on the case, 50% or 30% of the overall budget.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Theory of Change is a method that helps explain how given actions are expected to lead to a clear change in terms of development, thanks to an analysis—based on facts and lessons learned from past experiences—of cause-and-effect relationships. It guides decision-making concerning the approach to adopt and helps clarify the contribution of stakeholders by taking into account the complexity of a process of change within its specific context. It assists in determining the hypotheses, obstacles, and underlying risks, so that the entire process can be understood. This ensures that the adopted approach contributes to the desired change at the project level, with possibilities for later extension.

THE FFEM'S CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT

The FFEM's grant contribution[9] ranges **from €500,000 to €3,000,000 per project**.

The number of projects for which the FFEM's contribution exceeds €2,000,000 can be decided only by the Steering Committee.

DURATION OF THE ACTIVITIES FUNDED

The duration of the activities cofinanced by the FFEM may not exceed **five years**, except in cases for which justification is formally provided.

It is not the FFEM's duty to ensure the sustainability of a project beyond the period initially provided for. It is up to the project initiator to identify, during the project implementation, the financial resources that will ensure the continuity of the project beyond five years. However, following a first phase of project implementation, new support from the FFEM may be considered under the following conditions:

- Objectives for deployment, change in scale, and introduction of new innovations have been defined.
- The FFEM's share of the contribution in the overall budget is re-evaluated if need be.
- An external evaluation of the previous project has been carried out.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES

The FFEM cofinances in any developing country eligible for official development assistance.

Priority is given to **Africa:** the FFEM's objective is to commit approximately two-thirds of its resources there.

With the exception of Wallis and Futuna, the French overseas collectivities are not eligible for official development assistance.[10] The FFEM may nevertheless participate in the funding of regional projects related to the preservation of the global environment that include French overseas collectivities working with eligible countries. In this case, the share of funding intended for the French

overseas collectivities may not exceed 25% of the FFEM's contribution to the project.

PRESENTING A PROJECT TO THE FFEM

Each project or program cofinanced by the FFEM is presented to the Steering Committee under the responsibility of one or several of the six member-institutions supporting the project, and with the assistance of the Secretariat.

Therefore, in order to present a project to the FFEM, the project initiator must obtain **the support of one of the six FFEM member institutions**. The contact details of each of these institutions are available and updated on the FFEM website: www.ffem.fr.

Project examination involves the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Committee, which both give their opinion on the project, and the Steering Committee, which approves project identification and decides in the end on FFEM funding. The project examination cycle and templates that can be used are available and updated on the FFEM website: www.ffem.fr.

The FFEM also operates through calls for proposals, in particular through the Private Sector Innovation Facility (FISP), which from 2012 to 2018 focused on climate change, and through the Small-scale Initiatives Program (PPI) for Southern civil society organizations. This method of calls for proposals will continue during the 2019-2022 period.

9 Recurring costs, such as the operating costs of institutions or bodies, are in principle not eligible for FFEM funding. Administrative costs (not including the costs of project coordination) must be limited to the strict minimum.

10 According to the rules established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

Partnerships are fundamental to the FFEM's identity and actions. They concern stakeholders in both the North and the South, not only the public sector, the private sector, and civil society but also local communities, the research world, and other donors.

WORKING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The FFEM mobilizes the private sector as a stakeholder and donor that works in favor of the global environment and sustainable development. This ongoing action supports private-sector innovation projects, whatever the theme, that are in association with civil society or foundations, or come within the framework of specific calls for proposals.

The FFEM is also strengthening its communication to enterprises and its relations with networks of private and public partners working for the private sector.

SUPPORTING CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES

The FFEM supports projects initiated by environmental CSOs of both the North and the South in partnership with local stakeholders, including the private sector. The FFEM also supports the creation and strengthening of environmental CSOs in the South and initiators of innovation and influence on national and local policies related to the global environment. This is done in particular through the Small-scale Initiatives Program.

PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATION FACILITY (FISP)

The FISP is a specific financing solution targeting the private sector and operating via donations or repayable advances. Its purpose is to encourage and support innovative initiatives by the private sector that benefit the environment and development. Financing is in this way supplied to the private sector in partnership with local authorities and civil society in developing countries, for projects that can be replicated and that provide economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Since the launch of the FISP in 2012, five calls for projects have been launched in the field of climate change, targeting both mitigation and adaptation: 212 applications were received, 42 selected for examination, and 15 accepted to date.

MOBILIZING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The FFEM is continuing and strengthening projects that deploy the expertise and know-how of French local authorities (municipalities or business clusters, etc.), and other French authorities working at the local level (natural parks, coastal protection agency, etc.) to help their counterparts in the South.

DEVELOPING LINKS WITH RESEARCH

The Scientific and Technical Committee: an advisory, evaluation, and support role

The FFEM Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) issues opinions on the projects presented to the FFEM. It helps define the methodologies developed during the project examination phase and work out strategies in the areas of global environmental protection and sustainable development. The STC is one of the distinctive features of the FFEM and guarantees it scientific credibility, its innovative nature, and its ability to carry out replicable projects.

It also assists in the capitalization of the experiences of the FFEM pilot projects, which is shared with the networks to which its members belong. These are the main channels through which feedback on experiences and evaluation reports by project, country, or theme are disseminated.

Engaging closely with scientists

Upstream, the FFEM must identify innovative projects and/or programs to examine. During project implementation, it must apply solid monitoring and evaluation measures. Downstream, it must promote dissemination of project results, which can help in enlightened and suitable policy decision-making, and encourage the replicability of the innovations in development projects. This also requires the development and strengthening of the research sector in the South.

To respond to these challenges, the FFEM continues to engage with the research world, and especially with French researchers,[11] in partnership with researchers in the countries of the South. This is carried out in the fields of technological and industrial innovation, economic analysis, as well as in the development of public policies and of methodologies and indicators to measure outcomes and impacts (as initiated in a partnership with the Foundation for Research on Biodiversity).

THE SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAM (PPI)

To respond to French strategy guidelines for biodiversity and to the wishes of civil society, the FFEM funds the Small-scale Initiatives Program (PPI). This program promotes the structuring of new players in Southern civil society that work for the environment, and it provides help in implementing their projects, in line with the international agreements on the environment. Since 2006, five FFEM grants have helped support more than 200 projects implemented by local organizations.

The PPIs in progress, in partnership with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and its French committee, have made it possible to launch conservation projects or nature-based solutions to assist NGOs in West and Central Africa and the Maghreb.

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER DONORS

The actions supported by the FFEM take those of other donors into consideration. They also fall within the scope of the national strategies of developing countries, in the interests of the quality, efficiency, and predictability of the aid provided.

Generally speaking, the FFEM must promote its action and the sharing of its knowledge at the European level (European Commission, European Investment Bank, bilateral bodies) as well as international level (Global Environment Facility, World Bank's Clean Technology Fund, the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, access and sharing of the benefits of the Nagoya Protocol, etc.).

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The FFEM is seeking to develop projects cofinanced with the GEF in particular. This cofinancing must ensure visibility for the FFEM actions and, if possible, help involve French partners including research bodies, public and private institutions and enterprises, local authorities, NGOs, and foundations.

In addition, when one of the innovative pilot projects that the FFEM cofinances has proven its effectiveness, the project initiators are encouraged to apply for GEF funding to help broaden the project to a larger scale.

11 Many public and private research players are concerned. In France this includes: the Ministry of Research, the French National Research Agency (ANR), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the French National Research Institute for Development (IRD), the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), International Office for Water (OIEau), the French Geological Survey (BRGM), the French Research Institute for Sea Development (IFREMER), the French Environment & Energy Management Agency (ADEME), the Scientific and Technical Center for Building (CSTB), the Foundation for Research on Biodiversity (FRB), the National Research Institute of Science and Technology for Environment and Agriculture (IRSTEA), the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN), and others.

CAPITALIZATION AND DISSEMINATION OF EXPERIENCES

One of the core missions of the FFEM is to learn lessons from the pilot and innovative experiences that it funds, in order to spread the new methods and practices developed and tested as part of the projects.

ASSESSMENT OF ITS ACTIONS AND CAPITALIZATION OF PROJECT EXPERIENCES

The concrete results achieved by projects supported by the FFEM, as well as the honest assessment of their successes and failures, help to make the FFEM a reliable partner for the preservation of the global environment and for sustainable development. The projects supported by the FFEM are innovative in nature: that is why it is important to ensure that successful experiences and lessons learned are disseminated broadly, and not just limited to the pilot experience.

Evaluation and capitalization also meet additional goals of the FFEM:

- **Capitalizing experiences and project outcomes** in order to learn lessons from difficulties and failures; explaining and formalizing the innovative practices and know-how that have been developed, in order to then share and disseminate them and to support the replicability of successful innovations at a larger scale;
- **Producing knowledge** in the areas of global environment and sustainable development and then making it accessible in order to fuel French and international debate, especially within the framework of negotiations on international agreements;
- **Improving the practices and results** of FFEM actions by measuring their quality and performance in order to propose the most suitable solutions for programs and projects to be supported in the future;
- **Reporting on the implementation, outcomes, and impacts of FFEM actions**, for the purposes of accountability and transparency.

The FFEM has a great variety of evaluation and capitalization methods at its disposal, which it can use according to the objective aimed for. These include mid-term and post-project evaluations; capitalization of experiences within projects; and evaluations and capitalization by theme (based on several projects), strategy, country, or region, etc.

To facilitate evaluations and improve the capitalization work, it is necessary to strengthen the

methodologies for establishing pre-project systems of references and for determining indicators of performance, results, and impact. To achieve this, methodologies must be clearly defined by the project initiators when applying for funding from the FFEM, and resources must be devoted to them during project implementation.

As part of the emphasis placed on Theory of Change for each project submitted to the FFEM, the **evaluation** should highlight the interactions of the stakeholders, the good practices already in place, the benefits resulting from activities supported by the FFEM, as well as the reasons for the identified failures. These analyses will enrich FFEM intervention strategies and expand the evaluation criteria.

The FFEM contributes to the evaluations and capitalizations coordinated by the Evaluation Department of AFD by making available all the information needed about the relevant projects supported by the FFEM.

COMMUNICATING EXPERIENCES

Communication is strategic for the FFEM, in terms of spreading its image, mission, actions, and the outcomes of those actions. It is the capitalization of experiences that provides the substance for the FFEM's communication, which in turn helps to promote the innovation and replicability of its successful pilot actions.

The FFEM's member institutions, STC, Secretariat, and partners are the main bodies involved in that communication. They ensure that the outcomes of projects and experiences considered as emblematic and as inspirations for solutions are disseminated and highlighted, in order to make them accessible and comprehensible by all. Indeed, the FFEM wants its useful experiences to spread and be adopted as broadly as possible. For this reason, it seeks close relations with French, European, and international actors in the private sector, in civil society, and in the public sphere—both decision-makers and operators—as well as donors.

PRIORITY THEMES

For the 2019–2022 period, the FFEM is focusing on five priority themes:

- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity;
- Sustainable forests and agricultural lands;
- Resilience of aquatic ecosystems;
- Energy transition and resilient cities;
- Product life cycle, pollution, and wastes.

These themes, which are detailed later in this report, build on the previous FFEM strategies, while at the same time identify new potentials for innovation in environmental protection and sustainable development. They correspond to the FFEM's dual ambition of giving priority to the most relevant projects and of capitalizing on their experience. They are not exclusive of one another; the FFEM encourages projects that are likely to generate crossed co-benefits.

The Steering Committee may, if the need arises, decide to fund projects that come within the FFEM mandate but that are outside its priority theme areas, on the condition that they display remarkable innovation that will benefit the global environment and sustainable development.

Furthermore, for any given theme, the FFEM pays special attention to the following tools or procedures for innovation (non-exhaustive and non-exclusive list):

- Digital technologies;[12]
- Nature-based solutions;[13]
- Frugal innovation;[14]
- The "One Health" approach.[15]

12 Digital technologies cover the new information and communication technologies used in the processing and communication of information, in particular by computer, Internet, electronic communications, etc.

13 The IUCN defines nature-based solutions as *"actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits"*.

14 Frugal innovation consists in responding to determined needs via the least sophisticated and less costly technological solutions possible, without making concessions to the level of the service provided.

15 The One Health initiative promotes an integrated and unified approach to human, animal, and environmental health.

PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

With erosion of biodiversity occurring all around the world, the FFEM's actions are a response to the international commitments made by France as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of regional or specific agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Convention on Migratory Species. The FFEM takes France's biodiversity strategy to the international stage, within the framework in particular of the priorities at the international level set out in the Biodiversity Plan launched in mid-2018.

A variety of international events are being held to mark the implementation of this priority theme. The 7th Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) plenary will be held in Paris in April 2019 to discuss a global report on the historical background of biodiversity and ecosystem services. In June 2020, the IUCN World Conservation Congress will be hosted by France, in Marseille, several months before the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties on Biodiversity, in China, which must bring the international community to strengthen cooperation and actions by each country, so as to better protect biodiversity and fight against the sixth extinction of species.

Against this backdrop, the FFEM is continuing to work for biodiversity conservation, in particular by taking into account the impacts—both positive and negative—on biodiversity from all its new projects, and by making sure that co-benefits are maximized for biodiversity. One of the main forms of FFEM contribution toward this goal is to establish efficient protected areas. These are a privileged tool for conservation. Another is to "give value" to biodiversity as a driver of equitable and sustainable socio-economic development. The FFEM seeks to contribute to this on the one hand by giving structure to business sectors that have a positive impact on biodiversity, and on the other by providing support for areas that commit to efficiency vis-à-vis biodiversity.

Making systems of ecologically efficient protected areas sustainable

PROMOTE SHARED AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ECOLOGICALLY EFFICIENT SYSTEMS OF PROTECTED AREAS, BY MOBILIZING MORE RESOURCES FOR THEM

A greater number of effectively managed marine or terrestrial protected areas will have impact on i) the conservation of species and their habitats, of essential ecosystems, and of their associated services; ii) improvement in the governance of natural resources; and, finally, iii) the security and prosperity of the local population. It should be noted that nearly one-quarter of protected areas in the world, of which half are in Africa, appear to suffer from inadequate or weak management.

The FFEM encourages approaches based on ***protected-area systems***. This notion helps take into account the coexistence, in a single physical area, of different statuses of protection, as well as networking among those areas, thereby encouraging ecological connectivity and resilience in the face of global changes.

To make those protected area systems ecologically and sustainably efficient, the FFEM gives priority to projects that take into account the following two dimensions:

Mobilization of additional and sustainable financial resources through several methods.

- Biodiversity conservation **trust funds** can be set up. When doing so, care must be taken to create the most appropriate legal form to raise funds for a protected area system and to make them sustainable. The legal form must also be based on shared governance with all stakeholders in that area. It will also be important to develop evaluation tools that can identify links between the effectiveness of the institution created to attract additional sustainable resources for the protected areas on the one hand, and the impact on the ground in terms of biodiversity conservation and local development on the other.
- Other innovative financing for conservation can be sought. These must be in accordance with good governance, for example through **public-private partnerships** following the **Avoidance-Reduction-Offset** hierarchy, or following a **Payments for Environmental Services** (PES) approach, on the condition that the latter have a clarified effect on biodiversity and promote interactions between the protected area and the surrounding economic sectors.
- It is also possible to use multi-stakeholder platforms engaged in innovative finance working toward conservation in countries in the South.

Strengthening institutional resources, which can also take on several forms.

- One example is **innovative, effective, and stable forms of organization** for protected-area systems. These qualities depend not only on the legal status of these organizations and on their human resources, but also on their forms of governance, the way in which interaction among stakeholders is shaped, and local ownership. Such projects may accompany new forms of management for marine or terrestrial protected areas, such as co-management, community management, delegated management, etc.
- **Innovative partnerships for sustainable landscapes** help to create links between the protected areas and their periphery (involving the popula-

tions who live there) via promotion of integrated, coordinated, and multi-stakeholder approaches. In this case, priority is given either to approaches that promote ecological connectivity or networks of managers, or to adaptation of France's Regional National Park model and the principles behind it (territorial charters and development of economic activities compatible with biodiversity conservation).

- An additional method is support for stakeholders—local ones in particular—who are involved in the fight against poaching and illegal trade in wild species (of both animals and plants) and in the **reduction of conflicts between people and animals** in the peripheral zones of protected areas. For marine protected areas, this support includes surveillance against illegal fishing. The involvement of local populations in the surveillance programs will be encouraged, through incentive and coordinated approaches.

Giving structure to value chains derived from biodiversity

PROMOTE VALUE CHAINS DERIVED FROM BIODIVERSITY ACCORDING TO "BIOTRADE" SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA THAT HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

The FFEM supports the principles of the **BioTrade Initiative**, which *"refers to those activities of collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability."*[16]

The FFEM gives priority to projects aimed at the development of value chains for products derived from biodiversity, by applying the following principles to the entire value chain (production, processing, access to domestic and foreign markets):

- Meet the prerequisites before any development of a value chain: environmental and social impact study, inventory and sustainable management plan for the resource, participatory mapping, etc.
- Respect and, insofar as possible, mobilize **local traditional practices and know-how**.
- Promote **public-private-NGO partnerships**, in particular through contractual approaches consistent with the BioTrade principles.
- Ensure **fair distribution of added value**, favoring the collector/producer and the primary processor (SMEs, cooperatives, etc.).
- Encourage the empowerment and independent and informed decision-making of small-scale entrepreneurs via support for local SMEs, with special attention to gender impact (monitored by specific indicators).
- Develop partnerships with research centers, so that innovation and improvement of knowledge further better decision-making by the public or private stakeholders concerned.

If need be, these approaches can contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), including via instruments that are consistent with its objectives.[17]

16 UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) definition.

17 Cf. Art. 4.4 of the Nagoya Protocol.

Recognition of pilot territories with "high biodiversity ambitions"

ENHANCE, IN PREDETERMINED TERRITORIES, A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS DRIVEN BY BIODIVERSITY

The FFEM seeks to prepare the "post-Aichi" era by highlighting **pilot territories** that make commitments to **biodiversity efficiency**. The challenge is to show that there are territories (small islands, mountain territories, oases, isolated territories, etc.) where i) it is biodiversity that is the most likely to produce co-benefits for economic and social development, for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, for health, etc., and ii) where the stakeholders are engaged in an original and innovative approach to sustainable development.

As each territory and each group of users and stakeholders of a territory has its own governance, its own forms of action, and its own constraints and priorities for action, prior contextualization is required for the territories identified as candidates.

The approach must follow different stages: analysis – action program – evaluation – certification.

The FFEM gives priority to projects that take into account support for "territories with high biodiversity ambitions." These are places where original forms of governance are established and "good practices" in not only biodiversity conservation, but also in flow management (wastes, water, energy, tourism) are invented, out of constant concern to reduce their ecological footprint. Various approaches may be experimented:

- Multi-stakeholder approaches by territories to reconquer biodiversity, via protection, enhancement, and restoration of biodiversity;
- Innovative and integrated multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approaches in a predetermined territory (continental, coastal, or island), which may include: i) technical innovations (e.g. restoration and ecological engineering, zero net artificialization, post-larvae fish farming, green infrastructure, sustainable flow management, etc.); ii) social innovations in terms of governance and ownership; iii) networking and capacity building for practitioners and managers in these territories in order to encourage exchange of good practices and capitalization of innovations; and iv) eventually, international recognition of these "territories with high biodiversity ambitions" thanks to independent systems of certification that encourage a forward-looking approach;
- Research related to the activities, in order to improve knowledge that can guide decision-making.

SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS

The agriculture and forestry sectors along with other uses of land represent nearly a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions of human origin.[18] In particular, deforestation and forest degradation, the major cause of which is agriculture, represent approximately 11% of emissions and an accelerated loss of the exceptional biodiversity provided by forests. In addition, deforestation and the development of poorly sustainable agricultural practices aggravate erosion and are significant factors of land degradation. At the same time, these sectors absorb the equivalent of about 10% of global emissions.

The agricultural and forest projects supported by the FFEM can thus simultaneously contribute to the three major issues of preservation of biodiversity, the fight against climate change, and the fight against desertification and land degradation.

Land is perceived as a source of key solutions for the climate, biodiversity, and the global environment; it acts as a regulator and shock absorber for climate change and other sources of pressure. In this context, the FFEM's actions are in line with the Rio Conventions and the international commitments on forests and agriculture that stem from them.[19] The Paris Agreement reflects the commitments of states to the conservation and strengthening of carbon sinks, as well as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Non-state actors have also made commitments, in particular within the Global Climate Action Agenda. The New York Declaration on Forests aims to reduce loss in natural forests by half by 2020 and is striving for an end to such loss by 2030. The "4 per 1000" Initiative seeks to enhance the role of soil in food security and climate issues. The Aichi Targets on biological diversity make specific mention of agriculture and forests. Finally, the 2018–2030 strategic framework to fight desertification seeks to reach land degradation neutrality, and the Great Green Wall for Sahara and the Sahel is illustrative of international mobilization.

Concerted management of rural territories

PROMOTE LOCAL AND CONCERTED MANAGEMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY LANDS, FOR SUSTAINABLE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN LOCAL POPULATIONS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

For rural areas to be sustainable, it is necessary to take into account interactions between human populations, the use they make of natural resources, and ecosystem-based services that they provide. Such a **systemic approach** helps to simultaneously reinforce the sustainability of resources, improve people's livelihoods (economic and social gains), reduce negative impacts, and even develop co-benefits for the environment.

The FFEM wishes to support projects at the scale of agricultural and forestry territories that:

- Seek to preserve and restore natural heritage (land, biodiversity, climate) and cultural heritage (local know-how, agricultural diversity, etc.) and sustainable economic and social development;
- Understand the dynamics of change through a systemic approach incorporating all stakeholders and issues of sustainable management of natural resources, which aim among other things to help bring about actions and collective practices to respond to these issues;
- Become integrated into forms of local governance, which they may possibly help guide or change, by promoting consultation and mediation;
- Are based on a pre-established analysis by the applicant that identifies the issues of the territory concerned, the forms of governance of natural resources, and the stakeholders who are able to put into motion the dynamics of change considered and on which the project can be based.

Within these territorial approaches, the projects supported by the FFEM promote:

- Transitions to sustainable agricultural practices: **agroecology, organic agriculture, agroforestry**, and the linking of these agricultural practices with sustainable pastoral systems. Special encouragement is given to the development of agricultural practices based on the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, biological regulations, and on biodiversity, which seek to preserve or even to recreate a mosaic of high-value environments (genetic diversity within a species, associations of species, associated biodiversity, hedgerows, agroforestry). This diversity of life then acts as insurance against climate risks and promotes flexibility and reactivity in response to crises.
- Support to reach practices of sustainable management of forests: **taking into account biodiversity** in forest management, **support for forms of joint and concerted management of forests** to benefit local populations. The support may concern the forests of local communities or changes in the model of forest concessions that have been developed for uses favoring the co-benefits at the territorial and stakeholder level, including for local communities. These co-benefits can include sustainable exploitation of wood, non-timber forest products (NTFPS), ecosystem services that can be developed economically, conservation areas, the creation of ecological corridors, etc.

18 2014 IPCC report.

19 See annexes for a list of conventions, agreements, and international initiatives.

Environmental performance of agricultural and forest value chains

GIVE STRUCTURE TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST VALUE CHAINS AND EVALUATE THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AT EACH LEVEL

The production of forest-derived food goods or consumer goods uses resources and can generate various types of environmental impacts (greenhouse gas emissions, loss of biodiversity, pollution, etc.) accompanied by positive or negative social effects. Most agricultural and forest value chains can be both economic opportunities and threats to the natural resources and/or to the social organization of a rural territory they transform.

The projects supported by the FFEM emphasize the structuring of sustainable value chains that aim for improved environmental, social, and economic performances that will help local populations.

In these value chains, the FFEM supports projects that:

- Include an **evaluation of environmental performance** (e.g. in terms of biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, pollution emissions, restoration of lands and quality of soil, restoration or conservation of forest cover, waste reduction and management, health of consumers and producers, energy efficiency, etc.) and of social performance (e.g. number of jobs and producer income, farm autonomy, food security, living conditions, gender equality). The purpose is to help better design or rethink these value chains.
- Recognize and enhance the **positive environmental and social externalities of sustainable value chains**. In this regard, the FFEM can support the establishment or adoption of norms, standards, seals of quality, and certifications (e.g. fair trade, organic certifications, collective trademarks, geographical indications, certificates of "good forest management," etc.).
- Promote approaches that are economically viable and integrated into local and international markets. Such approaches are based on a **balanced distribution of added value** that benefit producers and especially family farms.
- Set up **coordinated forms of governance** for value chains as a joint project for the various economic and social stakeholders, and/or work to develop multi-partner commitments among stakeholders at different stages of the value chains.
- Take into account the **connection these value chains have with the territories** in which they are rooted, going hand in hand with sustainable management of natural resources and land. The projects must especially make sure they anticipate and take into account possible indirect effects on other existing channels, on other remote ecosystems, or on land-tenure systems, via the changes in uses they lead to (including price incentives that have an effect on demand for land).

Fight against deforestation

SUPPORT TRANSITIONS TO AGRICULTURE WITH "ZERO DEFORESTATION" AND FIGHT FOREST DEGRADATION RELATED TO ITS USES, INCLUDING THE GATHERING OF FUELWOOD

Deforestation and forest degradation are at work in most regions of the world, chiefly in tropical regions, where the forests are richest in biodiversity. Because it responds to a growing food and energy demand, the development of crop and livestock farming, by both agro-industrial enterprises and hundreds of thousands of smallholder producers, is the main factor behind deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems. Second comes the commercial gathering of non-timber products (including fuelwood).

The FFEM supports projects that focus on the **interface between agriculture and forest** and that promote the fight against deforestation, forest degradation, the conversion of ecosystems, and the change in how land is used. These projects may concern either export agriculture or subsistence farming.

The FFEM's action in the fight against deforestation falls in particular within the frameworks of France's National Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation (SNDI) and of the commitments made by France in the Amsterdam Declarations.

The FFEM gives priority to projects that:

- Help guide the signing of "**sustainable territory contracts**" at the local and/or national level, or support territorial programs in partnership with agri-food businesses in areas subject to deforestation or forest degradation.
- Help set up **incentives** for sustainable raw materials (financial subsidies and incentives to producers, differential taxation, etc.).
- Launch initiatives targeting **smallholder producers**, especially to encourage and help guide the development of sustainable production, as part of approaches by local authorities or of the structuring of sustainable value chains (possibly including seals and certifications).
- Help in implementing deforestation **monitoring and control systems** that are efficient and transparent.
- Include **payment programs for environmental services**.
- Take into account—with an aim of sustainability in action and capacity for dissemination—the forms of **governance** of natural resources, the **land issues**, and the economic and commercial issues of smallholder producers within value chains, and ii) their influence on deforestation, with the purpose of helping to guide change in practices.
- Promote **sustainable production of fuelwood** according to the following principles:
  - support for transfer of skills in forest-resource management matters to local communities;
  - sustainable management of the resource through the implementation of concerted management plans, procurement plans at the city/town level, and incentives relevant to the different stakeholders;
  - support for structuring the fuelwood sector throughout the entire value chain (resource, processing, sale of biomass, manufacturing/sale of processing equipment or of improved cookstoves, etc.), and for systems of regulation and control.

RESILIENCE OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Human pressure on ecosystems and climate change combine to hinder the capacity of small island territories, coastal areas, and the high seas to adjust and adapt to the ensuing impacts. Freshwater ecosystems are also affected by these pressures.

The FFEM is seeking to strengthen the resilience of marine, coastal, and freshwater ecosystems through projects that contribute to i) their restoration and/or to their preservation based on nature-based solutions; ii) reduction of human pressures, especially through supporting more sustainable management of value chains and by strengthening knowledge acquisition and dissemination; and iii) better governance of these environments and especially of ocean areas outside of national jurisdictions.

The FFEM's action on this theme comes within the framework of the following, in particular: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982), its implementing provisions and the future international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions (BBNJ); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; the conventions and strategies under the International Maritime Organization; the Regional Seas Conventions (RSCs) and the regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs).

Preservation and governance of the high seas

CONTRIBUTE TO DETERMINING BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONES ON THE HIGH SEAS AND TO REDUCING OCEAN POLLUTION

In the oceans, global warming leads to not just rise in sea level and coral bleaching. Along with an increase in pressures on natural resources, it also leads to a change in the structure of fish communities that has consequences on the economy and on food security. These consequences are aggravated by pollution, especially from plastics, and/or the increase in invasive species. Underwater noise caused by human activities is responsible for lesions on and mass strandings of marine mammals, but they also seem to affect fish, mollusks, and crustaceans. The impact from that noise appears to increase with the acidification of the oceans.

The FFEM seeks to support projects that:

- Contribute to determining **biodiversity protection zones** on the high seas, beyond national jurisdictions, by associating the issues of biodiversity and climate regulation, in particular by reinforcing scientific knowledge.
- Help **reduce sea pollution**, especially from plastic waste and noise pollution (underwater noise from human activities).
- Encourage developing countries, including small island developing states, to participate in **negotiating** an international legally binding instrument for the sustainable management of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction **(BBNJ)**. This can be done based on the RSCs or on other regional organizations.

Resilience of coastal areas and small island territories

PRESERVE AND RESTORE THE FUNCTIONALITIES OF COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, BY INCORPORATING CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

In coastal areas and small island territories, the growing degradation of natural coastal ecosystems is linked especially to the artificialization of coastlines, to extraction of marine materials (sand and coral), and to the increasing number of dams, which limit the sediment inputs and lead to increase in erosion and vulnerability. Erosion and flooding (and submersion) conditions are aggravated by rising sea levels. Where land and sea meet, and within the limit of exclusive economic zones, the FFEM will support projects that:

- **Preserve, restore, rehabilitate** (via ecological engineering), and promote the sustainable development of marine and coastal ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, coastal forests, back beaches, etc.) to meet the challenges of the fight against the impacts of climate change, the preservation of biodiversity, and the economic and social development of territories;
- Fall within the strategies and the **planning and consultation** exercises (e.g. integrated management of coastal zones, marine spatial planning,

contributions to the Paris Agreement determined at the national level, etc.) that incorporate climate-change issues and management of uses at various levels (watershed level, national and regional levels);
- Limit domestic **pollution** (waste water, wastes), and agricultural, industrial, plastic, and ocean noise pollution;
- Support **sustainable value chains** based on these coastal ecosystems, and in particular coastal artisanal fishery.

Resilience of wetlands and transborder basins

PRESERVE WETLANDS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED WATER SYSTEMS, THEIR REGULATORY FUNCTIONS, AND THEIR BIODIVERSITY, AND ESPECIALLY COASTAL WETLANDS AND TRANSBORDER RIVER BASINS

The intensification of farming and other activities in watersheds increases the risk of degradation of the quality of the surface water and groundwater. Tensions over the uses of wetlands affect their biodiversity as well as their capacity for regulation, especially with regard to the risk of flooding and for replenishing groundwater.

The FFEM supports projects that:

- Favor **nature-based solutions** and preserve the functionalities of wetlands, in particular where **freshwater and saltwater areas meet** (e.g. management of flood risks, submersion, water purification, groundwater replenishment, biodiversity reservoirs, etc.);
- Preserve, restore, and develop **watersheds** of particular importance for water resources (e.g. island territories, major river basins, etc.);
- Are in line with strategies and planning and governance exercises that incorporate, as best as possible, climate issues and the integrated and sustainable management of water resources.

ENERGY TRANSITION AND RESILIENT CITIES

This theme exists within a context marked by four critical challenges: climate, demographic, environmental, and social issues.

When countries signed the Paris Agreement, they committed to limiting the increase in average temperature of the planet to 2°C, and if possible 1.5°C. To do so, they are seeking—in accordance with IPCC recommendations—to achieve carbon neutrality in the second half of the 21st century. After three years of stagnation, human emissions of CO_2 went up again in 2017 and 2018.[20]

Cities are currently home to half of humanity, or 3.5 billion people. It is estimated that, in 2030, 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas and that 95% of the world's urban population growth will occur in developing countries.

Rapid urbanization exerts pressure on ecosystems, which no longer play their regulating role (e.g. temperatures, drinking-water supply, reduction of floods, waste water purification, food security, etc.). It also has an impact on the quality of life due to urban effluents and industrial and domestic waste.

Against this backdrop, the FFEM is continuing to support low-carbon mitigation projects that guarantee access by all to energy services that are reliable, sustainable, modern, and affordable. It is also supporting adaptation projects that are resilient to climate change and to natural climate-related disasters for all inhabitants and especially those of the least developed countries and small island developing states.

The FFEM's action related to this theme is in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and is in keeping with the French government's Climate Plan adopted in mid-2017.[21]

20 2018 IPCC report

21 See annexes for a list of conventions, agreements, and initiatives.

Adaptation of cities to climate change and to natural risks

REGULATE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THANKS TO GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TERRITORIAL AND COORDINATED APPROACHES

The presence of natural and/or semi-natural areas helps to reduce cities' exposure to natural hazards and to the impacts of climate change. These areas provide a wide range of services: mitigation of heat waves by helping to cool the air, stabilization of soils by plant roots that limit landslides, absorption of surplus water during rising waters and floods, reduction of coastal erosion, replenishment of groundwater sources, and others.

In a context of rapid urbanization and increasing pressures on these spaces, the FFEM supports projects that favor:

- Protection, rehabilitation, networking (corridors), sustainable management, and capitalization of **natural and semi-natural spaces in cities**, for better resilience to hydrologic, thermal, and water stress, as well as to natural hazards such as landslides or coastal erosion.
- Restoration of **ecosystem services** provided before urbanization.
- Use of **nature-based solutions** and/or innovative solutions that can mix gray, green, and blue infrastructure and that can incorporate multiple environmental issues (e.g. the fight against surface runoff, absorption and/or recovery of rain water, cleaning unhealthy marshy zones by planting specific species, revegetation, etc.).
- Conservation of **biodiversity** and of **cultural heritage**.
- Integrated and inclusive approaches in which the social dimension is given special attention. Natural or semi-natural spaces in cities are often zones where people live or where informal activities take place. They are also often located in zones at risk (of flooding, submersion, landslides, or health hazards because they are effluent repositories). This social dimension can be dealt with by involving local populations in the development and enhancement of spaces (e.g. for nurseries, market gardening, tourism, recreational areas, emergency corridors, biodiversity reservoirs, etc.). Local stakeholders (artists, students, associations, etc.) can be mobilized as "facilitators" in the implementation of projects.

Low-carbon energy efficiency

PROMOTE LOCAL DECARBONATION AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY (PLANNING, BUILDINGS, COOLING SYSTEMS, TRANSPORT)

The energy sector remains the main contributing factor behind climate change. It is responsible for about two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions and reached a record level in 2018.[22]

22 International Energy Agency.

The FFEM is thus continuing its support of climate-change mitigation projects. To do so, it targets energy efficiency and demand-side management, especially in sectors of scattered consumption such as transport, buildings, and public lighting.

The FFEM gives priority to projects in the following areas:

- **Smart cities** and smart buildings that use remote measurement and management of energy consumption linked to behaviors and intermittent uses.
- **Innovative green financing**: performance guarantees, risk coverage/insurance (especially targeting energy service companies and developers, etc.), innovative financial funds (incorporating, for example, both energy efficiency and renewable energy), and methodologies replicable at the local level (e.g. Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance).
- **Control of demand for cooling**: air conditioning, cooling and storage networks, green cooling (connected to impacts on the ozone layer), passive solutions for surfaces of buildings (e.g. cool roofs that reflect solar heat), and recovery of heat emitted by air conditioning systems.
- Planning and organization of **urban mobility** that encourages the creation of systems of low-carbon public transportation powered by green energy (e.g. refueling terminals, management of batteries for energy storage, logistics software and optimization of logistics and mobility).
- **Solutions for widespread energy efficiency**. This includes i) support to institutions working in the field of energy efficiency (e.g. standardization, certification, control), ii) development of low-cost standardized and certified solutions (e.g. use of local materials and knowledge) adapted to the specific typologies of buildings, and iii) integration of energy efficiency in housing policies (e.g. support for participative financing projects for more low-carbon buildings.).

New technologies for energy system management

INCORPORATE NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR OPTIMAL MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY PRODUCTION, STORAGE, AND CONSUMPTION SYSTEMS, INCLUDING ON A DECENTRALIZED BASIS

Decentralized sites for the production of intermittent and renewable energy (solar, wind, etc.) are being built in increasing numbers near places of consumption. When combined with the **digitalization of equipment**, this makes it possible to develop smart grids.

The FFEM supports projects that take into account:

- Systems for optimizing the balance between supply and demand (aggregating from different sources, consumer constraint to lower demand, storage of electricity) that promote integration of intermittent renewable energies.
- The widespread use of smart meters that measure consumption and send bills, of prepayment by telephone, of the pay-as-you-go system, and of private management. This will ultimately lead to the transformation of the economic models induced by these new technologies.

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE, POLLUTION, AND WASTE

The different types of pollution introduced into the environment as a result of human activity threaten human health as well as the health of ecosystems. Pollution is the main cause of illness and death in the world today (one out of six deaths in 2015). Nearly 92% of deaths related to pollution occur in low- and middle-income countries.[23] Pollution can come from various sources, especially from chemicals or wastes, and it can affect land, water, and air.

Models of sustainable consumption and production must be developed in order to minimize the impacts of human activity on the environment and on health. They are also necessary for rational use of chemicals and prevention of pollution and wastes.

The FFEM's action in this area comes within the context of international conventions and multilateral agreements on the environment relating to chemical products and wastes.[24] It is also linked to the Rio Conventions, as the issues of sustainable production, consumption, and pollution are closely connected with many environmental actions.

23 The Lancet Commission on Pollution and Health (https://els-jbs-prod-cdn.literatumonline.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/commissions/pollution-2017/Pollution_and_Health_Infographic-1508247502197.pdf).

24 See annexes for a list of conventions, agreements, and initiatives.

Sustainable consumption and production

SUPPORT SYSTEMS OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION BASED ON THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY, AND FOSTER THE CREATION OF BIO-ECONOMY VALUE CHAINS

The FFEM's action comes within the context of the 10-Year Framework of Programs and the French Roadmap for the Circular Economy (FREC), which lays down the forms of action for a transition from a linear economic model of "produce, consume, discard" to a **circular model** that includes the entire product life cycle.

Through the projects it supports, the FFEM seeks to:

- Encourage the transition to systems of sustainable consumption and production that prompt **changes in behavior** among producers and consumers, in particular through education and the upstream training of designers and through downstream awareness-raising and informing of consumers (in particular by providing environmental information, environmental logos, eco-labels, environmental certification, incentive approaches[25], and the development of value chains with broader producer responsibility).
- Promote the **development of tools** such as analysis of life cycle and eco-design; fair trade; sustainable public procurement; integration of sustainable development approaches inside companies, including in extractive industries (e.g. CSR, extended producer responsibility, social and inclusive entrepreneurship), and industrial and territorial ecology (rational use of resources, development of co-products, setting up industrial networks).

The FFEM also seeks to support the creation of bio-economy value chains (including bio-energy), especially through the following actions:

- Promoting **citizen governance** with a cooperative-type energy model that would offer an alternative to polluting energies (100% renewable energy production) and would limit waste of resources (through consuming less and differently).
- Promoting, at a territorial level, the production of **biomass for energy and agricultural methanization**, with the aim of access to decarbonated energy. At the same time, local co-benefits would be produced: circular economy and bio-refineries in rural or peri-urban areas, with systems to evaluate environmental performance (environmental pollution, impacts on biodiversity, etc.).

25 In this framework, the limitation of losses and of food waste is encouraged, as is reduction of demand for products derived from illegal trade in wildlife species.

Chemical pollutants

PROMOTE RATIONAL USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND REDUCE EMISSIONS OF CLIMATE POLLUTANTS WITH SHORT LIFESPANS

Chemical products are sources of water, land, and air pollution. They can have a negative impact on human and environmental health if they are not used and managed rationally and safely. The FFEM gives priority to projects dealing with persistent organic pollutants (POPs), heavy metals, pesticides, and substances that deplete the ozone layer. Consideration is also given to projects responding to other emerging problems,[26] with one goal being the transition to safer alternatives. These problems can concern chemical substances in consumer goods, dangerous substances in the product life cycle of electrical and electronic products, nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, endocrine disruptors, persistent pharmaceutical pollutants in the environment, and perfluorocarbons. The FFEM supports projects aimed at **rational use** of chemical products, especially through more sustainable forms of production and consumption and through the promotion of the circular economy and of labels with an environmental aspect.

FFEM actions also target **atmospheric pollutants with short lifespans** (mainly soot, methane, fluorinated gases, and tropospheric ozone), which represent a significant health and environmental threat due to their impact on the climate and on **air pollution**. The FFEM supports projects targeting a **reduction of emissions** of atmospheric pollutants with short lifespans. These are carried out in relation with a number of themes, such as soft mobility, energy transition, agriculture, waste management, and in the sector of refrigeration and air conditioning (notably concerning hydrofluorocarbons).

In this area, the projects supported by the FFEM aim especially to:

- Strengthen the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework concerning the control and reduction of pollutant emissions;
- Promote the transfer of skills and technology for the implementation of the best available techniques, including alternatives, and the best environmental practices;
- Develop solutions and less polluting alternative practices, especially with the private sector;
- Set up platforms of education, awareness-raising, and training for the various stakeholders.

Importance will be placed on establishing initiatives at the sub-regional and regional levels, as a complement to national activities.

26 In connection with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

Hazardous and plastic wastes

PROMOTE THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF WASTES, THE STRUCTURING OF DEDICATED VALUE CHAINS, AND THE REHABILITATION OF CONTAMINATED SITES

Wastes, in particular hazardous and plastic wastes, are major health and environmental risks. The low- and middle-income countries are particularly affected by this problem because the level of access to adequate and efficient waste services is presently very limited.

The FFEM puts especially high value on projects targeting electrical and electronic waste, waste containing mercury, waste containing POPs, stockpiles of obsolete POPs, and plastic wastes.

It supports projects involving activities in the following areas:

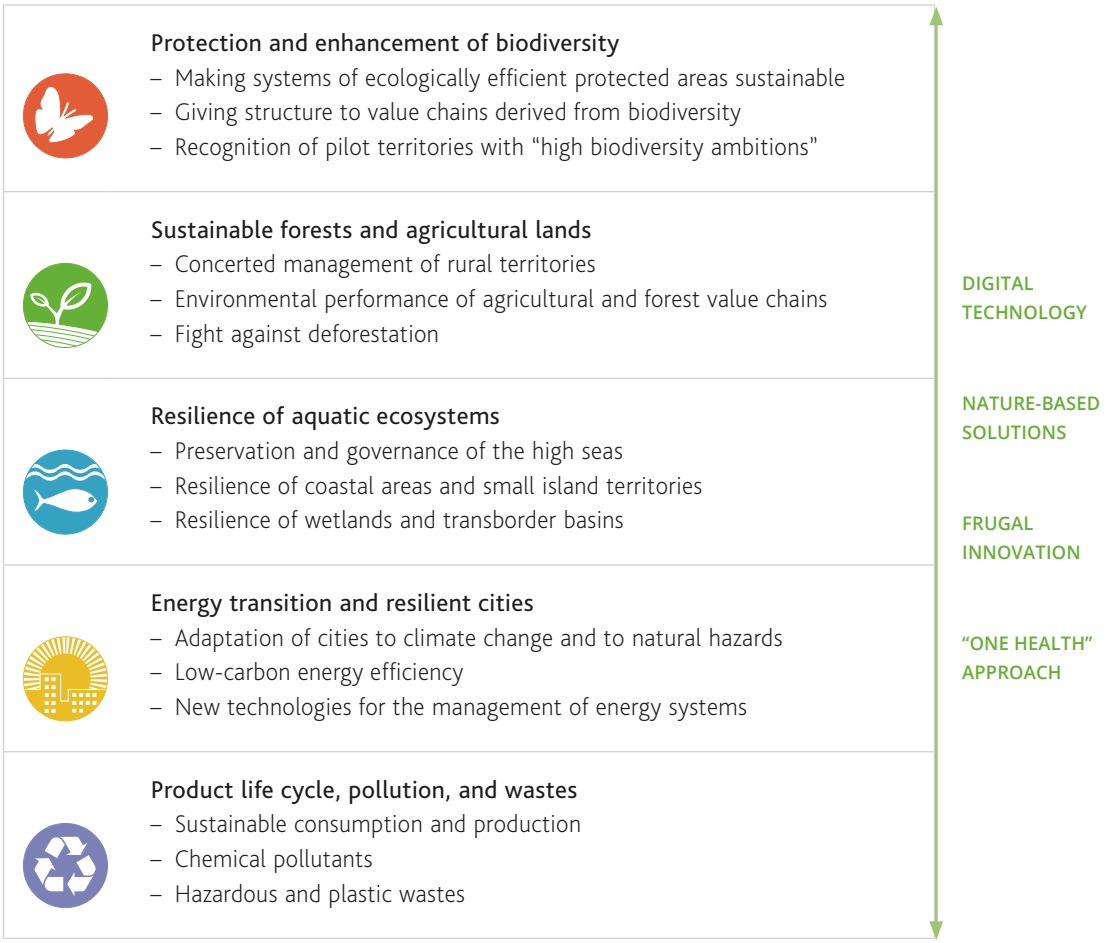
- The setting up and strengthening of **governance** and the legal and regulatory framework for sustainable management of wastes, including for the control and management of transborder movements of hazardous wastes.
- The structuring of waste-management **value chains**, in relation with a circular-economy approach.
- The promotion of **public-private partnerships** and of activities in connection with the private sector, on processes of sustainable production.
- The development of sustainable **funding mechanisms** enabling sustainable management of wastes.
- The **transfer of skills and technologies** for the implementation of the best available techniques and the best environmental practices in management of hazardous waste. This will help reduce the release of POPs and mercury due to non-rational waste management.
- Coordination at the national level (in particular activities to harmonize strategies at the administrative region and municipality levels, etc.) and the regional level, among the entities involved in the chain of application.
- **Education, awareness-raising, and training** of people involved in product life cycles and of the general public, in order to promote the prevention and reduction of wastes and sustainable management when needed.

Plastic wastes are given special attention because of their extremely large and growing quantity and their health and environmental impact, especially in the oceans. In this field, priority is given to projects targeting small island states and the places that greatly generate these wastes or are impacted by them.

As identification and rehabilitation of polluted sites are also a major issue, activities in this area could also be supported by the FFEM.

ANNEXES

1. THE 2019–2022 STRATEGY IN BRIEF



Eligibility criteria:

- Contributes to the preservation of the global environment
- Contributes to local sustainable development in one or more developing countries
- Has innovative features
- Has a demonstrative and replicable nature
- Provides for post-project economic and financial sustainability
- is ecologically and environmentally viable
- Has social and cultural acceptability
- Has an appropriate institutional framework

Attention paid to:

- Partnership aspect
- Leverage effect of the funding
- The taking into account of gender and social ties
- Education
- Sharing of knowledge

2. COUNTRIES RECEIVING FFEM COFINANCING

Least developed countries	Low-income countries (Per-capita GNI < $1,005 in 2016)	Middle income countries and territories "Lower-middle income" (Per-capita GNI $1,006 – $3,955 in 2016)	Middle income countries and territories "Upper-middle income" (Per-capita GNI $3,956 – $12,235 in 2016)
Afghanistan	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Armenia	Albania
Angola[1]	Zimbabwe	Bolivia	Algeria
Bangladesh		Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda[2]
Benin		Cameroon	Argentina
Bhutan		Congo	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso		Côte d'Ivoire	Belarus
Burundi		Egypt	Belize
Cambodia		El Salvador	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Republic		Eswatini	Botswana
Chad		Georgia	Brazil
Comoros		Ghana	China (People's Republic of)
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Guatemala	Colombia
Djibouti		Honduras	Cook Islands[3]
Eritrea		India	Costa Rica
Ethiopia		Indonesia	Cuba
The Gambia		Jordan	Dominica
Guinea		Kenya	Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Kosovo	Ecuador
Haiti		Kyrgyzstan	Equatorial Guinea
Kiribati		Micronesia	Fiji
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Moldova	Gabon
Lesotho		Mongolia	Grenada
Liberia		Morocco	Guyana
Madagascar		Nicaragua	Iran
Malawi		Nigeria	Iraq
Mali		Pakistan	Jamaica
Mauritania		Papua New Guinea	Kazakhstan
Mozambique		Philippines	Lebanon
Myanmar		Sri Lanka	Libya
Nepal		Syrian Arab Republic	Malaysia
Niger		Tajikistan	Maldives
Rwanda		Tokelau	Marshall Islands
Sao Tome and Principe		Tunisia	Mauritius
Senegal		Ukraine	Mexico
Sierra Leone		Uzbekistan	Montenegro
Solomon Islands		Vietnam	Montserrat
Somalia		West Bank and Gaza Strip	Namibia
South Sudan			Nauru
Sudan			Niue
Tanzania			North Macedonia
Timor-Leste			Palau[2]
Togo			Panama
Tuvalu			Paraguay
Uganda			Peru
Vanuatu[1]			Saint Helena
Yemen			Saint Lucia
Zambia			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
			Samoa
			Serbia
			South Africa
			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tonga
			Turkey
			Turkmenistan
			Venezuela
			Wallis and Futuna

1 Resolution A/RES/70/253 of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on February 12, 2016, stipulates that Angola will graduate from the least developed countries category five years after adoption of the Resolution, i.e. on February 12, 2021. Resolution A/RES/68/18 of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on December 4, 2013, stipulates that Vanuatu will graduate from the least developed countries category four years after adoption of the Resolution, i.e. on December 4, 2017. Resolution A/RES/70/78 of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on December 9, 2015, provides for a three-year extension, until December 4, 2020, of the preparatory period prior to Vanuatu's graduation from this category, due to the devastating effects that Cyclone Pam had on the economic and social progress of the country.

2 The high-income threshold was exceeded by Antigua and Barbuda in 2015 and 2016, and by Palau in 2016. Under the DAC rules on revision of the list, if these countries remain above the threshold of the top income until 2019, their graduation from the list will be proposed during the 2020 review.

3 The DAC has agreed to postpone the decision regarding graduation of the Cook Islands from the list until more reliable estimations on their GNI are available. Examination of their case will be conducted during the first half of 2019.

3. PROJECTS COFINANCED BY THE FFEM 2015–2018

Commitment date	Theme	Project name	Region / Country		Member-institutions	Cofinanced total (€)
02/10/2015	Climate change	FISP - AEPC - Ecological improvement of lime production	**AF** Burkina Faso		MINEFI	125,610
04/02/2015	Biodiversity	Development of sustainable modes of production and consumption of goods and services in the Uruguayan national protected areas (SNAP) and their adjacent territories	**LA** Uruguay		MEAE - MTES	1,000,000
04/02/2015	Biodiversity	Support for financial innovations and for strengthening environmental funds in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean (REDLAC-CAFE)	**LA** Latin America	**R**	MEAE	1,137,400
07/03/2015	Climate change	Project to support local and national levels (NAMA) in reducing GHG emissions in Colombia, through the Transit-oriented Development approach	**LA** Colombia		AFD	1,500,000
04/02/2015	Land Degradation POP	Agroecology, a path to climate-change adaptation	**AF** Africa	**R**	MAA-AFD	1,100,000
09/30/2015	Climate change	Strengthening coastal resilience for disaster-risk reduction and for climate-change adaptation in small island territories, by integrating green and gray infrastructure	**AS** Philippines		MEAE - MTES	1,510,000
07/03/2015	Climate change	Support for social enterprise pioneers in the sectors of access to energy, sanitation, and drinking water	**AS** Asia	**R**	AFD	2,000,000
11/27/2015	Climate change	Douala, Sustainable City: sustainable development and enhancement of the Makèpè Missokè site	**AF** Cameroon		AFD	1,500,000
07/03/2015	Land Degradation POP	Fight against desertification through support to pastoralism in the Ferlo	**AF** Senegal		MEAE - AFD	1,500,000
09/30/2015	International waters	TARA OCEANS: ocean plankton, climate and development	**AF** Africa	**R**	MTES - MESRI	2,058,000
06/11/2015	Climate change	FISP - PIVOT WORKS LIMITED - to stimulate a sanitary revolution in sub-Saharan Africa	**AF** Rwanda		MINEFI	300,000
11/27/2015	Land Degradation POP	Program for management of natural resources in vulnerable rural territories	**ME** Tunisia		MTES-AFD	2,000,000
2015		**12 projects**				**15,731,010**
05/12/2016	Biodiversity	Strengthening the financial viability of the national system of protected areas in Guinea-Bissau, through the operationalization and capitalization of the BioGuiné Foundation and its trust fund	**AF** Guinea-Bissau		MEAE - MTES	1,440,000
05/12/2016	Climate change	Guatemala City green belt	**LA** Guatemala		MTES	1,510,000
05/12/2016	Climate change	Public/private partnership to sustainably manage the forests of Central Africa (P3FCC)	**AF** Africa	**R**	MTES-MAA	2,000,000
05/12/2016	Biodiversity	Small Sustainable Islands Initiative - Establishment of an international approach to sustainable management and to the biodiversity protection of small islands	**AF** Africa	**R**	MTES	1,650,000
06/09/2016	Climate change	FISP - LA PAILLE DE CANNE DE COGENERATION (PCC)/TERRAGEN Ltd - Harvesting and developing cane straw as renewable energy biomass energy in a cogeneration plant	**AF** Mauritius		MINEFI	400,000
07/04/2016	Biodiversity	5th Small-scale Initiatives Program	**AF** Africa	**R**	MEAE - MTES	3,000,000
07/04/2016	Biodiversity	Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA): toward financial and institutional sustainability	**AF** Africa	**R**	MEAE	400,760
07/04/2016	Climate change	"Mobilise Your City" - Support for urban mobility planning in developing cities and countries. Contribution to improving urban transport and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the sector	**AF** Africa	**R**	AFD - MTES	2,000,000
07/04/2016	Land Degradation POP	Program to support the sustainable value chains and the development of watersheds, Sud Department, Haiti	**LA** Haiti		AFD	2,000,000
07/04/2016	Climate change	Climate-change adaptation and mitigation in the family-farm systems of Bolivia and the Andes-Amazon region	**LA** Bolivia		AFD	950,000
07/04/2016	Biodiversity	"RESSOURCE : Renforcement d'Expertise au Sud du Sahara sur les Oiseaux et leur Utilisation Rationnelle en faveur des Communautés et de leur Environnement" - For integrated management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands in Africa	**AF** Africa	**R**	MTES	1,500,000
07/05/2016	Climate change	FISP - MBAKAOU Quarry/IED INVEST - First small hydro IPP in Cameroon	**AF** Cameroon		MINEFI	500,000
10/24/2016	Climate change	Program for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB)	**ME** Mediterranean	**R**	AFD - MTES	2,000,000
12/02/2016	Climate change	Resilience to climate change by promoting sustainable agroforestry value chains for Jatropha curcas	**AF** Africa	**R**	AFD	1,000,000
12/02/2016	Climate change	Project TyCCAO - Typha Combustible West Africa	**AF** Africa	**R**	MTES	1,500,000
12/02/2016	Pollutants	WEEECAM - Sustainable value chain for e-waste recycling in Cameroon	**AF** Cameroon		MEAE - MTES	1,700,000
2016		**16 projects**				**23,550,760**

Legend: EE: Eastern Europe | ME: Mediterranean | PA: Pacific | AF: Africa | LA: Latin America | AS: Asia — **R**: Regional project

Commitment date	Theme	Project name	Region / Country		Member-institutions	Cofinanced total (€)
02/20/2017	Climate change	Restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of coastal wetlands of Costa Rica in the face of climate change - Project Mangroves Costa Rica Benin	**LA**	Costa Rica/Benin	MEAE	1,270,000
03/07/2017	Climate change	FISP - Mascara Inc. - Desalination of sea water using flexible reverse osmosis solar technology without batteries	**AF**	Mauritius	MINEFI	184,000
03/10/2017	Climate change	FISP - SOCOCIM Industries - self-producing photovoltaic power plant for the SOCOCIM Industries' cement plant in Senegal (SOLARCIM)	**AF**	Senegal	MINEFI	400,000
03/10/2017	Climate change	FISP - Village Infrastructure Angels (VIA) - Access to electricity in rural areas and development of economic activities (solar mills, "Pay As You Go")	**AS**	Vanuatu - Indonesia	MINEFI	500,000
03/14/2017	Climate change	FISP - SUNNA DESIGN - NANOGRID Senegal	**AF**	Senegal	MINEFI	500,000
06/23/2017	Land Degradation POP	Restoration of forests and landscapes, sustainable land management in the Sahel	**AF**	Burkina Faso - Niger	AFD - MEAE	1,800,000
11/25/2017	Climate change	Promote and formalize small-scale exploitation of lumber in Central Africa (PROFEAAC)	**AF**	Cameroon - DRC	AFD - MTES	2,000,000
10/20/2017	Climate change	Essential oils and economic distilling equipment	**AF**	Comoros - Madagascar	AFD	574,000
10/20/2017	Biodiversity	Forest landscape project of northern Congo (PPFNC)	**AF**	Congo	AFD - MTES	1,500,000
10/20/2017	Climate change	Sustainable forest development in the Pacific region of Colombia	**LA**	Colombia	MAA	1,200,000
11/25/2017	Climate change	Beyond ratings, a credit risk agency that incorporates environmental, social and governance criteria into their analysis	**AF**	Africa **R**	AFD	500,000
11/25/2017	Biodiversity	Small-scale Initiatives Program (PPI) for CSOs in North Africa (PPI-OSCAN) - Phase II	**ME**	Mediterranean **R**	MTES - MEAE	1,200,000
12/18/2017	Climate change	FISP - LAGAZEL BOX, local manufacturing workshops for green products	**AF**	Africa **R**	MINEFI	369,000
2017		**13 projects**				**11,997,000**
02/20/2018	Climate change	FISP - L'AQUAPHILE - Essential services unit in rural areas, with electricity supplied by a marine current turbine	**AF**	Congo	MINEFI	131,777
03/20/2018	Climate change	Strengthening sustainable management of natural forests of the Middle Ouémé	**AF**	Benin	AFD	1,000,000
03/20/2018	Climate change	WACA - coastal hazards and adaptation in coastal zones of West Africa	**AF**	Africa **R**	AFD - MTES	1,277,000
03/20/2018	Biodiversity	Innovative mechanism for sustainable financing of the Deng Deng National Park, mobilizing the payment of water fees within a public partnership framework	**AF**	Cameroon	AFD	990,000
03/20/2018	Biodiversity	Toward the creation of a trust fund for the marine protected areas in the Mediterranean	**ME**	Mediterranean **R**	MTES	1,540,000
03/20/2018	Biodiversity	COGITO - Reinforce the integrated and sustainable management of coastal, island, and marine areas of the Mediterranean PMAs	**ME**	Mediterranean **R**	MTES	1,770,000
03/20/2018	Biodiversity	FoFauPopU - "For a new balance among forest, animals, and local populations"	**AF**	Uganda	MTES	951,000
03/20/2018	Pollutants	Support for the gradual giving up of mercury in the Guianas	**LA**	Latin America **R**	MEAE - MTES	1,037,500
06/01/2018	Climate change	SUN'AGRI - Study, optimization, and implementation of dynamic agrivoltaic systems in zones of water and thermal stress	**ME**	Morocco	AFD	1,000,000
06/01/2018	Climate change	Pooling the strengths of governments and the private sector for low-carbon strategies in the emerging countries	**LA**	Latin America **R**	AFD - MTES	761,770
06/01/2018	Biodiversity	Sustainable conservation of biodiversity in the Bangweulu region	**AF**	Zambia	MEAE	1,053,000
06/01/2018	Biodiversity	PIMFAO - Small-scale initiatives and financial mechanisms for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in West Africa	**AF**	Africa **R**	MTES	1,100,000
06/01/2018	Biodiversity	Sustainable agriculture and the conservation of biodiversity at the service of local communities of the Pointe à Larrée area	**AF**	Madagascar	AFD	800,000
06/01/2018	Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity and green growth in the Indo-Burmese hotspot	**AS**	Asia **R**	AFD	1,100,000
10/02/2018	Climate change	FISP - ATLAS INCLUSIVE PARTNERS/BEYA Capital - Social enterprise working in climate-change adaptation through the industrial development of the prickly pear value chain	**ME**	Morocco	MINEFI	480,000
11/30/2018	Biodiversity	5th Small-scale Initiatives Program (Phase II) (project already recorded in July 2016)	**AF**	Africa **R**	MEAE - MTES	1,800,000
11/30/2018	International waters	Concerted management of marine and coastal resources of the northern Mozambique Channel (NoCaMo)	**AF**	Africa **R**	MEAE - MTES	1,500,000
11/30/2018	Climate change	Increasing the resilience of coastal ecosystems in the Indian Ocean	**AF**	Africa **R**	AFD	1,500,000
11/30/2018	Biodiversity	Knowledge, monitoring, and protection of spawning areas of the Mesoamerican Reef (MAR Fish)	**LA**	Latin America **R**	MTES	1,115,800
12/24/2018	Climate change	FISP - VALOREM - use of solar cooling to improve the adaptation by Senegalese fisheries to climate change	**AF**	Senegal	MINEFI	138,600
2018		**19 projects**				**21,046,447**
2015 - 2018		**60 projects**				**72,325,217**

4. CONVENTIONS, AGREEMENTS, AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

The activities of the FFEM fall within the framework of conventions, agreements, and international initiatives related to the global environment and are in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On "protection and enhancement of biodiversity":

- Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi targets for biological diversity
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS)
- Reports by IPBES, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- One Health Initiative

On "sustainable forests and agricultural lands"

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the New York Declaration on Forests (2014) and the Paris Agreement (2015), which have provisions on carbon sinks and the REDD+ mechanism
- Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi targets for biological diversity (Nagoya, 2010), which mention the role of forests
- The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and its 2018–2030 strategic framework focused on implementation in the countries affected by desertification of Target 15.3 of the SDGs relative to reaching land degradation neutrality
- Strategic Plan of the United Nations Forum on Forests
- Amsterdam Declarations
- French national Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation (SNDI)
- "4 per 1000" for food security, climate-change adaptation, and mitigation of its effects
- Great Green Wall for Sahara and the Sahel initiative
- One Health Initiative

On "resilience of aquatic ecosystems"

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the IPCC's special report on the oceans
- Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi targets for biological diversity (Nagoya, 2010)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay)
- Future agreement on an international legally binding instrument for the sustainable management of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)
- The Regional Seas Conventions

- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 1997)
- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)
- One Health Initiative
- Reports by IPBES, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

On "energy transition and resilient cities"

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement (2015)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- The New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III

On "product life cycle, pollution, and wastes"

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement (2015)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- Bamako Convention on the Ban into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
- One Health Initiative

5. THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	No poverty
	Zero hunger
	Good health and well-being
	Quality education
	Gender equality
	Clean water and sanitation
	Affordable and clean energy
	Decent work and economic growth
	Industry, innovation and infrastructure
	Reduced inequality
	Sustainable cities and communities
	Responsible consumption and production
	Climate action
	Life below water
	Life on land
	Peace, justice and strong institutions
	Partnerships for the goals

6. LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing (short form of "Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization")
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
BBNJ	Future agreement on an international legally binding instrument for the sustainable management of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CICID	French Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil society organization
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FFEM	French Facility for Global Environment
FISP	Private-sector Innovation Facility
FREC	French Roadmap for the Circular Economy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAA	French Ministry of Agriculture and Food
MEAE	French Ministry for Europe and of Foreign Affairs
MESRI	French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation
MTES	French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
POP	Persistent organic pollutants
PPI	Small-scale Initiatives Program
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RFMO	Regional fisheries management organization
RSC	Regional Seas Conventions
SME	Small- and medium-sized entreprise
SNDI	French National Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation
STC	Scientific and Technical Committee
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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