



Western Africa: Financial Planning for Biodiversity

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Overview

Overview of financial planning in Western Africa

Country	Year plan	Get organized	Financial base-lining	Cost estimation	Financial strategy	Financial plan	Reporting/ review
Benin	2002	--	List of past and ongoing projects	Projects at 92.75 billion F CFA	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	1999	--	--	Activities at 76.8 billion F CFA	Brief	--	--
Cape Verde	1999						
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	--	--	--	Within strategic areas	--	--
Gambia	1998	--	--	--	Section on financing to suggest a funding strategy	--	--
Ghana	2002	--	--	--	Brief	--	--
Guinea	2002	--	--	Projects at \$91 million	Section on financial resources, and section on financial strategies	--	--
Guinea-Bissau	2000	--	Assessment of funding sources and amount for related actions	--	--	Section on the budget	--
Liberia	2004	--	--	Actions at \$58.4 million	Section on fund-raising	--	--
Mali	2000	--	--	--	Brief	--	--
Mauritania	1999	--	--	--	Within various themes	--	--
Niger	2003	--	--	--	Within various themes	--	--
Nigeria	1998	--	--	--	Section on financial resources and mechanisms	--	--
Senegal	1997	--	--	Projects at \$5.02 million	Brief section on financing	--	--
Sierra Leone	2004	--	--	Projects and programmes at \$95 million	Section on financial resources	Budget	--
Togo	2003	--	--	--	Objective to develop funding mechanisms	--	--

Benin

Benin's planning document¹ presented a list of past and ongoing projects, and used the actual costs of implementation of most projects and programs, including environmental action plan (1993), national agenda 21 (1997) and forest and land management program (2000), to estimate the budget for the implementation of the action plan at 92,754.8 million FCFA. The document also contained project ideas in capacity building, conservation, agricultural biodiversity and biotechnology and biosafety.

¹ Benin (2002). Stratégie Nationale et le Plan d'Action pour la Conservation de la Diversité Biologique, Ministère de L'environnement, de L'habitat et de L'urbanisme, mars 2002, 144 pp.

Burkina Faso

The national biodiversity strategy of Burkina Faso² covered a period of twenty five (25) years from the year 2001 to 2025, while the term action plan was limited to a period of five years each, to be developed one after the other, in accordance with the main objective pursued through the national biodiversity strategy, and in harmony with other existing national strategies and plans and sectoral development as well as with those being developed or planned.

The first term action plan, from 2001-2005, developed an annex providing details by objectives and activities on the financial needs of national biodiversity action plans. The five-year total cost was 76.8 billion FCFA, among which 65% for conservation, 27% for sustainable use and 8% for benefit sharing. The plan sought financial resources from the following:

State: Burkina Faso would primarily rely on its own forces in the implementation of the strategy and action plan. Further efforts would be made to undertake actions that can be supported by State Budget. Various national funds, existing and under creation, shall finance implementation at least at the national level.

Local population would contribute as follows: economic operators would be critical in terms of large actions, such as farms, nature training, and hunting tourism; private producers would contribute in cash and in kind in the context of personal achievements in the interested sectors; non-governmental organisations would be empowered more for actions and implementation.

Development partners: While taking advantages wisely of the financial mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the country would work to further strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign partners and sub-regional, regional and international institutions.

² Burkina Faso (1999). Stratégie nationale et plan d'action du Burkina Faso en matière de diversité biologique, Secrétariat permanent du conseil national pour la gestion de l'environnement, Décembre 1999, 169 pp.

Cape Verde

In Cape Verde³, no financial information was provided in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

³ Cape Verde (1999). Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action sur la Biodiversité, 76 pp.

Cote d'Ivoire

In the planning document⁴ of Cote d'Ivoire, some project ideas and ongoing projects were presented. Several strategic areas mentioned financing: protected areas (actions: establish a protected areas management structure with financial autonomy; establish a sustainable financing mechanism for protected areas); participation (actions: create income-generating activities; increasing people's access to micro-finance structures); access and benefit sharing (actions: create a local management fund for benefits of biodiversity).

⁴ Cote d'Ivoire (2002). Stratégie Nationale de conservation et d'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique de la Côte d'Ivoire, 74 pp.

Gambia

The Gambia's national biodiversity strategy and action plan⁵ contained a brief section on financing. The Government was the main provider of funds for the conservation of biological diversity. The financial resources available for conservation of biological diversity were inadequate. The Government considered it essential to provide more funds and that the relevant sectors should also tap their potential of obtaining financial assistance from donor countries and organizations interested in environmental protection in general and conservation of biological diversity in particular. A vigorous funding strategy for biodiversity conservation would be developed, with the following considerations:

- 1) Set up a taskforce to identify new and additional sources funding such as private sector funding, conservation membership clubs, royalties on bio-prospecting, etc. and develop a funding strategy.
- 2) Undertake local fund raising drives and seek private-sector funding from conservation-linked businesses and industry and in-kind support.
- 3) Assess alternative financial mechanisms such as biodiversity Trust Funds, Endowment Funds or Conservation Foundations and determine the best option(s).
- 4) Develop a new policy and management strategy to enhance economic returns (revenues) from biodiversity goods (e.g. logging or fishing fees, royalties from bio-prospecting, etc.) and services (e.g. tourism) and ensure re-investment of significant percentages of such returns into conservation.
- 5) Develop good project proposals and seek donor funding for them.
- 6) Explore the feasibility of "Debt for Nature Swaps" programmes in The Gambia and lobby potential implementers.

⁵ Gambia (1998). The Gambia National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (GBSAP), draft, Department of parks and wildlife management, ministry of agriculture and natural resources, Banjul, March 1998, 87 pp.

Ghana

Ghana's planning document⁶ indicated that with the integration of biodiversity activities into sectoral plans a programmes, funding for the implementation of the Plan will be expected to be primarily from the respective sectors. However, it should be possible to seek additional funding mechanisms to support these budgetary allocations. At the national level, fees from visits to national parks as well as bio-prospecting activities could be sources of funding. A Biodiversity Trust Fund will also be established to be managed by the National Biodiversity Committee for specific activities in the area of conservation and sustainable utilization of the country's biological resources. At the international level, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is the funding mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), will continue to serve as a principal source of funds for activities which have international implications. Multilateral and other international financial institutions, donor countries and non-governmental organizations have created windows for direct funding of biological diversity activities. The private sector, as the major user of the country's biological resources, will be encouraged to contribute to the various conservation and sustainable use programmes.

⁶ Ghana (2002). National Biodiversity Strategy for Ghana, Ministry of Environment and Science, 2002, 53 pp.

Guinea

Guinea's planning document⁷ had a section on financial resources, and stated that financial help and resources are provided by the National Development Budget (BND) that includes internal funding as well as external gifts and loans. A few of the national plans and programs have a positive impact on the conservation and sustainable development of biological diversity. The principle plans that facilitate this are the UNEP, The Plan of Action for the Promotion of Women, the National Forestry Plan, the National Program for Human Resource Development, the Program for Promotion of Decentralization and Development of the Civil Service, the Programs and Initiatives for Base, and programs for the study of the energy sector. Key projects that have resulted from the plans are: Research Center for documenting environmental issues in Labé and N'zérékoré; national parks of Badiar and the Upper Niger; protected lands between Guinea and Mali and between Guinea and Guinea Bissau; sharing of rural resources; pilot studies in 25 deltas belonging to the Niger, Gambia, Sénégal, Konkouré, Koliba, Corubal, Kolenté, and Kaba.

The sub-objective to design and implement mechanisms of financial support for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources had the following actions:

- Promote the growth of investment for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Support private initiatives for the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the protection of biological diversity.
- Promote the creation of special funds to support conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources.

The document presented the cost of inadequate measures. In spite of in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures from plans, programs and projects, legislative means, regulations, laws, institutions and funding, the following apply: almost 140,000 hectare of forests are destroyed annually; nomadic cultural practices are very damaging to the survival of plant biomass; bush fires annually destroy vast areas of the country (2/3); mangrove resources that cover 350,000 hectare in 1965 are estimated to date at 250,000 hectare, representing an annual loss of 4.2%; of the 190 mammal species in Guinea, 17 are threatened with extinction; 16 species of birds are endangered out of 526 categorized; from the 3000 species of plants of which 88 are indigenous, 36 species are considered endangered. Strong measures of conservation are necessary or Guinea will suffer catastrophic consequences in less than 20 years.

The action plan contained 68 projects, estimated at US\$91 million.

The document contained a section on financial strategies. The objectives for financial strategies indicated that Guinea just started the final stages of processes that outline the national strategy and

⁷ Guinea (2002). National strategy and action Plan for biological diversity, volume 1: national strategy for conservation regarding biological diversity and the sustainable use of these resources, Ministry of Mines Geology and the Environment, UNDP/GEF, January 2002 , 64 pp.

action plans for biological diversity. All of the documents issued on the project will be of no value if their content is not concertedly supported by lasting financial support of projects. More and more traditional sources of funding have reservation in their willingness to support initiatives and cost of projects in developing countries. Several reasons support and contribute to this attitude, notably the governments of the north, while fighting deficits, are putting taxpayers under strict rationalization of spending. Add also their doubt as to the "profitability" of investments in developing countries. It is justifiable for subscribers to somewhat question the durability of the project and the security of financial vehicles. At a time when a new world economy is emerging with the help of new ways and means, it is imperative to finance the administration of a National Strategy and plans and actions for biological diversity in order to allow the strategy to operate and adapt, while keeping in mind an arsenal of contingencies and the pre-disposition of certain national and international key players. Stressing the need for new strategies of finance is justified by the growing international expectation. Such strategy is the only guarantee of assuring profitable use of funds. Furthermore, a clear and coherent financial strategy is a powerful instrument when dealing with the deployment of funds coming from different sources, and thus assuring the logic of allowing additional funding. This strategy for financing taking into account local, national and international contexts will reap substantial benefit and will allow the participation of important players who were ignored in the past for environmental projects, including the private sector. The present strategy proposes an approach where Guinea will mobilize all subscribers that can establish durable financing of the activities proposed in the National Action Plan for biological diversity. Subscribers for all forms of contribution whether direct or in kind (salaries for employees in the project is part of contributions) are targeted:

At the national level: the State of Guinea; multilateral cooperation; the national private sector (mining, agriculture, food processors, forestry, fishing, engineering, breweries, petroleum, shopkeepers, tobacco, etc.) including corporations and entrepreneurs; state controlled societies and national lotteries; national patrons (merchants and professionals); national associations and mutuals.

At the International level: traditional agencies for assistance; zoological and botanical parks; certain foreign centers of research specializing in specific species of biological diversity of Guinea; airline companies operating in Guinea (Air France, etc.); freight and marine transport; large publications dealing with environmental issues (National Geographic, Revue GEO, etc.); foundations and patrons; large multinational companies (IBM, Microsoft, Pharmaceutical companies, etc.).

Steps for the process:

- Prepare a succinct document for presentation of the strategy and plan of action for biological diversity in Guinea (color pamphlet for potential subscribers) and if possible a web-site with more details. The pamphlet and web-site would present not only the strategy and action plans but could demonstrate how political subscribers could advantageous engage as partners.
- Quickly identify potential subscribers by using the categories mentioned above (identify substantial capability).

- Proceed to a survey of selected potential partners/subscribers. The first survey will allow the coordination of UNBio to know the profile, the interest, and level of possible contribution of each subscriber. This survey would also see how far potential contributors are prepared to go in the financing and the support of the activities of BNCMO/SPA-DB. It is understood that this commission, its status and function (including means of financing the activities of BNCMO/SPA-DB) will be the object of discussion with potential subscribers before its enactment.
- Round Table of Subscribers. Following an expression of interest by subscribers, there will be a selection of groups or individuals that will be invited to the Round Table. It is important to mention that in places in the northern countries, like Canada, mechanisms exist for consulting firms, or others, to move rapidly toward bilateral financing. Therefore, it is strongly recommend that these groups should be identified and invited, especially those active in, or interested in Guinea, even if they are not classified as major subscribers.

Preparation of the roundtable in collaboration with international expertise: produce a pamphlet; produce a promotional web-site; finalize the list of potential subscribers; prepare and send a questionnaire to potential subscribers (through postal mail or internet)(The contacts should be made beforehand in order to acquaint them and allow them to answer the survey and express their opinions on their expectations); identify all participants in the Round Table; invite; conduct the Round Table.

Guinea-Bissau

The national biodiversity strategy and action plan⁸ provided an assessment of funding sources and amount for related actions of environmental sectors, mainly from foreign institutions, including coastal planning, Biosphere Reserve Bolama-Bijagos, rational use of forest heritage, Orango and Cacheu National Park, and Center for Environmental Law. The Government decided to include this sector in the State Budget. Resources that come from the use and value of biodiversity resources were very weakly reused in the sector, although for example, the use in the forest fund was defined in art. 6, 7 and 8 of the Forestry Law.

The document touched upon actions, timelines and financial means, and suggested under the heading “The Budget”: estimate the budget for the Action Plan, noting the funds for operating costs, transportation, activities, terrain, etc., and list the human resources needs by category or profile and experience, facilities and services required and possible technical and financial cooperation.

⁸ Guinea Bissau (2000). *Estratégia e Plano de Acção Nacional para a Biodiversidade*, Ministério de Desenvolvimento Rural e Agricultura, Recursos Naturais e Ambiente, 161 pp.

Liberia

Liberia's planning document⁹ contained priority short-term, medium-term and long-term actions, costs and implementers. The total estimated costs were US\$58.4 million.

The document had a section on fund-raising for the NBSAP. Fund-raising for the NBSAP will be spearheaded by implementers of each particular activity in coordination with the quartet of the BSAP Implementing Unit. Funding support for the BSAP will be sought from internal and external sources. Internal sources will be the Government of Liberia, private sector and civil society. The external sources will be the traditional bilateral and multilateral donors of Liberia including: (a) for bilateral assistance USA, the UK, The Netherlands, France, Germany; and the multilateral donors will include the World Bank, EU, GEF, UN Agencies, and International NGOs. The NBSAP implementers along with the quartet will draft proposals to meet criteria from targeted donors. However, an overall donor round table will be first organized with a logical framework matrix of the strategy and action plan to arouse the interest of various donors and initiate a dialogue toward developing full-fledged proposals.

⁹ Liberia (2004). Liberia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 228 pp.

Mali

In its national biodiversity strategy and action plan¹⁰, Mali intended to explore financing by establishment of financing mechanisms to increase the level of investment in activities to conserve biodiversity within the shortest possible time. One priority measure identified was to ensure sustainable funding of the Strategy, including:

- Develop proposals for the mobilization of domestic financing for the conservation of biological diversity;
- Seek additional funding from outside.

¹⁰ Mali (2000). Stratégie et plan d'action en matière de diversité biologique au Mali, Tome II, Ministère de L'équipement de L'aménagement du Territoire de L'environnement Et De L'urbanisme, Octobre 2000, 92 pp.

Mauritania

Mauritania's national biodiversity strategy and action plan¹¹ did not address financing directly, but there were several references to financing, including a list of priority projects in the action plan 2000-2004. The priority projects were chosen using the following criteria:

- Geographical level of action (national level action is considered with higher priority over local action)
- Linkage with the objectives of the Convention (indirect link is considered less relevant)
- Urgency of the matter
- Sequence of action (certain measures, for instance, knowledge acquisition should be undertaken before other actions)
- Opportunities (substantial interest or real engagement of partners and funding donors)

One objective under theme 1 (conservation) was to mobilize institutional, structural, financial, legislature and regulatory resources for good management of protected areas.

Under theme 12 (public participation, non-governmental organization and private sector), one objective was to support local initiatives for biodiversity management in a participatory and democratic manner and mobilize financial resources.

Theme 15 (incentive measures) identified several strategic options: use debt for nature swaps, establishment of national fund for biodiversity, and active identification of international funding programmes.

¹¹ Mauritania (1999). Stratégie et plan d'action nationale sur la diversité biologique, 1999, 57 pp.

Niger

Niger's national biodiversity vision¹² covered a period up to 2024, and did not present a separate consideration of financing. The action plan, for the duration of five years, regrouped, in the form of projects and programmes, priority actions identified under different themes in a harmonized and coherent manner.

Niger identified the priorities using the following criteria:

- The alignment with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (with actions only indirectly related to diversity are considered less relevant);
- Consistency with national development strategy and national biodiversity vision;
- The geographical coverage of the effects of action (national coverage is prioritized over local coverage);
- The urgency of the matter (the state of the situation requires certain actions to move faster, such as endangered species, as in others);
- The chronology of actions (e.g. certain actions affecting the acquisition of knowledge must be performed before committing other actions).

Theme 2 (conservation) proposed two pertinent measures:

- Mobilizing financial and human resources necessary for effective management of protected areas (Ministry of hydraulic and environment, Ministry of finance and economic reform, Ministry of Plan, Donors).
- Develop measures of technical and financial innovation, promoting public participation in the management of protected areas and parks agro-forestry (Ministry of hydraulic and environment, Ministry of finance and economic reform, Communities, Donors).

Theme 5 (agriculture) contained a strategic goal for mobilization and allocation of adequate financial resources in agriculture. The proposed measure was to develop decentralized rural credit systems that promote conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of biodiversity (Ministry of agriculture and livestock, Ministry of Plan, Ministry of finance and economic reform, non-governmental organizations, external partners).

Theme 6 (livestock) also contained a strategic goal for mobilization and allocation of adequate financial resources in the livestock sector. The proposed measure was to establish a decentralized financing system of the livestock sector and support private developers and farmers' associations (Ministry of agriculture and livestock).

¹² Niger (2003). Vision nationale de la diversité biologique, 110 pp.

Theme 9 (Biotechnology and biosafety) proposed to seek funding for the development of biotechnology and biosafety (Donors, Ministry of high education, research and technology, Ministry of plan, Ministry of hydraulic and environment, Ministry of agriculture and livestock, National agronomic research system).

Theme 12 (Public participation, civil society and private sector) included a strategic goal for mobilization and allocation of adequate financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The proposed measure was to consider the financing component "Conservation and Use of Biodiversity" in the use of the National Fund for the Environment (Ministry of hydraulic and environment, National environmental council for sustainable development, communities and donors).

Nigeria

Nigeria's planning document¹³ examined financial support policy. The policy approaches adopted to provide financial support for biodiversity conservation in Nigeria are as follows:

- Budgetary allocations at the Federal and State Government levels.
- Grants from the Federal Government to State Government to assist them (as the need arises) in coping with problems of forest fire, erosion and floods.
- Grants and Concessionary loans from international partner organizations.
- Grants from the organized private sector.

Although the commercial value of biological diversity in Nigeria exceeds the cost of conservation measures by more than \$3 billion at 1993 values (\$3.75 billion versus \$0.37b), biodiversity conservation has not been recognized as feasible investment in Nigeria's economic development and consequently natural resources valuation has not been fully incorporated into the national economic planning. It has been estimated that the ratio of conservation costs to Nigeria was about 3.8 % of GDP while the aggregate contribution of biodiversity to the GDP was about 46% in 2001. In 1990, it was estimated that the monetary value of other benefits realized from conservation was put at well over \$6 billion. With the increase in bio prospecting and bio -discovery activities in Nigeria and the growth in biotechnology related industries that utilize indigenous genetic materials as feedstock, the 2002 estimate for the benefits of biodiversity to Nigeria is over \$8 billion per annum. The strategic plan therefore provides for a significant increase in the national expenditure on biodiversity conservation in order to ensure the continuous availability of these resources.

Funding for environmental conservation is severely limited despite the establishment of an ecological fund which receives 2% of the Federation Accounts to tackle environmental problems particularly erosion and desertification control, oil and gas pollution and biodiversity conservation. In the past 4 years, the environment sector has received less than 0.2% of the total annual budgetary provisions of government. When compared to other environmental programmes, biodiversity conservation has received even less government attention.

The strategy contained a section on financial resources and mechanisms. Funding strategies must address inceptional and sustainable funding with direct subvention to Federal Ministry of Environment of a monetary value representing 50% of the Ecological Fund. This is derivable from Articles 20 and 21 of the CBD. The proposed National Biodiversity Task Force, under the aegis of the Federal Ministry of Environment as Nigeria's Focal Point, will: institute possible avenues of developing sustainable revenues to support biodiversity programmes; re-evaluate proposals to allocate some percentage of profits/taxes and/or revenues from the timber industry to conservation of protected areas through the establishment of endowment payments system on wildlife and plant trade; develop a system to return revenues

¹³ Nigeria (1998). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Federal Ministry of Environment, 74 pp.

generated in Parks and Reserves (from Tourism) to the protected area system; investigate the applicability of Debt for Nature Swap campaigns; encourage greater support for biodiversity conservation from the private sector, through MAN, NACCIMA, NDIC and the Nigerian Stock Exchange, etc.; and encourage fund-raising concerts by Nigerian performing artistes through the Performing Musicians Association of Nigeria (PMAN).

Senegal

Senegal's national biodiversity strategy and action plan¹⁴ presented a brief section on financing. In the short to medium term, financing and implementation of the Strategy and National Plan would be provided by the State and the National Environment Foundation, as well as by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and external partners as part of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The long-term funding could be provided mainly by revenues arising from financial arrangements with private or public bodies (including pharmaceutical companies) interested in exploiting non-destructively (search for new molecules) the potential of biodiversity in Senegal.

Its action plan contained 20 projects, seeking a total of US\$ 5.02 million.

The criteria used for prioritization were:

- Ecosystems that have the greatest diversity of species;
- Ecosystems which include endangered species, species protected by an international convention, endangered and rare species;
- The unique ecosystems;
- Ecosystems that harbor endemic species;
- Ecosystems that play key ecological functions;
- The ecosystems with species of high economic value;
- Ecosystems that are home to wild animals and plants that are related to domestic species;
- Conservation of important areas for migratory species;
- Areas large enough to maintain viable populations for conservation of animals and higher plants.

¹⁴ Sénégal (1997). Stratégie et Plan National d'actions pour la conservation de la biodiversité, 94 pp.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone's strategy¹⁵ contained a section on financial resources that identified the following issues and gaps: in addition to weak infrastructure and staff shortages, the GOSL is plagued with chronic shortage of financial resources; budgetary allocation in post war Sierra Leone is mostly directed towards reconstruction and rehabilitation work rather than toward conservation of biodiversity; there are new World Bank guidelines for conservation of biological diversity in projects requiring World Bank funding; sectoral budgetary allocations by the Government for biodiversity conservation activities is grossly inadequate; most NGOs involved in biodiversity work face financial constraints as the most serious impediment.

Strategies were:

- Promote an increase in sectoral budgetary allocation from Government for biodiversity conservation;
- Promote activities and projects by providing financial support for biodiversity work;
- Develop a legislative framework incorporating user fees (licences, royalties) for biodiversity exploitation and use;
- Promote monitoring, control and surveillance schemes involving penalties for biodiversity transgressions; and
- Foster donor support through private foundations and NGOs for biodiversity activities.

The action plan presented the budget. The amount of financial commitment needed for successfully implementing the actions and activities proposed in the NBSAP is huge, and sustainable sources of funding would have to be identified to make it possible. It is hoped that government's commitment to biodiversity conservation will see increased budgetary allocations, with additional funding being sought from bilateral donors to Sierra Leone Government, private sector businesses, and fees and royalties from the potential exploitation of biodiversity. All the financial resources marshaled will be deposited into a National Biodiversity Trust Fund, with the accruing interest utilized for conservation related activities. Below is a tentative budget required for the implementation of the NBSAP:

Item	Sub-Component	Estimated Cost (US\$)
1.	Terrestrial Biodiversity (Wildlife)	35 Million
2.	Terrestrial Biodiversity (Inland waters)	3 Million
3.	Forest Biodiversity (Lowland, Montane and Savanna)	6 Million
4.	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	9 Million
5.	Agricultural Biodiversity (Plants and Land)	9 Million

¹⁵ Sierra Leone (2004). Biodiversity : Strategic Action Plan, 194 pp.

6.	Agricultural Biodiversity (Livestock)	6 Million
Thematic Component		Total 68 Million
1.	Policy, Legislative and Institutional Review	3 Million
2.	Capacity Building	6 Million
3.	Identification and Monitoring	4.5 Million
4.	Sustainable use of Biodiversity Components	3.5 Million
5.	Incentive Measures	2 Million
6.	Research and Training	1.5 Million
7.	Public Education and Awareness	2.5 Million
8.	Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing	2.5 Million
9.	Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property Right	1 Million
10.	Access to Technology and Handling of Biotechnology	0.5 Million
11.	Information Exchange and Technical/Scientific Co-operation	0.4 Million
Cross-Sectoral Component		Total 27.4 Million
Total NBSAP		95 Million

The NBSAP will implement a series of specific projects and programs undertaken by key institutions and agencies in the country. Lead agencies will be responsible for implementing specific projects covering a given set of strategies and action plans in the NBSAP. 10 priority project profiles are presented, amounting to a total of nearly \$40 million.

Togo

Togo's strategy¹⁶ had an objective to develop mechanisms for mobilizing financial resources for funding action to conserve biodiversity. To strengthen the capacity to mobilize financial resources, the National Action Plan for Environment has recommended the creation of a National Fund for the Environment (FNE), a fund with multiple windows. The fund should be designed to have autonomy and operational independence and combine the flexibility, simplicity and speed with rigor, competence and impartiality in investigating and accepting cases for funding. Procedures are put in place to ensure transparency in the management and objectivity in decision making. FNE should mobilize internal and external resources. Measures should be taken in the framework law on the environment and the law establishing the Fund to decentralize funds better, make it very accessible to grassroots communities. The internal and external resources to be mobilized will be allocated to different windows for decentralized management of natural resources that fund activities relating to the conservation of biodiversity.

Mobilize domestic resources

The Togolese national budget had an annual allocation of funds to support for the environment as an expression of political will to protect the environment in accordance with the Constitution and the commitments under the various international conventions. The effort will be to strengthen this line and distribute to local communities and central services taking into account the needs expressed and retained in the National Programme for Environmental Management. It is important to take stock of taxation in Togo, to undertake a study on the possibility of establishing a new tax. One source may be constituted by:

1. taxes and administrative charges of pollution, spills, logging, agricultural, industrial, mining, energy and hotel (For example taxes and royalties on product charcoal, firewood, timber, poles, posts, palm wine, flower, game, cotton, coffee, cocoa, cattle transhumance, fish products, phosphate, limestone, sand, gravel and so on.);
2. charges on services to support the burning of cleared plots at the community level based on a flat rate per invitation;
3. discounts on hunting licenses, the ports of a firearm;
4. resources from ecotourism or visitation rights of landscaped parks, tourist sites, the organization of days marked by the environment of the games;
5. the effective implementation principles "polluter pays" principle and ecological debt such as royalties on annual technical inspection of vehicles, significant sources of pollution in cities;
6. sum of individual contributions to be applied by type of actor, by category or class of citizens;

¹⁶ Togo (2003). Stratégie de Conservation et d'utilisation Durables de la Diversité Biologique, Septembre 2003, 164 pp.

7. taxes in the form of tolls to be introduced soon on national roads.

Under the law of 11 February 1998 on decentralization, in particular Articles 245, 246, 247, a range of taxes is expected to feed the coffers of local governments, among which there are taxes directly on the environment. It should however be noted that in the absence of implementing legislation for the above-mentioned law, these taxes remain theoretical.

Different sectoral funds in the field of environmental protection will be merged into the National Fund for the Environment. It will take into account the environmental component in the programs and / or projects of all departments. Also, it will therefore receive and manage delegated component "Environmental Protection" of all other funds that are not specifically in the field of environment. For example, the Road Maintenance Fund (FER) may have an environmental component that will be delegated to the FNE, one of FER's essential missions.

Mobilize external resources

Innovative sources to explore are the debt conversion and relief. In legal terms, the debt conversion clause has been mentioned in the various negotiations on various conventions and agreements on foreign debt. In addition, the structures undertaking the process exist within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. In the framework of the "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries" (HIPC) to which Togo will be eligible, the Ministry for the Environment will enter the field of environment and in particular the conservation of biological diversity as an area for priority sectors in the definition of beneficiaries of debt relief.

The strengthening of financial resources to fund actions to conserve biodiversity: is to improve the sustainability of the recovery of recurrent costs of the effort to conserve biological diversity, including sponsoring agencies, through:

- ▪ To improve and / or maintaining the eligibility of countries to external financing, which involves on the one hand the implementation of enabling activities, on the other hand the maintenance of a socio-political and governance in line with international requirements (this is also one of the prerequisites NEPAD).
- ▪ The creation of a financial instrument such funds, to management and allocation transparent and secure funds for environmental conservation.
- ▪ To enable the internal fiscal and quasi relating to the environment, the use of goods and ecosystem services, and mitigation of environmental impacts (polluter pays principle).