



Northern Africa: Financial Planning for Biodiversity

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Overview

Country	Year plan	Get organized	Financial base-lining	Cost estimation	Financial strategy	Financial plan	Reporting/ review
Algeria	1997	--	--	Activities at 370 billion DA	Section on finance with objectives and activities	--	--
Egypt	1998	--	--	Programmes at \$184.5 million	Some relevant goals	--	--
Libya	None						
Morocco	2004	--	--	--	Section on financial instruments	--	--
Sudan	2000	--	--	Projects at \$118.8 million	Section on financing	--	--
Tunisia	1998	--	--	Programmes at \$17.44 million			

Algeria

Algeria's strategy and action plan¹ estimated the financial implications of the strategy by objectives, based on activities, at 370 billion DA.

The document had a section on international cooperation and finance, including:

Objective 47 (Operator: High political body responsible for biological diversity and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs): Search, through multilateral cooperation, the means to finance Algeria's biodiversity sustainable development strategy, through the following activities:

- Activity 1: Identify medium-sized projects on sustainable development objectives and activities in accordance with the funding strategies of donors.
- Activity 2: Target multilateral, bilateral, regional agencies etc. to undertake long-term partnerships on issues concerning the sustainable development strategy. (Action 1: Identify, with economic sectors, project ideas from this strategy. Action 2: Ensure a better qualitative and quantitative representation of Algeria international meetings on multilateral funding)
- Activity 3: Formulate pre-projects queries according to donors and their cooperation strategy, and enable diplomatic institutions, resource persons and representatives of UNDP, GEF, UNESCO, WWF, OSS, IUCN, etc. to be effective intermediaries to facilitate requests for funding pre-projects.
- Activity 4: Formulate the final projects according to national and international biodiversity strategies targeted precise players and operators.
- Activity 5: In general, it is possible to initiate multilateral collaborations with respect to the identified cooperation priorities.
- Activity 6: Negotiate with the AMU countries, making joint projects on valuation of biodiversity in forest, steppe territories and adjoining areas.
- Activity 7: Negotiate joint projects of sustainable development, with the Arab countries, the Sahara and others broadly.
- Activity 8: Generate Mediterranean projects in the region, on the marine problems, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and those sensitive ecotones.

¹ Algeria (1997). Stratégie algérienne et plan d'action nationale d'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique, Tome VIII, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement, FEM/PNUD Project ALG/97/G31, 246 pp.

Objective 47 (Operator: highest political institution in charge of biological diversity): Mobilising domestic financial resources, necessary to achieve the sustainable development strategy of biodiversity in Algeria.

Guidelines: The Strategy is linked to the country's food security and physical and biological balance, and the financial resources granted by the State must be consistent with the importance. Study oriented part is for university research and national research plan, including researchers from various disciplines research institutes of agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. without new sources of funding. Some may be sponsored by local associations, NGOs that receive foreign subsidies. Financing of equipment and biological frame are very heavy, and are shared in the form of voluntary labor or for own account because of direct benefits to people. The cost of achievements in public lands may be reduced by using the workforce unemployed, abundant, low economic impact. The main source of funding for agriculture, for the enhancement of local biological diversity, comes from the progressive limitation of imports and the injection of credits in the strategy of sustainable agricultural development. Progressive mobilization of oil profits in foreign currency in the national biological development is a just reward. Funding of the strategy follows the regular budgetary channels and a special fund is created for implementing the strategy that management is problematic. In other words, the main source of funding for the strategy is to reorient the State to use its funds to achieve a greater biological effectiveness in its sustainable development plans.

- Activity 1: Adopt the strategy of sustainable development through general discussion and widest consensus and by political power.
- Activity 2: Integrate the options and objectives of the strategy in the priority sector development plans, to ensure their implementation.
- Activity 3: Plan and prioritize strategy financing gradually, from the local to national
 - Action 1: Establish the means of strengthening institutions, especially the CDRB from existing structures.
 - Action 2: Make the job openings and recruitment of human resources in the APC, Wilayas and institutions.
 - Action 3: Develop the financial resources and enable the detailed work programs by objectives / activities / actions in each sector, as they are planned in the strategy.
 - Action 4: Provide the means and initiate studies with their respective deadlines.
 - Action 5: Make the legislative, organizational and institutional changes, in accordance with the strategy. It seeks changes at different levels, directions Wilaya, APC, protected areas, etc. ..
 - Action 6: Start the priority areas of research in universities and research institutions in agriculture. Make credit transfers and direct the financial resources available for NRP.

- Action 7: Make a special operation of equipment fund in biotechnology research and identify appropriate national and international training of specialists.
- Action 8: Engage in advocacy. Ministries of Education, the higher education and scientific research, culture and communication, planning and environment, etc. ..
- Action 9: Run the habitats matrix and comprehensive inventories of all flora and fauna, with individualized financial support.
- Action 10: Initiate ZDD and CSDD programs, made functional by financial resources planned in the budgets of APC.
- Action 11: Follow all the rehabilitation programs from the budget of CDRB. Provide three years of development and concentration budget to release in 2003, annual investments of the most consistent biological equipment. Achieving the ZDD can be planned over 20 years.
- Activity 4: Plan annual budgets of each action from financial assessments carried out in the strategy and iterative adjustments.
- Activity 5: Ensure the management of sectoral priorities of the strategy. Establish the dynamics of use of the national fund for environment to support partial funding of the strategy.
- Activity 6: Take action to raise ongoing awareness of policy makers, the need for permanence and continuity of the sectoral programs of the strategy.
- Activity 7: Replace actions interrupted by redundant or complementary actions by redefining the sources of funding.
- Activity 8: Assess the financial gap and propose alternatives for a reorientation of activities and / or a change in their planning.
- Activity 9: Disseminate the primary benefit effects of reducing unemployment, the organization of landscapes, the permanence of the field operators, an information platform so that the achievements are used to argue for increased funding for strategic projects.
- Activity 10: Inform all concerned on the studies of sustainable management, production and balances that govern the operation of the strategy as a must model.
- Activity 11: Encourage the implementing entities, protected areas, Wilaya management, APC and operators, to support outreach activities on the implementation of the strategy.
- Activity 12: Ensure that the strategy is a vector of intersectoral development for biodiversity restoration.

- Activity 13: Engage the public to increase savings for biodiversity and food security. Suggest to the political leaders for the restructuring of government expenditure in order to mobilize the necessary budgetary resources to the national strategy for sustainable development.

Egypt

Egypt's planning document² proposed six programmes at the estimated costs of US\$184.5 million, and considered supporting programmes for mobilizing financial resources from national and international sources to support projects of biodiversity conservation. Some principal goals are relevant: Mobilize national capacities and resources to conserve biodiversity with its ecological, taxonomical and genetic elements; to ensure the sustainability and rational use of these elements; Establishment of legal instruments and economic and social incentives that support conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; National actions should complement regional and international actions in the fields of biodiversity conservation, exchange equitably available scientific and technological knowledge related to conservation of biodiversity resources including genetic resources.

² Egypt (1998). National strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation, Ministry of State for the environment, Egyptian environmental Affairs Agency, Department of Nature Conservation, National Biodiversity Unit, January 1998, 83 pp.

Morocco

Morocco's planning document³ provided a section on financial instruments, noting that the preservation in situ or ex situ, alternative projects or incentives, the valuation of biological resources, awareness programs and education, research, training, etc., all require infrastructure, material resources, human skills and so on. All these processes require financial resources to translate the strategies, programs and action plans into concrete projects and harmonious integrating conservation and sustainable and rational use of various components of national biodiversity. Funding sources are varied:

- The state budget should be devoted primarily to the financing of major structural and organizational projects (training, education, infrastructure, etc.)
- The budgets of local communities that could be invested, at least in part, in the rehabilitation and restoration, especially since the budgets of some of these revenues come from local biological resources, including forests. The financing of these operations, would actually allow these investments to ensure sustainable local income through the development of these resources for sustainable use.
- Private sector investment, especially in certain recovery operations of biodiversity (ecotourism, aquaculture, plantations, farms breeds, etc.). These projects, if they can create jobs, increase the consumption of space and resources, etc. and also promote investments in the development of species, races and ecosystem.
- Extra-budget in the form of grants or loans, should, by their nature and importance, be used to fund conservation including large-scale studies, the establishment of sanctuaries and protected areas, the implementation of targeted associated actions, etc.

³ Morocco (2004). Stratégie nationale pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, 2004, and Plan d'Action pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, 2004, 161 pp.

Sudan

In its planning document⁴, Sudan presented a list of 12 proposed projects at the estimated costs of US\$118.8 million. It had a section on financing the implementation of NBSAP. Implementation of the proposed projects under NBSAP will be financed through public, donor and private sector resources. Public sector sources will include: allocation and reallocation of existing government funds; improved and new methods of public revenue regeneration and allocation; cost-saving through more efficient budgeting and use of funds. Private sector financing and cost-sharing will be encouraged through the dismantling of existing barriers to investment in biodiversity and the setting in place of positive incentives such as: establishment and improvement of biodiversity prices and markets; appropriate property rights; increased devolution of responsibilities and opportunities for biodiversity management and utilization for profit and for non-profit purposes, through private, joint and collaborative management arrangements; use of appropriate fiscal instruments (such as differential taxes) and financial inducements (such as credit, funds and trusts). Donor and international funding sources will include: conventional grants, loans and development assistance; innovative donor funding arrangements such as debt-for-nature swaps, trusts and compacts; innovative international financial flows such as offsets, transferable development rights, biodiversity sales.

⁴ Sudan (2000). The Sudan's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Environment and tourism, May 2000, 79 pp.

Tunisia

Tunisia's strategy⁵ did not touch financing issue, but the action plan⁶ provided a list of 6 programmes consisting of 18 projects at US\$17.44 million.

⁵ Tunisia (1998). Stratégie Nationale de la Diversité Biologique, Ministère de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire, Avril 1998, 34 pp.

⁶ Tunisia (1998). Plan d'Action de la Diversité Biologique de Tunisie, Ministère de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire, Avril 1998, 44 pp.