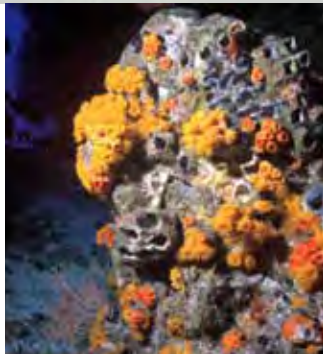




2012

ANNUAL REPORT

FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



The FFEM
supporting
global
environment



Fonds Français
pour l'
Environnement Mondial



VINCENT JOGUET / AFD

THE FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY IN BRIEF

***A mission
to protect
the global
environment
in developing
countries***

■ A funding instrument of French bilateral cooperation and development policy dedicated to environmental protection, the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) has been involved since 1994 in six areas of the global environment: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants and the stratospheric ozone layer.

■ Consistent with French development assistance policy and that of its multilateral counterpart, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the FFEM finances projects that contribute to achieving the objectives of the international conventions signed by France, by combining the mission of promoting the economic and social development of recipient countries with addressing environmental protection.

■ Strengthened by its funding commitments, which amount to 95 million euros for the period spanning 2011 to 2014, in 2012 the FFEM embarked on a twin mission to support the protection of the global environment: to foster innovation and coordinate bilateral and multilateral assistance within the French framework for cooperation and, to continue its efforts supporting forest stand preservation.

■ Since 2012, the FFEM is governed by six institutional partners, members of its Steering Committee:

- the Ministry of Economy and Finance,
- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy,
- the Ministry of Higher Education and Research,
- the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry,
- the Agence Française de Développement.

■ All projects and programs financed by the FFEM are prepared, presented, monitored and evaluated by one or more institutional partners sitting on the Steering Committee. They are implemented based on the opinions submitted by the Scientific and Technical Committee of the FFEM. The FFEM Secretariat manages the adjudication process and ensures project monitoring and funding.



JEAN PAUL HETIER / BRU

2012

ANNUAL REPORT



OLIVIER BEHRA

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KEY FIGURES 2012*



HÉLIO & VAN INGEN



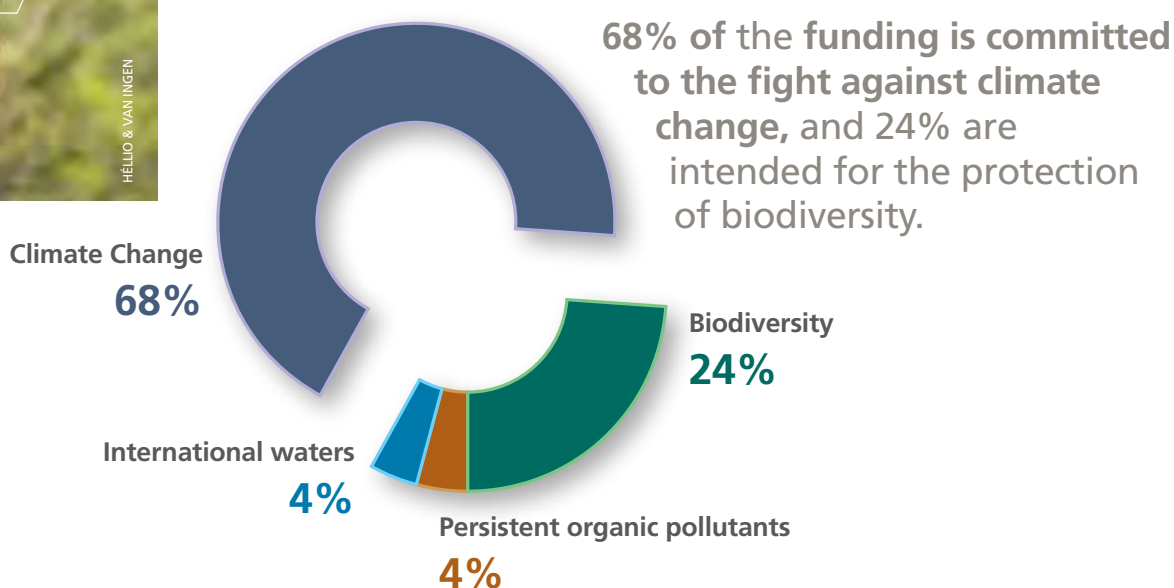
NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD

*excluding ozone projects

€24.5 million
funding provided by the FFEM
with **15 new projects**



67%

of aid concentrated on
Africa and the Mediterranean,

with **€16.44 million** allocated

€1.1 million

is the average amount of the FFEM's funding for the period 1994-2012.

On average, for each **€1** granted by the FFEM per project, an additional **€9** is raised through co-financing.

EDITORIAL

François-Xavier DUPORGE, Secretary-General of the French Global Environment Facility

For this year 2012 which marks the twentieth anniversary of the 1st Earth Summit in Rio, the FFEM continued its unique role within the French cooperation framework for the protection of the global environment. By supporting innovation in sustainable development projects and making a special effort in the field of forest preservation, the FFEM acts as a competent and responsive partner for the implementation of France's commitments.

Continuing financial commitments for the protection of forests

In 2012, the FFEM's funding authorisations increased to 24.5 million euros. Of the fifteen projects approved, ten concern the protection of forests, totalling 17.59 million euros. These special efforts were conducted to respond to the French commitment to forests in respect of «fast-start» funding, ensuing from the Copenhagen Accord. In fact, the FFEM is expected to increase its commitments in order to contribute to efforts aimed at reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). The goal has been reached, with 30.8 million euros in funds granted between 2011 and 2012 for the protection of forests.

Enhanced partnerships with private sector enterprises ...

The innovation facility for private sector enterprises (FISP) approved by the FFEM's Steering Committee in November 2012, provides funding to new projects in the field of climate change that will test innovative approaches by focusing on technology transfer for the benefit of developing countries. Meanwhile, the FFEM decided to contribute to the Livelihoods Fund, alongside private actors such as Danone, Crédit Agricole and Schneider Electric. This fund primarily helps the private sector invest in programs to preserve biodiversity and improve the living conditions of rural populations. These commitments also mark FFEM's determination to better coordinate its actions with the activities of the private sector contributing to the protection of the global environment.

... and with the research community

Having partnered with the Foundation for Research on Biodiversity in 2011, the FFEM agreed in 2012 to co-finance the "Sud Expert Plantes - sustainable development" programme aimed at strengthening collaboration between scientists, private companies and government services involved in the management of biodiversity. The ultimate goal of this programme is to train national experts without whom ambitious national policies for the preservation and enhancement of the natural heritage could not be effectively implemented.

The focus areas for enhanced prioritisation of FFEM's actions

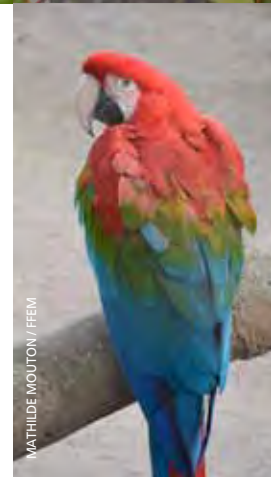
Finally, the year was marked by the approval of a new strategic programming framework for 2013-2014. While keeping the African continent as a priority, the FFEM will focus, for the first time, on five themes: sustainable urban territories, the funding mechanisms of biodiversity, the integrated management of coastal and marine areas, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable energy in Africa. These focus areas should facilitate the FFEM's funding work but, above all, allow a cross- and multi-sectoral approach that best meets the needs of our partners.



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD



DANIELLE SEGUI / AFD



MATHILDE MOUTON / FFEM

ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES

*In 2012,
the FFEM adopted
a new strategic
programming
framework for
2013-2014.*

*Its Steering
Committee decided
to concentrate
its actions on five
themes:*

- *sustainable urban territories*
- *funding mechanisms of biodiversity*
- *integrated management of coastal and marine areas*
- *sustainable agriculture*
- *sustainable energy in Africa*



SUSTAINABLE URBAN TERRITORIES

■ Cities in developing countries are characterised by high population density and increasing urbanization. Although these areas are vulnerable and unsustainable, they can also play a role in the preservation of the environment. Thanks to planning and urban renewal, it is possible to adapt cities to climate change and address socio-economic issues such as housing, transportation, vulnerability to threats or energy consumption. The issue of waste and water is also an integral part of the management of urban areas.

The FFEM's objective is to place more importance on urban topics, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa. The projects must be consistent with the framework of international conventions on climate change, persistent organic pollutants or biological diversity. Four pillars are used to identify the projects:

- urban planning as a tool in the fight against climate change
- the management of climate risks
- the environmental approach to urban renewal (precarious residential areas)
- waste management.

BIODIVERSITY FUNDING MECHANISMS

■ They aim at contributing to the three main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and, in particular, to meeting 20 of the Aichi targets for 2020 on the mobilisation of financial resources, which the FFEM pursues under this priority by ensuring the linkage of economic mechanisms with the reinforcement of the legal and regulatory frameworks.

The financing tools are very diverse: payment for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, definition of environmental standards, offsetting net losses of biodiversity, etc. The goal is to adapt these tools to different contexts and to support their implementation within the framework of the protection of biodiversity. The five priority mechanisms are:

- the support for payment mechanisms regarding ecosystem services
- the support for the creation of biodiversity conservation trust funds
- the support for projects allowing the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and biodiversity benefit-sharing
- the contribution to the definition of environmental standards and rules used by private enterprises (eco-labels and certifications)
- the support of projects to offset net losses of biodiversity.



FRANK RIBAS / BRLI

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

■ This topic covers approaches for the integrated management of coastal zones and the integrated management of the sea and coastline. In particular, it aims to support institutions with responsibilities for the management of the Land/Sea interface, in order to improve stakeholder coordination, the effectiveness of management efforts and environmental quality.

The two main thrusts of the projects financed by the FFEM are strengthening the governance of coastal and marine waters at the local and regional levels and the integrated management of islands that are particularly vulnerable to natural and human pressures.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

■ Agriculture must meet the challenge of feeding an estimated global population of 9 billion by 2050, while meeting the challenges of climate change and the preservation of natural resources. The multifunctionality of agriculture means that it has effects not only on the environment but on the economy and society. The agricultural development projects financed by the FFEM should help defend this comprehensive approach to issues of sustainable agriculture. To this end, their approach should involve numerous stakeholders and seek to meet the needs of producers, consumers and states.

The aim is to contribute to global food security. In addition, other environmental criteria will be included in the in-depth examination of the design and development of the projects: biodiversity, climate change, desertification and land degradation, water management or the production of bio-materials. Which objectives should the projects meet?

- developing the link between biodiversity and agriculture
- enhancing food security and the adaptation of agriculture to climate change
- fighting against desertification and land degradation and assisting with the development of sustainable agricultural
- managing water quantity and quality
- producing bio-materials and bio-energy.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

■ Current energy systems are not sustainable. The extensive use of fossil fuels is leading to the depletion of hydrocarbon resources and the climate balance is deteriorating due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Higher prices, price volatility and the scarcity of oil endanger the energy supply of countries that are highly dependent on this resource and render their economies vulnerable to price shocks. To be sustainable, energy policies must diversify the energy mix, render economies more energy-efficient and better integrate the specificities of developing countries, characterised by a low level of electrification. The International Energy Agency estimates that 1.4 billion people worldwide do not have access to electricity and 2.7 billion cook using biomass in the traditional way.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the priority area of the FFEM: most needs are concentrated in this region as less than a third of the population enjoys access to electricity and more than three quarters of families rely on traditional biomass to cook their food. The FFEM's objective will be to devote its resources to renewable energy and energy efficiency, without neglecting to promote access to energy for sustainable and environmentally friendly economic development. Three areas of focus will be prioritised:

- renewable energy sources for power
- access to energy
- energy efficiency in industry, buildings and homes.



VINCENT JOGUET / AFD



DR-PROJET ACCLIMATE

OVERVIEW OF THE YEAR 2012 & HIGHLIGHTS



The FFEM and forests

Subsequent to the commitments made by France at the Copenhagen Summit, the FFEM was provided with additional resources, mobilised from 2011 to 2012. In total, 30.8 million euros were dedicated to the implementation of projects that contribute to the initiation of the REDD+ mechanism for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, in addition to the FFEM's ordinary rate of appropriations.

The FFEM encourages initiatives in the area of sustainable management and protection of forests, in line with international guidelines and the commitments made by France at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen in 2009. The FFEM's appropriations have funded projects for carbon sequestration, the establishment of forest product labelling and the devising of mechanisms for the economic development of forest resources.

CLIMATE CHANGE



A program to develop a sustainable forest and biodiversity management policy for the State of Amapá in Brazil
Paris, France
19 October

A €1.6 million financing agreement was signed between the FFEM and the Group for Research and Technology Exchanges (Gret), a French NGO of professionals involved in socially-responsible development. The project aims to develop a land use policy in the State of Amapá, combining protection of the global environment and development. This programme focuses on 2.4 million hectares of forests, which form a wildlife corridor of protected areas. The stakes are high, both in terms of the area concerned and of the creation of a viable business model that does not hinder the development of a legitimate forest management economic sector.



Closing conference of the International Year of Forests
Paris, France
11 and 12 January

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and the FFEM organised a conference on tropical forests in Paris, which was intended to mark the end of the International Year of Forests declared by the United Nations.

The conference attracted many stakeholders from government circles, communities, academia, associations and the industrial and commercial world. It provided an overview of the actions of the French policy and various current forest issues and provided guidance in the context of the Rio+20 Summit (June 2012).



Regional Conference on Forests
Brazzaville, Congo
24 and 25 May

This conference organized by AFD in partnership with FFEM gathered many partners acting in the forest sector in the countries of the Congo Basin. It aimed to present the results of actions taken by AFD in sustainable forest management for 20 years and of thirteen projects financed by FFEM between 1997 and 2010 in the field of biodiversity in the region.

150 participants (representatives of forest administrations, private companies, research organizations, consulting firms, international and local NGOs and donors) have had an opportunity on the new guidelines to be adopted and the impact of the changes in the legislative and legal framework in the Congo Basin.



3rd report from the national Tropical Forests Working Group
Paris, France
June



This report published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sustainable Development, Agriculture and the FFEM summarises the key challenges facing the forestry sector for French public and private stakeholders. It presents the French policy and guidelines for tropical forests, with respect to developments in recent years.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Rapport-GNFT-annee-2012>



FRANK RIBAS / BRU



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD

A new strategic programming framework



sustainable energy in Africa, integrated management of coastal and marine areas.

On the 5th of July 2012, the FFEM steering committee governed by six institutional partners (Ministries of Economy, foreign Affairs, sustainable Development, Research, Agriculture and the Agence Française de Développement) adopted a new strategic programming framework for 2013-2014. It decided to concentrate its activities on five themes:

sustainable agriculture, sustainable urban territories, funding mechanisms of biodiversity,

INTERNATIONAL WATERS



MARSEILLE, FRANCE '12

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD

World Water Forum
Marseille, France
12 - 17 March

The 6th World Water Forum has mobilised the international community and civil society on sustainable water management. Among 35,000 participants, the FFEM was present at the «International Cooperation and Development» booth, alongside three of its supervisory authorities: the Ministries of Economy and Foreign Affairs and the Agence Française de Développement. In partnership with the International Office for Water, it organised the «Cross-border water cooperation» event at the French kiosk. It described its experiences with supporting and developing environmental monitoring centres in Africa during a session on practical approaches for sharing and tracking information. It also contributed to three round-tables on coastal protection, organised on the side-lines of the forum by the Coastal Protection Agency, the Rhone-Mediterranean and Corsica Water Agency and the City of Marseille. On this occasion, the book «Petites îles de Méditerranée, les sentinelles de la biodiversité» was presented, along with an exhibition of photographs of different protected areas in connection with the initiative for small Mediterranean islands. Finally, the Forum provided an ideal platform for the signature of an FFEM financing agreement benefiting the Lake Chad Basin Commission in the presence of the President of Chad, Idriss Deby, and the French Minister for Cooperation, Henri de Raincourt. An 800,000-euro grant will play an integral role in the process of safeguarding Lake Chad through enhanced water management tools.

BIODIVERSITY



IUCN
WORLD
CONSERVATION
CONGRESS
Sept 2013
nature



GHISLAINE RIBB / FFEM

IUCN World Conservation Congress
Jeju, The Republic of Korea
6 - 15 September

The World Conservation Congress is the world's leading forum on the conservation of nature, dedicated to finding solutions to the most pressing environmental and development problems worldwide. It brought together 8,000 delegates from governments, public sector, NGOs, associations, companies and UN agencies. The FFEM mobilised to organize an event with the Conservation Finance Alliance and the KfW, the German Development Bank, on the theme of conservation funding. In addition, together with the French Committee of the IUCN, it brought together French-speaking partners to provide an overview of France's actions in support of global biodiversity. It presented the situation in Congolese forest management and the strengthening of local conservation NGOs in West Africa and Central Africa, which rely on the experience of the FFEM's small-scale initiatives programme. The management of protected areas and the alarming situation of biodiversity conservation in West Africa and Central Africa were at the heart of the topics discussed.

BIODIVERSITÉ




FRANK RIBAS / BRU


11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Hyderabad, Inde
8 - 19 October


At this conference, the FFEM took part in organising an event in cooperation with the Livelihoods Fund, the IUCN, RAMSAR and ICRAF, the World Agroforestry Centre. Opened by the Secretary of the CBD, Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, the brainstorming seminar was attended by over 100 participants. Beyond the presentations of fund models and plantation programs, the rich exchanges between the main NGOs financed by the Livelihoods Fund allowed the presentation of their efforts and their respective approaches.

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED OR LAUNCHED IN 2012

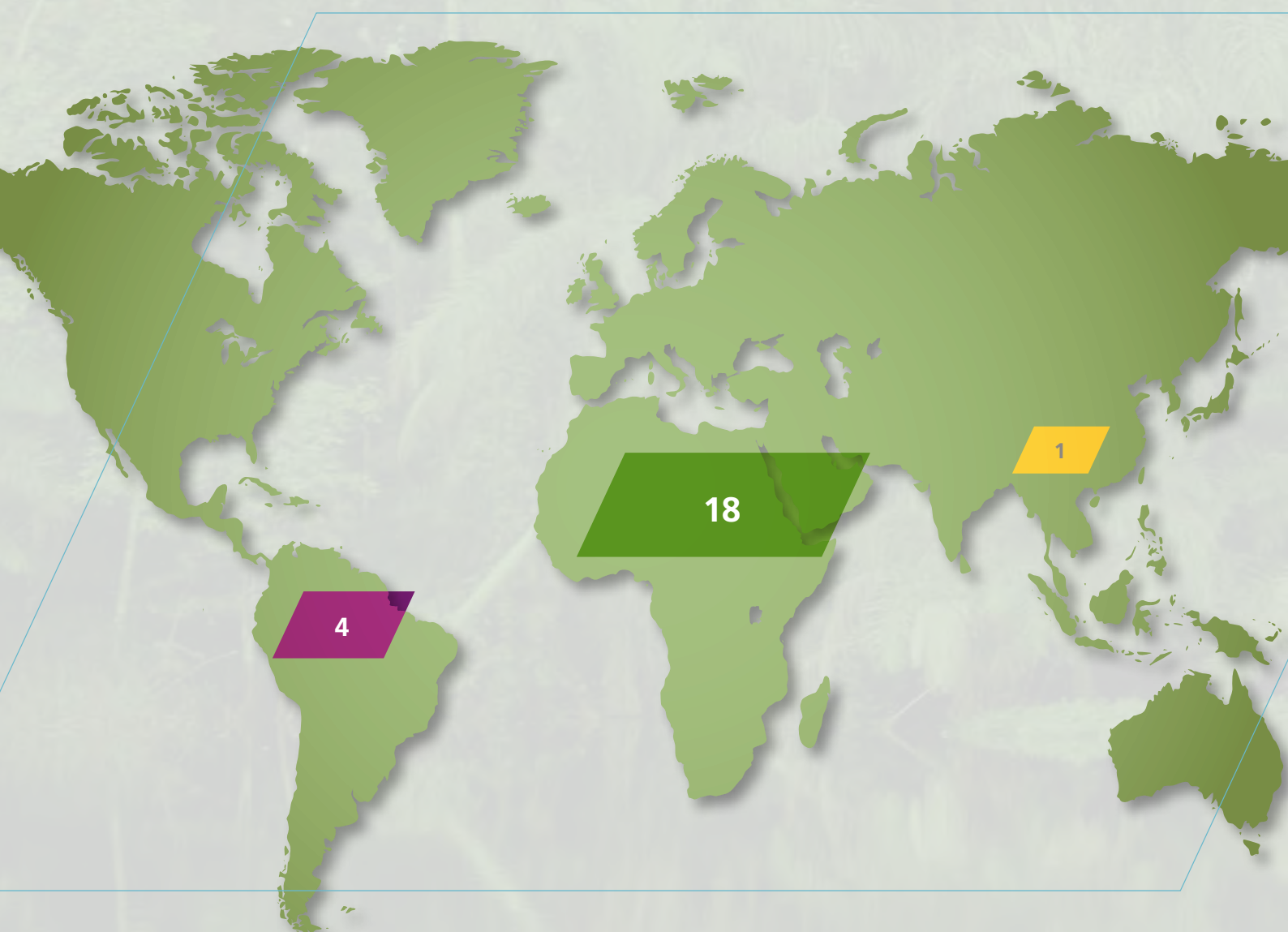
The FFEM's geographical area

 Number of projects launched and identified in 2012

 Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean

 Latin America

 Asia - Pacific



*The FFEM focused its intervention on Africa and the Mediterranean, with a **dominant share** devoted to sub-Saharan Africa.*



BIODIVERSITY

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Certified natural products to preserve biodiversity and support local development in Southern Africa

The FFEM's contribution: €0.9 million

Total cost: €3.1 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified & launched*

Sud Expert Plantes sustainable development

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €5.45 million

TUNISIA – *identified*

Promoting the ecosystem-based management of fisheries and other uses of the marine environment around a network of protected marine and coastal areas in northern Tunisia

The FFEM's contribution: €1 million

Total cost: €2.4 million

BRAZIL – *launched*

Experimental platform for the management of rural areas in the Brazilian Amazon (PETRA)

The FFEM's contribution: €2 million

Total cost: €8 million

MEXICO – *identified & launched*

Protection of the biodiversity and ecosystems in the Ameca-Manantlán corridor

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €5.5 million

CLIMATE CHANGE

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Support to banks for financing the sustainable management of tropical rainforests

The FFEM's contribution: €2.7 million

Coût total : €18.3 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Strengthening capabilities and accessing satellite data to monitor forests in Central and Western Africa

The FFEM's contribution: €1.75 million

(Phase 2)

Total cost: €14.6 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

International cookstove programme

The FFEM's contribution: €2 million

Total cost: €7.5 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Livelihoods Fund

The FFEM's contribution: €1.2 million

Total cost: €32 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Programme for the development of a market for low-carbon buildings adapted to climate change in Africa (Nubian Vault)

The FFEM's contribution: €1 million

Total cost: €3.5 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified & launched*

Integration of the tropical timber industry of Central and West Africa in the FLEGT and REDD+ mechanisms

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €5.2 million

AFRICA (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso)

– *identified & launched*

Natural forest management and sustainable supply of fuelwood in the cities of Sahel (FONABES)

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €3 million

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – *identified & launched*

REDD+ programme integrated in the forest region of the south-western CAR

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €10.5 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Support for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in companies in the WAEMU zone

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €3 million

AFRICA (Regional) – *identified*

Energy Assistance Fund (EAF)

The FFEM's contribution: €2 million

Total cost: €20 million

MADAGASCAR – *identified*

The Holistic Conservation Programme for Forests (HCPF) in Madagascar

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €4.5 million

MEDITERRANEAN (Morocco, Tunisia)

– *identified*

Project on the adaptation of Mediterranean agriculture to climate change

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €87.8 million

MOROCCO – *identified*

Energy efficiency services in wood-fuelled steam baths

The FFEM's contribution: €1 million

Total cost: €6.5 million

INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

– *identified*

Programme on the implementation of energy efficiency measures in four sectors of the Palestinian economy: industry, construction, housing and agriculture

The FFEM's contribution: €1 million

Total cost: €5.2 million

SOUTH PACIFIC (Regional) – *launched*

RESCCUE (Restoration of Ecosystem Services against Climate Change Unfavorable Effects)

The FFEM's contribution: €2 million

Total cost: €12 million

LATIN AMERICA (Regional) – *launched*

Conservation and sustainable management of the Gran Chaco

The FFEM's contribution: €1.5 million

Total cost: €5 million

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

LATIN AMERICA (Regional) – *launched*

Establishment of long-term funding for the Marine Protected Areas Network of the Mesoamerican Reef (MAR Fund)

The FFEM's contribution: €1.1 million

Total cost: €21.3 million

LAND DEGRADATION, POLLUTANTS

AFRICA (Regional) – *launched*

Development of a fair trade gold mining sector in West Africa

The FFEM's contribution: €0.9 million

Total cost: €2.6 million



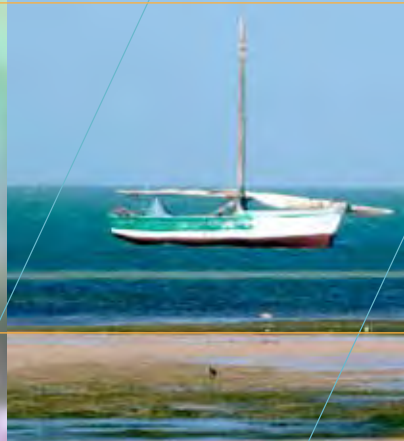
FRANCIS LAUGINE

2012

OUR ACTIVITIES BY AREA



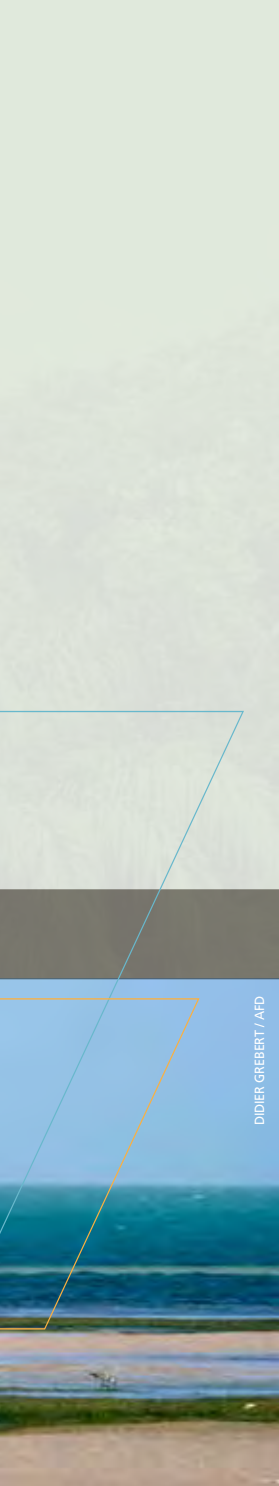
FRANK RIBAS / BRU



MATHILDE MOUTON / FFEM



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD



DIDIER GREBERT / AFD

■ The FFEM's financial commitments for the protection of the global environment reached **€24.5 million in 2012**. Seven projects have also been identified, amounting to €9.5 million.

■ Among the 15 projects undertaken in 2012, 10 concern forests, totalling **€17.59 million**. The FFEM made its efforts to support forests a priority in 2011-2012. This cross-cutting issue concerns many areas of activity and mainly the «biodiversity» and «climate change» aspects.

■ **Biodiversity**

■ **Climate change**

■ **International waters**

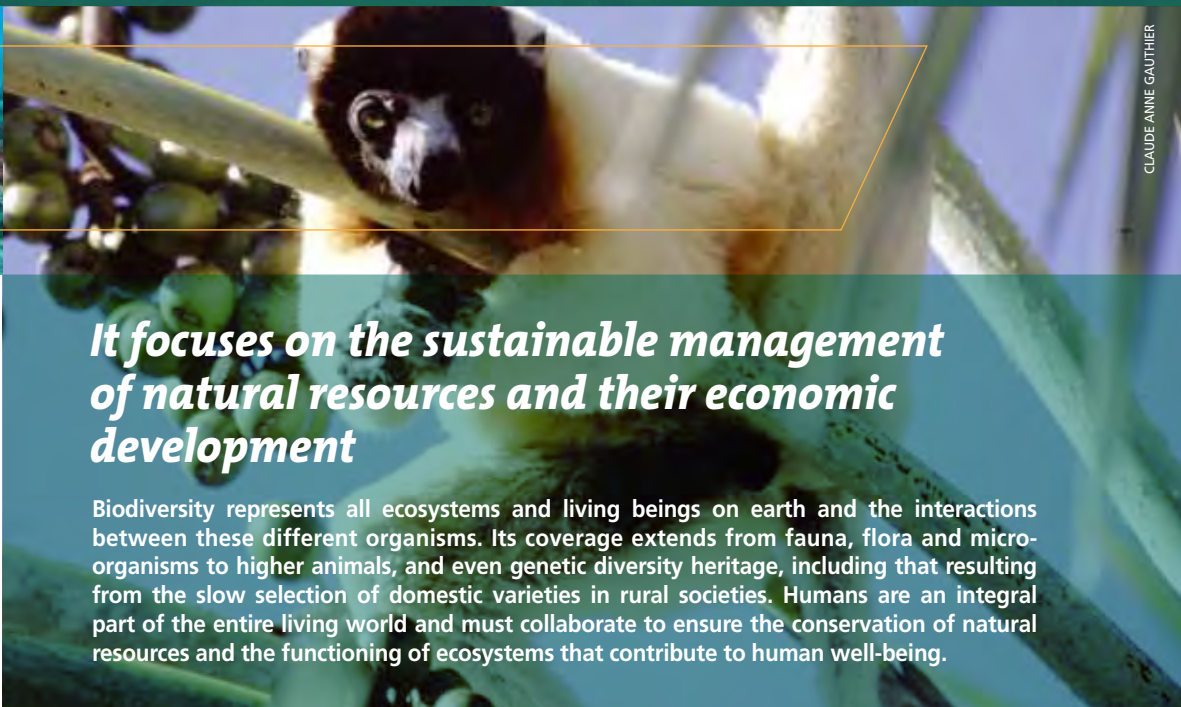
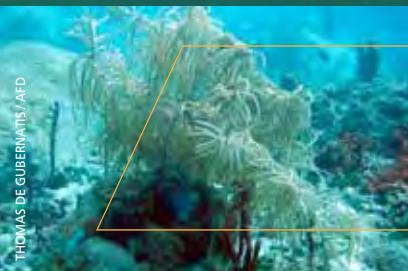
■ **Land degradation, persistent organic pollutants**

■ **Stratospheric ozone layer**



JULIEN CALAS / FFEM

BIODIVERSITY



It focuses on the sustainable management of natural resources and their economic development

Biodiversity represents all ecosystems and living beings on earth and the interactions between these different organisms. Its coverage extends from fauna, flora and micro-organisms to higher animals, and even genetic diversity heritage, including that resulting from the slow selection of domestic varieties in rural societies. Humans are an integral part of the entire living world and must collaborate to ensure the conservation of natural resources and the functioning of ecosystems that contribute to human well-being.

In 2012, biodiversity - the second area of FFEM's interventions - accounted for almost 24% of all projects.

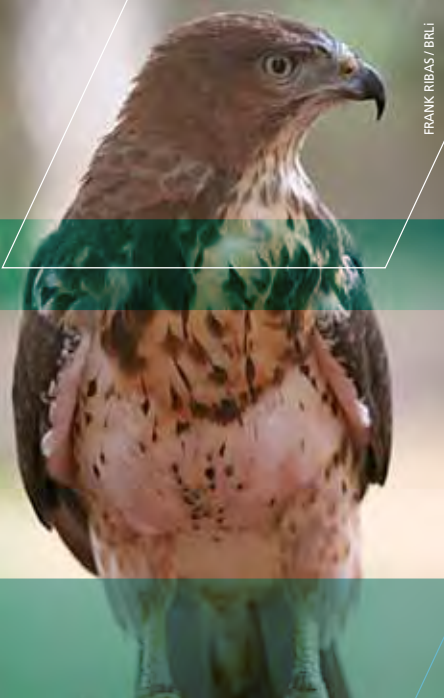
This shift compared to previous years is due to the objective of the FFEM's commitment in the period 2011-2012 to mobilise «fast-start» funds, to finance projects contributing to the initiation of the REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries) mechanism.

The international community met at the Hyderabad Conference between 8th and 19th October 2012, following the adoption of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), signed in Nagoya in 2010. It details the means to reach the Aichi objectives, which aim at stopping biodiversity loss. The key points of the negotiations were the increase of financial resources and the strengthening of political commitments and national approaches. The identification of indicators for evaluating the progress achieved remains a crucial issue that needs to be developed further bearing in mind the challenges for the 2020 deadline.

To contribute to France's international commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, FFEM is taking action to respond to the major issues discussed in connection this convention thanks to the funding of innovative projects.

The FFEM operates in the areas most concerned by the preservation of biodiversity, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean basin. Its actions are aimed primarily at supporting local communities to play a role in the protection of their resources. The FFEM operates in forest conservation in particular with a view to setting up certification mechanisms or eco-labels.

The notion of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) in biodiversity is integrated in the FFEM's approach. Its goal is to guarantee the rights of populations to genetic resources and the safeguarding of traditional forms of knowledge and to contribute to the economic promotion of products derived from biodiversity.



FRANK RIBAS / BRLI



ETIENNE WOTTELLIER / AFD



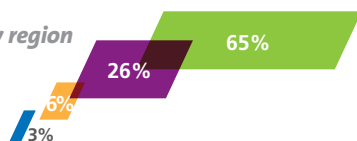
NILS DEVERNOIS / AFD

Region	Number of projects	FFEM financing in €	Total project cost in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	76	81 720 530	632 514 388
Latin America	30	32 553 628	301 002 229
Asia and Pacific	9	7 681 466	59 691 977
Eastern Europe	4	3 792 604	21 754 528
Total	119	125 748 228	1 014 963 122

BIODIVERSITY Portfolio

End of 2012, a total of **119** projects launched, amounting to **€125.7 million**

Breakdown by region



To help mobilise funds to protect biodiversity, the FFEM seeks to develop new approaches to funding. It supports, for example, the creation and reinforcement of trust funds and innovative funds, particularly in Africa, promoting the pooling of experiences and the networking of various existing funds.

More broadly, the FFEM finances the expansion of protected land and marine areas throughout the world and the reinforcement of existing protected areas. It involves the various bodies concerned in the sustainable and efficient

management of protected areas and their surrounding areas. Its actions focus on the management of natural resources and their economic development, approached through a process of spatial planning and management at the level of natural landscapes. Approaches to community management and management by local authorities are encouraged.

In 2012, the FFEM worked specifically on projects for the sustainable management of forests, and sought to promote certification initiatives for the labelling of forestry products.

BIODIVERSITY

FRANK RIBAS / BRU



LATIN AMERICA
BRAZIL

PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS of the north-western region of Mato Grosso (Brazil)

PROJECT



FRANK RIBAS / BRU

The Amazon Basin represents the largest tropical rainforest area in the world, making it one of the key ecological systems for humanity. After 50 years of increasingly rapid deforestation, the production of goods and services derived from ecosystems is at risk. This major environmental problem has led governments to adopt public policies for its regulation.

«Experimental platform for the management of rural territories in the Legal Amazon» Programme

Coût total : €7.97 million with the FFEM contributing €2 million

Recipient: Centro de Pesquisas do Pantanal
Institutional Partners of the FFEM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development

Co-funders: ONF (€1.36m), Peugeot (€0.48m), PCFPO (0.48 M€), Amazon Fund/ICV/PCSV (€2.52m), SFB-IMF/GEF-FAO (€0.66m), FAPEMAT (€0.07m)

Nevertheless, new initiatives could lead to innovative solutions to fight against deforestation while promoting both the growth of agricultural areas at the edges of the forests and their economic development.

This programme supports this approach by creating a technical platform for discussion and environmental, social and economic monitoring for research and sustainable development purposes. It builds on the infrastructure and expertise developed in a earlier reforestation programme of the ONF and the automotive manufacturer Peugeot in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. Through the development of economically and environmentally efficient production systems, the capacities and collaboration of different social, economic and public stakeholders will be strengthened with a view to adopting a sustainable vision for the implementation of public policies and production systems.

Ultimately, the programme aims to improve the conservation of biodiversity in the region and develop knowledge sharing in academia and research.



OLIVIER BORN



PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY and ecosystems in Mexico

PROJECT

Programme for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Ameca-Manantlán corridor

Total cost: €5.48 million with the FFEM contributing €1.5 million

Recipient: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) / National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP)

Institutional partner of the FFEM: Agence Française de Développement

Co-funders: AFD (€0.60m), CONANP (€0.99m), CONAFOR (€1.75m), Jalisco State (€0.64m)

With nearly 65.3 million hectares of land under forest cover, Mexico is home to about 12% of the world's biodiversity. Deforestation, overexploitation and pollution of its ecosystems persist despite strong political determination to preserve biodiversity. To address this problem, the state seeks to develop new ways of conservation for protected areas. The National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) has expressed interest in experimenting with a new type of protected area, inspired by the French model of regional natural parks (RNP).

To set in motion a process of national discussion and to adapt RNPs to the institutional, environmental and cultural particularities of Mexico, the project for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Ameca-Manantlán corridor is being developed in the state of Jalisco. This «pilot» area is a proving ground for the «Regional Natural Area» concept, which aims to reforge the links between forest ecosystems while ensuring the involvement of local and regional stakeholders. It also plans to ensure consistency between public policies and lend economic value to environmental services.



JULIEN CALAS / FFEM

The project will test the application of new modes of governance, the consolidation of production chains and sustainable tourism routes, as well as funding arrangements for the conservation and labelling of products derived from protected areas. Its goal is to develop a territorial economic model and territorial planning tools that meet the changing political strategies for the conservation of biodiversity at a national level.

SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME



PAUL KABRE



PAUL KABRE

Fostering civil society initiatives to protect the environment

In seven years, the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme has implemented more than 100 projects in 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

This programme has provided low-cost projects with funding of €5.1 million in support of civil society organisations active in the preservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change.

This booklet, published in September 2012, presents a summary of the SSI programme funding activities carried out since 2006.



www.ffem.fr

The selection of projects actively engages the network of IUCN experts, philanthropic foundations, development professionals, representatives abroad of the Agence Française de Développement and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The selection also uses tools for strategic conservation planning and state assessment of biodiversity to properly prioritise the issues of different projects.

The IUCN's West and Central Africa Programme (PACO) is also a technical partner of the SSI programme. It operates mainly in supporting NGOs that are potentially eligible for SSI programme financing by offering them training workshops on the preparation and management of projects. It organises discussion forums between civil society and other partners involved in conservation issues. These forums strengthen the ties between often isolated NGOs and contribute to the emergence of an African civil society committed to the preservation of the global environment.

KEY FIGURES 2006-2012

72 projects completed - 40,000 direct recipients of SSI programme

Environment

- **7 thematic areas:** conservation of endangered species, ecosystem conservation and creation of protected areas, sustainable development of natural resources and community forestry, man-animal conflict, ecotourism, environmental education, fight against climate change
- **72 projects** received priority support in the ecosystems of the dense forests of the Congo Basin and Madagascar, as well as in the ecosystems of West African forests
- The management of the **12 protected areas** over **800,000 hectares** was strengthened: national parks, nature reserves, etc.
- **12 protected areas** over **160,000 hectares** were created and 5 others are in the process of creation to protect 23,000 additional hectares
- **5 species of sea turtles found in Central Africa** were protected, as were other endangered species such as lowland and mountain gorillas

Development

- The SSI program helped **improve the lives of nearly 1 million people**
- **1,350 people** receive a **regular source of income** thanks to the projects...
-across **45 economic sectors**, including: ecotourism, adding value to products, etc.



THOMAS BACHA / UIICN

IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT of natural resources in a durable and sustainable way

Cameroon's forest policy authorises the allocation of community forests and allows communities to exploit them sustainably. However, these communities do not always have the means to exploit their forest resources, due to the lack of equipment and technical support to conduct inventories of resources and to draw up the sustainable management programmes required to obtain an annual operating license. In addition, the by-products of tree cutting should be better utilised. Products of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests and referred to as non-timber forest products (NTFPs), are underused, and often used illegally.

The evaluations conducted after two years show that the project has heightened respect for the rights of community use, the minimum tree diameter size for harvesting and the authorised development areas.

The project has increased the income of beneficiary households by 51%.

Of the 43,000 people involved in the sustainable development of 110,000 hectares of forest, the project provided 38 villages with ways to exploit the resources of 22 community forests in a more sustainable and cost-effective manner. ROSE has produced noticeable results related to the exploitation of non-timber resources. 35,500 euros were generated

PROJECT

Supporting sustainable resource management in the community forests of Cameroon

Total amount: 79.600 €€ FFEM grant: 40.000 €€ (50%)

Recipient: the Network of local NGOs in South East Cameroon (ROSE)

Project duration: 2 years

at the local level in 2 years. 49% of the income from community forests is derived from timber harvesting; 46% of this revenue was generated by collection of NTFPs and 5% by the conversion of timber processing waste.

ROSE primarily addressed the most vulnerable groups (youth, women, Baka communities) and trained them on their role as future managers of community forests. Women, deeply involved, wanted to develop the production of *djanssang*, a wild type of mango. Focal points were established with a producer in charge of collecting information on the entire crop yield of an area, the prices and producers. The launch of a traceability mechanism has allowed improved access to production and the standardisation of products. The entire crop was easily sold.

KEY FIGURES

- 153 young people trained in the recovery and processing of scrap wood into charcoal
- 411 Baka (44%) and Bantu (66%) women trained in the sustainable development of non-timber forest products (organising the harvesters of mango and *djanssang*, sampling and packaging techniques, market standards, regulations)
- 40 people trained in nursery management (fruit trees, forestry practices, reforestation and maintenance of wild stocks)
- 10 community forests received annual development licenses and 4 are pending award
- 10 carbonisation units installed

CLIMATE CHANGE

MARC DEBALLON

Supporting developing countries in their efforts to reduce and adapt to climate change

CHRISTIAN LAMONTAGNE

Over the course of 2012, the 18th Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Doha (Qatar) as well as the 8th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the 2012 Kyoto Protocol. These conferences follow in the wake of the 2011 launch of the platform for negotiations, (the Durban Platform), which commits all countries to arrive at a binding agreement in 2015 for combating climate change. This agreement is set to come into force in 2020, and will include all countries. 190 states confirmed an agreement for a second eight-year period of commitment under the Kyoto Protocol, which was completed on 31 December 2012. The countries involved account for around 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The effects of climate change have an impact on all countries and require substantial financing measures. France is committed to enhancing its efforts to mobilise funds for the benefit of impoverished and vulnerable countries. It supports the creation of the Green Fund, designed to become the financial tool of the agreement post 2020.

The FFEM plays a role in connection with the international commitments that France has entered into during multilateral negotiations, in particular the United Nations Climate Change Conferences. Its mission is to guide developing countries in their efforts to reduce and adapt to climate change.

In order to do this, projects co-financed by the FFEM aim specifically at promoting the transfer and dissemination of technologies and know-how. These projects seek align combating climate change with socio-economic concerns and the fight against poverty. The FFEM also helps countries incorporate international regulatory and funding mechanisms into their national strategies for combating climate change.

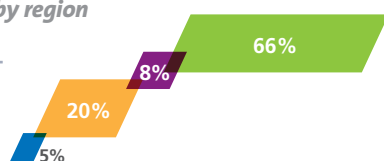
In 2012, the FFEM approved a new financial instrument dedicated to private sector companies: the Innovation Facility for the Private Sector, or **FISP-Climat**. This initiative aims to mobilise the necessary investments for developing and transferring green technologies to developing countries through enhanced cooperation between public funding and private corporate stakeholders.



CLIMATE CHANGE *Portfolio*

At the end of 2012, a total of **69** projects were launched costing a total of **€93 million**

Breakdown by region



Region	Number of projects	FFEM financing in €	Total project cost in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	46	61 854 464	553 208 830
Latin America	6	7 741 123	43 944 902
Asia and Pacific	14	18 436 019	783 026 602
Eastern Europe	3	5 050 000	118 800 000
Total	69	93 081 606	1 498 980 334

FUNDING THE RESTORATION of ecosystems by local organisations



PROJECT

Livelihoods Fund support programme

Total cost: €31.9 million with the **FFEM** contributing **€1.2 million**

Recipient: Livelihoods Venture

Institutional partner of the FFEM: Ministry for the Economy and Finance

Co-funders: Danone (€10m), Schneider Electric (€5m), Crédit Agricole (€5m), CDC (€1m), La Poste (€1m), others (€8m)

Demographic and ecological pressures are a threat to the world's environmental balance and their impacts are increasingly visible in the development of natural resources and ecosystems.

Numerous carbon finance funds are being set up, but it has to be said that they are primarily focused industrial and energy projects and rarely reach rural communities and impoverished areas in low-income countries of the south. It is these populations, however, who depend the most on the development of natural capital and for whom the protection of ecosystems is a vital interest, as highlighted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) during the last World Summit on Food Security.

The Livelihoods Fund is designed to address this need by providing funding for field operators and communities to restore their ecosystems. It brings many private investors together around experimentation with a new carbon economy approach which aligns the preservation of biodiversity with the fight

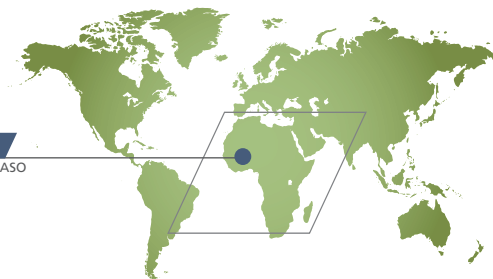
against poverty and ensuring food security. The fund seeks to make field operators operational and profitable over the long term by giving them suitable methodological tools.

In this connection, the FFEM contributes to enhancing the capabilities of NGOs in areas funded privately as well as in the design and dissemination of new methodologies such as product labelling or environment impact assessment. Such monitoring, assessment and enhancement elements are critical for ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the Livelihoods Fund.

CLIMATE CHANGE



AFRICA
BURKINA FASO
MALI
SENEGAL



BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE AND ECOLOGICAL habitat for local rural populations



PROJECT

Programme for the development of a market for low-carbon buildings and buildings that are adapted to climate change in Africa (Nubian Vault)

Total cost: €3.5 million with the FFEM contributing €1 million
Recipient: Association la Voûte Nubienne (Nubian Vault Association - AVN)

Institutional Partners of the FFEM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development

Co-funders: AFD (€0.35m), other public donors (€0.35m), large private donors (€0.61m), individual donors (€0.29m), others (€0.87m).

More than 50% of the population in the Sahel region lack access to decent housing according to the UN and the World Resources Institute. Most housing is built using imported sheet metal and this harms local trade and commerce. Furthermore, these materials are not well-suited to the local climate and leave a significant ecological footprint.

The Nubian Vault technique is an ancestral building method that appears to be a suitable solution to new challenges in the construction sector. All mineral soils containing clay with no organic matter can be used in Nubian Vault construction. The technique is harmonious with the local context as it compensates for the growing lack of resources and limits importation of materials. Mud brick housing has a very small carbon footprint compared to «cement and sheet metal» housing; mud brick constructions have thermal properties that allow them to reduce high and low temperature fluctuations. The Nubian Vault Association (AVN) has succeeded in standardising the technique and has developed an original method of communication by targeting masons in the informal sector and resource persons in villages in rural areas in the Sahel region through awareness-raising and training programmes.

In this way, funding from the FFEM contributes to research and development on this innovative technique to ensure that it is adapted to different construction sectors. The AVN programme is being developed in Burkina Faso, Mali and in Senegal. Many initiatives are being developed to promote the growth of a market for Nubian Vault housing in rural areas while also consolidating the skills of local teams. Stone masonry training is provided to stimulate job creation and to strengthen local entrepreneurship. Eventually, the project will address the problem of precarious housing and will promote local job creation while preserving the environment.

AVN received the Innovation Award in the Construction category at the Salon des Solidarités in Paris in 2012. It was also singled out for an award by the World Bank Development Marketplace Competition for the best global innovations in climate change adaptation and effect mitigation in 2009.



CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE management of natural resources in Gran Chaco

PROJECT

Programme for the conservation and sustainable management of Gran Chaco

Total cost: €5 million with the FFEM contributing €1.5 million

Recipient: ProYungas Foundation

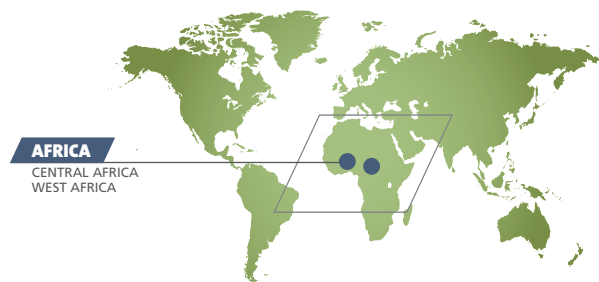
Institutional partner of the FFEM: Ministry of Sustainable Development

Co-funders: FEM (€1.65m), national funds (€1m), regional funds (€0.7m), foundations (€0.15m)

Gran Chaco is located between Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. The region is internationally recognised for its rich flora and fauna diversity. Rural communities, indigenous people and large landowners exist alongside one another and are developing at different rates. As a result, there is increasing pressure on natural resources leading to degradation of the environment and destabilising socio-economic activities in the region. How can degradation of the environment be limited while, at the same time, proposing an alternative development solution for local populations? The Gran Chaco project addresses this issue by focusing on the reduction of deforestation and degradation of vegetation by suggesting viable alternatives to local populations to generate revenue.

In order to do this, the project proposes to create a «regional area of sustainable development and conservation» so as to integrate the preservation of biodiversity in public land use policies. At the same time, carrying out and supporting pilot local economic development programmes that will allow identification of activities that improve the quality of life for populations while conserving natural resources. It will then be possible to fully harness and disseminate the knowledge gained.

This project is part of the REDD+ initiative, which combines a political, technical and social dimension targeted at developing countries and aimed at reducing emissions caused by deforestation and land degradation as well as preserving forest reserves as carbon stores.



ENCOURAGING THE PRIVATE FORESTY industry to sustainably manage the forest

PROJECT

Plan to integrate the tropical timber industry of Central and West Africa into the FLEGT and REDD+ initiatives

Total cost: €5.18 million with the FFEM contributing €1.5 million

Institutional Partners of the FFEM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture

Recipient: French International Technical Association of Tropical Timber (ATIBT)

Co-funders: Ministry of Agriculture (€0.08m), European Commission (€3.01m), AFD (€0.6m)

The dense tropical forests of Central and West Africa are the earth's second lung after the Amazon, and play a vital role in carbon storage. They represent an essential reservoir of biodiversity. Forest exploitation and agricultural development are putting more and more pressure on this environment. These activities, some of which are illegal, hinder the sustainable management of forests. Some SMEs should be given the opportunity to come into compliance with the law without hurting their revenue.

The European Union's FLEGT (*Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade*) action plan and the United Nations Climate Convention REDD+ mechanism constitute two different approaches to the issues of deforestation and forest degradation. The first encourages enhanced governance of the forestry sector, while the second facilitates access to funding to create dynamics of change in the forestry sector.

The project is aimed at helping countries in Central and West Africa better protect their forests within the framework of these regulatory mechanisms.

By using a participatory and informative approach (workshops, knowledge sharing, producing communication materials), the project seeks to involve the private sector in the setting up of international and European regulations. This process will allow countries to apply the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) and to adapt to eco-labelling systems and certifications that will soon be necessary for entry into the European market. The programme is aimed at harmonising national approaches to supporting forestry certification.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

FANNY GRANDVAL / AFD



Responding to issues of shared water resource management

JULIEN CALAIS / FFEM



Worldwide, the question of water and its shared use is at the centre of a vast array of economic, social, legal and ecological challenges. Almost 60% of the planet's waterways extend across several countries, which makes cross-border management all the more complex. There is a significant lack of cooperation, especially for international continental and marine waters. International waters are not under the authority of any jurisdiction and are shared and used by many States.

Pollution, overfishing, irrigation, waste and marine and coastal degradation are all factors that require cooperation and joint measures from States. Without this, the pressure may become overwhelming and could lead to regional conflicts in connection with water. From an environmental point of view, it is crucial to limit degradation of this resource so vital to nature and to human life.

The FFEM finances projects which assigns special importance to collaboration between States that strengthens measuring networks and monitoring systems and contributes to the reducing the sources of pollution.

These projects also aim at creating expertise and accumulating knowledge in the area of water management in order to disseminate this know-how and apply it in other countries and regions around the world.

ERIC THAUVIN / AFD





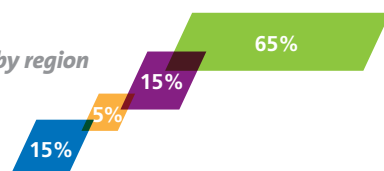
FRANCK VAZEAS

Region	Number of projects	FFEM financing in €	Total project cost in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	22	23 083 210	221 137 026
Latin America	4	5 159 180	40 004 826
Asia and Pacific	2	1 800 000	7 575 000
Eastern Europe	5	5 406 041	19 596 992
Total	33	35 448 431	288 313 844

THE INTERNATIONAL WATERS Portfolio

At the end of 2012, a total of **33** projects were launched costing a total of **€35.4 million**.

Breakdown by region



GUARANTEEING AND ENHANCING the management of protected areas of the Mesoamerican Reef

PROJECT

The Mesoamerican Reef (MAR) is the largest reef system in the western Atlantic. It is home to 500 species of fish, 65 species of reef-building coral and large populations of manatees, turtles and whale sharks. These ecosystems also serve as protection against tropical storms for the majority of the coastal population. However, the problems of overfishing and mass tourism are threatening their sustainability. This is why Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras are working together to set up 63 protected marine and coastal areas in the region, which is still suffering from a lack of funding and monitoring.

The project involves supporting the regional private and participatory MAR Fund created in 2004, and establishing an endowment that will provide long-term funding to the network of marine protected areas (MPAs) to complement the public and private funds mobilised in each country. The funds from the endowment will be invested carefully in the financial markets and only the interest income on these investments will be used each year for the conservation of biodiversity.

The MAR Fund will allocate funds across four national trust funds for conservation. The Fund's aim is to support the financial sustainability of the network of marine protected areas in the Mesoamerican Reef concentrating on the 14 priority MPAs. Its ambition is to support conservation

The «MAR Fund» programme: funds for the sustainable financing of the network of protected areas, both coastal and marine, of the Mesoamerican Reef.

Total cost: €21.32 million with the FFEM contributing **€1.06 million**

Institutional partner of the FFEM: Ministry of Sustainable Development

Recipient: MarFund

Co-funders: KfW, endowment fund (€10m), KfW, sinking fund (€5m), Overbrook-NOAA (€0.07m), other endowment donors (€2m), revenue from the initial endowment (€3.19m).

initiatives in the ecoregion and, in particular, the implementation of the ecoregional conservation plans as well as a range of actions to strengthen the MPAs. Furthermore, the four priority MPAs will benefit from global support from the fund thanks to loans extended by the German development bank, KfW. Finally, workshops, publications and a website will provide a permanent space for exchanges of experience and training for MPA managers.

The FFEM will play a prominent role in the supervision and evaluation of the project as well as securing the funds. This is a unique test of the sustainable funding initiative for the regional network of MPAs, which could be useful for numerous other marine environments in the world.

LAND DEGRADATION, PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Spreading good practices to ensure respect for natural capital

Land degradation

The degradation of land results in loss of fertility and a reduction in plant, agricultural and forestry production. This decrease in productivity can reach 50% in some regions and jeopardises the livelihoods that are so crucial for food security, especially in the current demographic context. Overexploitation of land, overgrazing, deforestation, water erosion and irrigation are the principle factors in land degradation. Human activities are responsible for reduction in the biomass, which has a serious impact on the living conditions of the local population.

The FFEM finances projects for developing sustainable exploitation practices that respect the natural capital while bringing economic and social development to local populations. In accordance with developments in international and European conventions, particularly in respect of Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiative and the European FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) action plan, the FFEM seeks to bring about profound change in civil societies and in communities in order to reverse the current trend. To do this, it provides support for local initiatives and introduces pilot programmes that promote the use and spread of good practices.

Desertification

According to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), desertification is «the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas caused by different factors including climatic variations and human activities». This phenomenon is compounded by climate change and overexploitation of natural resources. Since 1994, the UNCCD has supported the management of arid ecosystems by including a flow of development aid. If nothing is done, **10 million hectares of arable land** (1/5th of France) will be lost every year. This phenomenon could therefore have a significant impact on ecosystems and biodiversity as well as on human development and food security.

Chemical pollutants and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), persistent organic pollutants are «chemical substances that persist in the environment, accumulate in the tissues of living organisms throughout the food chain, and present a risk of having harmful effects on human health and the environment».

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



JEAN-CLAUDE GALANDRIN / AFD

Region	Number of projects	FFEM financing in €	Total project cost in €
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	15	20 301 551	114 861 372
Asia and Pacific	1	1 470 000	3 635 000
Total	16	21 771 551	118 496 372

The LAND DEGRADATION and POPs Portfolio

At the end of 2012, a total of **16** projects were launched costing a total of **€21,8 million**.

Breakdown by region

7%

93%

ADAPTING LAND MANAGEMENT to climate change



CHRISTOPHE DU CASTEL / FFEM

PROJECT

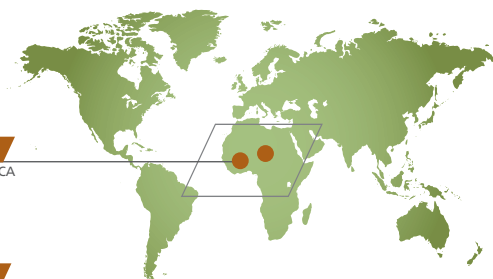
Regional programme of sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT)

Institutional partner of the FFEM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Recipient: CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)

Total cost: €13.20 million with the **FFEM contributing €2 million**

Co-funders: European Union (€9.95m), IDRC (€0.76m), CILSS (€0.49m).



Land degradation and desertification affect nearly one hundred countries and have multiple consequences for the environment and biodiversity. With an arid landmass close to 37%, Africa is particularly affected, especially the countries in the Sahel region which do not have sufficient means to develop protective programmes. The technical aspect of land degradation is most often emphasised rather than the socio-economic aspects. In fact, farmers and livestock producers are not only the main victims but key players in bringing about change and combating land degradation.

The PRGDT project is meant to create the political, strategic and technical conditions necessary to enable local stakeholders to implement sustainable land management while increasing their revenue. The

programme makes provision for investments to reclaim degraded land through the planning of sustainable land management in pilot communities. These communities have been selected in different countries in West Africa. They form part of a process of decentralised cooperation, in collaboration with a community in the North, which allows local governments in the South to acquire financial, institutional and technical support.

Following the call for projects in March 2012, 10 projects have already been selected in eight countries in West Africa. The objective is to allow projects to be reproducible on a large scale so as to produce a bank of knowledge that will be made use of and disseminate by West African stakeholders.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER

JAMES KEOGH - WOSTOK PRESS / AFD

Contributing to eliminating the substances that threaten the ozone layer

ETIENNE WOITTELLIER / AFD

The Montreal Protocol celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2012

Since it was signed on 16 September 1987, it has eliminated 98% of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) globally. It is estimated that it has prevented greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to more than 135 billion tons of CO₂.

The Montreal Protocol is often considered as one of the most effective environmental treaties. Since 2010, 108 countries have signed a declaration of intent to commit to «taking new measures under the Montreal Protocol to ensure a global transition towards substances that are environmentally sound in place of HCFCs and CFCs.»

Created in 1991, the Multilateral Fund is the financial tool of the Montreal Protocol. It serves to finance the additional costs related to the elimination of substances that damage the stratospheric ozone layer.

The Multilateral Fund amounts to 450 million US dollars for the 2012-2014 period with French contributions standing at €22.5 million. France shares its seat on the Executive Committee, the Fund's decision-making body, with Germany, the UK and Italy. This group is the biggest contributor to the Fund (32.84%).

The FFEM Secretariat represents the French government on behalf of the Ministry of the Economy at meetings of the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee. In connection with multilateral negotiations on the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, it also plays a role on the European level alongside the Ministry of Sustainable Development in liaison with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it monitors the Fund's operating activities and the creation of programmes financed up to 20% by French contributions made available for bilateral aid.

In 2012, the key general policy issues were centred around proposals for amendments under the Montreal Protocol aimed at gradually phasing out HFCs - substances that are currently controlled by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - and eliminating ODS that are obsolete or undesirable and which have high global warming potential.

The Secretariat has represented the Ministry of the Economy at three of the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee meetings on issues of general policy and approval of projects submitted for funding.

Regarding the bilateral portion, this is allocated for a pilot programme to destroy residual ODS in Mexico and for securing approval for a technical assistance study on elimination strategies and stored and obsolete substances in five African least developed countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Guinea) after negotiation with the 14 members of the Executive Committee. Finally, two draft management plans for refrigerants (Mozambique and Laos) have been completed along with five others dealing with the total elimination of ODS (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Seychelles and the Central African Republic).



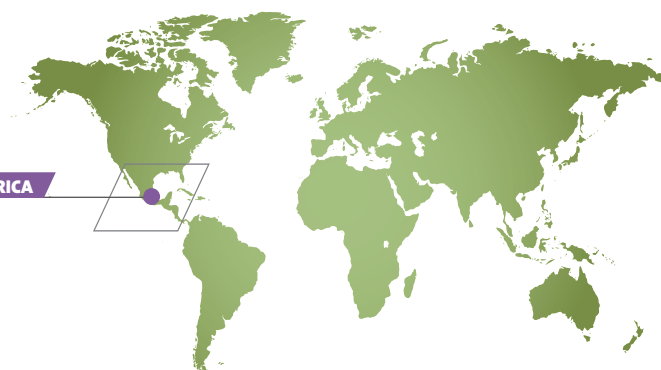
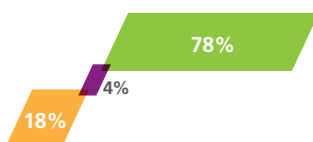
GHISLAIN RIEB / FFEM

Region	Number of projects	Total amount after adjustments (in USD), support costs included
Sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean	86	9 675 467
Latin America	4	1 625 500
Asia and Pacific	20	2 671 080
Total	110	13 972 047

THE OZONE LAYER *Portfolio*

At the end of 2012, there were **110** projects launched for a total of **\$13.9 million**.

Breakdown by region



LATIN AMERICA
MEXICO

PROJECT



BÉATRICE VINCENT

France - United Nations Industry Development Organisation (UNIDO) Cooperation

A pilot demonstration project in Mexico in connection with the destruction of residual ozone-depleting substances

During the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio, a funding agreement totalling €345,780 was signed by the Director-General of the United Nations Industry Development Organisation (UNIDO) Kandeh K. Yumkella, and the Director-General of the Agence Française de Développement Dov Zerah to support the destruction of some 166 metric tons of residual ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in Mexico using an environmentally friendly process.

The project is aimed at identifying the best technical solutions for preventing atmospheric emissions of undesirable ODS, which have a high global warming potential, and to eliminate them in compliance with methods of destruction approved by the Parties of the Montreal Protocol.

"The funding agreement signed today is evidence of our growing cooperation with the AFD and the French Global Environment Facility." said Mr. Yumkella.



VINCENT JOGUET / AFD

GENERATING AND SHARING **KNOWLEDGE**



PAUL KABRE



AFCAM-CTC



PAUL KABRE



PAUL KABRE

■ In order to assess the relevance and quality of its actions, the FFEM carries out retrospective and mid-term reviews. In 2012, seven ex-post evaluation missions were carried out. Among them, a retrospective study of the international water protection programmes on a global scale capitalised on the lessons learned from sixteen projects initiated between 1994 and 2011.



JULIEN CALAS / FFEM

GENERATING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE

SOUTH AFRICA

PROJECT

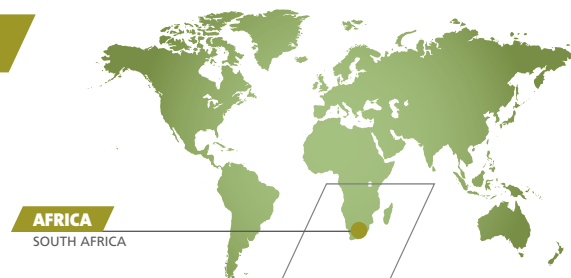


JULIEN CALAS / FFEM

The Addo Elephant National Park is the third largest national park in South Africa. This park was created in 1931 to save the eleven remaining elephants in the Addo region. In 1990, the protected areas agency, SANParks, undertook to extend the park in order to preserve biodiversity and to promote economic development in the region. By 2005, the herd of elephants had grown to 459. In 2007, the FFEM decided to become involved in the extension programme in order to support innovative models for co-management of the park.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The general objectives concerning the share co-financed by the FFEM were fully met. The action was effective although it could have been more targeted. The programme, which was structured around **five elements**, was shown to be relevant with regard to the conservation of biodiversity and economic development. In terms of **planning and monitoring**, the FFEM contributed to carrying out studies and a programme on the development and management of 120,000 ha of marine protected area. SANParks has the necessary resources for the creation of this extension, which is in the process of being reviewed by the government. During the **execution of the management plan**, exotic invasive species were eradicated in the Kazuko private reserve, the estuary management plan was established and infrastructures on Bird Island were rehabilitated. However, the fragility of this environment and the risks of disturbing the bird and penguin populations meant the area had to be closed off to tourists. Regarding **development of governance institutions**, there was involvement on the part of municipalities in governance and in coordinating community development plans. The development fund for surrounding communities, *the Mayibuye Ndlhovu Development Trust*, was consolidated. Regarding the **integration of cultural heritage**,



Contribution to the extension of the Addo Elephant National Park

Recipient: SANParks

Target sector: Biodiversity

Grant date: November 30th 2007

Duration: 3 years

Total cost: €24.8 million with the **FFEM contributing €0.98 million**

Institutional partner of the FFEM: Agence Française de Développement

many activities were scaled back or even discontinued, notably because of the geographical isolation of archaeological sites. Environmental education initiatives were implemented in schools. As regards **regional economic development**, the project included the publishing of promotional materials for the park: DVDs, films, brochures and a new official tourist guide.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTLOOK

The park remains a model of financial viability. Even though the number of tourists did not increase by 5% each year due to the international economic crisis, the park's revenue from tourism has risen from 30 to 41 million rand over the course of the project. The financial result for the park was a profit of between 9 and 10 million rand a year. These earnings were reinvested by SANParks in the network of other national parks in the country. The viability of the project is therefore strongly established.

Independent evaluation suggests measuring the impact of the extension programme on the surrounding communities from an economic and social point of view. Partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture or other public bodies could lead to the organisation of systems of cooperation under a procurement policy that is more beneficial for farmers. Elsewhere, external post-project support could clarify the Enon Bersheba community's expectations in order to involve the population more in the development of the park's activities.





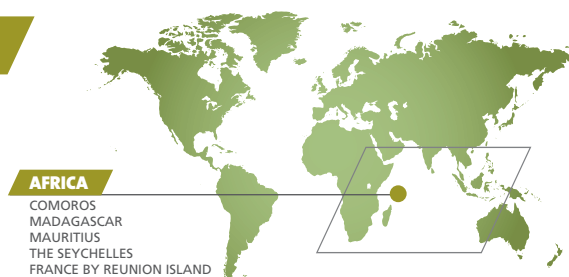
NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD

AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD



AFRICA

COMOROS
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
THE SEYCHELLES
FRANCE BY REUNION ISLAND

Regional programme for adaptation to climate change in countries in the Indian Ocean region - ACCLIMATE

Recipient: Indian Ocean Commission

Target sector: Climate change

Grant date: July 6th 2007

Duration: 3 years (initially planned)

Total cost: €3.65 million with the FFEM contributing €1 million

Institutional Partners of the FFEM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development

Countries in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) include the Comoros, France via Reunion Island, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles. Highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, they are engaged in developing a policy of economic, social and environmental cooperation. This programme aims to create a framework for regional cooperation to enable countries to better adapt to the impact of climate change by developing long-term projects and policies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Acclimate project is an IOC programme aimed at helping member states to consolidate their capacity to adapt to climate change. It is the first initiative for regional adaptation in the South West region of the Indian Ocean. It has undeniably led to better inclusion of adaptation to climate change in the IOC's agenda.

Overall, the project has, most of all, **established regional cooperation** that did not exist previously. Joint efforts were deployed within the framework of the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the regional strategy encouraged by the project led to the creation of a strategic reference framework. It is, however, necessary to ensure the sustainability of effort undertaken. Several programmes have been developed, notably the Regional Climate Change and Agroecology Initiative (IRACC) or the ISLANDS Project implementing the Strategy for Small Island Developing States.

The **strengthening of the capacities to monitor and understand climate change** has been an important achievement and has added real value to this project. Cooperation and the exchange of expertise has had a positive impact on the technical knowledge acquired in each country. But the ripple effect

could have been better if training sessions and learning activities had been developed domestically. The project has therefore not had a significant technical impact on national policies or on the public. This project hinged on the political will of member states and the level of engagement and involvement was not the same for each country which damaged the effectiveness and scale of the projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTLOOK

It is necessary to **maintain and sustain political cooperation** through continued dialogue between different parties, joint efforts and project management. A permanent structure could be put in place and dedicated solely to regional issues.

Establishing **technical cooperation** is vital, especially in the area of climatology, which could draw from the knowledge gained from the project.

The question of **funding** also arises: It is important to seek permanent funding in order to support the project in the long run. A *trust fund* or multi-donor platform could strengthen long term vision for climate issues.

GENERATING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE



MULTI-COUNTRY, WORLD

PROJECTS

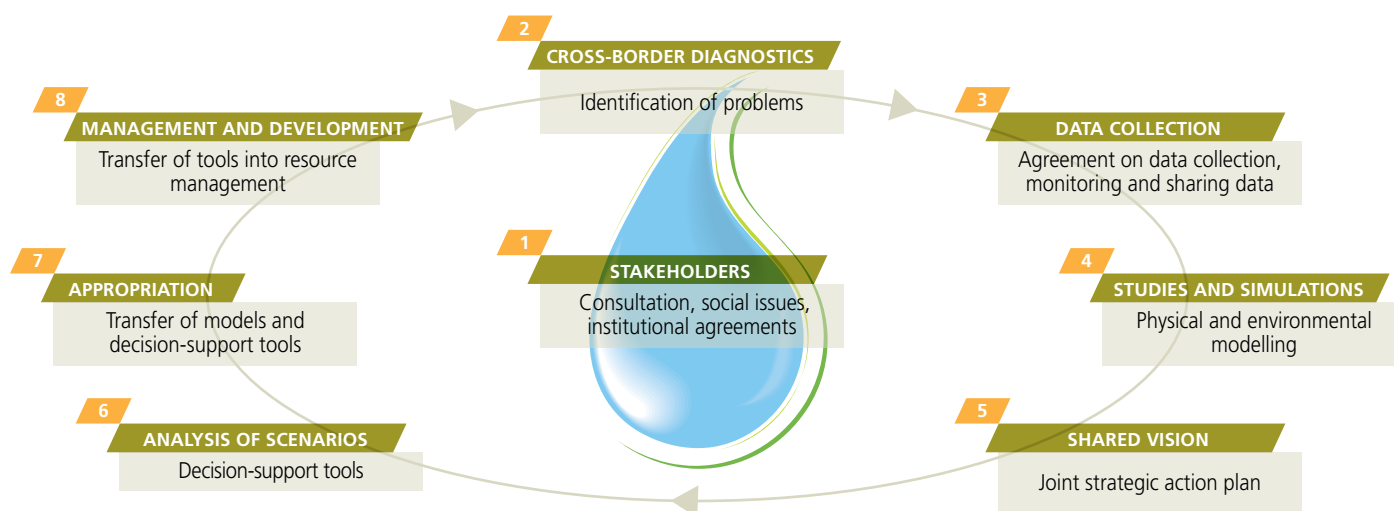


Retrospective review of the portfolio of «international waters» projects

This study was intended to provide a review of all the FFEM's actions in the area of «international waters». The objective was to capitalise on and harness the knowledge gained through identifying and sharing of good practices. It covered a group of 16 projects.

Project title	Region/Continent	Geographical zone
Support for setting up of an environmental monitoring centre in the Niger Basin.	Africa	Countries affected by the Niger basin
Support for cross-border management of the Irtys Basin	Eastern Europe	Kazakhstan and Russia
Regional pilot programme for the acquisition and transmission of hydrological data	Mediterranean	Jordan, Israel and Palestinian Autonomous Territories
Aquifer System in the North Sahara	Mediterranean	Algeria, Tunisia, Libya
Regional project for fisheries in the South Western region of the Indian Ocean	Africa	Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, the Comoros, the Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius
Support for water management of the Senegal River	Africa	Mali, Mauritania and Senegal
Support for setting up of an environmental monitoring centre in the Senegal River Valley	Africa	Mali, Mauritania and Senegal
System for monitoring water cycle balances in Central and West Africa	Africa	Countries in Central and West Africa
Management of the lake and channel ecosystems of the Magdalena River	Latin America	Colombia
Support for the protection of Rio de la Plata and its coastal zone	Latin America	Argentina, Uruguay
Strategic action Programme for the Mediterranean Action Plan	Mediterranean	Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon and Turkey
Support for implementing a comprehensive plan for depollution and protection of the Nador Lagoon	Mediterranean	Kingdom of Morocco
The setting up of a centre for monitoring water resources and associated environments in the Volta Basin	Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali and Togo
Support for the Mekong River Commission (MRC)	Asia	Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam
Programme to combat the dumping of waste in the Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean	Algeria and Egypt
Joint management of the aquifer system in the North Sahara	Mediterranean	Algeria, Tunisia and Libya

Source : ISL, 2012



Source: ISL 2012 according to UNESCO 7 steps IWRM model

Figure 1: 8 steps of the cycle for the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project.

The FFEM's «international waters» projects mainly play a role in fostering collaboration between States, the reduction of sources of pollution and the consolidation of measuring networks and systems for monitoring water resources. The FFEM contributes via additional funding resources to supplement donations from other donors. On average, the grant total is €0.95m. In most cases, project ownership is limited to the cross-border basin agency if not to an international organisation or NGO.

Projects have been evaluated according to the stages in an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project. The diagram above presents the method used.

The study shows that the mobilisation of stakeholders and support for the system of data collection are the most effective areas of FFEM's funding. Stages 5 to 8 are not supported as much by the projects, with the exception of some use of tools to aid decision-making.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study shows that the projects respond appropriately to the issues of international waters management. They enable the accumulation of knowledge of the resources and environments and facilitate their reliability and dissemination in areas affected by complex matters. They are a source of factual information indispensable to the sharing of the responsibilities and prerogatives of each stakeholder, which contributes to the dialogue between States and to the resolution of disputes over the shared use of water resources.

The FFEM positions itself in line with its innovation policy in focusing on projects where other sources of funding are less available. This pathfinder role complements the approaches of other international waters projects. This aspect must be measured to

avoid a counter-productive effect where the quest for innovation becomes excessive.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTLOOK

Findings within a framework of evaluative analysis demonstrated that the FFEM's exploration of the issue of international waters is not yet exhaustive.

- Support for cross-border basin agencies could take new forms, especially following up on stages in the cycle of the IWRM project currently neglected (steps 5 to 1)
- The contexts as well as the needs expressed are constantly changing, under the combined influence of pressures on water resources, changes in usage and regulatory rebalancing. These developments indicate new issues to be taken into consideration
- The decision support tools developed in connection with the projects should be disseminated as widely as possible to all stakeholders involved in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).



OLIVER BORN

ANNEXES



FRANCIS LAUGNIE



JEAN-PIERRE BARRAL / AFD

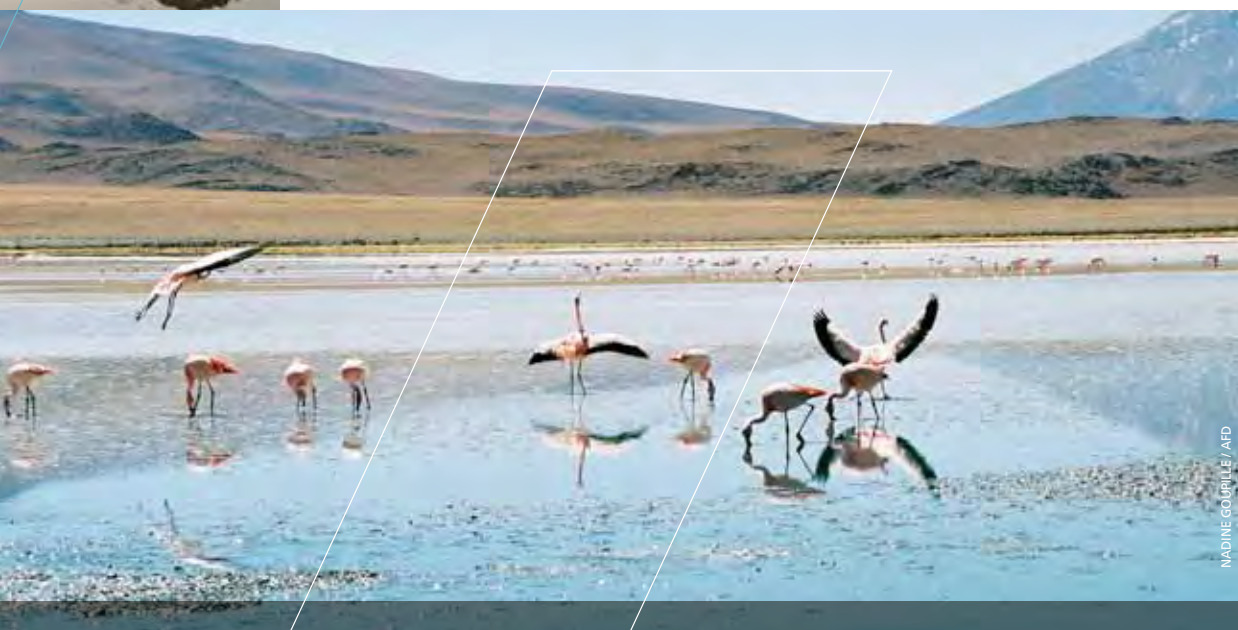


FRANK RIBAS / BRU



GHISLAIN RIEB / FFEM

- 
Our Organisation
- 
Projects identified / launched in 2012
- 
Activity report 1994-2012
- 
2012 Benchmarks communication, seminars and other key events
- 
The project cycle financed by the FFEM
- 
Main Acronyms



NADINE GOURVILLE / AFD

OUR ORGANISATION

Principle

The FFEM uses the principle of specific governance, with an Interministerial Steering Committee, a high level Scientific and Technical Committee and a Secretariat which ensure management of operational and strategic processes.

FRANCIS LAUGINIE

The FFEM is governed by an Interministerial Steering Committee and is supported by a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Secretariat

The Interministerial Steering Committee

Directed by representatives of the Ministry of the Economy (Directorate General of the Treasury, Sub-Directorate for Global Economy and Development Strategies), the Steering Committee makes decisions during multi-annual meetings on the FFEM's general policy, its geographical focuses, areas of intervention, methods and resources. It decides on the identification of projects, on the basis of the opinion of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the allocation of funding. It also appoints members of the Scientific and Technical Committee to consultative roles for the FFEM.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS (on 01/06/2013)

Ministry of the Economy and Finance

Directorate-General of the Treasury (DGTTrésor)

Arnaud Buissé (Chairman of the Steering Committee)

Deputy director of Multilateral Financial Affairs and Development

Frédéric Glanois

Head of Official Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions

Cécile Pot

Caroline Giacomoni

Deputy directors of the Department for Development Assistance and Multilateral Development Institutions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Directorate-General of Globalisation, Development and Partnerships

Sub-Directorate for Climate and the Environment

Philippe Martinet

Sub-Directorate for Climate and the Environment

Marcel Jouve

Head of Biodiversity and Forests Hub

Emmanuelle Swynghedauw

Biodiversity writer

Timothée Ourbak

Adaptation to climate change writer

Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Directorate of International and European Affairs

Marine de Carné

Sub-Directorate of Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Romain Dissaux

Deputy Head of the International Affairs Bureau

Ministry of Higher Education and Research

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

Elisabeth Vergès

Director of the «Environment» sector

Simon Tillier

Representative - «Bio-resources, ecology and agronomics» sector

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

Deputy Director of International Relations

Marie-Hélène Le Hénaff

Deputy Director of International Relations

Philippe Decesse

Sub-Directorate of International Relations

Agence Française de Développement

Jean-Bernard Véron

Advisor to the Director of Strategy

Bernard Esnouf

Head of the Department of strategic steering and forward looking

In bold: Sitting members



NICOLAS HERTKORN / AFD



PASCALE DUNOUIL / AFD



FRANÇOIS LAUNIE

The Scientific and Technical Committee, to provide a rigorous process of analysis and evaluation

The FFEM has appointed a Scientific and Technical Committee composed of twelve figures recognised for their economic, environmental and social expertise in the areas covered by the FFEM.

The Scientific and Technical Committee is a consultative and advisory body on the FFEM's projects and sector-specific strategies. Its role consists of issuing recommendations during the identification stage of projects and the commitment of funds. It initiates and carries out studies relating to the scientific and technical aspects of the global environment. It also participates in initiatives aimed at informing and making partners in France and internationally aware of global environmental issues.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS (on 01/06/2013)

Michel Griffon, Chairman of the CST

ANR, Scientific advisor to the CEO

Marc Bied-Charreton - Land degradation / Desertification

Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines University

Professor and Chairman of the French Scientific Committee on Desertification

Lucien Chabason - Sustainable Development - Economy

IDDRI, Advisor to Executive Management

Patrick Duncan - Biodiversity

CNRS, Researcher

Philippe Freyssinet - Climate change and pollutants

ANR, Executive Vice President

Anne Gouyon - Climate change and biodiversity

BeCitizen, Agricultural Economist

Michel Hamelin - Climate change and pollutants

Climate Expert - Energy

Alain Karsenty - Climate change

CIRAD, Department of Environment and Societies, Social Economist

Doyle McKey - Biodiversity

Université Montpellier II, Professor of Ecology

Louis-Alexandre Romaña - International waters

IFREMER, Department of Scientific Forecasting and Strategy

Scientific Representative «Coastal environments»

Jacques Varet - Climate change and biodiversity

BRGM, Advisor to the Chairman

Sébastien Treyer - Agriculture and water

IDDRI, Programmes management

The Secretariat, for a dynamic management of the operations

The FFEM Secretariat constitutes the third FFEM body alongside the Steering Committee (the decision-making body) and the Technical and Scientific Committee or STC (the consultation body). It is the Fund's operational body.

The Secretariat is instructed by the Agence Française de Développement which provides it with the material and human means necessary for it to function. In order to exercise the FFEM's missions, the State has mandated the AFD to sign conventions and contracts relating to projects funded by the FFEM.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS (on 01/06/2013)

François-Xavier Duporge

Secretary general

Jacqueline Mattioli

Assistant coordinator

Julien Calas

Biodiversity and Small-Scale Initiatives Programme

Janique Etienne

International waters, pollutants, biodiversity

Didier Simon

Forest, Land Degradation

Denis Vasseur

Climate change

Laurence Alligbonnon

General budgetary affairs - Monitoring of financial agreements

- Engineering Assistant

Dominique Boirard

General and budgetary affairs

Elisabeth Carpentier

General Budgetary Affairs/Monitoring of Disbursements

- Engineering Assistant

Valérie Fakir

Communication

Béatrice Vincent

External expert

Protection of the ozone layer Montreal Protocol

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED LAUNCHED IN 2012

Biodiversity

In 2012, 5 projects were approved at the identification or implementation stages

Project identification	Project implementation	Project title	Country	FFEM financing in €	Total cost of project in €	Project leader
25/11/11	5/07/12	Certified natural products to preserve biodiversity and support local development in Southern Africa	Africa/Regional	900 000	3 100 000	MEDDE-AFD
2/04/12	23/11/12	Sud Expert Plantes - Sustainable development	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	5 454 000	MAE-MESR-AFD
AFRIQUE				2 400 000	8 554 000	
25/11/11	5/07/12	Experimental platform for the management of rural areas in the Brazilian Amazon (PETRA)	Brazil	2 000 000	7 970 000	MAE-MEDDE
5/07/12	23/11/12	Protection of the biodiversity and ecosystems in the Ameca-Manantlán corridor	Mexico	1 500 000	5 477 500	AFD
LATIN AMERICA				3 500 000	13 447 500	
2/04/12		Promoting the ecosystem-based management of fisheries and other uses of the marine environment around a network of protected marine and coastal areas in northern Tunisia	Tunisia	1 000 000	2 400 000	MEDDE
MEDITERRANEAN				1 000 000	2 400 000	
TOTAL				6 900 000	24 401 500	

Small-scale initiatives programme

Date of grant	Country	Recipient	Project title	Total grant approved	
				Total cost of project in €	FFEM financing in €
jan-12	Burkina Faso	IMPULSION	Sustainable forest management and agricultural use of waste in the Sahel region	70 015 €	35 000 €
jan-12	Burkina Faso	ASE	Use of animal waste in biodigestors in the northern region	81 956 €	40 000 €
jan-12	Togo	Friends of the earth Togo	Creation of a buffer zone around Togodo Park South	62 247 €	43 650 €
jan-12	Bénin	AFEL	Development of beekeeping in protective mangrove enclosures	39 700 €	29 750 €
jan-12	Cameroon	ADECOL	Certification of three community forests in preparation for the implementation of the FLEGT Volunteer Partnership Agreement	44 000 €	33 000 €
jan-12	Cameroon	GREEN SAFE	Community forestry in Kossa	74 918 €	45 383 €
jan-12	Cameroon	KUD'A TUBE	Conservation of marine turtles and local development in the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve	40 559 €	20 300 €
jan-12	RDC	SOPR	Mediation in Virunga National Park	46 828 €	35 000 €
jan-12	Burundi	AGDB	Participation in the management of the Ruvubu National Park	71 230 €	49 200 €
jan-12	Congo	ESI Congo	The hunter's cooperative for the rescue of lowland gorillas in the western forest of Mayombe	24 000 €	12 000 €
oct-12	Burkina Faso	AGEREF	Mare aux Hippopotames Biosphere Reserve ecotourism	140 000 €	38 000 €
oct-12	Ghana	ATIDEV	Conservation of swamps in the Keta Lagoon Complex	42 000 €	30 700 €
oct-12	Ghana	Friends of the Nation	Conservation of swamps in Anlo Beach	42 410 €	32 000 €
oct-12	Ghana	NORTHCODE	Conservation of biodiversity in Mole National Park	90 609 €	38 500 €
oct-12	Togo	AE2D	Strengthening of conservation of Alibi-Abdoulaye-Bago	83 099 €	46 000 €
oct-12	Togo	Les Compagnons Ruraux	Sustainable management of entomofauna in the Missahoé Forest Reserve	40 073 €	30 000 €

Date of grant	Country	Recipient	Project title	Total grant approved	
				Total cost of project in €	FFEM financing in €
oct-12	Cameroon	ACODED	Man-Elephant coexistence, Waza National Park	40 000 €	12 000 €
oct-12	Cameroon	CEW	Preservation and assessment of Ngog Mapubi/Dibang forest area	54 480 €	35 000 €
oct-12	Cameroon	Mayo Rey Conservation	Protection of the natural resources of the Boubandjida National Park	338 000 €	50 000 €
oct-12	Cameroon	Tropical Forest and Rural Development	Environmental education and production of cocoa at the northern edge of the Dja biosphere reserve	103 000 €	35 000 €
oct-12	RDC	Bonobo Forest	Structuring of the lyondje Community Bonobo Reserve	70 254 €	28 350 €
oct-12	RDC	Mbou Mon Tour	Protection of bonobos through the creation of community reserves	86 500 €	35 000 €
oct-12	RDC	REFADD	Sustainable management of forest resources and a gender approach in the rural areas of Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	37 500 €	27 500 €
oct-12	Benin	Planet Contact	Recycling of household waste in the city of Parakou	93 689 €	38 200 €
oct-12	Cape Verde	Fundaco Maio Biodiversidade	Eco-tourism and conservation in the Terras Salgadas (Maio Island)	44 827 €	32 900 €
oct-12	Congo	WCS	Support for sustainable management of fisheries	76 333 €	25 000 €
oct-12	Guinea-Bissau	Gaeca Palmeirinha	Sustainable management and environmental education in the Cufada Lagoood Natural Park	63 676 €	27 900 €
oct-12	Niger	COECO	Fish farming at the edge of the W National Park	175 000 €	40 000 €
oct-12	São Tomé	MARAPA	Whale-watching ecotourism in São Tomé	35 740 €	26 800 €
oct-12	Senegal	APTE	Promoting rural women's entrepreneurship in the marketing and sale of shellfish	54 841 €	35 500 €
oct-12	Senegal	NEBEDAY	Deficharpa	329 953 €	30 000 €
oct-12	Senegal	VAD-NEENE LADDE	Support for the creation of a community reserve in Dindéfelo	76 420 €	38 000 €
	TOTAL	32	Projects launched in 2012	2 673 857 €	1 075 633 €

International waters

In 2012, 1 project was approved during the commitment phase

Project identification	Project implementation	Project title	Country	FFEM financing in €	Total cost of project in €	Project leader
25/11/11	23/11/12	Establishment of long-term funding for the Marine Protected Areas Network of the Mesoamerican Reef (MAR Fund)	Latin America/Regional	1 060 000	21 322 000	MEDDE
LATIN AMERICA				1 060 000	21 322 000	

Land degradation and persistent organic pollutants

In 2012, 1 project was approved during the commitment phase

Project identification	Project implementation	Project title	Country	FFEM financing in €	Total cost of project in €	Project leader
31/03/11	2/04/12	Development of a fair trade gold mining industry in West Africa	Burkina Faso - Mali - Senegal	900 000	2 582 000	MAE
AFRICA				900 000	2 582 000	

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED LAUNCHED IN 2012

Climate change

In 2012, 15 projects were approved at the identification or implementation stages

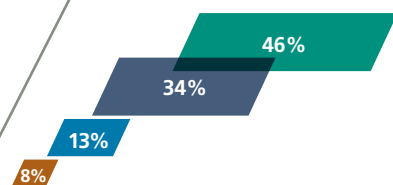
Project identification	Project implementation	Project title	Country	FFEM financing in €	Total cost of project in €	Project leader
26/11/10	21/02/12	Strengthening capabilities and accessing satellite data to monitor forests in Central and Western Africa (1)	Africa/Regional	1 750 000	14 550 000	MAE-AFD
26/11/10	2/04/12	Support to banks for financing the sustainable management of tropical rainforests	Africa/Regional	2 700 000	18 344 000	AFD
31/03/11	2/04/12	International cookstove programme	Africa/Regional	2 000 000	7 479 936	MAE
6/07/11	2/04/12	Livelihoods Fund	Africa/Regional	1 200 000	31 960 000	MINEFI
2/04/12		Holistic conservation programme for forests (HCPF)	Madagascar	1 500 000	4 500 000	AFD
2/04/12	23/11/12	REDD+ programme integrated in the forest region of the south-western	Central Africa	1 500 000	10 500 000	MAE-AFD
2/04/12	23/11/12	Integration of the tropical timber industry of Central and West Africa in the FLEGT and REDD+ mechanisms	Africa/Regional	1 491 700	5 179 700	MAE-MAAF
2/04/12	5/07/12	Programme for the development of a market for low-carbon buildings adapted to climate change in Africa (Nubian Vault)	Africa/Regional	1 000 000	3 474 936	MAE-MEDDE
5/07/12	23/11/12	Natural forest management and sustainable supply of fuelwood in the cities of Sahel (FONABES)	Mali - Burkina Faso - Niger	1 500 000	3 024 810	MAE-AFD
23/11/12		Support for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in companies in the WAEMU zone	Africa/Regional	1 500 000	3 000 000	AFD
23/11/12		Energy Assistance Fund (EAF)	Africa/Regional	2 000 000	20 000 000	MINEFI
AFRICA				19 741 700	122 013 382	
26/11/10	5/07/12	Conservation and sustainable management of the Gran Chaco	Latin America/Regional	1 500 000	5 000 000	MEDDE
LATIN AMERICA				1 500 000	5 000 000	
26/11/10	23/11/12	RESCCUE project (Restoration of Ecosystem Services against Climate Change Unfavourable Effects)	Pacific/Regional	2 000 000	12 053 000	AFD
ASIA PACIFIC				2 000 000	12 053 000	
5/07/12		Project on the adaptation of Mediterranean agriculture to climate change	Morocco-Tunisia	1 500 000	5 800 000	AFD
5/07/12		Energy efficiency services in wood-fuelled steam baths	Morocco	1 000 000	6 500 000	MEDDE
23/11/12		Programme on the implementation of energy efficiency measures in four sectors of the Palestinian economy: industry, construction, housing and agriculture	Palestinian Autonomous Territories	1 000 000	5 160 000	AFD
MEDITERRANEAN				3 500 000	17 460 000	
TOTAL				26 741 700	156 526 382	

(1) The first phase of the project, costing €1,600,000, was launched on 06/07/2011. The second phase, costing €1,750,000 was launched on 21/02/2012. The total cost of the project, amounting to €3,350,000, was recognised in the 2011 financial statements.

ACTIVITY REPORT 1994-2012

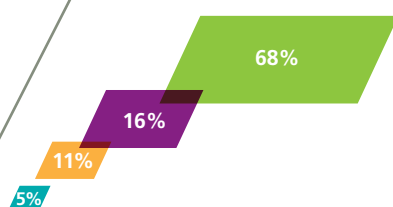
In 2012,
237 projects
were approved
for funding
for a total of
€276m

Projects broken down by domain



Topic area	Number of projects	Total projects launched in €	Total projects in €
Biodiversity	119	125 748 228	1 014 963 122
Climate Change	69	93 081 606	1 498 980 334
International Waters	33	35 448 431	288 313 844
POPs - Land degradation	16	21 771 551	118 496 372
Total	237	276 049 817	2 920 753 672

Projects broken down by regions



Countries/Regions	Number of projects	Total projects launched in €	Total projects in €
Sub-Saharan Africa + Mediterranean	159	186 959 756	1 521 721 617
Latin America	40	45 453 931	384 951 957
Asia Pacific	26	29 387 485	853 928 579
Eastern Europe	12	14 248 645	160 151 520
Total	237	276 049 817	2 920 753 672

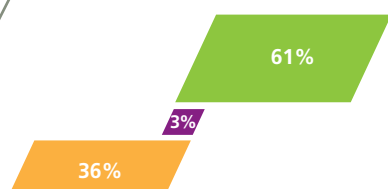
Projects broken down by sponsoring organization

Project leader	Number of projects	Total projects launched in €	Total projects in €
AFD	81	95 072 055	1 060 645 105
MAE	71	76 598 333	590 478 292
MEDDE	43	50 532 008	565 391 809
MULTIPLES	28	36 849 597	311 189 882
MINEFI	8	10 811 311	372 269 535
MESR	6	6 186 513	20 779 049
Total	237	276 049 817	2 920 753 672

Project progress

Topic area	Number of projects identified	Number of projects launched	Number of projects with signed agreements
Biodiversity	121	119	190
Climate change	74	69	85
International waters	35	33	40
POPs - Land degradation	16	16	27
Total	246	237	342

Ozone projects, funded by the bilateral part of French contributions to the Multilateral Fund, broken down by region



Region	Number of projects 1994 to 2012	Total amount after adjustment (\$m) including support
Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean	64	10.83 or 73%
Latin America	3	0.21 or 1%
Asia - Pacific	37	3.75 or 25%
Total	104	14.79

Press/Newsletters

JANUARY

Biodiversity: Article in Latitude France on the signature of a funding agreement between the FFEM and FUNDAECO for a total of €3.58m.

MAY

Climate: Article from 10 May 2012 published in Le Monde: «Climate change sentinel islands in the Mediterranean», with a quote from FFEM.

SSI Programme: Weekly broadcast of Radio France International's program, «C'est pas du vent», with some Africompost project partners.

JULY

Land Degradation/Ozone: Joint UNIDO/FFEM/AFD press release on the signing of two agreements for the pilot project for the elimination of ODS in Mexico and the gold-mining project in West Africa during the Rio+20 United Nations Conference.

All domains: FFEM press release on the review of all actions in 2011.

International waters: 14th issue of «D'îles en îles», a review published by the French Coastal Protection Agency.

Biodiversity: Press release on the FFEM's co-financing of the FRB Biodiversity modelling and scenarios programme.

OCTOBER

Biodiversity: Radio France International's broadcast of «C'est pas du vent» including an analysis of a PPI project and an interview in the run-up to the Biodiversity Conference in Hyderabad.

NOVEMBER

International waters: Press release from the Embassy of France in Costa Rica on the «Protecting biodiversity in the Cocos Island marine conservation area» project.

Biodiversity: UICN/GEF/FFEM press release on the «Save our Species» Programme.

DECEMBER

Forests: Press release on all FFEM's 2011-2012 commitments for forests.

Publications

JANUARY

Biodiversity: Summary booklet, «What future for eco-certified African timber products on the European market?» produced in collaboration with ATIBT.

Biodiversity: Publication of a final funding report for 2011 on the Coral Reefs Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP).

FEBRUARY

Biodiversity: Publication of the Review of Conservation Trust Funds - Study on 2010 investments made by the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA).

MARCH

International waters: Publication of a brochure in French and English on the projects funded by the FFEM in the area of international waters, distributed during the World Water Forum in Marseille.

JULY

All domains: Activity Report 2011 in French and English.

SEPTEMBER

Biodiversity: Brochure on the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme.

All domains: Strategic Programming Frameworks 2013-2014 in French and English versions.

Forests: REDD+ Guide to the use of forest concessions in Central Africa.

Seminars

MAY

Climate: International seminar on carbon credits and the sustainable management of bamboo in Asia

JUNE

Biodiversity: In partnership with Conservatoire du Littoral, a conference and exhibition of photographs on "Small islands of the Mediterranean, the 'sentinel islands' of biodiversity".

Climate: Presentation of the Livelihoods Fund to a group of private companies, cooperation services and German NGOs.

JULY

Biodiversity: Conference debate on the protection of biodiversity in the Sahel region, 3 July 2012, in partnership with Noé Conservation.

All domains: FFEM contribution in the 3rd Forum on international cooperation activities with local governments in Paris (workshop on Central Africa and the African Great Lakes region).

OCTOBER

Biodiversity: Contribution in workshops during the 2012 Regional Nature Parks Congress in France promoting a «National System of Protected Areas» programme co-financed by the FFEM in Uruguay.

Climate: FFEM participation during a one-day workshop entitled: «Carbon economy as a means of access to energy for the poorest: a development project for the promotion of social carbon, what are the factors for success?».

NOVEMBER

Biodiversity: Co-financing of the 2nd assembly in Entebbe, Uganda, where the first African network for conservation trust funds was set up.

SSI Programme: Signing ceremony and press conference at the French Embassy in Cameroon with three NGOs.

Biodiversity: Event at the French Institute in Ivory Coast to celebrate 33 years of the chimpanzee conservation project in the Tai National Park.

All domains: ID4D conference organized by the AFD on «How to enhance the sustainability of waste recycling», in cooperation with FFEM, Etc Terra, Gevalor and GoodPlanet in connection with the European Week for Waste Reduction (EWWWR).

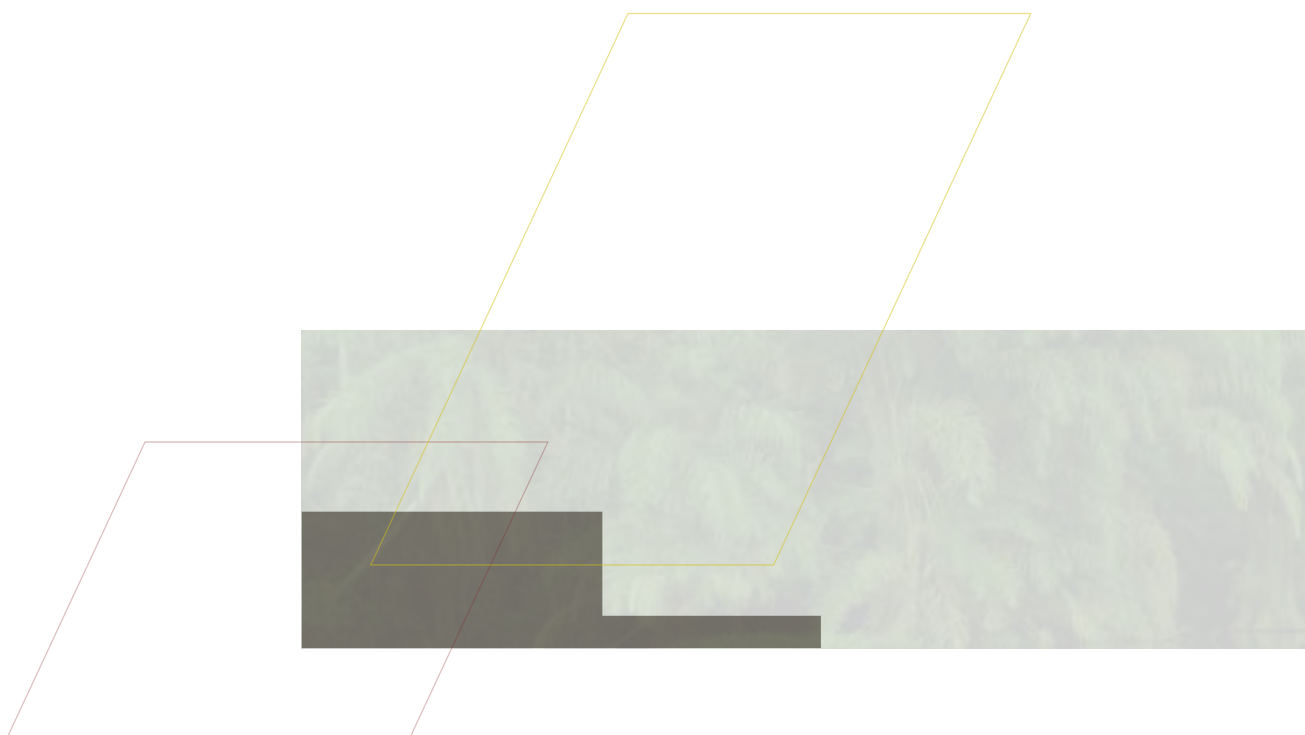
Biodiversity: Participation in the 2012 Forum on Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean in Antalya, Turkey.

Climate: Participation to the 18th Conference on Climate Change in Doha.

THE PROJECT CYCLE FINANCED BY THE FFEM



AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ANR	National Agency for Research
ATIBT	French International Technical Association of Tropical Timber
AVN	Association la Voûte Nubienne (The Nubian Vault Association)
BRGM	French national geological survey
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDC	The Caisse des Dépôts group
CFA	Conservation Finance Alliance
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CNRS	National Center for Scientific Research
CONAFOR	Comisión Nacional Forestal
CONANP	The Mexican National Commission for Protected Areas
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRISP	Coral Reef InitiativeS for the Pacific (CRISP)
CTF	Conservation Trust Fund
EAF	Energy Assistance Fund
EUTR	EU Timber Regulation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAPEMAT	Fundação de amparo à pesquisa do estado de Mato Grosso
FFEM	the French Global Environment Facility
FISP Climat	Climat: Innovation facility for the private sector in the field of climate change
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRB	Foundation for Research on Biodiversity
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Gret	French Group For Research and Technology Exchanges
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HPCF	Holistic programme for forest conservation (HPCF)
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IDDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFREMER	French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IRACC	Regional Climate Change and Agroecology Initiative
IRD	Research Institute for Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management.
KfW	KfW Bankengruppe
MAAF	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.
MAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MAR Fund	Mesoamerican Reef Fund
MEDDE	Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development, and Energy
MESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Research
MINEFI	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
ONF	National Forests Office
Overbrook	Overbrook Foundation
PACO	West and Central Africa Programme
PCFPO	reforestation programme of the ONF and Peugeot in the state of Mato Grosso
PCN	Standard Project Commitment Note
PIN	Standard Project Identification Note
PON	Standard Project Opportunity Note
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SANParks	South African National Park
SEMARNAT	Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development organisation



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The FFEM supporting global environment

FRENCH GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
5, RUE ROLAND BARTHES 75598 PARIS CEDEX 12
TEL. +33 1 53 44 42 42 - FAX +33 1 53 44 32 48
<http://www.ffem.fr> Courriel : ffem@afd.fr

