



**Social, Economic & Financing Challenges of the
Desertification : Barriers and Constraints**
Regional challenges in Africa: *The Case of Tunisia*

Beijing, China, 22-24 January 2008
Presentation by Hamda Aloui, UNCCD national focal point for Tunisia

**General Information
about TUNISIA**



🇹🇳 Tunisia is a **North African country** which belongs to the Maghreb.

- It is bordered on the **North** and the **East** by the **Mediterranean**.
- Its **western** border opens **on Algeria** (965 km)
- Its **South-eastern** border **on Libya** (459 km).
- Its name is derived from that of its capital, Tunis, located in the north of the country.



🇹🇳 **Nearly 40 %** of the surface area of the territory is occupied **by the Sahara desert**, the rest is made up of fertile soil,

🇹🇳 Tunisia covers **163 610 km²**, which makes of it the smallest country of the Maghreb.

🇹🇳 It has a relief relatively contrasting according to the areas and a significant **maritime front (1 298 kilometres)** mainly directed towards the east.

🇹🇳 Its highest peak is **Djebel Chambi** (1 544 meters) and the average altitude is 700 m.

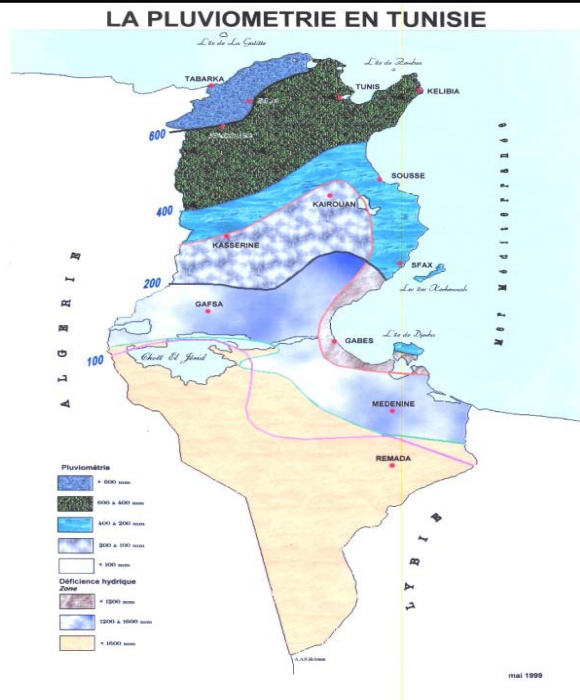
🇹🇳 the Sahara, in the south of the country, covers approximately 40 % of the territory.

🇹🇳 Only **one river** is feeding continuously: **Medjerda** which flows into the Gulf of Tunis.

🇹🇳 Its principal **natural resources** is arable soils.

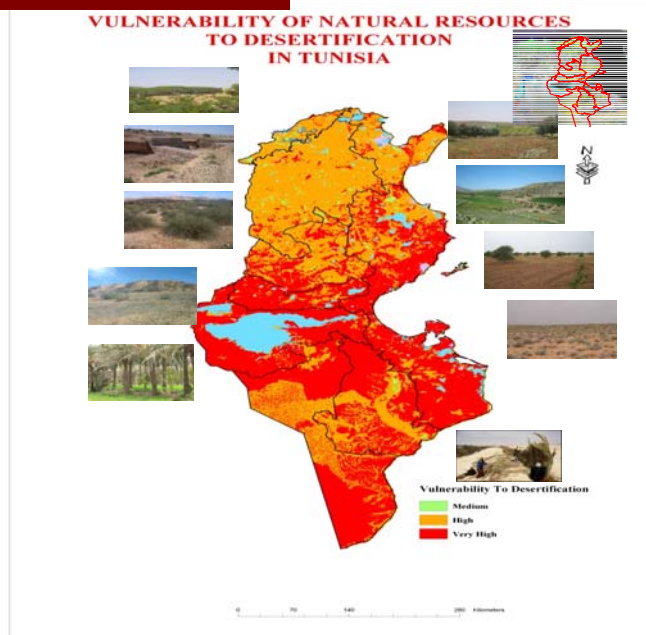


The climate of Tunisia is influenced by the Mediterranean and Saharan climate: it is in fact divided into 7 bioclimatic areas favourable for a great diversity of husbandries, the **great difference** between the north and the rest of the country is due to the **Tunisian dorsal** which separates the areas influenced by the Mediterranean climate from those influenced by the arid climate engendered by the Sahara.



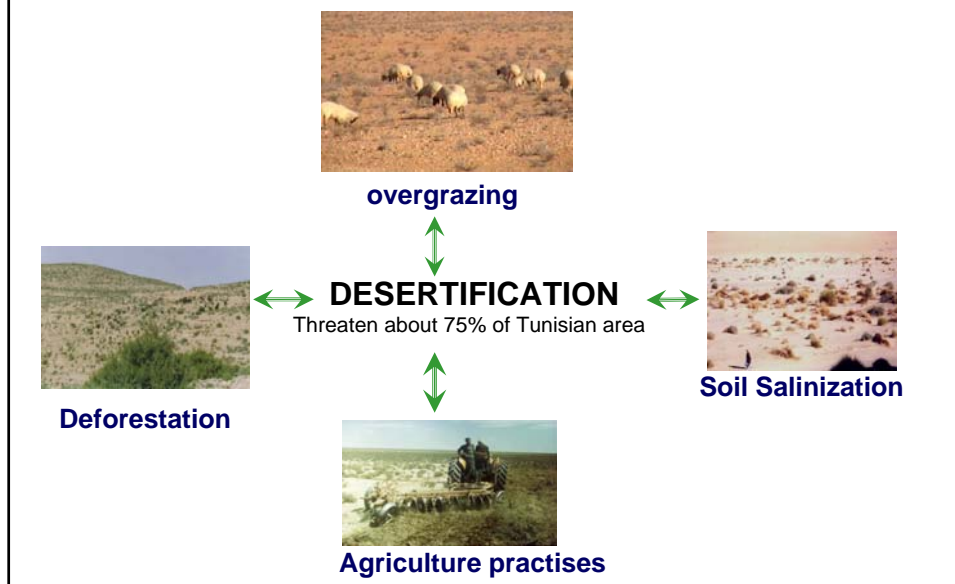
Combat Desertification

Desertification is one of major problems for development in Tunisia, since about 75 % of national area is thretened by land degradation



Combat Desertification

MAIN CAUSES OF DESERTIFICATION IN TUNISIA



Combat Desertification

Main Investigations

- Creation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development in 1993.
- Elaboration of The Agenda 21 in 1995, with great attention to Natural Resources Management and Coordination with all intervenants for Sustainable Development.
- Creation of The National council for Desertification and Regional consuls, in 2005
- Elaboration of the National Action programme to Combat Desertification in 1998.
- Elaboration of Regional Action Plans to Combat Desertification
- Elaboration of Local Plans with priority projects



Combat Desertification

Strategy adopted for the mobilization of resources & partners :

A strategic approach of resources mobilization based on:

- **A deep and participatory analysis of present situation of NAP process;**
- **The concerted setting up of partnership frameworks likely to mobilize resources and partners;**
- **The development of a multi-actor participatory approach with partners for development;**
- **The integration of NAP in the strategic frameworks of the country's socio-economic development planning.**

Stages of NAP Integration in the 10th (2002-2006) and the 11^{en} (2007-2011) Socio-economic Development Plan & Mobilization of Financial Resources

- **Sustained concertation with the main national partners (the key ministries): Ministry of Economic Development, Min. of Finance, Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Scientific Research & Technology, NGOs.**
- **Concerted analysis-evaluation of existing rural-development and other programs in relation to CD in the areas affected by drought & desertification;**

Stages of NAP Integration in the 10th and the 11^{en} Socio-economic Development Plan & Mobilization of Financial Resources

- **Elaboration, on this basis, of priority and complementary projects / programs;**
- **Elaboration of regional and local programmes on combat desertification**
- **Identify a panel of priority integrated projects eligible to NAP;**
- **Entering these projects / programs in the 10th and the 11th Socio-economic Development Plan (2002-2011) as priority projects supporting the implementation of the NAP.**

NAP / CD VISIBILITY in the Socio-economic Development Plan

A whole chapter of the Plan was devoted to natural resources protection et combating desertification (Chap. V)

NAP / CD is taken into account in the Plan orientations.

- **Consolidate combating desertification efforts in the light of orientations and choices of NAP / CD;**
- **NAP constitutes a federating framework for projects & programs in relation with natural resources protection;**
- **Insure sustainability of granted investments for CD through population involvement in the process.**



Photo 1. Women who have adopted conservation practices

Combat Desertification

CONTENT OF NAP / CD during the 10th and th 11^{en} PLAN

- **In terms of projects & sector-based programs** : All development projects connected to combating land degradation & poverty in dry zones are included: agriculture, environment, equipment, rural development;



Photo 1. Water mobilization contributes to combating desertification phenomena.

Integrated agricultural development projects
: financed by state budget with contribution of bilateral or multilateral donors

Integrated rural development projects:
financed by state budget with contribution of bilateral or multilateral donors



Photo 2. Participation of local population to combating desertification phenomena

Development projects of less favored areas:
financed by the National Fund for Social Solidarity

Combat Desertification

(Suite) CONTENT OF NAP / CD during the 10th and th 11^{en} PLAN

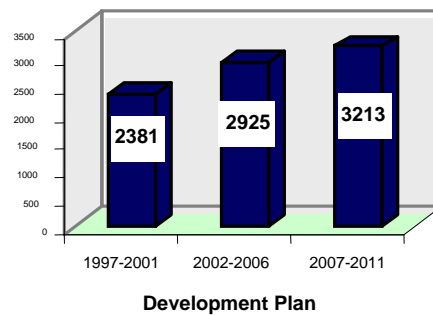
- **In terms of horizontal programs & projects supporting NAP implementation;**

In terms of investment : a financial evaluation of the total cost of natural resources preservation & combating desertification is elaborated;

Combat Desertification

Investments growth in the fields of Natural resources Management and to Combat Desertification

cost (millions TND)



Combat Desertification

Main Objectives of The National Programme for Combating Desertification

- Reinforcing the Participative approach by more implication of civil society and elaboration of long-term regional and local action plans for Combating Desertification to improve soil production and life conditions.
- Strengthen coordination and multi sectorial projects for natural resources management

Combat Desertification

Information Exchange and Monitoring-Evaluation tools

SYSTEME DE CIRCULATION DE L'INFORMATION SUR LA DESERTIFICATION EN TUNISIE

Accueil Part du site

INSTITUTIONS	OUTILS	PRODUITS
--------------	--------	----------



2001-2007 © Une production Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources

Suivi-Evaluation de la mise en oeuvre du Programme d'Action National de Lutte contre la Désertification

Efforts Identification des projets Diagnostic avant projet Acteurs d'Aménagement et de Développement	La base de données Efforts est relative aux activités menées par les différents partenaires dans le cadre de leurs ouvrages au regard avec la lutte contre la désertification.	
Impacts Impacts des A.A.D. Interprétation et proposition	Dans la base de données impacts sont enregistrés, sous forme d'indicateurs, les résultats de la mise en oeuvre du PANLED.	
Tableaux de bord Conclusions et recommandations Edition de bulletins	Régularité des efforts déployés pour la LCD et de leurs impacts; interprétation, proposition et recommandations	
Administration Administration	Mise à jour des bases de données.	

Combat Desertification

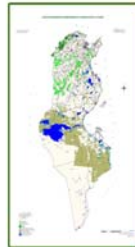
MAIN PROJECTS SINCE 1987

1. First Forestry Development Project PDF 1 (IBRD) - (1988-1994): 50 M DT.
2. Second Forestry Development Project PDF 2 (IBRD) - (1995-2001): 160 M DT.
3. Development and forest protection project (IBD) - (1998-2003): 14,1 M DT.
4. INFOTEL: Forest inventory using Remote sensing (SERSTI) - (1998-2007): 2 M DT.
5. Support for the sustainable management of forest and pastoral ecosystems (GTZ) - (2002-2005): 1,5 M €.
6. Management of protected areas project (GEF) - (2003-2008): 9,88 Million USD.
7. Integrated management of forests project (UBICI) - (2001-2007): 52 M DT.



SOME INDICATORS ...

- Forests and Rangelands extension area : 5,7 million ha.
- Forest area : 1 270 000 ha.
- Forest cover rate : 12,7% in 2007 (7% in 1987)
- 96% of Forestry land belong to state.
- More than 500 km of Forest border limits
- Network of 17 National parks and 27 Wildlife area
- 1 Million people live in forests (25% of the rural population).
- Direct and indirect income: about 220 million Dinars per year.



FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGES

DCF had identified 4 CDM projects :

- 1- Afforestation/Reforestation and integrated development of forest vocation degraded lands ;
- 2- Jatropha plantations for Bio diesel production ;
- 3- Eucalyptus plantations for charcoal production to be used as energy for iron manufactory in Bizerte ;
- 4- Fuel Switching for Electricity Generation and Industrial Processes

Combat Desertification



Combat Desertification



Mise en valeur des je:
(arboriculture e

Combat Desertification



Combat Desertification



Combat Desertification



Barriers and constraints

- The lack of **coordination** between the different institutions had not allowed to reach the objectives, in spite of the efforts and the investments accorded in order to insure a sustainable agricultural development
- Another difficulty of the general policy to combat desertification is due to the **multiplicity** of the **operators** and approaches
- The **high cost** of the actions on combating desertification
- All the interventions to combat desertification has in **impact not immediately**
- The land problem (land fragmentation, land collective ..)



**THANK YOU
FOR ATTENTION!**