



P3A



Support Programme to the Association Agreement Implementation

Twinning Project Fiche

Project Title: “Support to the strengthening of the capacities of the Directorate General of Forests for the implementation of the Forestry Strategy”

Beneficiary administration: Directorate General of Forests (DGF), Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MADRP).

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TWINNING INSTRUMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Association Agreement, EU
AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AMP	Aromatic and Medicinal Plants
ANGEM	National Agency for Microcredit Management*
ANSEJ	National Agency for Youth Employment Support*
BNEDER	National Study Bureau for Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture*
CMS	Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CNAC	Unemployment National Insurance Fund*
DECCI	Direction of Studies in charge of International Cooperation*
DFCI	System of Defence against Fire*
DGF	Directorate General of Forestry
DGPFA	Direction of Management of Forest Heritage and Alfa plants*
DIOE	Project for the capacity building for conservation and monitoring of waterbirds along West African Coast (WI/DGF)
DPSI	Direction of Planning and Information Systems*
EC	European Commission
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
EPIC	Industrial and Commercial Public Establishment *
EU	European Union
FAD	Fight against desertification
FFN	National Forestry Fund*
FNDR	Rural Development National Fund*
GGR	Rural Engineering Group*
GIS	Geographic Information System
IGF	General Inspector of Forestry*
INA	National Institute of Agronomy*
INRF	National Institute of Forestry Research*
MADRP	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries*
MAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MC	Ministry of Trade*
MEER	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy*
m/d	man days
ONF	National Office of Forests*
ORDF	Regional Office of Forestry Development
PA	Protected Area
PADSEL-NOA	Support Programme to Local Sustainable Development and Social Actions of Algeria North-West*
PAN-LCD	National Action Plan for fight against desertification*
PAT	Territorial Action Programme*
PNAE-DD	National Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development*
NP	National Park
PNDN	National Plan for Agricultural Development*
PPDRI	Integrated Rural Development Proximity Project*
PRAR	Agricultural and Rural Renewal Policy*
P3A	Support Programme to the Association Agreement Algeria-EU
PDRA	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor

SC	Steering Committee (or COPIL in French)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SD-PPF	Forestry Police and Property department*
SIGMA	Support for Improvement in Governance and Management, UE-OECD
SNAT	National Scheme for Territorial Planning*
SNCSLD	National Scheme for Soils Conservation and Fight against Desertification*
STE	Short term expert
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
TW	Twinning Fiche
UGP	Programme Management Unit P3A*
UTG	Management Territorial Unit*
WI	Wetlands International

NB: words followed by * mean that the French acronym has been kept

This fiche is a translation of the official version written in French with the goal of having a wider dissemination among Member States. In case of discrepancy between the French and the English versions, the French one shall prevail.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. PROGRAMME

Support Programme to the Association Agreement Algeria-European Union.

P3A-IV: Financing decision N° ENI/2016/040-250, indirect management.

For applicants from the United Kingdom: It should be emphasized that the eligibility criteria must be met throughout the duration of the grant agreement. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the Union during the grant period without entering into an agreement with the Union, in particular to ensure that United Kingdom applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive funding from the Union. (while continuing, if possible, to participate in the project) or will be forced to leave the project on the basis of Article 12.2 of the General Conditions of the Grant Agreement.

1.2. SECTOR

Agriculture and Fisheries (AG)

1.3. EU FUNDED BUDGET

€ 1 370 000.00

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Contributing to the sustainable development of the forest sector economically, ecologically and socially, in a vision of rational valorisation of the fauna, flora and landscape natural heritage.

2.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the organisational and operational capacities of the Forestry Administration (DGF and its decentralised services) to ensure the effective implementation of the National Forestry Strategy.

2.3. ELEMENTS TARGETED IN STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

2.3.1 Contribution to the implementation of the Association Agreement

The present twinning is at the crossroads of the protection of forest heritage, environment and sustainable development, regional development and the development of the rural economy ..., all subjects of interest for the European Commission in general and for the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in particular.

As part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, launched in November 1995, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (PDRA) and the European Union (EU) signed an Association Agreement (AA) which entered into force on 1 September 2005.

The AA, in particular through its article 52 devoted to the environment, states that: "...The parties favour the cooperation in the field of the fight against the worsening of the environment, the control of the pollution and the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development and quality of the environment and the protection of human health. The cooperation is focused in particular on (*in italics: the important points in the context of the present twinning*):

- *issues related to desertification;*
- *the rational management of water resources;*
- *salinisation;*
- *the impact of agriculture on the quality of soil and water;*
- *the appropriate use of energy and transport;*
- *the impact of industrial development on the environment in general and the safety of industrial installations in particular;*
- *waste management and particularly toxic waste;*
- *integrated management of sensitive areas;*
- *control and prevention of urban, industrial and marine pollution;*
- *the use of advanced environmental management and monitoring instruments, including the use of information systems, including statistics, on the environment;*
- *technical assistance, in particular for the preservation of biodiversity.*

In addition, Article 58 of the AA, on agriculture and fisheries, provides that the objective of the cooperation shall be the modernisation and restructuring, where necessary, of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. It will be particularly oriented towards:

- *support for policies aimed at developing and diversifying production;*
- *integrated rural development, including the improvement of basic services and the development of associated economic activities;*
- *the promotion of environmentally friendly farming and fishing;*
- *technical assistance and training;*
- *the harmonization of phytosanitary and veterinary standards and controls;*
- *cooperation between rural areas, exchange of experience and know-how in rural development.*

2.3.2 Contribution to National Development Policies

The present twinning contributes to the implementation of the Algerian policy on the conservation and management of the national forest heritage, agricultural policy, environmental policy, regional planning policy and local sustainable development policy.

The following are brief summaries of three national programmes directly related to the twinning: SNAT, PRAR and the Forest Strategy 2035.

▪ **The SNAT (National Scheme of Territorial Planning):**

The development, in 2000, of the SNAT, is a national stake because it integrates the ecological question in its continental and territorial dimension and applies the strategy of the National Action Plan for the Environment and for Sustainable Development (PNAE-DD).

Geological and climatic conditions combine to make Algeria a "land at risk". Out of fourteen major risks identified by the UN, around ten concern Algeria: earthquakes and geological risks, climate risks and floods, radiological and nuclear risks, forest fires, industrial and energy risks, risks to human, animal and plant health, atmospheric, telluric, marine and water pollution, disasters due to major human aggregations. In front of these risks, the preservation and enhancement of ecosystems is an absolute necessity.

Biodiversity and ecosystems: Algeria is characterized by a great physiognomic diversity, consisting of the following natural elements: the coastline, the many plains close to the coast, the mountains of the Tell Atlas, the high steppe plains, the mountains of the Saharan Atlas, the large sandy formations, the Sahara uplands and highlands ... They constitute, by their diversity and their richness, reserves of biodiversity and landscapes of quality.

Fauna, in particular, represents a large part of the animal species of the Mediterranean basin, in addition to the representative species of the African zone.

The flora, with more than 3000 species counted, including many endemic, are of economic and social importance, especially for rural populations still heavily dependent on natural resources: medicinal plants, aromatic, as condiment, industrial, fruit, vegetable and fodder .

These species are adapted to specific edapho-climatic conditions and have a high resilience to biotic and abiotic stresses.

The existence of 8 national parks, 7 biosphere reserves, 1 natural reserve, 4 hunting reserves ... offers significant conservation potential on more than 22% of the national territory.

However, these ecosystems are threatened by the rapid changes in the country's population and economy: urbanisation and development of human activities in rural areas are putting pressure on natural resources, although often associated with the abandonment of age-old practices of maintaining spaces.

The protection and enhancement of the environments of the national space respond as much to economic considerations as to the need to provide present and future populations with a quality of life and preserved natural heritage.

The Territorial Action Programme (PAT No. 2), a component of the SNAT, aims at soil conservation and fight against desertification. It is based on the development of a National Scheme for Soil Conservation and Desertification Control designed through a study of the relationship between natural resource productivity, rural exodus and poverty. The PAT aims to develop and enhance mountain and forest areas through the extension of forest areas over an area of more than 1 M hectares by 2030. It also includes multi sector implementation of the Plan of Action. National Action to Combat Desertification (PAN-LCD). In particular, the resumption of the "green dam" concerns a series of agro-sylvan-pastoral rehabilitation actions, including one of the objectives and to improve the living conditions of the populations in the arid zones.

Agricultural and Rural Renewal Policy (PRAR):

The Agricultural and Rural Renewal Policy (PRAR), launched in 2008, focuses on national food security and revitalisation of rural areas, focusing primarily on areas where production conditions are the most difficult (mountains, steppes, Saharan borders) and with as a priority, capacity building and technical support to producers. The five-year plan 2015-2019 focuses in particular on the preservation of natural resources, with people's involvement in the implementation of development projects.

▪ **The Forestry sector Strategy 2035 :**

Developed in 2016, the new forestry sector strategy draws up an inventory of the forest heritage and flora and fauna biodiversity as well as the constraints related to its preservation and development. The diagnosis reveals the problems facing the forestry sector, the main ones being of a technical and financial nature, but also of institutional and inadequate training and research.

The new approach is to integrate the value of goods and services into the national economy, complementing the traditional value of wood, cork, hunting and other non-timber products, whose value chain must be increased, if not preserved. In a long-term vision, it sets quantified objectives for the main areas of intervention, and necessary prerequisites for management, decentralization, budget system reform, development of intervention capacities of the forestry administration particularly in terms of national and international partnerships.

The National Forest Strategy, 2035, takes into account elements of regional context, such as:

- the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- FAO guidance via the Forestry Committee / Regional Forestry Commission for the Near East;
- the Regional Commission for Forests and Wildlife in Africa;
- the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions *Silva Mediterranea*.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

This twinning is at the crossroads of environmental, agricultural, economic and social issues. It is part of a framework of policies, priorities, programmes, plans and strategies ... described in the previous chapter.

At the international level, Algeria has signed and ratified the following conventions:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), ratified in 1982.
- RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, ratified in 1982.
- Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ratified 1993.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified in 1995.

- Convention to Combat Desertification (LCD), ratified in 1996.
- Convention on Migratory Species, ratified in 2005.
- Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2005.
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), ratified in 2006.
- Partnership of the mountain, in 2007.
- International Organization of Epizootics (OIE).
- Nagoya Protocol.
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21), Dec. 2015.

3.2. ONGOING REFORMS

The specific objective of this twinning is to strengthen the organisational and operational capacities of the Directorate General of Forests (DGF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MADRP) of the Republic of Algeria.

The DGF and its decentralized services represent a specialized body of about 7,000 agents, with a strong internal culture, in charge of a long-term general interest mission on the conservation and management of the national forest heritage. In addition to the economic products it generates (wood, cork, NTFP ...), this heritage plays a key role in conserving forest ecosystems and providing ecosystem services to the desert doors - water regulation, soil protection, carbon storage among other all cycles at the base of crop production - as well as reserves of plant and animal genetic resources and as habitat for wildlife.

This prestigious body, formerly established as a State Secretariat and endowed with considerable human and material resources and prerogatives in relation to its missions and its development programme, was forced to abandon the field during the “*dark decade*” between 1992-2002 and because of sluggish activities, and was mobilized for the implementation of the rural development programme.

Since then, the sector has faced considerable and even existential challenges: while the pressures on this heritage are steadily increasing, the status, institutional positioning and means of this administration have been progressively reduced under the pressure of budgetary restrictions linked to the decline in oil prices on the one hand, and demands for more substantial contributions to the national economy to meet short-term economic and social needs.

Transferred, sometimes to the Ministry in charge of water and the environment, sometimes to the one in charge of agriculture, whose production missions have priority over conservation, on the one hand, and almost private from means of communication and promotion, on the other hand, the DGF has developed in 2016, for the promotion and structuring of its own action, a “*National Forest Strategy to 2035*”, rich with axes of intervention, but not yet completed.

This long-term objective includes capacity building and it is in this vision that the present twinning project, which has a vocation of institutional reinforcement, will support the implementation of the strategy. Admittedly, institutional twinning is an instrument, a priori

adequate for the conduct of change in a body with strong identity, but the challenges it is supposed to meet, far exceed the aims and means of such an instrument, even of great size.

The needs of the DGF are mainly strategic, institutional positioning, reorganisation, cultural reforms, prestige regained, greatly increased means of communication and promotion, and investment means considerably increased, necessarily extending over several years.

The present twinning project will include traditional activities such as: training, study visits, communication and promotional activities, expertise with deliverables, to be compatible with the duration of the twinning. For the rest, namely: in-depth studies, structural reform plans, strategic reflections ..., the scope of the twinning was planned to support their preparation or framework: diagnoses, recommendations for short and medium term actions, training, training engineering etc.

3.2.1. Institutional anchoring of the DGF twinning

The Twinning project established under the P3A, funded by the EU and managed by the UGP-P3A under the aegis of the Ministry of Trade, is to the benefit of the Directorate General of Forests (DGF) -Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MADRP). It is implemented jointly by the selected EU Member State (s) and the DGF (see diagram in Annex 4).

3.2.2. DGF Organisation

The Directorate General of Forests (DGF), attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MADRP), is the direct beneficiary of this twinning project (see organisation chart in Annex 5).

The total staff of the DGF is 7210 agents distributed as follows:

- Central Administration: 173 agents.
- Wilaya Forest Reserve: 7,037 agents.

The Executive Decree No. 16-244 of 22 September 2016 on the organization of the Directorate General of Forests, set up the following organisation:

- at central level:

- a Director General, assisted by two Directors of Studies responsible respectively for (i) regulation, litigation and communication, and (II) international cooperation;
- a General Inspectorate with four Inspectors;
- Five Directorates, as presented in the chart above.

- at the level of wilayas' decentralised services:

- 48 Conservation of wilayas' forests;
- 210 constituencies;
- 510 districts;

- 1,369 yards.

- at the level of partner bodies:

The DGF ensures missions for natural conservation, research and training with the support of technical partner institutions under MADRP aegis, such as:

- 8 national parks;
- 3 hunting centres;
- 4 hunting reserves;
- 3 specialised training institutions;
- the National Institute of Forest Research (INRF).

3.3. LINKED ACTIVITIES

3.3.1. EU-financed activities

This twinning is part of a network of programmes or projects funded by both the European Union and other international organisations.

▪ **Twinning Projects :**

In Algeria, the agriculture sector is one of the sectors that has benefited the most from the institutional twinning instrument. Twinning contracts for the benefit of the Ministry in charge of agriculture have been signed and implemented in support of the reforms that this sector has undertaken, in particular:

- Institutional twinning DZ11 / AA / AG / 09: *"Support to the creation of an observatory of agricultural and agri-food sectors within the National Agricultural Research Institute of Algeria (INRAA)"*, from 2012 to 2014.
- Institutional twinning DZ / 13 / ENP / AG / 12: *"Reinforcement of the system of recognition of the quality of agricultural products by the distinctive signs linked to the origin - Geographical Indication and Denomination of Origin"*, from 2014-2016.

Institutional twinning DZ / 13 / ENP / HE / 16: *"Strengthening the control capacity of veterinary services with a view to bringing them closer to European and international standards"*, with a duration of 26 months - 2014 - 2016.

- Institutional twinning DZ / 13 / ENP / HE / 17: *"Upgrading the laboratories of the National Institute of Veterinary Medicine to European and international standards"*.
- Twinning in the start-up phase (May 2019) in the phytosanitary field.

▪ **Diversification Support Programme - DIVECO I :**

Funded by the EU, this three-year programme (2010-2013) has the specific objective of improving the economic performance of the agriculture, agri-food and tourism sectors through a higher contribution to economic growth and non-hydrocarbon exports.

▪ **Pilot Action Programme for Rural Development and Agriculture - ENPARD:**

The objective of the PAP-ENPARD Algeria is to help revitalize rural areas, in order to make them more attractive, by facilitating the emergence of innovative and job-creating rural development projects and by promoting the pooling of resources and local means through a participatory and intersector approach. This revitalization of the territories must make it possible to contribute to the achievement of the general objective: the improvement of living conditions through the increase of income and employment in rural areas, particularly at the level of the wilayas of Ain Temouchent, Laghouat, Tlemcen and Setif.

▪ **Support Programme to Local Sustainable Development and Social Actions of Algeria North-West - PADSEL-NOA:**

The general objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of social and economic disparities, thanks to the integrated and sustainable development of the municipalities and wilayas concerned, namely the Wilayas of Saida, Tiaret, Tissemsilt, Ain Defla, Chlef, Medea, located on the Highlands and north-central Algeria.

▪ **Sector Policy Support Programme in the field of Environment - PAPSE**

The overall objective of this ongoing programme is to support sector environmental policy in Algeria, with a focus on the metropolitan area of Algiers, with a view to sustainable development. It aims to strengthen the implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Programme of the Algiers Coast (PAC-ZCA), as well as the sectorial capacities of the environment.

▪ **Capacity Building Programme for Local Development Actors -CAPDEL:**

This ongoing programme covers 10 municipalities located in the North, South, East and West of Algeria, and aims to promote citizen participation in the planning and implementation of communal policies of public and administrative services, risk management and local economic development, with a view to transparent and concerted communal governance, targeting in particular young people and women. The programme focuses on building local capacity, including NGOs, local authorities and the Ministry of the Interior, for the modernization and simplification of administrative procedures at the local level and for disaster risk prevention and management.

3.3.2. Other related activities

▪ **The international conventions hosted at the DGF :**

The DGF, as the National Authority for conventions and international agreements, works to strengthen international cooperation and to develop Algeria's bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly towards the European Union and the African Union and other international organisations, to seek technical and financial support for the implementation of the national programmes of the conventions.

Within this framework, the DGF hosts conventions signed with:

- the World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF);
- the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN);
- The Research Institute for the Conservation of Mediterranean Wetlands, TOUR DU VALAT.

The DGF has also integrated in its organisation management bodies of conventions and agreements with following functions:

- Chairing of the Forestry and Near East Forestry Commission of FAO;
- Vice-Chairing for the FAO Silva Mediterranean Committee;
- Representing North Africa in the MedWet Initiative Committee for Wetland Conservation.
- Member of the permanent committee of the Ramsar convention representing North Africa.

▪ **Other projects**

Other cooperation projects are conducted with international organisations:

- a project in partnership with FAO - Blue Plan, entitled: "Optimising the production of goods and services by Mediterranean woodland ecosystems in a context of global changes". The objective is to manage and / or restore Mediterranean woodlands in a perspective of sustainable supply of goods and services provided by forest ecosystems;
- an international project for the development of an Integrated Management Plan for the Guerbes-Sanhadja-Skikda Wetland Complex;
- a capacity building and technical assistance programme for the implementation of rural renewal (PA-PRCHAT-PRR), conducted in partnership with UNDP;
- a project to develop a national strategy and a legal and institutional framework on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in accordance with the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol (UNDP-GEF-APA project);
- a draft national strategy for ecosystem management of wetlands in Algeria;
- the PA-BAT project to evaluate the values and benefits of ecosystems;
- a project for the conservation of flora and natural habitats with local populations in the south and east of the Mediterranean Basin (IPA-Med).

3.4. LIST OF APPLICABLE EU ACQUIS/STANDARDS

Until 1998, the forestry sector was only left to the decision of the Member States, some of which had a long and sometimes prestigious tradition in this field. The European Union's forestry policy then consisted of coordinating MS policies and supplementing them with

Community initiatives, notably through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), in the form of funding for the protection of the environment and programmes for rural development support. .

In 1998, the EU established a first forest strategy (COM(1998) 649 and in 2013 a "New EU Strategy for Forests and the Forest Sector" [COM (2013) 0659]. It serves as a current reference framework for EU MS, while maintaining the principle of subsidiarity, and aims at sustainable forest management as a key pillar of rural development, including the timber sector, but also as a protective factor biodiversity, ecosystem services, and environment in general and fight against climate change via sustainable forest management criteria.

A multi-year implementation plan 2014-2020 supports the following components:

- Rural and urban territories;
- Competitiveness and sustainability of the timber industry, bioenergy and the green economy as a whole;
- Forests in a changing climate;
- Protection of forests and ecosystem services;
- Information and watch on forests;
- Research and innovation;
- Work together ;
- Forests from a global perspective.

The CAP, via the EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development), remains the main source of funding for forests. Its Regulation [(EU) No 1305/2013] for the period 2015-2020 contains specific measures on:

- Investments: reforestation, agro forestry systems, fire prevention, resilience and the environmental value of forest ecosystems ...);
- Remuneration of forest, environmental and climate services;
- Payments under Natura 2000 or the Water Framework Directive.

Cross-cutting strategies support this sector policy, such as:

- the European Principles for the Environment (EEP);
- the Environmental Action Programme (EAP), 2013-2020;
- the 2020 Sustainable Development Strategy;
- the initiative "A Europe efficient in the use of resources";
- the EU Biodiversity Strategy [COM (2011) 0244], which calls for sustainable management plans for public forests by 2020.

These actions are framed by a set of EU directives and regulations, some of them of binding:

- Council Directive 92/43 / EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 of 22/7/1992);
- Directive 1999/105 / EC on the marketing of forest genetic material;
- Directive 2000/29 / EC on the European phytosanitary regime to control the spread of pests to forests;

- Directive 2009/28 / EC on the promotion of the use of energy produced from renewable sources, setting the legally binding objective of increasing the share of renewable energies to 20% in the total consumption of by 2020, increasing the demand for forest biomass;
- the Nature Protection Directive and Network Natura 2000, which covers more than 37 million hectares of forest in the EU;
- Directive 2004/35 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (ERD);
- Decision No 1386/2013 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a general action programme of the Union for the Environment 2020: "Living well, within the limits of our planet";
- Decision No 1313/2013 / EU on the EU Civil Protection Mechanism for exceptional events (such as the 2007, 2012, 2018 forest fires in Greece);
- Decision 529/2013 / EU on accounting rules for greenhouse gas emissions and removals resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry activities;
- the Green Public Procurement Regulation [COM (2008) 0400] aimed at promoting the demand for sustainably produced wood and granting them an eco-label;
- Regulation [Regulation (EU) No 995/2010] in force since March 2013, prohibiting the placing on the market of illegally harvested timber.

Different programmes and financing systems consolidate the system:

- the LIFE Programme, 2014-2020 (Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013) on the wise use of forests;
- the "Horizon 2020 Programme" for the financing of forestry research;
- the FLEG II Programme to promote forest governance, sustainable forest management and protection in Eastern European countries as part of its neighborhood policy;
- the Solidarity Fund (Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002) on aid to Member States for forest fires (and other disasters);
- the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS);
- the EU Framework on Climate and Energy 2030;
- .- the "Green Paper on forest protection and forest information in the European Union: preparing forests for climate change" [COM (2010) 0066];

At international level, the EU is piloting or participating in the following actions:

- the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade, which provides for "Voluntary Partnership Agreements - VPAs" with tropical developing countries. wood ;
- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (UNFCCC), which addresses the role of forests in CO2 sequestration;
- the Guidelines for Integrating the Environment and Climate Change into Development Cooperation;
- the 2030 target [COM (2008) 0645] to halt the decline in global forest cover, and by 2020 reduce tropical deforestation by at least 50%;
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +) Programme in the tropical and subtropical forests of Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- The "Forest Europe" initiative pan-European policy in the forest field.

3.5. COMPONENTS AND RESULTS PER COMPONENT

The twinning with the DGF foresees the following intervention components and results:

Components	Expected results
Component 1: Definition and implementation of a strategy for creating value for forest heritage and products.	A strategy for creating value for forest heritage and products has been defined, promoted and disseminated.
Component 2: Strengthening the Forestry Administration's capacity for strategic leadership and operational efficiency.	The capacity of the Forestry Administration has been strengthened, both in terms of strategic management and operational efficiency.
Component 3: Definition and implementation of a policy for continuous upgrading of skills.	A policy of continuous upgrading of skills has been defined and its implementation planned.
Component 4: Improved implementation of strategic frameworks and management of international conventions.	The implementation of the strategic frameworks and the management of international conventions have been improved.

Component 1: Definition and implementation of a strategy for valuing heritage and forest products.

This component is justified by the need of updating the legislative, regulatory and normative framework, with a view to reducing the obstacles to the strategy for valuing forest heritage and products, while respecting the national heritage.

The central idea is to concentrate in this twinning the "upstream" public, sovereign and macro-economic aspects (legislation, inventory of resources, sector strategy) and to delegate all or part to the ADSEL-NOA programme, the "downstream" aspects : micro-economic implementation on the ground such as feasibility studies, market studies, business plans, financing plans, business creation support.

This component aims in particular to

- Lay the foundations (methodology, actors, financing) of a permanent or semi-permanent inventory of the forest domain and its ecosystem services;
- Define the sector support to be provided, in consultation with all public and private stakeholders;
- Support inclusive implementation in a perspective of sustainable local development, a pilot project in each sector: AMP, wood, ecotourism, nurseries ..., in view of restoration and maintenance of ecosystems;

- Identify the obstacles to unlock the potentials of individual sustainable initiatives, coming from the private sector or associations, in consultation with all public and private stakeholders;
- Lay the foundations for long-term partnerships between DGF and Algerian and European educational and research institutions;
- Involve various stakeholders (DGF, MADRP, other administrations, local authorities, the private sector, ongoing projects such as PASDEL-NOA) in the definition of mechanisms for setting up value chains and forest resources development;
- Implement the field-level policy in synergy with the EU-funded local economic and social development programme PADSEL-NOA, which has strong complementarities of aims and means with the present twinning: presence of TA, availability of a supply contract, planned intervention by ANSEJ and CNAC, existence of a support component for the creation of businesses in the agricultural and forestry sector, possible use of private expertise ;
- Contribute to sustainable and inclusive local development;
- Improve knowledge of forest products valorisation mechanisms in some EU Member States.

Component 2: Strengthening the Forestry Administration's capacity for strategic leadership and operational efficiency.

This component has the objectives to:

- Promote and disseminate the "National Forest Strategy 2035".
- Support the DGF in the development of performance indicators to develop the necessary framework for monitoring and evaluation of strategic objectives included in the forestry strategy
- Better define the missions of the DGF and of a functional, human and material target organisation, including the main stakeholders (sovereign power, offices and EPIC, networks, local authorities, associations and civil society), with the aim of providing a modern tool for strategic decision support and management.

This component will be implemented in coherence with the public service system which is framed by:

- Ordinance No. 06-03 of 15 July 2006 on the General Statute of the Civil Service, which determines the statutory rules applicable to civil servants and the fundamental guarantees granted to them in the exercise of their duties in the service of the public service. State
 - Executive Decree No. 16-244 of 22 September 2016 establishing the organization of the central administration of the General Directorate of Forests;
 - Executive Decree No. 11-127 of 22 March 2011 on the special status of civil servants belonging to the specific bodies of the forest administration.
-
- Strengthen the strategic, decision-making and management capacity of the DGF through more efficient, more operational and more systematic use of GIS.
 - Improve the management of the networks of the DGF (Communication, RNOOA, Forest Health, Botany, etc.) and inter-network links.
 - Provide the DGF with an internal communication strategy (between central services and deconcentrated services), and external (aimed at the Ministry of Agriculture, other ministries, the civil society: associations and NGOs, naturalist networks and the general public), and internationally (conventions, publications).
 - Share European good practices in terms of territorial forest organisation.
 - Ensuring coherence with the SNAT and international commitments of Algeria

- Improve and develop DGF image and promote its missions towards all institutions, government, public administrations, business, social and environmental circles, civil society, citizens...

Component 3: Definition and implementation of a policy for continuous upgrading of skills.

Training courses for forest sector managers are organised by the Training Sub-Directorate within the DGF, in training institutions, which provide, in addition to their statutory function, in-service training, workshops...

The National Forest School (ENAF) in Batna is responsible for training Brigade Inspectors. Two training centres for specialised forestry technical agents (CFATSF) are located in the wilayas of Medea and Jijel. Their main mission is to train forest protection officers.

This component aims in particular to:

- Lay the foundations for a strategy to perfect the current organisation of initial and ongoing training of DGF agents, and more broadly of the forest industry: state of play and initial diagnosis, current and prospective needs, target audiences, objectives, results to be achieved, sources of funding, origin and profile of teachers, training techniques and tools, links DGF / Research / University, evaluation of results, programming techniques, obligation to train for the beneficiaries of training.
- Integrate innovative contents and best teaching practices into one or more forestry education centres of a EU Member State, with a view to improving the quality of forestry training.
- Define and set up a training of trainers.

Component 4: Improved implementation of strategic frameworks and management of international conventions.

The DGF is the manager of several international conventions ratified by Algeria and as such, must show proven expertise and will thus constantly adapt their application at the national plan.

This component will have to meet the needs of the DGF in this area by focusing on:

- Improving the effectiveness of national management of international conventions.
- The best means for the transposition into national law of international conventions signed by Algeria.
- Access to international financial resources for the implementation of conventions at the national level and thus have the ability to set up projects that are financeable and receivable.
- The definition of a status of the Focal Points (FP): role, recruitment and appointment conditions, powers, mission terms of reference, duration of mandate, periodic information meetings, etc.
- Training of trainers on international negotiations for the implementation of multilateral agreements and access to global financial resources.

In addition to monitoring the implementation of activities during quarterly meetings of the Steering Committee (COPIL), it is planned to organise horizontal activities aimed at ensuring the visibility of the project. Three cross-cutting activities are planned, regardless of the four results. They will have to be implemented at critical moments, throughout the implementation of the project. Those are (inter alia):

- Activity 0.1. : Twinning launch conference
- Activity 0.2. : Mid-term conference.
- Activity 0.3. : Twinning closing conference.

3.6. MEANS/INPUT FROM THE MEMBER STATE PARTNER ADMINISTRATION

3.6.1. Profile and tasks of the Project Director

The Project Director of the Member State must be a high-ranking senior official in the Twin Administration, or an assimilated agent of a fully mandated body, able to conduct a dialogue at political level to achieve the Twinning objectives and able to put forward the solutions required to the problems encountered.

S/he will work with her/his Algerian counterpart to ensure the direction and coordination of the entire project. S/he will have the capacity and responsibility to mobilise short-term experts to support the implementation of the planned activities.

The Project Manager should have a University degree or equivalent or have at least 8 years of experience in the fields of the project. As a minimum 3 years of professional experience in the field of the project is required: all aspects of forest policy and management, as well as solid experience at national, European and international level.

S/he must have a sufficient command of the French language read, spoken and written, as well as current office software (word processing, calculations, presentation ...).

▪ Duties of the Project Director:

The Project Manager will be responsible for the activities assigned to his/her administration in the work plan and must be available for the project at least three days per month, with a field visit at least every three months. His/her mission in the project will be to:

- Design, direct and oversee the implementation of the four components of the Twinning;
- propose the necessary reorientations to the project, taking into account any constraints encountered during its implementation;
- ensure and guarantee the mobilisation of experts with adequate profiles to meet the needs of the project;
- ensure the preparation of the quarterly interim reports and the final report to be submitted to the Contracting Authority, these reports having to cover both the financial, the thematic and technical aspects;
- organise, jointly with his/her counterpart, the Algerian Project Director, quarterly meetings of the Steering Committee, to take stock of the state of progress of the project, to decide on the conformity of the results with the initial/rolling workplan and to decide on the actions to be undertaken during the following quarter.

3.6.2. Profile and Duties of the Twinning Resident Advisor - RTA

The RTA, an expert official or expert from a mandated body of a Member State, is called upon to work throughout the duration of the twinning, on a full-time basis in Algeria. S/he is in charge of ensuring the implementation of the twinning project.

The RTA must have a university degree or higher or equivalent or have professional experience of 8 years in one of the project areas; at a minimum, the candidate will have 3 years of professional experience in the forest policy and/or management field.

S/he must have strong organisational, work management, team management skills as well as the ability to work in a non-European context.

S/he must have proven experience in project management and the implementation of technical assistance and advisory activities.

The RTA must have a proper command of ordinary office software (spreadsheet, word processing, PowerPoint presentation).

▪ **Duties of the Resident Twinning Advisor-RTA:**

The RTA is recruited to assist the DGF in the management and execution of the project. Its mission consists in particular in:

- coordination of the different missions of the experts
- establishment of committees, commissions and working groups, necessary for the smooth running of the project;
- organisation of workshops, trainings, meetings, as well as study visits;
- coordination of project management and preparation of quarterly reports;
- monitoring of activities carried out by the short-term experts and coordination of the preparation of the required documents and technical reports;
- preparation and implementation of information and communication actions on the project and its achievements.

No later than six weeks after arrival in the beneficiary country, the RTA draws up the initial work plan in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders and on the basis of the results expected from the project. After signing the initial work plan by the two project leaders, the RTA ensures the correct and timely implementation of the activities, in accordance with the initial and subsequent work plans.

During the implementation of the project, the RTA regularly updates the work plan, which must be submitted to the project steering committee, under the authority of the Project Director of the Member State.

The RTA must work daily with the DGF staff to implement project activities. The DGF must coordinate with the various structures involved on the Algerian side and on the European side as well as with the UGP-P3A.

▪ **Duration of the RTA's mission**

The mission of the RTA will be carried out over a period of 24 months full time in Algeria (in Algiers).

3.6.3. Profiles and duties of Component Leaders

Profiles are differentiated according to the intervention components:

Component 1 :	
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Definition and implementation of a valuation strategy for heritage and forest products.	Knowledge and practice of value chain and value chain concepts in the forestry or agricultural sector.
<u>Component 2</u> : Strengthening the capacity of the Forestry Administration in terms of strategic management and operational efficiency.	Knowledge and practice of national and regional administrative organization in the forestry or agricultural sector.
<u>Component 3</u> : Definition and implementation of a policy for continuous improvement of skills.	Knowledge and practice of forestry or agricultural training techniques.
<u>Component 4</u> : Improved implementation of strategic frameworks and management of international conventions.	Knowledge and practice of international conventions in forestry, agriculture and / or environment.

Common basic education: university degree or engineering school or an equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years in the field of the project. Experts must have at least 3 years of experience in the respective fields.

3.6.4. Profiles and duties of short-term experts –STE

The RTA will be assisted by short-term experts (STE) so that the full spectrum of required expertise is covered. These will be qualified experts capable of providing the skills needed to carry out project activities. The missions of the short-term experts, officials or equivalent of the mandated institutions, will be organised by the RTA.

The EU Member State will mobilize a short-term team of experts to implement, in coordination with the RTA, the different activities contributing to the achievement of the intended results and the objectives pursued by the twinning project.

- **STE Profiles:**
 - Education: University degree in a field compatible with their intervention, or equivalent professional experience proven in this field of at least 8 years.
 - Professional experience: perfect knowledge of their mission, with a minimum of 3 years of professional experience in their specific field.
 - Experience as an expert in the implementation of development cooperation projects, preferably.
 - Mastery of the French language preferably. A specific budget will be provided for translation and interpreting, in case the partner does not have French-speaking experts for the implementation of certain activities.
- **Specific skills of STE:**

The STE profiles are described in the table below (not exhaustive).

Expertise Component 1	Profile
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legal affairs in the forest field	Knowledge and practice of law in the forest field, possibly in the Mediterranean region.
cartography and GIS	Knowledge and practice of cartography and GIS, possibly in the Mediterranean region.
forestry industry/sectors	Knowledge and practice of forestry industry/sectors
financing	Knowledge and practice of business creation, possibly in the sector and in the Mediterranean region

Expertise Component 2	Profile
communication strategy	Expertise on communication strategy, preferably, in the agriculture or environmental field.
forest management	Knowledge and practice of public forest management systems, particularly in the Mediterranean area.
decentralisation and sector bodies	Knowledge and practice of public/private forest management systems.
forest territorial organisation	Knowledge and practice of public forest organisation, preferably of the Mediterranean area.
cartography and GIS	Expertise in GIS cartography and strategy
legal affairs in forestry	Knowledge and practice of forests law, preferably in the Mediterranean area
communication and moderation of networks/internet	Expertise in creation and moderation of internet networks. Expertise in institutional communication

Expertise Component 3	Profile
Training	Expertise in the field of training plans and organisation; in pedagogical engineering
Practical/professional schools	Theoretical and practical knowledge of practical schools in the forest field.
	Knowledge and practice of cooperation and

higher education and research	research in agricultural and environment fields.
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Expertise Component 4	Profile
international affairs	Practitioner in the implementation of international covenants/agreements (preferably in the field of forest, sustainable development, environment...)
training plans	Expert in the design of training plans related to the component contents
management of international projects	Trainer in the management of international projects
international tenders	Trainer in international tendering and project drafting

4. BUDGET

The maximum available budget within the framework of the ENI financing of the EU for the funding of this twinning project is €1 370000.00.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR TENDERING AND CONTRACTING

The « Unité de Gestion du Programme (UGP) - Programme Management Unit-ensures the administrative management of all P3A activities, twinning projects included, in the respect of EU procedures and in close coordination with the Delegation of the European Union. To this end, UGP ensures the P3A funds management.

UGP-P3A is located at:

Palais des expositions, Pins Maritimes, Mohammadia – Algiers

Tél. +213 21.21.94.02 / +213 21.21.94.01

Fax. +213 21.21.04.12

Contact person: M. Djilali Lebibat

National Director of the Programme – P3A-III

djilali.lebibet@p3a-algerie.org

Any request for clarification regarding these terms of reference should be addressed exclusively to the UGP-P3A at the email address indicated by the UGP to the National Contact Points.

5.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The beneficiary institution is the Directorate General of Forests (DGF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MADRP).

All the directorates, decentralised services and entities attached to or under the supervision of the DGF are potentially involved in the twinning project.

Under the supervision of MADRP, the DGF will steer the Intervention Components of the Twinning project, through the following six Directorates:

DIRECTIONS	Components
Directorate of the Administration	2-3-4
Directorate of Forest and Alfa Heritage Management	1-2
Department of studies, responsible for regulation, litigation and communication	1-2
Directorate of Planning and Information Systems	2
Directorate for the protection of fauna and flora.	2
Directorate of studies in charge of international cooperation.	4

Other institutions involved in the twinning activities are:

- the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energy;
- the Ministry of the Interior, local authorities and territorial planning;
- the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts;
- the Ministry of Finance (Customs);
- the Department of National Defense;
- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- the Ministry of Culture;
- the Ministry of Commerce;
- the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (ANSEJ, CNAC, ANEM, ANGEM);
- the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women;
- the Ministry of Vocational Training.

Other stakeholders are:

- Development projects, such as ENPARD, PADSEL-NOA, ...
- Final beneficiaries, such as entrepreneurs, associations, civil society, local authorities.

5.3 COUNTERPARTS IN THE BENEFICIARY ADMINISTRATION

The Project Director (PD) and Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) counterparts are part of the staff of the Beneficiary Administration and actively participate in project management and coordination

Counterpart of the Project Director

Mr. Abdelmalek ABDELFETTAH, InspecteurGénéral des forêts.

DGFAddress: CheminDoudou Mokhtar, BP N° 232, Algiers, Algérie

Counterpart of the RTA

Ms Ghania BESSAH, Directrice d'études chargée de la coopération international-DGF

Components Leaders :

Component 1: "Promotion of DGF strategies for the valorisation of the forest heritage and f products"

- **Mr Mohamed ABES**, Director of Management for Forest Heritage and Alfa Plants

Component 2: "Capacities strengthening of forests administration in the field of strategic steering and operational effectiveness"

- **Mr. Mohamed ABBAS**, Director of studies in charge of Regulation, Litigation and Communication

Component 3: "Design and implementation of a policy of upgrading of competences"

- **Mr. Salah HOUARI**, Director of Administration and Means

Component 4 : "Improvement in the implementation of the strategic framework and international conventions"

- **Ms Ghania BESSAH**, Director of Studies in charge of International Cooperation.

6. PROJECT DURATION

Project duration: 24 months

Project implementation: 27 months (34+3)

7. MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Language

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English / French). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

Project Steering Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. SUSTAINABILITY

At the level of the implementation of field activities (Intervention Component 1), the objective of exploiting natural resources to capture in situ the added value within the value chain, must not make forget the long-term conservation objectives, which are structural in nature and which by their nature aim to be sustainable.

The sustainability of Twinning activities should therefore appear in the fact that the targeted economic growth does not induce an imbalance in terms of natural resources (subject, inter alia, of Intervention Component No. 2), nor in terms of social and cultural life, and fits well within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and International Conventions signed by Algeria (subject, inter alia, of the Intervention Component 4).

In this context, the transversal concepts of sustainability to be taken into account for the action, aimed at ensuring the sustainability of twinning activities, are as follows:

- global public goods;
- precautionary principle;
- minimizing the "ecological footprint";
- proceeding with an inclusive approach of "sustainable development actors", in particular by implementing the "Free Prior Informed consent (FPIC)".

In terms of project implementation, the sustainability of the project will be ensured by a process of dual involvement of both teams, on the one hand, of the Member State, on the other hand of the beneficiary country. The level of internal mobilisation of the DGF will be a determining factor of the risk of non-ownership of the project at the implementation stage. At

first sight, the DGF's absorption capacity seems compatible with the envisaged twinning dimension.

During implementation of planned activities/measures, the project will take into account of all relevant rules regarding the organisation of the public administration. This will allow avoiding more fragmentation.

During training implementation, the project will ensure liaison and coordination with the central administration (Human Resources and Training sub-direction) in charge of training. The latter ensures planning and follow-up of the training plan, which is conducted by DGF training institutes (see 3.5/component 3). Consequently the twinning project will also contribute to reinforce the capacities of this department.

9. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Equal opportunities

Rights Based Approach (RBA) concerns respect of all human rights in the development cooperation of the EU.

The Commission adopted in 2014 a "tool-box-a Rights-Based Approach, encompassing all human rights for EU development cooperation" to operationalise the Rights Based Approach. The tool box was welcomed by the Council and the EU reiterates this commitment with specific actions to integrate an RBA into all EU development instruments and activities. The main principles i) Applying all rights ii) Participation iii) Non-discrimination iv) Accountability and v) Transparency –must be applied at each step of a project from drafting to implementation and monitoring. Consequently all proposals to this call should be conceived in the respect of RBA.

The equality of women and men in all areas, political, economic, social ... is not only a defining human rights goal, but it is also a means to more effectively achieve "sustainable development" by integrating equality in public policies, as in the initiatives of civil society actors.

The men and women of the DGF, as well as the secondary beneficiaries, having a priori equal opportunities to participate in Twinning activities, the development and implementation of the project will be conducted taking into account exclusively the attributions and missions of the DGF staff, according to their capacity, without gender discrimination (see next paragraph).

Gender issues

Every EU financed action must contribute to the main objective of the Action Plan "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020". MS proposals will have to set up reports based on results taking into account "SMART" indicators classified by gender and focusing on Action Plan priorities: physical and psychological integrity of girls and women, autonomy, consultation and participation. Where possible, proposals will demonstrate innovative approaches or methods based on needs and challenges of target groups, living in far areas and/or promote development and strengthening of local networks (associations and stakeholders) which could ensure implementation at regional level.

Gender issues address social relations between men and women, including power relations, status, differences in social hierarchy in economic development activities: distribution of daily tasks, household management, resource allocation, access to credit, to the land, inheritance system, freedom of speech and representation ... Despite the existence of legal frameworks that promote or establish the equality of women and men in different capacities, women generally do not necessarily benefit the same real rights as men and suffer here and there discriminations related to customs and traditions.

In terms of development, the Gender approach is intended to be cross-cutting, that is to say, it promotes equal rights for men and women, for example, on the sharing of responsibilities, on access to education, spaces of expression and power, or productive capacities.

In Algeria, in the many mountainous and forest areas, rural areas still depend heavily on natural resources, particularly forest resources (wood products, NWFPs, etc.). Women generally have a status that forces them to do daily tasks that are sometimes difficult such as collecting water, firewood, cooking, housework ... If within the family, it can be listened to and also have a leading role of decision, it is not always the case in the social life, economic affairs, community affairs.

A practical way of promoting gender in a project is to promote women's participation in different levels of consultation and decision-making at the methodological level, this approach is in any case positive in nature, because it enriches the points of view and thus enables a more objective understanding of the reality, as well as the more relevant identification of the propositions and solutions.

With regard to the present twinning, the implementation of the intervention components, geared mainly towards capacity building for the staff of the DGF, can already adopt the principle of a systematic participation of women in the meetings of reflection and decision, as it is indeed already the case.

The intervention component n ° 1 on the promotion of the mechanisms of valorisation of the forest products, is a certain opportunity to promote the entrepreneurship, both feminine and masculine, in the sectors of production which will be identified, like the PAMS, ecotourism, the nurseries ... The planned cooperation with PADSEL-NOA for the implementation of the pilot projects in the field will reinforce this opportunity to promote a greater role of women as economic operators of the rural world.

Intervention Component n ° 2 on the implementation of a policy of continuous improvement of skills at the DGF, is also a great opportunity to put the concepts of "Gender" in the training of trainers and to enable women greater ease of access to the various levels of responsibility.

Environment

By nature, the reinforcement twinning of the DGF / MADRP intervenes in a context of conservation of the environment. The purpose of forest management and conservation is a fundamental pillar of the country's environmental and rural development policy. But the unstable climatic context of the Mediterranean / sub-Saharan zone on the one hand, and the strong pressure on natural resources by the rural populations living in poverty on the other hand, make Algeria a fragile country in terms of maintaining ecosystems, ecosystem services and productive sectors.

In this respect, development projects that concern the forest sector should not fail to analyse their impacts on the environment and on socio-economic and cultural aspects, particularly through the ad hoc tools that are strategic environmental and social assessment (applicable to value chain approaches or regional approaches), and the environmental and social impact assessment (applicable to the project approach). This would, among other things:

- for environmental aspects, to integrate the issues of global warming, fight against desertification, conservation of biodiversity ...;
- for socio-economic and cultural aspects, to integrate the issues of income diversification, improvement of living conditions, fight against poverty, gender...
- ensure that each project activity will have positive ecological impact in its environment
- search for the development of innovative activities and up cycling
- Proceed according to an inclusive approach of sustainable development stakeholders by implementing "Free Prior Informed consent (FPIC)", thus applying participative approach in decision making.

10. CONDITIONALITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Conditionality

This twinning project is not subject to special conditions to start. Nevertheless, it is important to note that some project activities are interdependent. Analysis/diagnosis and setting-up of action plan should be realised well in advance of the implementation of the related activities. This programming will validate the work plans including the relevance of the activities.

Implementation schedule

The Indicative Implementation Schedule, attached as Annex 2, presents the four components with, in the table header, arrival of the RTA, project start and cross-cutting activities. The RTA will ensure as soon as arrived drafting of the initial workplan which must be validated by the first Steering Committee.

11. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Under the general objective of the project ("Contribute to the sustainable development of the forest sector in economic, ecological and social terms, with a view to rational valorisation of the fauna, floristic and landscape natural heritage"):

- Indicator 1: The National Forest Strategy 2035 is promoted and disseminated.
- Indicator 2: the role of the forest in ecological balances and rural development is better taken into account.

Under the specific objective of the project ("Strengthening the organizational and operational capacities of the Forestry Administration - DGF and decentralized services - to ensure the effective implementation of the National Forest Strategy in 2035"):

- Indicator 3: the missions of the DGF are clarified and updated.
- Indicator 4: A target organisation has been defined, widely disseminated internally, accepted by staff and hierarchy and planned to enable its implementation.
- Indicator 5: the link between the central services and the deconcentrated structures of the DGF (forest conservation by wilayas, national parks, hunting reserves, hunting centres ...) has been improved.

The Logical Framework in Annex 1 details indicators by component.

12. FACILITIES AVAILABLE

In accordance with the requirements of the Common Twinning Manual (CTM), the DGF as beneficiary institution of twinning, is exclusively responsible for the provision of the project, all the professional infrastructure and equipment to ensure the best working conditions to project experts, including: meeting rooms, office space, computer equipment and software, adequate means of communication (telephone line, internet connection, etc.), security devices and premises available for training , seminars and conferences.

The DGF will also cover the costs of hall rental, publishing and publishing, the production of logos, the acquisition of materials, in particular necessary for the training and the realisation of various activities not mentioned explicitly in the indicative budget of the Twinning.

The Beneficiary will provide the RTA and its assistants with a fully equipped office (hardware and software), as well as offices and meeting rooms for short-term experts.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Simplified Logical Framework

Annex 2: Indicative Schedule

Annex 3: laws and regulations

Annex 4: Twinning institutional anchorage

Annex 5: DGF Organisation Chart

Annex 1: Simplified Logical Framework

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS and RISKS
<p>Contributing to sustainable development of forestry at economical, ecological and social levels, with the vision of rational valorisation of natural, fauna, flora and landscape heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest National Strategy 2035, promoted and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government communication - Media - Polls - Actions conducted by ecological NGO's published in the media and websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecological awareness - Political consensus - Conformity with SNAT, PRAR,PAT, PNAE-DD, PAN-LCD, and to international engagements of Algeria.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Strengthening the Forest Administration (DGF and deconcentrated services) in order to ensure the efficient implementation of the National Forest Strategy 2035</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clarified and updated DGF attributions, namely with SDG's integration in the national Strategy ○ Forest role in ecological balance and rural development better taken into account internally (MADRP), and externally (other stakeholders, citizens). Namely par : ○ systematisation of impact studies in national development plans ○ Environmental risks taken into account by public authorities ○ Civil society involved in sensitization of forest role and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications of MADRP. - Publications of DGF. - RTA interim reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable politico-economical situation - Not enough support given by the ministry to DGF sovereign tasks - Insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional stability. - Strong commitment of MADRP. - Sufficient and relevant means.

RESULTS	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Result 1 : Valorisation strategy of forest products and heritage defined, promoted and disseminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A legislative, regulatory and normative state of play has been completed, and update proposals have been formalised. - The basics of a permanent forest inventory have been laid. - The concepts of value chain and value chain were introduced internally. - Value chain strategies have been defined (AMPs, timber industry, ecotourism, nurseries ...), and established management and exploitation plan standards. - A pilot project has been identified in each of the sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official publications of DGF and MADRP. - Twinning studies. - Twinning reports - DGF updated website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non adoption of changes in regulations and laws - Insufficient budget - Lack of involvement of economic operators - Economic depression and lack of inter sector coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry and DG consensus - Sufficient means - Prior reform of juridical texts - Financial feasibility

RESULTS	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Result 2 : The capacity of the Forestry Administration has been strengthened, both in terms of strategic management and operational efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The missions of the DGF have been clarified and updated in a roadmap. - The impacts of climate change have been taken into account in programming and actions implementation on the ground. - At the end of the twinning project, thematic networks are set-up (birds, fauna, plants etc.) - An organisation, including the main stakeholders has been defined and promoted by the MADRP. - Internal and external communication strategy has been developed at project start and updated at the end - Intranet system set-up 	<p>Official publications of DGF and MADRP.</p> <p>Reports produced by the Twinning.</p> <p>DGF website</p> <p>International donors/partners reports</p>	<p>Overall reorganisation of sectors</p> <p>No involvement of stakeholders</p> <p>Lack of means to implement national contributions in the field of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MADRP and Internal consensus. - Clear and shared vision of objectives and results to be achieved. - Adequate means.

RESULTS	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Result 3 : A policy of continuous upgrading of skills has been defined and its implementation planned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training skills upgrading strategy has been defined and validated. - A training engineering function has been put in place. - A multi-year training plan has been validated to be realised. - The teaching staff of the ENAF and of DGF training centres has diversified training topics in relation with current challenges and new jobs (economy, GIS, conservation, climate change, agro-forestry...). - A training of trainers plan in a limited number of key sectors has been validated and planned for its implementation; at least 10 trainers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official publications of DGF and MADRP. - Periodic reports and reports produced by the Twinning. - DGF website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of commitment of training stakeholders and trainers - Lack of means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MADRP and internal consensus. - Opening to Research and University initiated - Adequate means - Updated training plan in line with national civil service training system.

RESULTS	INDICATORS (with baseline and relevant target data)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Result 4 : The implementation of the strategic frameworks and the management of international covenants/agreements have been improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tool for monitoring Algeria's bilateral and multilateral commitments in forestry, rural and agricultural development and sustainable development of natural resources has been defined and planned. - A tool for identifying and monitoring sources of international funding and donors, has been designed and planned. - A Focal Points status has been defined and planned for its implementation. - Mechanisms for accessing global financial resources have been reviewed and planned 	<p>Official publications of DGF and MADRP.</p> <p>Reports produced by the Twinning.</p> <p>DGF website</p> <p>International donors/partners reports</p>	<p>Lack of participation of agreements' stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MADRP and internal consensus. - Synergy with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the environment sector and other ministries involved in international cooperation. - Adequate means.

Annex 2: Schedule

DGF Twinning Indicative Schedule	Year 1				Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 5	Quarter 6	Quarter 7	Quarter 8
RTA								
RTA arrival and twinning start	■							
RTA assistant selection		■						
Cross-cutting Activities								
Preparation of initial work plan	■	■						
Steering Committees		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Visibility and communication								
Launch conference		■						
Mid-term seminar					■			
Closing Conference								■
Mandatory Results/outcomes								
Component 1 Definition and implementation of a forest heritage and product valorisation strategy		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Component 2 Strengthening of the capacities of forest administration in matter of strategic steering and operational efficiency			■	■	■	■	■	■
Component 3 Definition and implementation of a policy for continuous upgrading of competences			■	■	■	■	■	
Component 4 Improvement of implementation of strategic frameworks and management of international agreements			■	■	■	■	■	

Annex 3: Applicable laws and regulations

Source : FAOLEX Database : <http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=DZA>

1. Forest sector

- Loi n° 84-12 du 23 juin 1984 portant régime général des forêts.
- Décret exécutif n° 16-244 du 20 Dhou El Hidja 1437 correspondant au 22 septembre 2016 fixant l'organisation de l'administration centrale de la direction générale des forêts.
- Arrêté du 24 Chaoual 1436 correspondant au 9 août 2015 fixant les modalités d'organisation, la durée ainsi que le contenu des programmes de la formation préparatoire pour l'occupation de certains grades appartenant aux corps spécifiques de l'administration des forêts.
- Décret exécutif n° 15-10 du 23 Rabie El Aouel 1436 correspondant au 14 janvier 2015 portant création de l'École nationale des métiers de l'agriculture, des forêts et de l'agro-industrie.
- Arrêté interministériel du 24 Chaâbane 1434 correspondant au 3 juillet 2013 fixant la composition et le fonctionnement de la commission de wilaya chargée de l'examen des demandes d'octroi de l'autorisation d'usage pour les forêts récréatives.
- Arrêté interministériel du 14 Safar 1434 correspondant au 27 décembre 2012 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté interministériel du 24 Rabie El Aouel 1418 correspondant au 29 juillet 1997 portant organisation de la conservation des forêts de la wilaya.
- Décret exécutif n° 09-320 modifiant et complétant le décret exécutif n° 95-332 portant création du Conseil national des forêts et de la protection de la nature.
- Décret exécutif n° 06-368 fixant le régime juridique de l'autorisation d'usage pour les forêts récréatives ainsi que les conditions et les modalités de son octroi.
- Arrêté interministériel du 5 avril 2004 fixant les programmes de la formation spécialisée pour la confirmation dans les corps spécifiques à l'administration des forêts.
- Arrêté interministériel du 6 novembre 2001 fixant la composition et le fonctionnement de la commission de wilaya chargée d'examiner les demandes d'autorisation d'usage sur les terres du domaine forestier national.
- Décret exécutif n° 2000-115 fixant les règles d'établissement du cadastre forestier national.
- Décret exécutif n° 95-332 portant création du Conseil national des forêts et de la protection de la nature.
- Décret exécutif n° 95-333 portant création de la conservation des forêts de wilaya et fixant son organisation et son fonctionnement.
- Décret exécutif n° 91-255 portant statut particulier applicable aux travailleurs appartenant aux corps spécifiques à l'administration des forêts.
- Décret exécutif n° 91-59 modifiant et complétant le décret n° 90-114 du 21 avril 1990 portant création de l'agence nationale des forêts.
- Décret exécutif n° 90/114 portant création de l'Agence nationale des forêts.
- Décret exécutif n° 89-170 du 5 septembre 1989 portant approbation des dispositions administratives générales et des clauses techniques d'élaboration des cahiers des charges relatifs à l'exploitation des forêts et la vente des coupes et produits de coupe.
- Décret n° 87-45 du 10 février 1987 portant organisation et coordination des actions en matière de lutte contre les incendies de forêts dans le domaine forestier national.
- Décret n° 87-44 du 10 février 1987 relatif à la prévention contre les incendies dans le domaine forestier national et à proximité.

2. Environment sector

- Loi n° 03-10 relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.
- Décret exécutif n° 15-207 du 11 Chaoual 1436 correspondant au 27 juillet 2015 fixant les modalités d'initiation et d'Élaboration du plan national d'action environnementale et du développement durable (P.N.A.E.D.D).
- Décret exécutif n° 05-375 portant création de l'agence nationale des changements climatiques, fixant ses missions et définissant les modalités de son organisation et de son fonctionnement.
- Décret exécutif n° 02-115 portant création de l'Observatoire national de l'environnement et du développement durable.
- Décret n° 87-91 relatif à l'étude d'impact d'aménagement du territoire.
- Décret n° 83-457 portant création de l'agence nationale pour la protection de l'environnement (A.N.P.E.).

3. Real estate sector

- Loi n° 10-02 du 16 Rajab 1431 correspondant au 29 juin 2010 portant approbation du Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire.
- Loi n° 90-30 portant loi domaniale.
- Loi n° 90-25 portant orientation foncière.
- Loi n° 04-03 relative à la protection des zones de montagnes dans le cadre du développement durable.
- Loi n° 01-20 relative à l'aménagement et au développement durable du territoire.
- Décret exécutif n° 16-83 du 21 Joumada El Oula 1437 correspondant au 1er mars 2016 fixant les modalités d'élaboration du plan d'aménagement du territoire de wilaya.
- Décret exécutif n° 10-82 modifiant et complétant le décret exécutif n° 02-248 fixant les modalités de fonctionnement du compte d'affectation spéciale n° 302-109 intitulé "Fonds de lutte contre la désertification et du développement du pastoralisme et de la steppe".
- Décret exécutif n° 07-85 fixant les modalités d'élaboration et d'adoption du règlement d'aménagement du territoire du massif montagneux, les études et les consultations préalables devant être menées ainsi que les procédures d'arbitrage y afférentes.
- Décret exécutif n° 07-59 complétant le décret exécutif n°06-07 fixant la composition du conseil national de la montagne, ses attributions, son organisation et les modalités de son fonctionnement.
- Décret exécutif n° 05-469 fixant les études et les consultations préalables requises ainsi que l'ensemble des conditions, des modalités et des procédures devant permettre la détermination et le classement des zones de montagne ainsi que leur regroupement en massifs montagneux.
- Décret exécutif n° 05-416 fixant la composition, les missions et les modalités de fonctionnement du conseil national de l'aménagement et du développement durable du territoire.
- Décret exécutif n° 04-273 du 2 septembre 2004 fixant les modalités de fonctionnement du compte d'affectation spéciale n° 302-113 intitulé "Fonds national pour la protection du littoral et des zones côtières".
- Arrêté interministériel fixant la nomenclature des recettes et des dépenses du compte d'affectation spéciale n° 302-081 intitulé "Fonds national de l'aménagement du territoire".

- Décret exécutif n° 02-248 fixant les modalités de fonctionnement du compte d'affectation spéciale n° 302-109 intitulé "Fonds de lutte contre la désertification et du développement du pastoralisme et de la steppe".
- Arrêté interministériel du 6 novembre 2001 fixant la composition et le fonctionnement de la commission de wilaya chargée d'examiner les demandes d'autorisation d'usage sur les terres du domaine forestier national.
- Décret exécutif n° 91-175 définissant les règles générales d'aménagement, d'urbanisme et de construction.

4. Water sector

- Loi n° 05-12 relative à l'eau.
- Loi n° 08-03 modifiant et complétant la loi n° 05-12 du 4 août 2005 relative à l'eau.
- Décret exécutif n° 11-262 du 28 Chaâbane 1432 correspondant au 30 juillet 2011 portant création de l'agence nationale de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau "AGIRE".
- Décret exécutif n° 11-136 du 23 RabieEthani 1432 correspondant au 28 mars 2011 relatif aux périmètres de lutte contre l'érosion hydrique.
- Décret exécutif n° 10-24 du 12 janvier 2010 relatif au cadre de concertation en matière de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau.
- Décret exécutif n° 10-01 relatif au plan directeur d'aménagement des ressources en eau et au plan national de l'eau.

5. Ecosystems and wild fauna sector

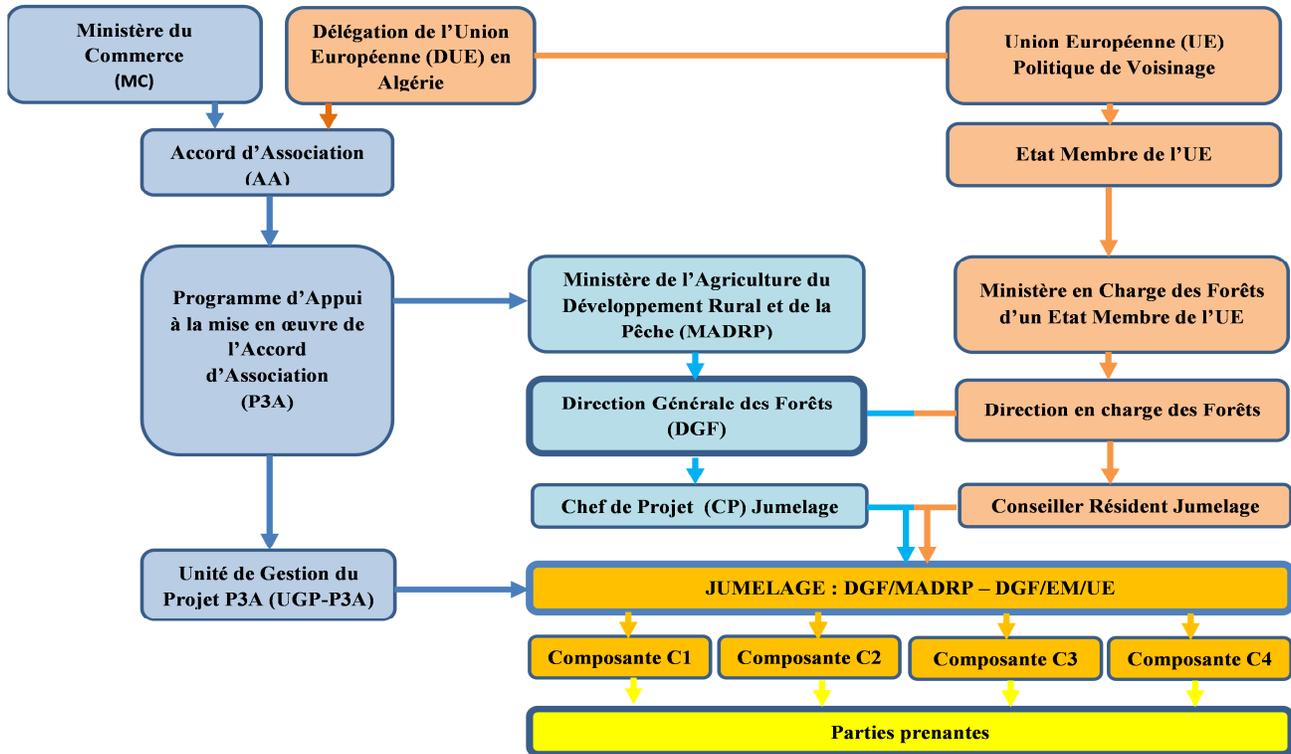
- Loi n° 11-02 du 14 Rabie El Aouel 1432 correspondant au 17 février 2011 relative aux aires protégées dans le cadre du développement durable.
- Loi n° 04-07 relative à la chasse.
- Loi n° 98-04 relative à la protection du patrimoine culturel.
- Loi n° 14-07 du 13 Chaoual 1435 correspondant au 9 août 2014 relative aux ressources biologiques.
- Ordonnance n°06-05 relative à la protection et à la préservation de certaines espèces animales menacées de disparition.
- Décret exécutif n° 16-83 du 21 Joumada El Oula 1437 correspondant au 1er mars 2016 fixant les modalités d'élaboration du plan d'aménagement du territoire de wilaya.
- Décret exécutif n° 12-03 du 10 Safar 1433 correspondant au 4 janvier 2012 fixant la liste des espèces végétales non cultivées protégées.
- Arrêté du 2 Ramadhan 1432 correspondant au 2 août 2011 portant création d'un réseau national d'observateurs ornithologues.
- Décret exécutif n° 09-362 fixant les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement du réseau local de surveillance sanitaire de la faune sauvage et déterminant ses missions.
- Décret exécutif n° 08-412 fixant les mesures de protection pour la sauvegarde des espèces animales protégées et de leurs habitats.
- Décret exécutif n° 08-123 déterminant les modalités d'élaboration et d'adoption du plan national de développement du patrimoine cynégétique.
- Décret exécutif n° 06-442 fixant les conditions d'exercice de la chasse.
- Décret présidentiel n° 06-405 du 22 Chaoual 1427 correspondant au 14 novembre 2006 portant ratification du protocole relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique en Méditerranée, signé à Barcelone le 10 juin 1995.
- Décret exécutif n° 03-323 portant modalités d'établissement du plan de protection et de mise en valeur des sites archéologiques et de leur zone de protection.
- Décret exécutif n° 03-324 portant modalités d'établissement du plan permanent de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur des secteurs sauvegardés.

- Décret exécutif n°98-216 modifiant le décret n° 83-458 fixant le statut-type des parcs nationaux.
- Décret présidentiel n° 95-163 du 7 Moharram 1416 correspondant au 6 juin 1995 portant ratification de la convention sur la diversité biologique, signée à Rio de Janeiro le 5 juin 1992.
- Décret exécutif n° 91-33 portant réorganisation du muséum national de la nature en agence nationale pour la conservation de la nature.
- Décret n° 87-143 fixant les règles et modalités de classement des parcs nationaux et des réserves naturelles, et décret n° 87-144 fixant les modalités de création et de fonctionnement des réserves naturelles.

6. International Agreements

- Programme exécutif entre le gouvernement de la République Tunisienne et le gouvernement de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire pour la coopération technique dans le domaine de protection de l'environnement pour les années 2011-2012, 26 décembre 2010.
- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, 21 janvier 2008.
- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 11 juillet 2003.
- Protocol on specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean, 14 décembre 1999.
- Final Act of the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, with the related Protocols, held at Barcelona on 9 et 10 June 1995.
- Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol), 10 June 1995.

Annex 4: Institutional Anchorage of the Project



Annex 5: Organisation Chart of the DGF

ANNEXE : ORGANIGRAMME DE LA DIRECTION GENERALE DES FORETS (DECRET EXECUTIF N° 16-244 DU 22 SEPTEMBRE 2016)

