



Middle Africa: Financial Planning for Biodiversity

Contents

Overview	2
Angola	3
Cameroon.....	4
Central African Republic	5
Chad	6
Congo	7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8
Equatorial Guinea	9
Gabon.....	10
Sao Tome and Principe	11

Overview

Country	Year of planning	Get organized	Financial base-lining	Cost estimation	Financial strategy	Financial plan	Reporting/ review
Angola	2006	--	--	Indicative	--	--	--
Cameroon	1999	--	--	--	Strategic goal to promote fund raising; thematic areas	--	--
Central African Republic	2000	--	--	Programme at 7.6 billion CFA F	--	--	--
Chad	1999	--	--	Projects at 3.85 billion CFA F	--	--	--
Congo	2001	--	--	Projects at 3.17 CFA F	--	--	--
DR Congo	2002	--	--	Projects at \$189 million	--	--	--
Equatorial Guinea	2005	--	--	--	Some activities	--	--
Gabon	1999	--	--	--	Under each objective	--	--
Sao Tome and Principe	2005	--	--	--	Finance strategy	--	--

Angola

Angola's action plan¹ presented the indicative cost of the implementation of each action using the general budget categories: I (USD 1 000 - US\$ 100 000); II (USD 100 000 - US\$ 500 000) and III (> USD 500 000).

¹ Angola (2006). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007-2012), Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment, Luanda, 31 May 2006, 55 pp.

Cameroon

In its strategy², Cameroon had a strategic goal to promote the development of project proposals and fund raising. The National Fund for Rural Development (FONADER, 1973), the forestry Fund and the Wildlife Fund were mentioned. The action plan considered financing within various thematic areas: attract and mobilize adequate financial (particularly from the private sector), material and human resources for sustainable biodiversity management in forest ecosystems, savannah ecosystem, semi-arid ecosystems, and montane ecosystem.

² Cameroon (1999). Biodiversity Status, Strategy and Action Plan, Yaounde, 31st December 1999, 173 pp.

Central African Republic

In its strategy³, Central African Republic mentioned mobilizing financial resources in the conservation of animals and humid zones, and implementing GEF programs for elaborating national strategy and action plan for biotechnology and biosafety, as well as financing sustainable use, including: redevelop budget priorities, by reducing outrageous spending for privileged sectors, known as high priority or sovereignty and eliminating investments in unsustainable projects for benefits of social spending and the environment; privatize some sectors (energy, communication, etc.); make profits from development expenditure; improve administrative procedures and services for realizing savings; promote private sector investment; pay dues, fees and taxes; motivate contributions of individuals, NGOs, businesses, etc.; develop programs of bilateral and multilateral assistance.

The planning document contained a national biodiversity programme, including 7 projects. The overall cost of the program is 7.6 billion CFA francs. The main source of funding for the implementation of this program will come from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) plus in-kind contribution of the Central African State, and the International Cooperation.

V. BUDGET

The overall cost of the program is 7628. 756. 000 CFA francs (seven billion six hundred twenty eight million seven hundred fifty six thousand francs CFA) distributed as follows:

- Effective management of the National Park Bamingui-Bangoran: 1. 872. 200. 000 FCFA;
- Sound management of animal and plant species in the unprotected area of Kaga-Bandoro: 1. 837. 000,000 FCFA;
- Valuation of the key resources of biodiversity in the region of Kaga-Bandoro: 1. 426. 414. 000 FCFA;
- Management of Biosafety: 766. 920. 000 FCFA;
- Institutional capacity building in biodiversity: 827. 500. 000 FCFA;
- Management and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in Lobaye: 898. 722. 000 FCFA.

The main source of funding for the implementation of this program will come from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) plus in-kind contribution of the Central African state, and that of International Cooperation.

³ Central African Republic (2000). Stratégie nationale pour la conservation de la diversité biologique en république centrafricaine, première version, Ministère de l'environnement, des eaux, forêts, chasses et pêches, Projet CAF/96/G-31 SNPA-DB, Janvier 2000, 153 pp.

Chad

The national biodiversity strategy and action plan of Chad⁴ proposed three projects: inventory (0.75 billion F CFA), database (2.5 billion F CFA), and environmental education (0.6 billion F CFA).

⁴ Chad (1999). Stratégie nationale et plan d'action de la diversité biologique du Tchad, Ministère de l'environnement et de l'eau, mars 1999, 67 pp.

Congo

Congo's planning document⁵ presented 10 proposed actions in the formulation of 15 projects with total estimated cost at approximately 3.17 billion F CFA.

⁵ Congo (2001). Elaboration et Harmonisation du Plan D'action en Matière de Diversité Biologique, Secteur: Agriculture, Décembre 2001, 37 pp.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In its planning document⁶, DR Congo presented 18 projects for the first phase at the cost of US\$145.8 million, 12 projects that will be introduced gradually at US\$19.25 million, and 4 local and provincial projects at US\$24 million. The total cost was US\$189 million.

V. Cost recapitulation (2002 to 2010)

No. ITEM TOTAL COSTS (USD)

01 projects selected for the first five-year phase (18 programmes) 145,816,129

02 Projects during the gradual insertion (12 programmes) 19,250,000

03 projects province-wide (local) (4 programmes) 24000000

TOTAL 189,066,129

⁶ Démocratique Republic of Congo (2002). Plan National Stratégique d'Action en Matière de la Diversité Biologique, Période de 2002 à 2010, Division de Diversité Biologique, Direction de Développement Durable, Ministère des Affaires Foncières, Environnement et Tourisme, Janvier 2002, 51 pp.

Equatorial Guinea

In the planning document⁷, Equatorial Guinea mentioned financing for biodiversity documentation, and in petroleum sector national programme. The objectives of the latter were to: manage financial mechanisms that allow control and monitoring of resource exploitation techniques as well ecological disaster prevention; train national technicians on environment so that petroleum exploitation process can be monitored and evaluated. Activities included: sensitization of all economic operators working in the oil sector, companies and entities on the creation of environmental compensation fund; NGOs grant of environmental protection by oil operators; training of national experts in environment (environmental education, environmental management, natural resource management and environmental technology for the exploitation of oil and other hydrocarbons, etc.); sensitisation of decision-making about the role of NGOs in environmental monitoring.

⁷ Equatorial Guinea (2005). Estrategia y Plan de Acción para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad en Guinea Ecuatorial, Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Malabo, Junio 2005, 58 pp.

Gabon

Gabon's action plan⁸ identified financial support for each objective.

⁸ Gabon (1999). Stratégie nationale et plan d'action sur la diversité biologique du Gabon, Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, de la Pêche, du Reboisement Charge de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature, Direction Générale de l'Environnement, Novembre 1999, 108 pp.

Sao Tome and Principe

In its strategy⁹, Sao Tome and Principe provide a finance strategy (Chapter VIII) with the following objectives:

Sao Tome and Principe began the final stage of drafting the strategy and action plan of biological diversity. Documents produced at the end of this process will have no use if the content is not recovered objectively on the ground in terms of projects funded on a sustainable basis.

Most traditional lenders raise more and more reservations about the ability to withstand the weight of individual project funding in developing countries. Several reasons are behind this attitude, especially if the pressure of the respective contributors, to whom governments impose a certain internal rationalization of expenditure, because the fight against the deficit, as well as questions about the "profitability" of funds operated in in developing countries. Finally, it seems entirely legitimate subscribers can, at one time, put the issue of sustainability of projects, according to its new financial aid.

In the era of globalization and the emergence of the new economy, with the procession of new tools and new ways of doing, it becomes imperative that an approach to funding the implementation of a national strategy and an action plan for biological diversity can produce some adaptation, optimizing the array of situations, tools and even the current disposition of certain key players, both nationally and internationally.

The development of a funding strategy is justified by the need ever-increasing internalization of funding mechanisms. This funding strategy is the one that ensures value for money. Moreover, a clear and coherent strategy of financing is a powerful instrument for funds, with provenance from different sources, capable of guaranteeing a logic of additionality. The financing strategy, which has the background to the current context local, national and international, will also go looking for key players until very recently ignored, especially in terms of environmental projects: the private sector.

This section proposes an approach through which Sao Tome and Principe intends to mobilize all relevant actors as subscribers, with the aim of establishing a sustainable funding mechanism of the proposed activities at the national action of biological diversity. Subscription means all forms of contribution, in cash or materials, as part of the contributions, payments of wages to salaried employees of the projects.

Subscribers target:

At the national level:

- State of Sao Tome;
- bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

⁹ Sao Tome and Principe (2005). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 158 pp.

- domestic private sector (agricultural, agro-food, forestry, fisheries, civil engineering, oil, beer, banking, insurance, hospitality, aviation, etc..), Comprising:
 - Corporations;
 - Entrepreneurs;
- parastatal companies and the national lottery services;
- the national patron (traders or professionals);
- the mutual, national charities.

At the international level:

- traditional aid agencies;
- the botanical and zoological parks;
- certain foreign research centers as research subjects with the priority of certain species-specific biological diversity of Sao Tome and Principe;
- airlines operating in Sao Tome and Principe (TAP, Air Gabon, etc.).
- the major magazines that deal with environmental issues (National Geographic, GEO Revue, etc.).
- international NGOs.

Process steps:

- Prepare a brief presentation of the strategy and action plan of biological diversity in Sao Tome and Principe (color brochure for potential subscribers) and, if possible, a Web site for more details. The leaflet and the website should contain not only the strategy and action plan but likewise demonstrate how potential subscribers should increase its involvement in this partnership;
- Undertake a first step the identification of potential subscribers within each category mentioned above (....);
- Carry out a survey-promotion among potential subscribers selected. This first survey will enable the coordination of the project responsible for the strategy to profile the interests and the degree of social involvement, or potential, from each of subscribers. The survey will also assess the extent to which potential subscribers are able to move forward in funding or material support to the proposed activities. Finally, the opportunity to give potential subscribers to specify how your financial or material contributions can be made profitable in terms of

promotion. This survey will also allow joint identification (project and subscribers) the mechanisms through which subscribers can optimize the services of a possible framework for overseeing the implementation of the action plan of biological diversity. This assumes that, in terms of actions to implement the mandate, status, mode of operation, including the types of financing the activities of the new structure should be in early discussions with potential subscribers of the identified projects;

- On the other hand, it is strongly recommended to associate closely the Ministry of Cooperation in the process of mobilizing finance;
- Roundtable subscribers. It is in response to interests expressed by potential subscribers that will be the selection of structures or individuals who will be invited to the Roundtable. It is important to note that there are in certain places in certain northern countries, including Canada, the mechanisms that allow engineering firms or other quick access to funding from bilateral cooperation could be used in similar cases. It is therefore strongly recommended to identify and invite some of these firms, which operate or have interests in Sao Tome and Principe, even if they are not categorized as direct subscribers;
- Having a global vision of a conservation of biological diversity in Sao Tome and Principe identified the oil resources as a fundamental tool that should play a vital and positive role in biodiversity conservation will be an imperative to mobilize the financial contribution of this sector.

Preparation of the Roundtable with the support of an international consulting

- Production of folding;
- Production of a promotional Web site;
- Finalizing the list of potential subscribers;
- Preparation and submission of a questionnaire survey of potential subscribers (by post and / or Internet). You will need to first contact the potential subscribers in order to sensitize them so that they can answer the questions in the survey, give their opinions and express their hopes;
- Identification of the Roundtable participants;
- Invitation;
- Realization of the Round Table.

Policies and plans of this strategy must be economically well-founded, feasible, financially viable, socially acceptable and sustainable level of institutions. This implies:

- That when developing the action plan, it is careful not to exceed the absorption capacity of institutions responsible for implementation. And plans must be based on a realistic assessment of financial and institutional constraints and economic realities.
- That the long-term dependency on international aid is avoided, although it appears as immediately necessary. It must indeed, to make sustainable actions, work towards a comprehensive sustainability programs developed without it being necessary for it to use outside help is essential. But this does not exclude, on the contrary, the strategy takes into account the support mechanisms put in place internationally for the benefit of this type of program.
- Strengthening national capacity, considered a central element of this type of strategy, aims to increase the implementation capacity of all actors, public and private, involved in the process, and reduce dependence on long-term commitment external resources.