



Fonds Français
pour l'
Environnement Mondial

Key figures 1994-2009



FGEF
Supporting
global environment

The French Global Environment

● *The French Global Environment Facility is a French international cooperation and development instrument dedicated to the promotion of innovating approaches to key global environment issues (climate, biodiversity, international waters, desertification, persistent organic pollutants, ozone) that are addressed by sustainable development programmes and projects.*

● *The FGEF supports multi-partner programmes implemented in developing countries and in cooperation with countries of the North, involving research, public agencies, private enterprise, local authorities, non-governmental organisations and foundations, and helps to strengthen French influence in the global environment field.*

● *The FGEF has a specific system of governance based on an inter-ministerial steering committee with powers of decision, a high-level scientific and technical committee and a proactive secretariat.*



Facility

● Since 1994, the FGEF has supported **191** national or regional programmes and projects through total grant funding of **210 M€**, with each euro contributed by the FGEF leveraging an average of 9 euros in co-financing.



KEY FIGURES

From 1994 to 2009, the FGEF has committed funds of **210 M€**.

The FGEF's resources are additional to France's contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Site: www.gefweb.org/

During its 15 years of activity, grant support from the FGEF has raised more than **2.3 billion €** in co-financing for **191 innovating projects**.

FGEF interventions cover more than **80 countries**. Two thirds of the projects co-financed by the FGEF are in Africa and the Mediterranean, and 50% in sub-Saharan Africa.

FGEF grants have helped to launch **70 regional projects**, including 57 in Africa and the Mediterranean, 6 in Latin America, 3 in Europe, 2 in Asia and 2 in the Pacific.

FGEF grants amount to about **1.1 M€** on average, and cover about **12%** of the total cost of each project.

These figures reflect the strength of FGEF commitments, which are contributing to France's international undertakings to preserve the global environment, and have confirmed the FGEF as a leading partner and significant financial partner for action on environmental degradation.


Over and above the figures alone, the FGEF acts as a laboratory for innovation by financing new and replicable approaches, fuelling synergies between French bilateral and multilateral aid.

What is the FGEF?

OUR OBJECTIVE

The FGEF encourages developing countries to implement sustainable development strategies, programmes and projects that address key issues for the global environment:

- *biodiversity,*
- *climate change,*
- *international waters,*
- *desertification, deforestation,*
- *persistent organic pollutants,*
- *the stratospheric ozone layer.*



A bilateral public fund The FGEF was created by the French Government in 1994, in the wake of the Rio Earth Summit, as an additional tool for French Overseas Development Assistance. It is additional to France's contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

A financial instrument The FGEF supports French cooperation policy for protection of the global environment by co-financing projects for sustainable development relating with multilateral environmental agreements signed by France.

A partner for international institutions, public bodies, the private sector, NGOs, foundations and local government authorities. The FGEF's objectives are consistent with those of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which it is additional.

A catalyser for sustainable development financing, with each euro contributed by the FGEF leveraging an average of 9 euros in co-financing.

Interministerial decision-making with a specific system of governance

Three interactive bodies: the steering committee, its decision-making body, the scientific and technical committee (CST) its consultative body, and the secretariat, its body in charge of operational missions. The steering committee's members are the ministries for the economy, foreign affairs, ecology, research and the French Development Agency (AFD), who is also responsible for management of the FGEF.

A laboratory for innovation which, after receiving the opinion of the CST, finances innovating projects on new or upcoming topic areas concerning protection of the global environment and sustainable development.

A forum for capitalising It supports innovating concepts, methods and demonstrative pilot activities that are replicated on a larger scale through actors and other funding agencies in different geographic zones.

A promoter of North-South partnerships and technology transfers based on cooperation with multi-partners. It also mobilizes many French actors (public agencies, private enterprises, NGOs, local government authorities).

A proactive organisation whose secretariat costs amount to about 11% of the total amounts allocated.

A key player in development The FGEF looks beyond environmental protection in the narrow sense to link its projects to social and economic development in beneficiary countries. Projects financed by the FGEF aim to encourage projects that reduce emissions of fossil or organic carbon, to foster the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to promote sustainable natural resource management, to combat desertification and deforestation, and to contribute to better management of international waters.


BIODIVERSITY

↗ **112 M€** in FGEF grants have yielded **829 M€** in co-financing for **111** projects processed to date.

↗ The FGEF has committed **66 M€** and **460 M€** in co-financing for creating, planning or managing **318 protected areas** covering **135 million hectares**, equivalent to twice the size of France. These figures include **109 Marine Protected Areas** covering **42.1 million hectares** altogether.

↗ In the area of alternative livelihood options for local populations, each project has created or strengthened **at least one line of activity**. **70%** of biodiversity projects include a component to “**promote or develop sustainable tourism**”, which usually generates about **50%** of the resources needed for protected areas to achieve economic and financial self-sufficiency.





Protecting tropical forests, the planet's most diverse ecosystems

The exceptional biodiversity of tropical forests makes it a unique treasure at both local and global levels. This biodiversity is today severely threatened.

FFEM supports the protection and the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the Congo Basin and the Amazon. It assists the national and the regional networks of protected areas and contributes to the development of a sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

*Its interventions have helped to **protect and sustainably manage over 6 million hectares of forests** in these regions.*

The FGEF's activities are in line with the REDD+ mechanism (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), which was validated during the 15th Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen in December 2009.

This mechanism is designed to limit deforestation in tropical areas and to reward developing countries for their efforts towards this goal. This approach is expected to play an important part in protecting biodiversity in the years to come, but also in combating climate change.



C. DU CASTEL

An eco-regional approach to ecosystem protection

With the help of the FGEF, the eco-regional approach adopted in the South Pacific has been contributing to protection and sustainable management of coral reefs to support development in the Pacific Ocean's small island nations.

The project contributing to the "Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific" (CRISP) is developing a specific approach combining technology transfers, research, spatial planning and economic development. It acts in all reef-related topic areas, collating input from different scientific disciplines.

*The project has established or supported **39 Marine Protected Areas**, including the world's largest, covering a total area of **411 138 km² in 7 countries**. The eco-regional analysis for New-Caledonia is supporting an application for UNESCO listing of New Caledonia's lagoons. The relevance of FGEF activities in this area was confirmed by an award to the FGEF Secretariat from Costa Rica's Ministry of the Environment in 2007.*



C. DU CASTEL

CLIMATE CHANGE

↗ **56.8 M€** plus **1.2 billion €** in associated co-financing, have been used to support **51 projects** in developing and emerging countries.

↗ With its steadily increasing activities, FGEF contributions in 2009 yielded investments of **23.4 M€** to finance climate change projects.

↗ The FGEF encourages “**mitigation**” projects that reduce or limit non-renewable fossil fuel use and GHG emissions by:

- promoting renewable energy or low-emission energy uses,
- developing biomass-to-energy systems,
- developing energy-efficient production systems,
- improving energy efficiency in energy-intensive sectors (housing, transport, industry, agriculture),
- storing carbon in forests, soils and subsoils.

↗ Since 2005, the FGEF has also been supporting **5 programs** to build capacities for **adaptation** in developing countries, in the areas of surveillance, knowledge acquisition and resilience.

↗ By making use of the Kyoto Protocol “flexible mechanisms” and in particular by fostering suitable conditions for the emergence of projects under the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**, the FGEF is playing a pioneering role in helping African countries gain access to the “carbon market”. These mechanisms can help to reduce GHG emissions at least cost by facilitating solidarity and transfers of clean technologies between countries of the North and South.

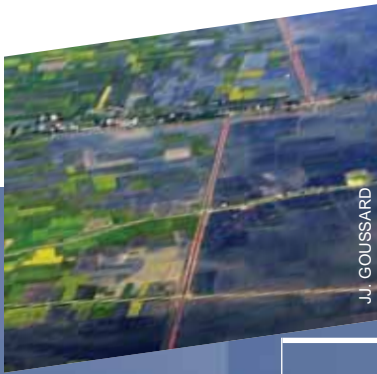
The FGEF has supported **7 CDM projects in Africa, Asia and Maghreb.**

↗ Through its activities, the FGEF accompanies economic and social development in beneficiary countries. These activities also help to **combat poverty and foster local development.**

Projects co-financed by the FGEF have provided capacity building for over **1000 people** in the area of climate change. As an example, **25 000 households will be able to access electricity** supplies thanks to FGEF intervention for one of these projects.



ADEME



J.J. GOUSSARD

Adaptation to climate change

Developing techniques and services for climate change alerting systems, facilitating adaptation at different levels and sharing experience and knowledge make up a priority strategic objective for the FGEF.

*This objective is reflected in large-scale funding for projects designed to introduce alerting systems and support to the integration of climate change adaptation in the Indian Ocean and African regions, where the FGEF is supporting **5 adaptation projects**.*



E. THAUVIN - AFD

Energy efficiency

The FGEF raises specific funds for projects in this field by drawing on investment funds dedicated to energy efficiency and renewable energy and through lines of credit.

Assessments by French experts under energy efficiency programmes for construction sectors are helping regulations and practices to evolve towards energy savings of more than 50%, in China, Lebanon, Tunisia, Afghanistan and, in the near future, Morocco.

6 M€ have been invested in China, 2 M€ in Tunisia, 1.3 M€ in Afghanistan and 0.9 M€ in Lebanon. A further 0.9 M€ have been earmarked for Morocco.

*To improve insulation in buildings and reduce pollution from power production, over **2 000 000 m²** in advance real estate operations have already been completed in these countries, which will avoid emissions of **238 000 tonnes of CO₂eq per year, or 9 520 000 tonnes of CO₂eq** over the anticipated 40-year lifetime of the buildings.*



GERES



G. RIEB

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

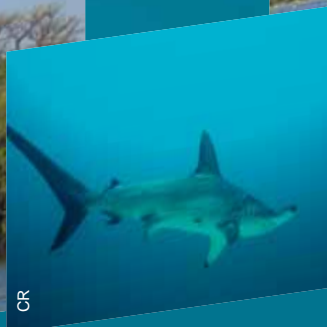
↗ The FGEF acts as a catalysing agency for **sustainable management of international waters.**

The projects it finances support the establishment of **partnerships** between the different local and international players involved in managing and protecting water resources.

The FGEF contributes by supporting **management of shared water masses**, promoting **catchment basin and coastal zone protection** and helping to **reduce sources of pollution** by **strengthening or creating international coordination bodies** and **implementing a shared measurement network.**

↗ Almost **30.5 M€ in FGEF grants** and **215 M€ in co-financing** for **28 projects** have been raised to support the management of **14 rivers and catchment basins,** **5 large marine ecosystems,** **2 subterranean water tables and** **1 lagoon.**

↗ The FGEF also finances technical support to **national and regional policies for fisheries regulations and sustainable management.**





Improving knowledge on water resources

In view of the current scarcity of water resources in northern Africa, the FGEF is providing support to enduring, shared and jointly agreed management of the Sahara's aquifers.

The initial phase of the “Saharan aquifer system” project produced an integrated view of the basin and established the dynamics of consultations and exchanges between the countries concerned.

The second phase aims to improve performance of the integrated management system by collecting more accurate information, essentially in the vulnerable and risk-prone abstraction areas identified during the first phase.



Restoring habitats and preventing pollution

The FGEF is contributing to the protection of the Rio de la Plata and its maritime façade, which make up the world's largest fluvio-marine system.

The economic and ecological wealth of this vast estuary is affected by enormous human and climate pressures. Releases of wastewater are causing pollution and damaging the ecosystem, thus harming both local populations and the tourist industry.

The project financed by the FGEF aims to prevent and limit degradation of the estuary and is working with a range of stakeholders to establish sustainable use of water resources by populations in Argentina and Uruguay.

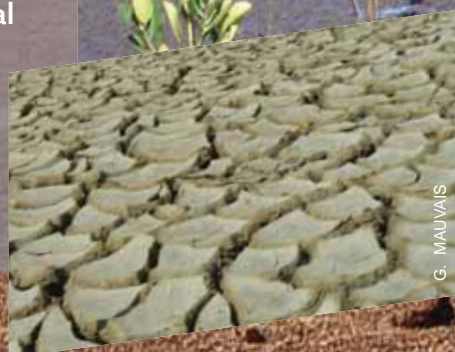
LAND DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POP)

↗ **18.8 M€** in FGEF grants to implement **14 projects in 22 countries** promote **sustainable and integrated land management**, promote the **resilience of land ecosystems** and prevent pollution of soils and subsoils.

↗ **83.8 M€** in co-financing raised to **help preserve the livelihoods of 100 to 200 million people** in developing countries, which are under threat from over-exploitation, overgrazing, deforestation and inefficient irrigation.

↗ Environmental factors, including chemicals, are responsible for 25% of global diseases. The FGEF is contributing to efforts to **phase out the most dangerous chemicals** in order to reduce **environmental and public health risks** arising from exposure to the most toxic chemical substances.

↗ Projects addressing POP issues are implemented **in Africa and the Mediterranean**. This is where the risks are higher, as pesticides have become a substantial threat to the health of rural and urban populations, especially in the poorest segments of society, as well as adding to the degradation of soils and water resources.



G. MAUVAIS

Eliminating and preventing pesticide stockpiles in Africa

A programme to phase out pesticide stocks in Africa and prevent new stockpiles, already operational in Tunisia and Mali, is working towards final phase-out of all obsolete pesticide stocks and removal of all materials and equipment that may have been contaminated through contact.

Combining regulatory and fiscal measures and incentives, it aims to optimise risk management for humans and the environment and to improve agricultural and non-agricultural practice.

Over 2000 people have received training, including 20 local training staff in Tunisia.

The programme has already **eliminated 1280 tonnes of obsolete pesticides** and about **800 tonnes of associated waste** (contaminated soil, materials and equipment) in Tunisia, and **1100 tonnes of obsolete pesticides** in Mali.



D. SIDIBE

Developing sustainable agricultural systems

The agro-ecology support programme is developing an alternative to conventional cultivation systems in countries of the South, which aims to combine water and soil conservation, environmental protection, food safety and cost reduction.

The new system is based on a French approach to the DMC technique, or direct seeding mulch based cropping.

It is now applied in Tunisia on 6000 ha of farmland and will be extended to 30 000 farms covering a total of 3000 ha in Madagascar.

DMC has successfully restored soil fertility and improved yields in Cameroon (+10% for cereal crops, +30% for cotton). Innovating technical schemes have been developed in Mali and Laos.

Joint operational efforts to combat desertification

Through a range of practical projects designed and implemented by civil society groups in the Sahel, the FGEF is helping to reach targets in the United Nations Convention on Desertification.

The Regional Global Environment Initiative and Combating Desertification in Africa (IREMLCD) aims to facilitate the involvement of NGOs and local communities in projects to fight desertification.

30 projects are under way in **9 countries**, with about 20 community forests already marked out, over **200 000 seedlings produced**, **1000 improved stoves** and composting pits in operation and about 30 wells built.



N. HERTKORN

T. CLEMENT

THE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

On behalf of the French Ministry for the Economy, the FGEF carries out strategic monitoring and advisory work on the policy guidelines submitted by member countries to meetings of the Parties to the **Montreal Protocol** and to the governing bodies of its Multilateral Fund.

It pilots the implementation and management of projects submitted by France to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund that come within 20% of its total contribution.

The Multilateral Fund was successively replenished from 1991 to 2009 with a total of **2.5 billion US\$**. French contributions amounted to **14.7 MUS\$** in the same period, representing **7.6%** of the total and placing France in 4th place after the United States, Japan and Germany.

In 2010 and 2011, French contributions will amount to **6.7 M€** per year.

By the end of 2008, the Multilateral Fund will have **phased out 415 083 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used and produced in developing countries**. French contributions to the fund will have accounted for 7%, including through projects in the consumer sector implemented through the 20% bilateral share. These projects will **phase out 2 076 tonnes (or 2 366 tonnes) of ODS**, or 0.6% of the total.

From **1994 to the end of 2009**, **105 projects** were implemented by the FGEF's Secretariat.

About 20 projects are currently under way. These development projects will also help to avoid considerable quantities of greenhouse gas emissions

In 2009, observations on 17 September showed the ozone “hole” at a maximum size of **24 million km²**, which is 44 times the size of mainland France. The largest ozone “hole” ever was observed on 24 September 2006, when just 85 DU ⁽¹⁾ of ozone were spread across 27.4 millions km², or 50 times the size of mainland France.

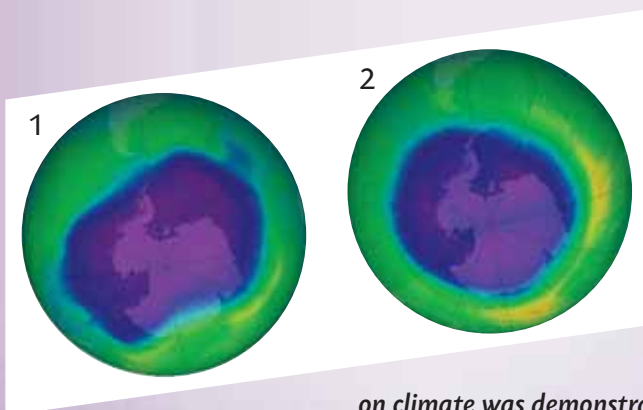


Photo 1: NASA 24/09/06 ⁽²⁾

Photo 2 : NASA 17/09/09 ⁽²⁾

Areas where the ozone layer is thinnest are in blue and purple.

Ozone depleting substances are also greenhouse gases that contribute to radiative forcing of climate change.

The positive effect of the Montreal Protocol

on climate was demonstrated in March 2007:

GHG emissions avoided thanks to the Montreal Protocol amounted to about 8tCO₂eq/an over the period from 1990 to 2010 ⁽³⁾.

(1) DU: Dobson Unit, a measurement of ozone quantities above a fixed point in the atmosphere

(2) Data and photos: NASA

(3) Velders et al. “The importance of the Montreal protocol in protecting climate”, PNAS, March 20, 2007

Phasing out ozone-depleting substances

Since 1991, French contributions to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, including investment projects financed from its bilateral share and implemented by the FGEF Secretariat, have been helping to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries, particularly chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11 and CFC-12), halons and carbon tetrachloride (CTC).

An award to the FGEF Secretariat at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Montreal Protocol in 2007, “in acknowledgment of outstanding assistance to developing country contributions to the worldwide effort to eliminate ozone-depleting substances and protect the ozone layer”, bears witness to the quality of the FGEF involvement in this topic area.

The MF Executive Committee has 14 members. France shares a seat with Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, which together make up the largest financial contributor to the Multilateral Fund, with 31% in 1991-2009. In 2010 and 2011, France will take over the Chair of this group, through the FGEF Secretariat on behalf of the Ministry of the Economy/Directorate-General for the Treasury and Economic Policy (DGTPE).

SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME



Since 2006, the FGEF has been supporting NGOs of the South in their implementation of biodiversity protection and climate change projects with local development components.

At present, **55 small-scale projects** are receiving financial support in **19 countries**, mainly in francophone Africa.

From **2006 to 2008**, the FGEF provided civil society groups with **1.9 M€** in grants out of a total of **4.8 M€** with the balance covered by the Programme's co-financing partners. These projects, which are monitored by the French IUCN Committee, have obtained results of high quality.

Achievements of the first SSI programme include:

- ↪ **creation of community-managed game reserves**, which are helping to restore fauna populations or natural resource stocks (Madagascar, Benin),
- ↪ **development of ecotourism activities** in the uplands of Madagascar and wetlands of Benin,
- ↪ **marine turtle watching** on African coastlines,
- ↪ **essential oil extraction** (Madagascar), **creation of gardens for medicinal plants that have disappeared in the wild** (Senegal, Burkina Faso),
- ↪ **protection of several hectares of mangroves** in Benin and in Gabon
- ↪ **creation of a marine reserve** in Madagascar, on an initiative from local fishermen, to protect octopus,
- ↪ **creation of a community-managed reserve for hippopotamus protection** in Niger,
- ↪ **strengthened credibility for several NGOs** among local populations and local, national and sometimes international authorities.

The FGEF approved a second funding phase of **2.5 M€** in **2009** to sustain financing for these small-scale local development projects undertaken by NGOs of the South.



Protecting biodiversity and tackling climate change

In Benin:

THE TOBÉ HONEY FARM

With a 45.000 € grant from the FGEF out of a total project cost of 80.200 €, the Tobé Honey Farm (Ferme Apicole de Tobé or FAT), is **protecting 20 000 hectares of listed forest** in Tobé's Adjiro forest in the centre of Benin, which is part of the Monts Kouffé forest area. In 2008, the FAT NGO extended its forest management activities to cover **6.000 additional hectares** in Djagballo forest, with a further contribution from the FGEF. During the programme, FAT **trained 90 villagers** in beekeeping and installed **350 hives**, of which 100 have begun to produce honey. In the second phase, FAT distributed **150 hives among 30 beekeepers**.

In Madagascar:

MANAGING AND RECYCLING DOMESTIC AND MINERAL WASTE (GEVALOR)

The Gevalor association in Mahajanga has developed a composting plant, which is run by a local association, Tananamadio. The plant is partly mechanised and produces **1500 tonnes** of compost per year, which has proved very useful to amend the area's degraded soils as well as avoiding emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Over **120 jobs** have been created, for 15 permanent staff and about a hundred day labourers. Gevalor is hoping to increase production and eventually to treat all of Mahajanga's domestic waste, thus improving hygiene in the city.

The programme has now been registered under the VCS (**Voluntary Carbon Standard**), making it Madagascar's first registered emission reduction operation.

In ten years, the project will **reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 150 000 tonnes of carbon equivalent**, with domestic waste treatment capacity increasing to 12 000 tonnes a year by 2011 - figures already validated by the VÉRITAS standards office.

Governing bodies



Steering committee:

The FGEF decision-making body chaired by the Ministry for the Economy, Industry and Employment has five partner member institutions:

- Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment
- Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- French Development Agency



Scientific and technical committee (CST) :

A consultative body of 10 recognised prominent personalities from the French scientific community, who analyse project applications, conduct particular studies and provide scientific input for strategic discussions.



FGEF secretariat:

The FGEF management body, with a staff of 10.

The FGEF Secretariat is attached to the French Development Agency's Directorate for Strategy.

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