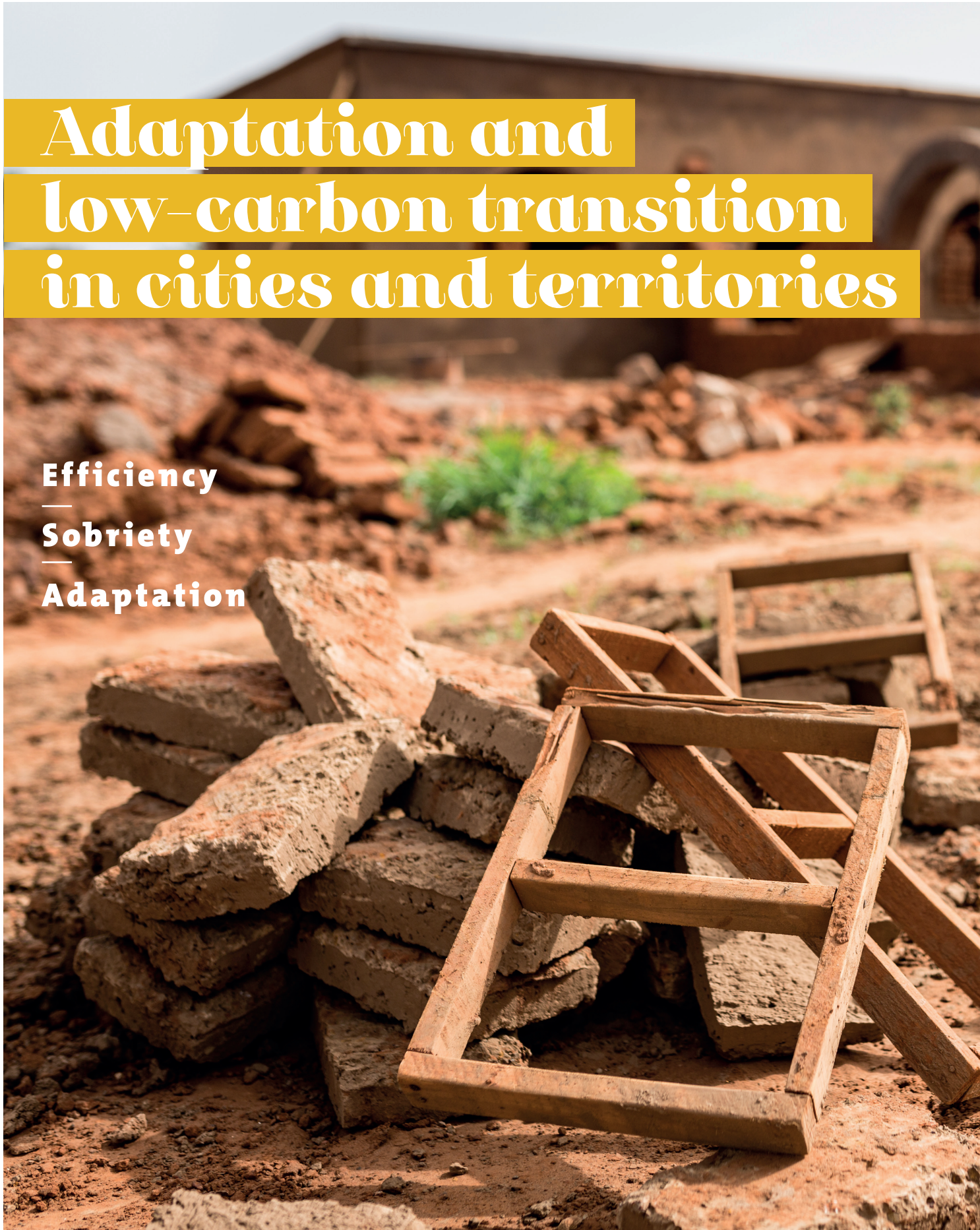


Adaptation and low-carbon transition in cities and territories

Efficiency

—
Sobriety

—
Adaptation



Our action today



27

projects underway in 2022

— amounting to →



€38 M

earmarked for energy transition and sustainable cities

Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, especially in cities where more than 55% of the world's population currently resides, and where an estimated 68% will reside by 2050. These urban areas are highly impacted by the effects of climate change. FFEM promotes low-carbon adaptation and transition to create more resilient cities and territories.

1 Sustainable solutions to adapt cities to climate change



GUATEMALA

€4.4 M

In Guatemala, FFEM supports a project aimed at establishing a **metropolitan green network** and contributing to the **long-term preservation of groundwater recharge areas**.

Rapid urbanisation puts pressure on ecosystems that can no longer fulfill their regulatory roles, affecting the living conditions of populations. To enhance the resilience of cities to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change, FFEM encourages **inclusive adaptation projects** and supports the **valorisation and preservation of natural areas within cities**. It promotes nature-based solutions (NBS) that restore ecosystem functions (temperature regulation, reduction of coastal erosion, pollution reduction, etc.), as well as **food security through urban and peri-urban agriculture**.

2 Energy conservation and efficiency

Responsible for two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, the energy sector is the primary driver of climate change. To promote the transition to low-carbon models, FFEM supports projects aimed at **energy efficiency and demand management**, especially in diffuse consumption sectors such as transportation, building, refrigeration, and public lighting. It funds the **deployment of sustainable mobility and the development of low-carbon technical solutions** (green construction, energy efficiency in refrigeration production, etc.). FFEM encourages integrated approaches that address both the **global challenges of climate change, the conservation of natural ecosystems, and local development**.



SENEGAL

€2.44 M

The PHARD project promotes access to affordable and sustainable housing. It offers an **alternative model for housing production with high environmental value and minimal impact**, from construction to operation.

3 Fair and sustainable energy transition models

CONGO

€132,000



To ensure access to clean electricity even in rural areas, FFEM supports a pilot project in Congo.

The aim is to **produce sustainable and decentralised electricity with floating hydro turbines.**

The energy transition is not limited to urban areas. In rural territories, FFEM supports innovative solutions that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It encourages **projects for territorial planning and development** that ensure access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services for all (SDG 7). In addition to reducing existing inequalities through a just and sustainable energy transition, FFEM aims to **make access to decarbonised energy a lever for local development and employment.**

A cross-cutting approach

Human activities, especially in cities, impact biodiversity and ecosystems. To preserve them over the long term, FFEM's projects target change in use and improvement in practices. That's why our projects include the fight against climate change in a cross-cutting way. For example, the gathering and use of wood for fuel, for example, is linked to deforestation. By promoting the sustainable production and consumption of wood as an energy source, we contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3 ILLUSTRATIVE CROSS-CUTTING PROJECTS



ENERGY



FORESTS

— BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER

The FONABES project improves access to energy for rural populations in the Sahel. At the same time, it promotes the conservation of forest ecosystems and dialog within the fuelwood value chain.



ENERGY



POLLUTION

— UGANDA

In Kampala, motorcycle taxis ("boda boda") are commonplace. The Zembo company has developed electric motorcycles that are solar-recharged and rents or sells them to boda boda drivers.



ENERGY



BIODIVERSITY

— MAURITANIA, SENEGAL

The TyCCAO project fosters the structuring of a cross-border value chain for typha, an invasive reed from the Senegal River. It promotes its use as a sustainable fuel and insulating building material.



Typha is an invasive plant in the Senegal River basin. To limit its spread, the TyCCAO project promotes its use for insulation and fuel.

Nearly 30 years of solutions



101

projects on energy and sustainable cities financed since 1995



€109 M

committed to energy transition and sustainable cities since 1995

FFEM has long supported the energy transition in developing countries. Our objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation and socio-economic development through sustainable and affordable access to energy. We also seek to adapt cities to climate change and improve people's living conditions.

Renewable energy, from production to consumption



MOROCCO - 2004

€500,000

The Comprehensive Rural Electrification Program (PERG), a PPP project, established a large-scale **decentralised solar electrification system** in 2004.

Lack of infrastructure or of efficient distribution systems means that energy problems are even more acute in developing countries, where energy poverty is high. A more sustainable energy transition is thus all the more strategic for these countries. That's why FFEM has worked for the past 25 years to **strengthen access to energy for all; support urban and energy renovation** in industry, construction, and homes; and **promote the development of renewable energy**. We have supported **several decentralised rural electrification projects** to meet these goals.

Financial innovation to accompany transition



CHINA - 2007

€600,000

FFEM financed technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of Chinese banks to **finance private energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects**.

It is crucial to **strengthen energy policies** and the capacities—including financial capacities—of our partner countries to deal with climate change. The development of renewable energies and energy efficiency in countries in both the North and the South require specialised financing tools. **Since its creation, FFEM has been able to respond to the need to finance energy-efficiency policies.** Investment funds, credit lines, and the Kyoto Protocol's flexibility mechanisms have been mobilised to support the development of energy-service companies and to finance energy-efficient buildings.





Adapting to climate change through urban planning

Thanks to urban planning, it is possible to adapt cities to climate change by addressing environmental and socio-economic issues together: housing, transport, risk vulnerability, and energy consumption. For local authorities, FFEM proposes **an integrated approach to urban issues, through planning and programming by local stakeholders. Nature-based solutions** are complementary to this approach. These can be implemented on pilot sites such as nature reserves, urban parks, or green and blue belts.



COLOMBIA

€1.15 M

Cali's "Green Corridor" pilot project promotes a **city that is socially and ecologically more sustainable**—a city that is greener, connected and low-emitting, promoting green mobility and public transportation.

For Sustainable Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Production

Following a call for projects, FFEM has been supporting innovative pilot projects in the field of sustainable refrigeration and air conditioning since 2022. **These initiatives promote integrated approaches, the use of more efficient natural refrigerants, or alternatives to refrigerants.** The goal is twofold: to capitalise on acquired knowledge and promote scaling up. These projects contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as the Montreal Protocol.



FISP-CLIMATE IN FIGURES



An innovative and illustrative project

Desalinating seawater with solar energy

RODRIGUES

This innovative project desalinates seawater using **solar energy and without the use of batteries.** Its dual objective is to desalinate 80 m³ of seawater per day and to develop a technological approach adapted to isolated island communities.

The French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) supports pilot and innovative projects in favour of the environment in developing countries. These projects contribute to the preservation of biodiversity, climate, international waters, land and ozone layer and combat pollution in response to international environmental conventions. They are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and generate local environmental, social and economic benefits.

The particularity of the FFEM: It relies on pilot projects to support innovation and disseminate lessons learned on a larger scale. It supports projects carried out by public, private or civil society actors from both the South and the North, in co-financing with other financiers and international organizations.

Created in 1994 by the French government following the first Earth Summit, the FFEM has since its creation supported more than 400 projects worth €500 million in over 120 countries, 70% of which are located in Africa and the Mediterranean.

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L'ENVIRONNEMENT
MONDIAL**

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