



OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL

SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

Environmental laws and regulations

OSS member countries

Algérie

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 83-17 pertaining to Water law (amended by order No. 96-13)	The “Code de l’Eau” aims to underpin national water policy and to ensure rational and planned use of the water resources so as to meet in the best possible manner the needs of the population and the national economy. It also aims to protect water resources from wastage, pollution and overexploitation. It defines the public water domain and use rights.	
Law No.84-12 dated 23 June 1984 on forestry	Declares of national interest the protection, development and rational use of forests and forest lands, as well as their protection against wildfires and any other forms of alteration or degradation, including erosion and desertification.	
Law No. 90-29 relative to land-use and urban planning	Provides regulation on the creation of urban areas, the transformation of buildings for soil efficiency and the housing-agriculture-industry balance as well as the protection of the environment and cultural and historical heritage.	
Law No. 87-03 pertaining to spatial planning	Defines the framework for the implementation of national policy on spatial planning with the aim of optimizing the use of space and ensuring the rational use of natural resources.	
Law No. 99-09 dated 28 July 1999 pertaining to energy efficiency	Provides the regulatory framework for energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy with a view to reducing the impact of the energy system on the environment, notably through mitigating GHG emissions.	
Law No. 04-09 pertaining to the promotion of	Defines modalities for the development of renewable energy within the framework of sustainable development.	L’observatoire national de promotion des

renewable energy for sustainable development		énergies renouvelables
Law No. 01-20 pertaining to sustainable spatial planning and development	Defines the orientations and instruments of spatial planning with a view to ensuring harmonious and sustainable development across the national territory.	Conseil national de l'aménagement et du développement durable du territoire.
Law No. 03-10 pertaining to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development	Provides regulation for the implementation of national environmental policy within the framework of sustainable development.	
Law No. 04-03 pertaining to the protection of mountain areas	Defines measures applicable to the protection, habilitation and planning of mountain areas within the framework of sustainable development.	Conseil National de la montagne
Law No. 82-10 pertaining to hunting	Aims at organizing hunting activities and at protecting as well as developing the cynegetic resources through maintaining ecological balance and conserving fauna, notably endangered species.	
Law No. 01-10 pertaining to mining	Applies to mining infrastructure and minerals specified in Article 2, bar water resources, liquid and gas hydrocarbons and shale gas.	
Law No. 02-02 pertaining to coastal protection	Provides measures for the protection of the coastline.	Commissariat National du Littoral
Law No. 05-03 pertaining to seeds	Specifies conditions for the labeling, production and trade of seeds and seedlings.	

and seedlings		
Law No. 08-16 pertaining to agriculture	Indicates how national agriculture can underpin food security and the sustainable development endeavor.	
Law No. 04-20 pertaining to the prevention of disaster risk reduction	Provides regulation on the prevention of major risks and the management of disasters within the framework of sustainable development.	
Law No. 11-02 dated 17 February 2011 pertaining to protected areas	Provides regulation on listing protected areas and determines modalities for their protection and management within the framework of sustainable development, in line with environmental protection legislation. Identifies seven categories of protected areas.	

Benin

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 98-030 pertaining to the environment	Defines general principles aimed at protecting the environment from present and future effects, including pollution and degradation, by promoting sanitation and environmental monitoring, inter alia.	
Law No. 2007-03 pertaining to the rural tenure regime	Provides regulation and fundamental principles on rural tenure. Applies to state-owned and privately-owned property.	
Law No. 2010-44 dated 24 November 2010 pertaining to water management	Specifies the prerequisites for Integrated Water Resources Management with a view to ensuring sustainability.	
Law No. 87-016 pertaining to the Water Code	Establishes the legislative framework for groundwater and surface water management.	
National forestry policy (2012-2015)	Aims at managing forestry, fauna and other natural resources in an integrated and sustainable manner, while contributing to poverty reduction.	
Law No. 93-009 pertaining to the forestry regime	Establishes the forestry regime. State-owned forests are listed and protected. Provides for forestry management plans to be drawn up with the participation of the populations.	

<p>Law No. 87-014 pertaining to hunting and the protection of wildlife</p>	<p>Provides regulation on hunting activities, including definitions, principles, procedure and various other aspects (permits, forbidden hunting methods, etc.) as well as sanctions applying to infringements.</p>	
<p>Law No. 91-004 on phytosanitary regulation</p>	<p>Establishes a comprehensive system of vegetation protection.</p>	
<p>Law No. 61-26 pertaining to rural planning</p>	<p>Provides the principles and the procedure for rural planning.</p>	
<p>Law No. 2006-17 pertaining to mining</p>	<p>Establishes the Mining Code and encompasses permit attribution, taxes, oversight, regulation and sanctions, inter alia.</p>	

Burkina Faso

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 005/97/ADP enacting the Environment Code in Burkina Faso	Establishes the fundamental principles aimed at preserving the environment, namely combating desertification, sanitation and the improvement of living conditions of rural and urban populations as well as the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements ratified by Burkina Faso, including those pertaining to Disaster Risk Reduction.	
Law No. 008-2014/AN dated 8 April 2014 on sustainable development	Provides general orientation on the implementation of sustainable development in Burkina Faso and aims at providing a unified national framework ensuring consistency among the various actors' actions. Applies, notably, to laws and regulations, policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects of development, public or private, in Burkina Faso.	
Law No. 006/97/ADP enacting the Forestry Code	Provides, in line with national forestry policy, the fundamental principles of conservation and sustainable management of forestry resources, fauna and fisheries.	
Law No. 010-2006 pertaining to seeds	Provides regulation on the quality, production, trade and use of seeds with a view to underpinning food security, modernizing agriculture and increasing production from agriculture and forestry	
Law No. 012-2014/AN dated 22 April 2014 pertaining to the prevention	Provides for the prevention and management of risks, humanitarian crises and disasters. Nuclear and Biotechnology-related risks are to be treated in line with national legislation and	

and management of humanitarian crises and disasters	international conventions binding Burkina Faso. Applies at the time of peace and armed conflict.	
National policy on sustainable development of livestock breeding 2010-2025	Sub-sectoral policy based on a vision of competitive and environment-friendly livestock breeding with a view to enhance food security and the living conditions of the population.	
Law No. 031/2003/AN enacting the Mining Code	Aims to promote investment in the mining sector with a view to underpin social and economic development.	
Law No. 034-2009/AN dated 16 June 2009 pertaining to rural tenure regime	Defines the tenure regime applicable to rural lands.	

Cap Vert

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Decree-Law No. 29/2009 on the National Land Register of Cape Verde	This Decree-Law is composed of seven chapters divided into 41 articles. It defines the main functions and structure of the National Land Register for Cape Verde. Special attention is paid to the procedures to identify the land parcels.	
Legislative Decree No. 3/2008 on the institution of a National register for the land tenure of Cape Verde	This Legislative Decree, composed of six Chapters divided into 38 articles, provides for the institution of a National Land Register regulating land tenure. Special attention is paid to the use of terms and meanings within the Register.	
Decree No. 62/89 regulating the activities relating to the reforestation and conservation of forests	This Decree regulates the activities relating to the reforestation and conservation of forests. It consists of 8 chapters dealing with the composition, duties and responsibilities of the forestry management services. It sets out forest treatment plans, specifying plant varieties for planting, protected areas, soil conservation requirements, agricultural and grazing lands associated with forestry, etc. It also concerns timber extraction permits and fees in non-reforested areas.	
Decree No. 62/89 regulating the activities relating to the reforestation and conservation of forests	This Decree regulates the activities relating to the reforestation and conservation of forests. It consists of 8 chapters dealing with the composition, duties and responsibilities of the forestry management services. It sets out forest treatment plans, specifying plant varieties for planting, protected areas, soil conservation requirements, agricultural and grazing lands associated with forestry, etc. It also concerns timber extraction permits and fees in non-reforested areas.	
Act No. 85/IV/93 of 16 June 1993 defining national territories and urban planning.	This Act defines national territory planning, town and country planning in compliance with article 186, point (b) and article 187, paragraph 2, point (e) of the Constitution.	
Order No. 196 regulating coral collecting	This Order concerns the requirements to be satisfied for coral collecting within the waters of Cape Verde. It consists of 10 articles specifying methods to be used and procedures to be carried out by authorized fishing vessels.	
Legislative Decree	This Legislative Decree amends the Water Code.	

<p>No. 5/99 amending the Water Code</p>	<p>The amended articles concern: competencies of the National Council of Water (CNAG) and the National Institution for Water Resources Management (INGRH); Fines to be paid for non-authorized activity (including sanctions caused by water pollution, in particular by waste water discharge) and other provisions established for enforcing the Water Code.</p>	
<p>Legislative Decree No. 2/2007 regulating land use</p>	<p>This Legislative decree is composed of seven Titles divided into 92 articles. It defines principles and rules related to land use of both public and private bodies. Land is considered to have a socio-economic and ecological function and therefore it must be used in a sustainable manner. The Decree rules on public and private domain and provides land classification. Particular attention is paid to regulate land sale, rent and concession. Finally, the Decree provides for a land register.</p>	
<p>Decree-Law No. 17/2014 creating and establishing norms for organization, competencies and functioning of Rural, Environmental and Fisheries Development Delegations.</p>	<p>This Decree-Law, consisting of 12 articles, creates and establishes norms for organization, competencies and functioning of Rural, Environmental and Fisheries Development Delegations. It establishes composition, competence and duties of the above mentioned Delegations under the Ministries of: Rural Development (MDR), Environment, Housing and Territorial Planning (MAHOT) and Maritime Infrastructures and Economy (MIEM), which are entitled to perform related activities within the respective competencies.</p>	
<p>Decree-Law No. 27/2014 establishing the procedures and environmental standards for infrastructures</p>	<p>This Decree-Law, consisting of five Chapters, establishes procedures for the identification, designation and protection of critical infrastructure for the functioning, security and the economic and social welfare of society, and the responsibilities for designing, defining, coordinating and implementing policies in this area by setting up the device for the protection of critical infrastructure, whose security is the prevention of risks caused by serious accidents, catastrophes or disasters of natural or technological origin and protection against deliberate actions, including any infrastructure located on national territory, regardless of its location and property.</p>	

Chad

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 016/PR/99 relating to the Water Code of Chad	This law relates to the Water Code of Chad. It is composed of 183 articles divided into 11 titles, namely : General Provisions(I); public Domains (II); Restrictions of the Private Sectors (III); Particular conditions for drinking water capturing, treatment, storage, and supply and for Sanitation (IV); Water Utilization Conditions (V); Water Quality Protection (VI); Water Utilization and Water –related problems (VII); National Water Fund (VIII); License Regime for hydraulic companies (IX); infringement and sanctions (X).	
Law No. 08/PR/14 relating to forests, wildlife, and fisheries resources regime.	This law sets the main management options, the institutions in charge of these resources on behalf of the national community, the exploitation modalities, and sanctions to offences. Forests, wildlife and fisheries resources are integral part of national biological heritage. Their preservation and sustainable management are of general interest and constitute, as such, a fundamental requirement for the national socio-economic and cultural policy. Forests, wildlife and fisheries should be managed in a rational, balanced and sustainable manner so that to both (i) ensure the protection of the environment, the conservation of biodiversity, the fight against desertification and (ii) to fulfill current and future socio-economic needs of the country, with the involvement and active participation of the population.	
Law No. 014/PR/98 defining the general principles of Environment Protection	This law aims to establish the fundamental principles for the sustainable management of the environment and its protection against all forms of degradation in order to safeguard and valorize natural resources and improve populations' livelihoods. A number of decrees will define the framework and modalities for the application of these principles.	
Law No. 25 on the limitation of land rights	This law relates to the regulations of the possible limitations of land rights, namely : the expropriation for public use against a compensation; the expropriation of any rural land having a property title and whose exploitation has been abandoned for more than	

	<p>five years; the eviction, an operation by which it is compulsory, for public interest reason, for alleged occupants of a land owned by public authorities, not yet covered by a recognized custom, to evacuate the land in question even if they had cultivated or constructed there easements for public use.</p>	
<p>Law No. 03-010/PR of 4 June 2003 for the ratification of the Convention relative to the creation of a Foundation for the Sustainable Development of the Sahel</p>	<p>This law ratifies the convention relative to the creation of a Foundation for the Sustainable Development of the Sahel.</p>	
<p>Law No. 011/PR/1995 relating to the Mining Code</p>	<p>This law relates to the mining code of Chad. It includes 105 articles divided into 10 titles, namely: General Provisions (I); License and mining titles (II); prohibited zones, for protection or closed (III); Fiscal and Financial Provisions (IV); Rights and Obligations Relating to Activities governed by the Mining Code (V); Relations among mining holders (VI); Hygiene and Security (VII); Administration Monitoring (VIII); Disputes, infringements and penalties (IX); Transitional and Final provisions (X).</p>	
<p>Order No. 14-63 of 28 March 1963 Regulation of Hunting and protection of the Environment</p>	<p>This Order relates to the general regime of hunting and the protection of the environment. It includes 94 articles divided into 8 titles.</p>	
<p>Law No. 14/PR/95 relative to Plants Protection</p>	<p>This law aims at the protection of plants based on phytosanitary control, the integrated fight against plants pests and the control of pesticides. It is composed of 55 articles divided into 9 chapters, namely : General Provisions(I); Entities in charge of Plants Protection (II); Internal Phytosanitary Control (III); Border Control (IV); Integrated Fight against Plants Pesticides (V); Pesticides Control (VI); Compensation (VII); Investigations, Infringements , Sanctions (VIII); Final Provisions (IX).</p>	

Côte d’Ivoire

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 65-425 relating to the Forest Code	Relates to the forest code of Côte d’Ivoire. It is composed of 61 articles divided into 7 parts: Definitions (I) – State Forest domain (II) – individual and communities’ forest domain (III) – Regulation of Fires (IV) – Suppression of Infringement (V) – Offences and Penalties (VI) – Application modalities (VI).	
Law No. 65-225 relative to the protection of wildlife and regulation of hunting	Provides for the protection of fauna and the regulation of hunting. The protection of fauna is ensured by the creation of integral or partial natural resources and national parks, the protection of rare or endangered species, the establishment of technical measures restricting hunting activities and prohibiting certain hunting means, the suppression of infringements and the education of populations. Hunting is classified into four types (small-scale, sport, scientific, and capture). All these types require a hunting licence, whereas traditional hunting does not necessitate a licence.	
Law No. 95-553 relating to the mining Code	Relates to the mining code of Côte d’Ivoire. It is composed of 119 articles divided into 13 sub-titles, namely : General provisions (I); Mining titles (II); Prospecting, reconnaissance and Exploitation Licence (III); Exploitation of mining tailings, wastes, and quarries (IV); Special provisions applicable to certain mineral substances (V); Rights and Obligations related to the mining or quarrying operations (VI); Taxation (VII); Exchange Regulations (VIII); Mines Administration (IX); Offences and Penalties (X); Transitional Provisions (XI); Transitional Provisions (XII) Final Provisions (XIII).	
Law relating to the amendment of article 26 of the law No. 98-750 relative to rural tenure.	Rural tenure acquired prior to law No. 98-750 is maintained and the owners are included in a list established by a decree. Holders of rural tenure certificates of adjoining areas must be required to exercise a right of preemption.	
Law No. 2002-102 relative to the creation, management and funding of national	Provides for the creation, management and funding of national parks and natural reserves. The law aims to adapt the public services of national parks and natural reserves to the requirements of a rational management, give	

parks and natural reserves	the real estate of national parks and natural reserves a public character so that to render them inalienable, define the most adapted institutional category for the management of parks and reserves, specify the contractual intervention modalities of the private sector in the management of national parks and natural reserves, and define a long-term funding mechanism for national parks and natural reserves, either through foundations or through trust agreements.	
Law No. 98-755 relating to the water code	Determines the fundamental principles applicable to the legal regime of waters, hydraulic structures, water protection regime, and water management.	

Djibouti

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 106/AN/00/4th L relating to the Environment Framework.	This law defines the objectives and general principles of environment management in the Republic of Djibouti. It sets the institutional organization. The protection of the Environment is the responsibility of the State, legal persons, groupings as well as all the citizens.	
Law No. 43/AN/14/7 th relating to the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	This law ratifies the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
Law No. 121/AN/01/4th L relating to the approbation of the National Action Plan for the Environment 2001-2010.	This law defines the measures for the protection of diverse environments, namely continental waters, maritime waters, human habitats, air and soil, as well as the measures to manage the diverse factors of environment degradation, as noise, radiation, vibrations, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, toxic and hazardous substances.	
Law No. 51/AN/09/6th L relating to the Code of Environment on Djibouti.	This law aims to define the basic rules and the fundamental principles of the national policy in the field of environment protection and management in order to ensure a sustainable development in accordance with the multilateral environmental agreements. Every citizen has the right to live in a healthy environment under the conditions defined by this law. This right is coupled with an obligation to preserve and protect the environment.	
Law No. 43/AN/83/1st L relating to the modification of the 1 st article of the deliberation No. 268/7 L of 3 April 1971 relating to the total prohibition of hunting on the entire territory.	This law prohibits the hunting, capturing, and trade of all wild animal species, of their skins or trophies over a period of ten years. The detention of wild living animals is subject to declaration. The skins and trophies of wild animals coming from other countries should be accompanied with a certificate of origin to be introduced on the territory and returned.	
Law No. 93/AN/95/3rd	The provisions of the present code aims at the protection of the aquatic environment, the	

relating to the Water Code of Djibouti.	preservation of common water resources and the reconciliation in the interests of all of the different usages.	
Law No. 47/AN/14/7 th L relating to the ratification of the funding agreement of the geothermal energy production project, funded by the Trust Fund of the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP).	This law ratifies the funding agreement between the Republic of Djibouti and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and international development associations acting as an executing entity of the Fund of the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme ("ESMAP"). This agreement aims to help beneficiaries to assess the commercial viability of the geothermal resources in the Lake Assal region.	
Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT relating to the Protection of Biodiversity.	Supports the application of the particular provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, notably in its paragraph 8c which states that each contracting party « regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use » and of the framework law on the environment, notably in its article 39 which states that « species and their habitats enjoy special protection through the establishment of Protected Areas, the lists of protected species and the regulations of their introduction, irrespective of their origins.	
Law No. 187/AN/02/4 th L relating to fisheries Code	This law relates to the Code of fisheries of Djibouti. In waters under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Djibouti, commercial fishing is restricted to ships registered in Djibouti and to Djiboutian nationals and only small-scale fishing is authorized.	
Decree No. 2001-0698/PRE relating to the creation of a national technical committee in charge of the elaboration of the national sustainable development report.	It was created by the National Technical Committee in charge of the elaboration of sustainable development report of the Republic of Djibouti in preparation for the participation of the Republic of Djibouti in the World Summit for Sustainable Development (Rio+10).	

Egypte

Législation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions Responsible
Law No. 4 of 1994 on environment	This Law is composed of 10 Sections divided into 100 articles. The introductory section concerns the environment and is divided into General Regulations, Environmental Affairs and Environmental Protection Fund.	
Law No. 5 of 1996 concerning the right of free disposal of public and private desert land	This Law is composed of 6 articles: public desert areas can be rented at nominal rates for investment projects (art. 1); the transfer of property will be completed after the realization of the project and effective production (art. 2); the rent period must not exceed (40) years, renewable as long as the project continues (art. 3); such land is to be used only for the designated objective (art. 6).	
Law No. 48 of 1982 concerning the protection of the Nile River and the water channels against pollution.	This Law is divided into 20 articles. To be applied in what is considered water channels: (a) fresh water areas include the Nile River, 2 branches and canals with its different degrees; (b) non fresh water areas include water channels with its different degrees, lakes, pools and water in closed system; (c) undergroundwater reservoir.	
Law No. 102 of 1983 on Natural Protected Areas	This Law is composed of 11 articles. Natural protected areas will be designated and delineated by a decree of the Prime Minister upon recommendation of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	
Law No. 158 of 2002 amending the Water Resource Cooperative Law No. 123 of 1983	This Law amends article 25 of Law No. 123 of 1983 as follows: a Cooperative Insurance Fund shall be established by a resolution of the President of the Republic in order to insure all cooperative vessels and members including all kinds of insurance that are compatible with the cooperative activities. The Fund shall be subject to the control of the General Authority for Insurance Control.	
Resolution No. 1741 of 2005 amending Resolution No. 338 of 1995 issuing the Implementing Regulation of Environment Law.	his Resolution amends some articles of the Implementing Regulation of Environment Law No. 4 of 1994. The amendments deal with the following matters: drainage, compensations, nomination of representatives of different ministries, environmental impact assessment, obligations of licence-holders, obligations of installation-	

	owners, competencies of the Environment Apparatus, hospital's hazardous waste, phases of hazardous waste, obligations of hazardous waste producers, suitability of the site for the aforementioned activities, prohibited activities, gathering of solid waste, airing quantity, licensing measures, solid waste and marine environment, and the environmental register for hazardous waste.	
Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change And Disaster Risk Reduction	Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction is a multi-sectoral document which addresses climate change and adaptation measures as part of an integrated strategy of the Egyptian government and its sustainable development programs and plans.	
Law No. 124 of 1983 regarding fishing, aquaculture and fish farms regulations	This Law repeals law No. 144 of 1960 about fishing. All decisions and regulations remain in force as long as they do not conflict with the provisions of this LAW until the executive regulations are issued.	The General Authority for the development of fish resources
African Committee Agreement for Energy signed on 16 March 2004 in Addis Ababa and implemented by Resolution No. 52 of 2006.	This Agreement aims at the development of the use of energy in order to support the economic and social development. It is composed of 4 Chapters divided into 27 articles.	
Umbrella Agreement between Egypt and European Partners on the establishment of wind farm in the Gulf Oil with a capacity of 200 MW issued by Presidential Resolution No. 113 of 2009.	This Agreement is composed of 9 articles. Article 1 gives terms and definitions. Article 2 defines objectives of the Agreement in particular to: expand and increase the production of electricity from renewable energy sources; protect the environment; and, avoid the generation of carbon dioxide emissions.	

Eritrea

legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Integrated Marine and Coastal Zone Management Proclamation, 1995.	The Act makes provision for the protection, conservation and sustainable development of coastal areas of Eritrea. The 29 articles are divided into 10 Parts: Management of the Coastal Zone (I); Environmental Effects of Projects (II); Pollution from Land (III); Pollution for Offshore Sources (IV); Environmentally Hazardous Activities (V); Protection of Coastal Environment (VI); Enhancement of the Coastal Environment (VII); Control of Human Activities (VIII); Offences and Penalties (IX); General Provisions (X).	
Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation (No. 155/2006).	This Proclamation enacts rules relative to the administration, protection and sustainable development of forestry and wildlife resources in Eritrea. In particular, the Act aims at: (a) the conservation of endangered species and indigenous species; (b) afforestation and reforestation; (c) establishment of a management regime of protected areas; and (d) promotion of awareness and participation in forest and wildlife management and conservation.	
Environment Proclamation 1996	This Proclamation establishes the framework for the protection of the environment and the enhancement of sustainable development in Eritrea. The text is divided into five main parts: General provisions; Establishment of institutions; Basic instruments of environmental protection and sustainable development; management of environmental quality and natural resources; Monitoring, inspection and enforcement.	
Land Proclamation (No. 58/1994).	This Proclamation introduces a general land reform in Eritrea by formulating new rules respecting land tenure and land use. The text of the Proclamation consists of a Preamble and 59 articles which are divided into 5 sections: Section One defines terms such as "usufruct", "system of land tenure" and "land administrative body".	

Ethiopia

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Article 44 from the Constitution of Ethiopia	Article 44 defines environmental rights and Article 92 defines environmental objectives. All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment	
Forestry Conservation, Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 94/1994	The 18 sections of this Proclamation are divided into 4 Parts: General Provisions (I); Conservation and development of forests (II); Utilization of forests (III); Miscellaneous provisions (IV).	
Forest and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation (No. 192/1980)	The 26 sections of this Proclamation are divided into three Parts: General Provisions (I); Forest and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority (II); Miscellaneous Provisions (III).	
Pesticide Registration and Control Council of State Decree (No. 20/1990)	No person may manufacture, import, sell or use a pesticide not registered in accordance with this Special Decree. Notwithstanding registration, a pesticide may not be imported, stored, transported or offered for sale where not packed or labeled as provided in this Special Decree and directives issued hereunder.	
Mining Proclamation No.52/1993	This Proclamation lays down the regulatory framework for mining operations in Ethiopia. It defines the principles of sound development of the mining sector and defines the criteria for eligibility for mining rights, i.e. a prospecting licence, an exploration licence, an artisanal mining licence, a small-scale mining licence and a large-scale mining licence. A mining licence shall give the right to abstract, in limited quantities, mineral and geothermal water.	
Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation (No. 197/2000)	The purpose of this Proclamation is to ensure that all surface and ground waters of Ethiopia are properly protected and managed. The text consists of 33 articles divided into 9 Parts: General provisions (1); Supervising body (2); Inventory of water resources and registry of actions (3); Permits and professional licenses (4); Fees and water charges (5); Servitude (6); Water banks and harmful effect of water (7); Association of water users (8); Transitory provisions (9).	
Solid Waste Management	This Proclamation makes provision for the management of solid waste and for designation	

Proclamation (No. 513 of 2007).	and implementation of solid waste management action plans at the lowest administrative units of urban administrations so as to ensure community participation. The objective of the Proclamation is to enhance at all levels capacities to prevent possible adverse impacts while creating economically and socially beneficial assets out of solid waste. The Proclamation also concerns, among other things, inter-regional movement of solid wastes, food related solid wastes and civil liability of owners of any solid waste disposal site.	
Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (No. 299 of 2002).	This Proclamation prescribes that no person shall commence any new development activity under any category listed in any directive issued pursuant to this Proclamation ('project') which requires an environmental impact assessment (further specified in art. 5) without an authorization of the Environmental Protection Authority.	
Management of Protective Forests Regulations, 1968 (L. N. No. 347 of 1968).	The 9 regulations carry the following titles: Issuing Authority (1); Short Title (2); Definitions (3); Management Plan (4); Utilization (5); Marketing (6); Afforestation (7); Penal (8); Effective Date (9). Protective forests can be public or privately owned forests. Rules of these Regulations apply equally both, except that a private owner shall bear expenses of afforestation of private land, whereas afforestation of public land shall be paid for by the Government (reg. 7).	
Protected Areas Order (Cap. 204).	This Order declares the areas, places or premises described in the Schedule to be protected areas for purposes of the Protected Areas Act, and stipulates that no person shall be in those areas without permission of the prescribed authority or the President or specified Ministers.	

Gambia

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Fisheries Act, 1991 (Act No. 10 of 1991)	This Act, which intends to provide for the management of the fisheries and the development of the fishing industry in The Gambia, deals with the administration of fisheries, fisheries development measures, local licensing procedures, foreign licensing provisions, aquaculture, marketing and processing, prohibited fishing methods, powers of authorized officers and other related subject matters.	
National Water Resources Council Act, 1979.	The Act provides for the establishment of a National Water Resources Council (sect. 3), a National Water Resources Committee (sect. 8) and a Department of Water Resources. The Council (consisting of Ministers) shall be responsible to formulate the overall water resources policy and to approve plans submitted by the Committee and funds for projects (sect. 7). The Committee (consisting of officials at director level) shall be, inter alia, responsible for the promotion of water resources management and the approval and coordination of projects or schemes (sect. 10). Functions of the Department are described in sections 12 and 13.	
Forest Act, 1977 (Act No. 9 of 1977).	The Minister may designate as forest park lands at the disposal of the government or any other land in respect of which it appears to the Minister that the forest growth should be protected (sect. 9). The 40 sections are divided into 7 Parts: Part I (without title); General provisions (II); Designation of Forest Parks and Declaration of Protected Forests (Part III); Declaration of Wind Erosion Areas (IV); Administration of Forest Parks and Protected Forests (V); Offences and Legal Proceedings (VI); Repeal and Savings (VII).	
Forest Regulations, 1978 (L.N. No. 12 of 1978)	These Regulations shall apply to all forests, all lands at the disposal of the Government and all land in the provinces (reg. 1,2). Regulation 3 specifies prohibited acts on protected lands. The Minister may declare protected trees and protected minor forest produce (reg. 4). Other provisions concern forest fires, wind erosion areas, permits and licences for exploitation of	

	forests, tenders, import and export of forest produce and penalties and some other matters. (31 regulations and 2 Schedules)	
Land Use Regulations, 1995 (L.N. No. 11 of 1995)	Land uses shall, for purposes of Draft Development Plans and development control, be classified and divided into land uses, classes, and land use zones as specified in Schedule I (reg. 3). Regulation 4 provides for the classification of existing land uses. Intensity of construction may be indicated in Proposal Maps of Draft Local Plans and where intensity is not indicated in such plans, the provisions of Schedule I apply (reg. 6). The Planning Authority shall review and decide on all applications for a Development Permit in accordance with Schedule II (reg. 7).	
State Lands Regulations, 1995 (L. N. No. 13 of 1995)	Regulations to make provision for the granting of state lands or the granting of leases of state lands and for the use of such lands. The 46 regulations are divided into 9 Parts: Preliminary; Application for grant of state land for residential purpose (I); Application for grant of state land for non-residential purpose (II); Application for lease by deemed lessee (III); Covenants in all leases (IV); Additional covenants in specific leases (V); Contents of a lease (VI); Premium (VII); Miscellaneous (VIII).	
Survey Regulations, 1995 (L. N. No. 14 of 1995)	Regulations to make provision for the granting of survey licences and to regulate procedure for conducting surveys. The 75 regulations are divided into 11 Parts: Preliminary; Survey Licence (I); Tests to be conducted by the Board (II); Procedure for surveys (III); Survey marks, boundary beacons, etc. (IV); Triangulation surveys (V); Traverse surveys (VI); Air survey (VII); Field Notes (VIII); Computations (IX); Miscellaneous (X).	
National Environment Management Act, 1994 (Act No. 13 of 1994)	This Act provides in 62 articles divided into 13 Parts the principles of environment protection and the instruments to carry out an environment protection policy in Gambia.	
Wildlife Conservation Act, 1977 (Act No. 1 of 1977)	This Act repeals provisions of the Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Act insofar as they relate to wild animals and birds.	
Fisheries Act, 1991 (Act No. 10 of 1991)	This Act, which intends to provide for the management of the fisheries and the development of the fishing industry in The Gambia, deals with the administration of fisheries, fisheries development measures, local	

	licensing procedures, foreign licensing provisions, aquaculture, marketing and processing, prohibited fishing methods, powers of authorized officers and other related subject matters.	
Forest Act, 1998	This Act makes provision for the administration and management of state and private forests and for the declaration of protected forest areas and related matters. The Act consists of 121 sections divided into 13 Parts: Preliminary (I); General provisions (II); Forests (III); Forestry administration (III); Forestry Funds (V); Declaration of Reserved Forest. Creation of Forest Parks (VI); Declaration of Reserved Forest. Creation of Community Forest. Designation of Community Controlled State Forest (VII); Private Forests (VIII); Declaration of Water and Wind Erosion Areas and Protection Forests (IX); Administration of forests (X); Management of forests (XI); Offences and legal proceedings (XII); Repeal and saving (XIII).	
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act (No. 12 of 1994)	This Act provides for the control and management of the manufacture, distribution and use of hazardous pesticides.	
Wild Birds Preservation Regulations	These Regulations prescribe that it shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or capture any wild bird in the island of Saint Mary and Kombo Saint Mary Division. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.	
Provinces' Lands Protected Trees Regulations (No. 6 of 1952)		
Environmental Quality Standards Regulations, 1999	These Regulations establish the Environment Quality Standards Board, define its functions and powers and declare standards set out in the Schedule 1 to apply in respect of ambient air, saline waters, surface fresh waters and groundwater.	
Renewable Energy Act 2013 (Cap 32:05).	This Act seeks to promote the use of renewable energy resources, including hybrid systems one of its objectives is the observation of regional decisions adopted in Accra regarding the ECOWAS Regional Renewable Energy Policy. It	

	defines functions of the Minister responsible for Energy and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority with respect to renewable energy in The Gambia and establishes the Renewable Energy Fund.	

Guinea Bissau

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea Bissau on the development of the Koliba-Korubal River, signed in Conakry on 21 October 1978	Aims at the regional planning of the Koliba-Korubal River, including its tributaries, with a view to optimizing its development without prejudice to each country's interests.	
Decree No. 3/96 of the Council of Ministers regarding the Annual Fisheries Resources Management Plan for 1996.	This Decree regulates the management and exploitation of fish resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone EEZ of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for 1996. It is composed of 5 tables establishing total allowable catch by species (fish, shrimps or cephalopods), fishing licence requirements for foreign vessels, target and non-target species limits, fishing licence fees for national and foreign companies, fishing methods, etc. This Decree prescribes an incentive regime for the promotion of national private sector activity and lists the requirements to be met in order to benefit from such incentives.	
Land Act No. 5/98	A law that regulates land-use planning and rational exploitation of land. Land is property of the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, its exploitation is allowed only under concession or authorization granted by the Government.	
Decree-Law No. 5-A/1992 establishing the Water Code	This Decree-Law establishes the Water Code. It consists of 12 chapters, the main objectives of which are: defining the legal regime of all activities relative to water management, defining the institutional framework in order to implement the national policy on water rights, guaranteeing the control and management of water resources, regulating water uses for domestic, rural, agricultural, industrial, hydropower or other purposes (including navigation, aquaculture), guaranteeing the protection of the water quality in order to avoid freshwater pollution or its waste.	
Decree-Law No. 5/2011 approving	This Decree-Law approves the Forestry Law. It aims at: the promotion of the sustainable	

the New Forestry Law	exploitation of forestry resources; at the optimization for the socio-economic and cultural development in line with the protection and preservation of the natural environment; at the improvement of the quality of life of the population, through the promotion and rational exploitation of forestry resources within the Guinea-Bissau territory.	
Legal Framework on Protected Areas	This Legal Framework establishes the basic legislation on protected areas. It consists of 52 articles, specifying the requirements to be satisfied in order to preserve flora and wildlife ecosystems and to manage forestry resources. It concerns protected areas classification and creates the Protected Areas' Council under the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (specifying its competencies and composition).	
Law No. 10/2010 on Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation	This Law, consisting of 8 Chapters and 3 Annexes, approves the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation. It specifies the legal framework and regime to be satisfied by research, environmental and social impact assessment, as well as the requirements to be satisfied for obtaining natural resources use licensing through controls to be carried out on projects, programmes, public or private policies, which may impact on the natural environment and human health.	
Decree No. 40.040 ruling on the protection of land, flora and fauna	This Decree is composed of 134 articles divided into 6 Chapters and two Annexes. The Decree establishes the main objectives for the protection of land, flora and fauna, as well as the procedures and monitoring bodies. The Decree regulates hunting and fishing activities and rules on the related licensing procedures. Annex I provides a list of animals protected from hunting; Annex II identifies the migratory bird species admitted for hunting during the season.	
Decree No. 44.531 on Forestry Resources	This Decree, composed of 193 articles, regulates forest resources in Angola. It provides a classification of forest resources and defines all basic legislation applicable to forest resources management and conservation. Special attention is paid to forest reserves. Moreover, the Decree regulates forest production and forestry planning, including land related issues and nature protection. Furthermore, the Decree rules on forest research activities and licences on production, processing and trade. The concession regime is	

	also regulated. Finally, the Decree rules on forest control measures, as well as on applicable sanctions and penalties.	

Kenya

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 (No. 47 of 2013)	This Act provides for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya and related matters. The Act shall apply to all wildlife resources on public, community and private land, and Kenya territorial waters.	
Territorial Waters Act 1972 (Act No. 2 of 1972)	The breadth of the territorial waters shall be 12 nautical miles. The breadth shall be measured from straight baselines, low water lines or low tide elevations which are described in the Schedule to this Act. For purposes of legal proceedings, a certificate signed by or on behalf of the Minister shall constitute prima facie proof whether an act or omission has taken place within or outside of the territorial waters	
Forests (Closure) (Mount Kenya, Ndare, Aberdare and Kipipiri) Rules	The areas specified in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Schedules shall be closed to all persons from and including the 15th January in each year up to and including the 15th April in each year (rule 2)	
Land Control (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (L.N. No. 3 of 2010)	These Regulations amend the principal Regulations by modifying fees for an application for consent to a controlled transaction and an appeal to the Central Land Control Appeals Board.	
Water Act, 2002 (Cap. 372)	The Act establishes the Water Resources Management Authority and defines its duties, regulates the ownership and control of water and makes provision for the conservation of surface and groundwater and the supply of services in relation with water and sewerage.	
Forest (Suspension of Timber Harvesting and Stone Quarrying) Rules, 1999 (L.N. No. 171 of 1999)	Carrying out of activities listed in the Schedule (quarrying and timber harvesting) in specified forest areas is suspended. No person or vehicle shall enter such areas for purposes of carrying out suspended activities. The suspension of activities remains in force for a trial period of ninety days, after which the Minister, on the basis of research carried out, may extend the measure for such period as deems fit. Exemption of the suspension shall be granted on the basis of a sustainable felling plan from the Chief Conservator of Forests.	
Environmental Management and Co-ordination	These Regulations concern the conservation of biological diversity in Kenya and the control on access to genetic resources of Kenya.	

(Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006 (L.N. No. 160 of 2006)	“Access” means obtaining, possessing and using genetic resources for purposes of research, bio-prospecting, conservation, industrial application or commercial use.	
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Fossil Fuel Emission Control) Regulations, 2006 (Cap. 387).	These Regulations set out emission standards for internal combustion engines, provide for the licensing of persons who treat fuel and for the appointment of environmental inspectors for purposes of emission inspection and authorizes the National Environment Management Authority to enter into partnerships for purposes of emission inspection.	
Environmental (Prevention of Pollution in Coastal Zone and other Segments of the Environment) Regulation, 2003	These Regulations concern the prevention of pollution that can affect the coast, in particular oil pollution. They implement provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships 1973 (MARPOL) as amended.	
Environmental Management (Lake Naivasha Management Plan) Order, 2004	This Order declares that the management plan set out in the Schedule to the Order shall be applicable to the Lake Naivasha Ecosystem. The plan is a community-based initiative and has been developed to ensure that adverse impacts on the lake ecosystem are minimized and corrected while addressing identified conservation issues for which there is a large degree of consensus. The Plan shall be implemented by the Lake Naivasha Management Committee.	
Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	These Regulations provide rules relative to the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes, make provision for the protection of water resources from pollution and define water quality standards.	
Fish Protection (Lake Baringo) Rules, 1976.	The Rules deal with varied matters such as the size of gill-nets (rule 3), licences for fishermen and traders (rules 4-8), registration of boats and marking (rules 9-11), landing, transport and processing of fish (rule 15), Offences (rule 16).	
Plant Protection (Importation of Timber) Order, 1990	This Order, made under the Plant Protection Act, prohibits a consignment of timber grown in countries outside Kenya to enter Kenya unless accompanied by a certificate, signed by an inspector appointed under Gazette Notice No.	

	1463 of 1990. Such certificate shall certify that such timber and any vehicles or vessels used for its importation have received a mandatory insecticidal treatment under the supervision of the plant inspector	
Biosafety (Import, Export and Transit) Regulations, 2011	These Regulations implement provisions of the Biosafety Act, 2009 in relation to control of international trade in genetically modified organisms (GMO's). The objective of these Regulations is to ensure safe movement of GMO's into and out of Kenya while protecting human health and the environment.	
Agriculture (Basic Land Usage) Rules, 1965	These Rules introduce various prohibitions regarding use of sloping land and introduce other measures regarding the prevention of soil erosion on such land. They shall apply to all land in Kenya except plots of not more than two acres used for residential purposes within a municipality, a former township or a township and shall not apply to lands used for recreational purposes. Cultivation, cutting or destroying vegetation or depasturizing of livestock on slopes exceeding 35 percent is declared to be an offence if not authorized by the appropriate officer who may also prohibit these activities on other specified sloping land or judge if adequate measures against erosion are taken.	
Water (Catchment Board) Rules	For the several catchment areas into which the Water Resources Authority has divided Kenya, there shall be established Catchment Boards specified in the first column of the Schedule attached to these Rules. Appointment, resignation, retirement or removal of a member of a Catchment Board shall be notified in the Official Gazette. The Chairman of a Board shall be elected by the members.	
Radiation Protection Act	This Act makes provision for the control of activities involving ionizing radiation and for this purpose establishes the Radiation Protection Board.	

Libya

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 15 of 2003 on the protection and improvement of the environment	This Law is composed of 12 Chapters divided into 79 articles. Chapter I contains general provisions. Chapter II deals with protection of the air. Chapter III provides for the protection of seas and marine resources. Chapter IV pertains to the protection of water resources. Chapter V concerns with the protection of food and foodstuffs. Chapter VI refers to the environment reclamation and clearing. Chapter VII relates to the protection against diseases. Protection of soil and plants is given in Chapter VIII. Protection of wildlife is provided for in Chapter IX. Chapter X deals with the protection of the biodiversity. Chapter XI contains offences and penalties. Chapter XII pertains to concluding provisions.	
Law No. 27 of 1968 on the protection of plants.	This Law consists of 6 Chapters divided into 28 articles: Plant protection (I); Seeds and plant reproduction (II); Pesticides (III); International agricultural quarantine (IV); Internal agricultural quarantine (V); General provisions (VI).	
Regulating Fishing Law No. 8 of 1962	This Law regulates marine fisheries only. It is composed of 7 Parts divided into 35 articles. Part I contains introductory provisions. Part II provides for the issuance of fishing licences. Fishing vessels and their inspection is given in Part III. Fishing conditions and rules provided for in Part IV. Part V deals with the crew. Accidents and casualties is contained in Part VI. Crimes and Contraventions are dealt in Part VII.	
Internal Regulation of the Joint Board for the study and development of the Nubian Sandstone Reservoir Waters.	This Regulation consists of 4 Chapters divided into 27 articles: Foundation, headquarters, purpose and membership (I); Board Management, competences and composition (II); Budget, accounts and financial resources (III); General provisions (IV).	

Mali

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 02-006 enacting the Water Code	Provides regulation on the use, protection and management of water resources.	
Law No. 90-17/AN-RM pertaining to the "Water regime"	Aims at ensuring the protection and the use of water resources.	
Law No. 86-42/AN-RM enacting the Forestry code	Enacts the Forestry code.	
Law No. 86-66/AN-RM enacting the Bushfire code	Provides regulation on the prevention and management of bushfires and forest fires.	
Law No. 86-65/AN-RM introducing a special tax on clearing works	Institutes a tax on forest clearing.	
Law No. 95-062 on the protection of vegetation	Policing and sanctions imposed in case of infringement of vegetation protection regulation.	
Law No. 86-44/AN-RM enacting the Fisheries Code	Defines legal regime of protected areas and use rights as well as fishing rights and related permits.	
Law No. 01-004 enacting the Pastoral Charter	Defines the fundamental principles and provides regulation on pastoral activities.	
	Provides regulation on the production,	

Law No. 95-052 pertaining to seeds legislation	dissemination, import, export, trade, inspection and certification of seeds.	
Law No. 2012-015 dated 27 February 2012 enacting the Mining Code	Covers activities pertaining to exploration, search and use of mineral resources in a sustainable development perspective.	
Law No. 06-045 pertaining to agriculture	Defines the orientation of agricultural development policy.	
Law No. 97-030 on the Bamako biological park	Establishes the Bamako biological park.	
Law No. 01-020 on pollution	Defines the fundamental principles for pollution control.	
Law No. 91-47/AN- RM pertaining to environmental protection	Establishes the general framework of environmental protection, covering waste management and water pollution and acoustic nuisances.	
Law No. 04-005 on Fauna and Forestry	Establishes the Fund for the protection and management of forests and the Fund for the protection and management of fauna.	

Maroc

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions Responsible
Loi-cadre n°99-12: Charte nationale de l'environnement et du développement durable	<p>Fixe les objectifs fondamentaux de l'action de l'Etat en matière de protection de l'environnement et de développement durable et vise à:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcer la protection et la préservation de l'environnement; - Intégrer le développement durable dans les politiques publiques sectorielles; - Harmoniser le cadre juridique national avec les conventions et les normes internationales; - Renforcer les mesures d'atténuation et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et de lutte contre la désertification; - Decider des réformes d'ordre institutionnel, économique, financier et culturel en matière de gouvernance environnementale; - Définir les engagements de l'état, des collectivités territoriales, des établissements publics et sociétés d'Etat, de l'entreprise privée, des associations de la société civile et des citoyens en matière de protection de l'environnement et de développement durable; - Établir un régime de responsabilité environnementale et un système de contrôle environnemental. 	Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement
LOI N° 10-95 SUR L'EAU DU 16 AOUT 1995	<p>La loi sur l'eau constitue la base légale de la politique de l'eau du pays et se fixe, en conséquence, les objectifs suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - une planification cohérente et souple de l'utilisation des ressources en eau; - une mobilisation optimale et une gestion rationnelle de toutes les ressources en eau; - une gestion des ressources en eau dans le cadre d'une unité géographique, le bassin hydraulique; - une protection et une conservation quantitative et qualitative du domaine public hydraulique dans son ensemble; - une administration adéquate de l'eau associant les pouvoirs publics et les usagers à toute prise de décision relative à l'eau. 	
LOI N° 11-03 DU 12 MAI 2003 RELATIVE A LA PROTECTION ET A LA MISE EN VALEUR DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	<p>La présente loi a pour objet d'édicter les règles de base et les principes généraux de la politique nationale dans le domaine de la protection et de la mise en valeur de l'environnement. Ces règles et principes visent à :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protéger l'environnement contre toutes formes de pollution et de dégradation quelle qu'en soit l'origine; - améliorer le cadre et les conditions de vie de l'homme; - définir les orientations de base du cadre législatif, technique et financier concernant la protection et la gestion de l'environnement; 	

	- mettre en place un régime spécifique de responsabilité garantissant la réparation des dommages causés à l'environnement et l'indemnisation des victimes.	
LOI N° 12-03 RELATIVE AUX ÉTUDES D'IMPACT SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT	Tous les projets mentionnés dans la liste annexée à la présente loi, entrepris par toute personne physique ou morale, privée ou publique, qui en raison de leur nature, de leur dimension ou de leur lieu l'implantation risquent de produire des impacts négatifs sur le milieu biophysique et humain, font l'objet d'une étude d'impact sur l'environnement.	Comité national des études d'impact sur l'environnement (CNEIE)
LOI N° 13-03 RELATIVE À LA LUTTE CONTRE LA POLLUTION DE L'AIR	La présente loi vise la prévention et la lutte contre les émissions des polluants atmosphériques susceptibles de porter atteinte à la santé de l'homme, à la faune, au sol, au climat, au patrimoine culturel et à l'environnement en général. Elle s'applique à toute personne physique ou morale soumise au droit public ou privé, possédant, détenant, utilisant ou exploitant des immeubles, des installations minières, industrielles, commerciales ou agricoles, ou des installations relatives à l'industrie artisanale ou des véhicules, des engins à moteur, des appareils de combustion, d'incinération des déchets, de chauffage ou de réfrigération.	
LOI N° 28-00 RELATIVE À LA GESTION DES DÉCHETS ET À LEUR ÉLIMINATION	La présente loi a pour objet de prévenir et de protéger la santé de l'homme, la faune, la flore, les eaux, l'air, le sol, les écosystèmes, les sites et paysages et l'environnement en général contre les effets nocifs des déchets.	
Code forestier (nouveau)	Est applicable aux bois et forêts indépendamment de leur régime de propriété.	Le Conseil supérieur de la forêt, des produits forestiers et de la transformation du bois
Dahir n° 1-69-170 du 10 jourmada I 1389 (25 juillet 1969) sur la défense et la restauration des sols.	Conventions pour l'exécution de travaux hors des périmètres de défense, et de restauration des sols d'intérêt national.	Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification
Dahir 9 jourmada II 1332	Réglementation de l'exploitation des carrières	
Dahir du 11 avril 1922 sur la pêche dans les eaux continentales	Présente les règles générales de l'exercice de la pêche dans les eaux continentales.	
Dahir 21 Juillet 1923 sur la police de la chasse	Permet à l'Etat de réguler le droit de chasse appartient. L'Etat peut en déléguer l'exercice aux tiers sous certaines conditions et notamment, après délivrance d'un permis de chasse.	
Dahir du 4 mars 1925 sur la protection et la délimitation des forêts d'arganiers	Apporte une réglementation qui permet de concilier entre leur préservation et leur exploitation.	
Dahir du 22 moharrem 1349	Régule les droits d'usage au parcours et à la récolte de	

(20 Juin 1930) sur la conservation et l'exploitation des peuplements d'alfa	l'alfa.	
Loi n° 22-07 relative aux aires protégées promulguée par le dahir n° 1-10-123 du 3 chaabane 1431	Cette loi spécifique aux aires protégées englobe non seulement les parcs nationaux, mais également les autres catégories d'aires protégées, reconnues mondialement, en adaptant les critères qui lui sont applicables au contexte politique et économique spécifique du Maroc. Ceci en vue d'associer au processus de création et de gestion des aires protégées, les administrations, les collectivités locales, les populations concernées et les acteurs intéressés, de manière à les impliquer dans le développement durable de ces aires.	
Le Plan Maroc Vert	Le Gouvernement marocain a adopté la stratégie du « Plan Maroc Vert » afin de relancer l'économie du secteur agricole. Cette nouvelle politique a pour finalité la mise en valeur de l'ensemble du potentiel agricole du territoire afin de répondre à quatre objectifs principaux constituant à l'heure actuelle un enjeu important pour l'économie nationale. Ces objectifs sont : · l'amélioration des revenus des agriculteurs, la garantie de la sécurité alimentaire de 30 millions de marocains, · la protection des ressources naturelles des différentes régions, l'intégration de l'agriculture marocaine au marché national et international.	
LOI N° 47-06 RELATIVE A LA FISCALITE DES COLLECTIVITES LOCALES		

Mauritanie

Législation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions Responsible
Loi n° 2005-30 portant Code de l'eau.	Le présent code a pour objet de définir le régime juridique des eaux continentales, de surface et souterraines, à l'exclusion des eaux de la mer, et notamment les règles relatives à la planification, à l'utilisation et à la préservation des eaux, et celles relatives à l'organisation et au fonctionnement du service public de l'eau.	
Charte des Eaux du Fleuve Sénégal.	La Charte des Eaux a pour objet de: fixer les principes et les modalités de la répartition des eaux du Fleuve Sénégal entre les différents secteurs d'utilisation. Les différentes utilisations des eaux du Fleuve peuvent concerner l'agriculture, l'élevage, la pêche continentale, la pisciculture, la sylviculture, la faune et la flore, l'énergie hydroélectrique, l'alimentation en eau des populations urbaines et rurales, la santé, l'industrie, la navigation et l'environnement, en tenant compte des usages domestiques; définir les modalités d'examen et d'approbation des nouveaux projets utilisateurs d'eau ou affectant la qualité de l'eau; déterminer les règles relatives à la préservation et à la protection de l'environnement...	
Loi n° 2000-045 portant loi-cadre sur l'environnement	La présente loi a pour objet d'établir les principes généraux qui doivent fonder la politique nationale en matière de protection de l'environnement. Cette politique vise, notamment, à garantir la conservation de la diversité biologique et l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles, la lutte contre la désertification, la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, l'amélioration et la protection du cadre de vie et l'harmonisation du développement avec la sauvegarde du milieu naturel.	
Loi n°44-2000 portant Code pastoral en Mauritanie	Les dispositions de la présente loi ont pour objet de définir les concepts et les principes d'une gestion rationnelle de l'espace pastoral et de déterminer les règles précises devant régir l'ensemble des aspects de l'activité pastorale de manière à assurer la préservation et la promotion du pastoralisme dans le cadre d'une évolution harmonieuse du développement rural.	

<p>Loi n° 75-03 portant Code de la chasse et de la protection de la faune</p>	<p>Cette loi porte Code de la chasse et de la protection de la faune. Elle comprend 50 articles répartis en 9 titres, à savoir: Dispositions générales, relatives à la nécessité du permis de chasse et aux périodes d'ouverture de la chasse (I); Délits, portant les diverses activités interdites et celles nécessitant d'un permis (II); Recherche et constatation des délits (III); - Saisies (IV); Actions et poursuites (V); Transactions (VI); Pénalités (VII); Protection des personnes et des biens, prévoyant, entre autre, la possibilité d'un acte de chasse pour légitime défense, s'il n'y a pas eu provocation préalable de l'animal, et de dérogation aux interdictions pour nécessité alimentaire (VIII); Protection de la faune, prévoyant la création de parcs et de réserves (IX).</p>	
<p>Loi n° 2000-042 relative à la protection des végétaux</p>	<p>La présente loi a pour objet de définir les règles juridiques relatives à la protection des végétaux, et notamment celles relatives: a) à la protection phytosanitaire du territoire national; b) au contrôle phytosanitaire à l'importation et à l'exportation; c) au contrôle de la distribution et de l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques dans la lutte contre les organismes nuisibles aux végétaux et produits végétaux.</p>	<p>Conseil consultatif de la protection des végétaux</p>
<p>Loi n° 98-016 relative à la gestion participative des oasis</p>	<p>Cette loi a pour objet de définir le cadre juridique adéquat pour une gestion participative des oasis et des zones assimilées pour le développement durable de leurs ressources, ainsi que la détermination des règles générales applicables à leur protection et à leur mise en valeur. Elle comporte 35 articles répartis en 3 chapitres, à savoir: Dispositions générales (i); Cadres de gestion (ii); Dispositions relatives à la mise en valeur et à la protection du milieu oasien (iii).</p>	
<p>Loi n° 99-13 portant code minier</p>	<p>A l'intérieur du territoire de la République Islamique de Mauritanie y compris le plateau continental et la zone économique exclusive, sont soumis aux dispositions du présent code et de ses textes d'application, la prospection, la recherche, l'exploitation, la possession, la détention, le transport, la transformation et la commercialisation des substances minérales, à l'exception des ressources en eau et des hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux, ainsi que la circulation, la concentration l'enchérissement, le traitement des rejets et la commercialisation</p>	

	des substances ainsi extraites.	
Loi n° 2012-012 réglementant les conventions minières et approuvant la Convention Minière Type	La présente loi régit les conventions minières et approuve la Convention Minière Type. La convention minière type est le cadre de référence pour la négociation et la signature de conventions minières entre la République Islamique de Mauritanie représenté par le Ministre chargé des mines d'une part et le demandeur d'un permis de recherche, permis d'exploitation ou autorisation d'exploitation de carrière industrielle, d'autre part.	
Loi n° 2000-043 du 26 juillet 2000 relative au régime juridique particulier des associations de développement	a présente loi définit le régime juridique particulier applicable aux associations de développement qui, au sens de la loi n° 64-098 du 9 juillet relative aux associations, visent la réduction des inégalités et la lutte contre la pauvreté à travers un certain nombre d'objectifs notamment la sécurité alimentaire, la protection de l'environnement, les secours d'urgence, l'approche concertée, l'intégration des couches vulnérables de la populations dans le processus de développement économique et social.	
Loi n° 2000-024 relative au Parc National du Banc d'Arguin	Cette loi définit les règles relatives à l'aménagement, à la conservation, à la préservation, à la protection et à la surveillance du Parc National du Banc d'Arguin. Ce Parc est non seulement une réserve protégée constituée sur le territoire national aux fins indiquées à l'article 2 de la loi, mais constitue aussi un patrimoine national inscrit sur la liste des sites du patrimoine mondial. La loi définit les limites du Parc et prévoit la possibilité d'y rattacher d'autres zones protégées ou aménagées situées en dehors de ces limites.	

Niger

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Order No. 2012-09 of 1 st April 2010 Relating to the Water Code of Niger	This Order relates to the Water Code of Niger. It determines the modalities for water resources management on the entire territory of the Republic of Niger. It specifies the conditions relative to the organization of water supply for populations and livestock, on the one hand, and the conditions relative to hydro-agricultural development on the other hand.	
Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 framework law relative to environmental management	This law establishes the general legal framework and the fundamental principles of environment management in Niger.	
Niger National Forest Plan (2012-2021)	The overall objective of the Niger National Forest Plan (NFP) is to contribute to national economic growth by improving the country's forest resources and their adaptation to climate change. To achieve this objective, seven (7) components, divided into priority actions, both national and cross-cutting, were retained, notably the safeguard and protection of classified forests, parks and reserves, the development and valorisation of productive resources, Soil conservation and the fight against erosion, preserving and valorizing biodiversity, the promotion of urban and peri-urban forest development, the strengthening of national capacities, and forestry research.	
Law No. 2004-040 of 8 June 2004 relating to forest regime in Niger	This law aims to lay down rules for the management and development of forest resources. It defines the forests and lands under forest regime and identifies both private and public forests, the modalities for forests classification, as well as the modalities for access to and utilization of classified and protected forests. This law provides for the development and implementation of a national forest policy and its fundamental guidelines. It also describes the principles of forests management, protection and exploitation and provides for sanctions in case of non-compliance.	
Decree No. 97-006/PRN/MAG/E of	This decree establishes the legal regime for the development of land, plant, hydraulic, and	

Sénégal

Législation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions Responsible
Plan Sénégal Emergent (2014-2018)	Dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la résilience des moyens de subsistance face aux menaces et crises ayant des répercussions sur l'agriculture, le PSE envisage réduire la vulnérabilité des populations aux chocs résultant des crises alimentaires; catastrophes naturelles et changements climatiques.	
Loi n° 81-13 portant Code de l'eau	La présente loi crée le cadre législatif pour l'utilisation et le protection quantitative et qualitative des ressources en eaux et leur allocation. La loi comporte 110 articles répartis en 7 titres, à savoir: Régime d'utilisation des eaux (I); Protection qualitative des eaux (II); Diverses utilisations et ordre de priorité d'utilisation (III); Contraintes afférentes au domaine privé (IV); Infractions et sanctions (VI); Dispositions transitoires (VI)	
Loi n° 98-03 portant le code forestier	La présente loi se substitue à la partie législative du Code forestier du 4 février 1993. Le code de 1993 encourageait déjà la foresterie communautaire et l'initiative privée. Il prévoyait la possibilité de concéder gratuitement une forêt de l'Etat à une collectivité locale, qui la gèrait alors à son seul profit, suivant un plan d'aménagement établi par le service forestier.	
Loi n° 2010-02 remplaçant les articles L 47 et L 48 de la loi n° 98-03 du 8 janvier 1998 portant Code forestier, relatifs aux feux de brousse.	La présente loi renforce le dispositif contre les auteurs de feux de brousse, en particulier, par l'aggravation des peines privatives de liberté et pécuniaires, par l'exclusion du bénéfice des circonstances atténuantes et du sursis et par la réduction du délai d'épreuve de la récidive.	
Loi n° 2011-07 du 30 mars 2011 portant régime de la Propriété foncière	La présente loi est composée t de 96 articles répartis en 5 titres, à savoir: l'organisation du régime de la propriété foncière (I); le fonctionnement du régime de la propriété foncière (II); les sanctions (III); les frais et émoluments (IV); et les dispositions finales (V). Aux termes de cette loi, l'immatriculation d'un immeuble au livre foncier est précédée d'une vaste publicité et exige l'observation des formalités multiples et minutieuses destinées à sauvegarder les droits des tiers.	
Loi n° 2001-01	La mise en oeuvre des principes et mesures	

portant Code de l'environnement.	énoncés dans l'agenda 21; - Le transfert des compétences de gestion des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement aux collectivités locales depuis 1996; - L'adoption de nouveaux instruments de planification stratégique que sont : le Plan National d'Actions pour l'Environnement (PNAE), le Plan d'Actions nationales de Lutte Contre la Désertification (PAN/LCD), le Plan d'Action Forestier du Sénégal (PAFS), la Stratégie nationale de mise en œuvre de la Convention Cadre sur les Changements Climatiques, le programme d'action sur la diversité biologique, le Plan d'Action pour la protection de la Couche d'Ozone, le Plan de gestion de déchets dangereux; - L'importance des études d'impact comme éléments du processus des décisions environnementales; - La conformité du droit national aux conventions internationales signées et ratifiées par le Sénégal; - La prise en compte de certains principes importants en matière de protection de l'environnement (développement durable, conservation, utilisation durable.	
Loi n° 2009-27 portant sur la biosécurité.	La présente loi a pour objet d'assurer une protection adéquate pour la mise au point, à l'utilisation, l'utilisation en milieu confiné, l'importation, l'exportation, le transit, la dissémination volontaire dans l'environnement et la mise sur le marché d'organismes génétiquement modifiés ou de produits dérivés d'organismes génétiquement modifiés résultant de la biotechnologie moderne qui peuvent avoir des effets défavorables sur la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique, ainsi que sur la santé humaine et animale.	
Loi n° 86-04 portant Code de la chasse et de la protection de la nature	Elle comprend 40 articles répartis en 2 titres. Le titre I porte principes généraux: définition de la chasse, régime des permis, dispositions relatives aux guides de chasse et aux exploitants cynégétiques, légitime défense. Le titre II porte dispositions relatives à la répression des infractions, et notamment à la procédure, aux agents, à l'usage des armes, aux confiscations et saisies, aux actions et poursuites, aux transactions, aux différentes infractions et pénalités.	
Loi n° 63-40 réglementant la pêche dans les eaux continentales.	Cette loi porte réglementation de la pêche dans les eaux continentales. Elle est composée par 26 articles divisés en 4 titres, à savoir: Des eaux continentales (I); Droit de pêche dans les eaux continentales (II); Répression des infractions	

	(III); Dispositions diverses (IV).	
Loi n° 2008-59 portant organisation du service public de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement collectif des eaux usées domestiques.	La présente loi organise le service public de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement collectif en milieu urbain et rural. Dans les centres concédés, elle prolonge, élargit et approfondit l'organisation de ce service initiée par la loi n°95-10 du 7 avril 1995 organisant le service public de l'hydraulique urbaine et autorisant la création de la Société Nationale des Eaux du Sénégal. Dans les centres non concédés, elle permet d'institutionnaliser les principes de délégation de gestion et de contractualisation.	
Loi n° 2003-36 portant Code minier	La présente loi prévoit des innovations majeures aptes à drainer vers le Sénégal, les flux d'investissements miniers nécessaires au développement des activités d'exploration et d'exploitation des importantes ressources minières que recèlent son sol et son sous-sol, en prenant en compte les orientations et les politiques minières en vigueur dans les pays de la sous-région, principalement ceux de l'UEMOA.	
Politique forestière du Sénégal 2005-2025	La Politique forestière s'articule autour de cinq axes stratégiques ou thème principaux. Certains axes ou thèmes (Aménagement et gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles; Développement de la foresterie urbaine; et Développement de la foresterie privée) prévoient, dans le cadre de son opérationnalisation, des projets dits prioritaires. Pour remédier à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, la PFS prévoit le projet de réhabilitation et de gestion des Palmeraies du Sénégal dont l'un des objectifs est d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et l'équilibre nutritionnel des populations locales par une meilleure valorisation des produits issus des palmiers.	
Loi n° 94-81 relative à l'inscription des variétés, à la production, à la certification et au commerce des semences ou plants	Cette loi fixe les conditions d'inscription des variétés, de production, de certification et de commercialisation des semences ou plants en général. Elle prévoit un recensement des variétés actuellement diffusées sur le territoire national; l'inscription de nouvelles variétés sur le catalogue présuppose leur adaptation aux conditions pédoclimatiques du Sénégal. La production de semences ou de plants en vue de la vente ne peut être effectuée que par des personnes agréées à cet effet.	

Sudan

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Environmental Protection Act of 2001	This Act consists of 5 Chapters divided into 27 articles: Introduction provisions (I); The High Council for Environment and Natural Resources (II); General Policies and Guidance for Environmental Protection (III); Offences and Penalties (IV); General Provisions (V).	
Forestry Law of 1989	This Law is composed of 6 Chapters divided into 37 articles. Preliminary provisions (chap. I) in particular: the name of the Law; abrogation of Laws of 1932 and 1933 on forestry; terms and definitions. Confiscated zones (chap. II) which shall include the following matters: confiscation measures of zones; land ownership expropriation; revocation of the the confiscation; and exploitation of confiscated zones. Protection of forests and forest products (chap. III) especially: trees protection; and licences for cutting and exploitation of trees. Authority entrusted to impose and define fees on forestry products (chap. IV). Penalties and measures provided for in Chap. V. General provisions are contained in Chap. VI.	
Law of 1994 on pesticides and pests fighting products.	This Law is composed of 3 chapters divided into 10 articles. Chapter 1 deals with preliminary provisions in particular: the name of the Law and its entry into force; abrogation of the Law on pesticides of 1974; and terms and definitions. Chapter 2 decrees the creation of the National Council for Pesticides, Pesticide Products and Insect Fighting and defines its functions and duties. Chapter 3 contains concluding provisions especially: prohibition of some activities; prohibition of use and circulation of bad, rotten and adulterated pesticides; offences and penalties; and the issuance of the Implementing Regulation.	
Environmental Health Act of 1975	This Act provides for the conservation of water and the prevention of the spreading of epidemics. Chapter III here reproduced provides for the control of the quality of drinking water.	
Law on the control of drawing of Nile waters of 1939	This Law is composed of 13 articles. Name of Law (art. 1). Terms and definitions (art. 2). Establishment of the Control Board for the Exploitation of Nile Water (art. 3). Formation of the Board (art. 4). Competencies and duties of	

Togo

Legislation	Applicability	Institutions
Law No. 2008-005 relating to the framework-law on the environment.	Establishes the general legal framework for the management of the environment in Togo. It aims to : protect and sustainably manage the environment; - guarantee, for all citizens, an ecologically healthy and balanced living environment; - create the conditions for a rational and sustainable management of natural resources for current and future generations; - establish the fundamental principles for the management and protection of the environment against all forms of degradation in order to valorise natural resources, combat all forms of pollution and nuisance ; improve populations' livelihood while maintaining the equilibrium of the environment.	
Law No. 88-14 establishing the Code of the Environment.	Before the adoption of this law, Togo did not have a coherent body of rules adapted to the environment. Available and very ancient texts had become obsolete against the economic and demographic evolution of the Togolese society, while at the same time, technological changes had created new ecological problems and resulted in a degradation of the urban and natural environment, which was more likely to accelerate if no measure had been taken. It is from this desire to save the environment that this law was introduced.	
Law No. 2010-004 relating to the Water Code.	Relates to the water code of Togo. It establishes the general legal framework for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (IWRM). It determines the fundamental principles and rules applicable to the distribution, utilization, protection, and management of water resources. The Code comprises 183 articles divided into 10 parts.	
Order No. 6 regulating bush fire.	Bush fires are prohibited in any season and on the entire territory of the country. This Order defines penalties in case of offences.	
Law 64-14 regulating fishery	It comprises 30 articles divided into 4 chapters, namely: Maritime fishing (I); River fishing (II); fishery using explosives or drugs (III); Offences Observation and Pursuit (IV).	
Law No. 2004-001 of 16 January 2004 authorizing the	Ratifies Cartagena Protocol for the prevention of biotechnological risks relative to the Conservation of Biodiversity adopted in	

ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on risks prevention	Montreal on 29 January 2000. p	
Law No. 2008-09 relating to Forest Code	Aims to define and harmonize forest resources management rules for a balanced ecosystem and a sustainable forest heritage. It provides for provisions relative to the exploitation of wildlife resources and to the trade of their products.	

Tunisia

Legislation/Policy	Applicability	Institutions
Water law	Regulates the Water public domain and its conservation and specifies water use rights, including permits relevant to the public water domain.	Ministère de l'agriculture Conseil national de la conservation des eaux et du sol
Law No. 95-70 dates 17 July 1995 pertaining to the conservation of water and soil	Applies to hills, mountain foothills, slopes, river beds, water courses and zones prone to erosion and sand-encroachment. It also applies to all works and infrastructure located within the concerned perimeters. Aims to protect soil from erosion and infrastructure from silting and other forms of degradation.	Conseil national de la conservation des eaux et du sol
Land-use and urban planning law (code de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme)	Provides regulation on land use and urban planning with a view to ensuring the rational use of resources, protecting vulnerable areas and natural or cultural sites – including archeological sites—and ensuring safety as well as protecting public health.	Le comité interministériel pour l'aménagement du territoire Le Ministère de l'équipement, de l'habitat et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Law No. 91-362 dated 13 March 1991 pertaining to Environmental Impact Assessment, amended by decree No. 2005-1991 dated 11 July 2005 Decree No. 2005-1991	Provide regulation on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) as a prerequisite for the authorization of agricultural, commercial or industrial activities likely to cause pollution or environmental degradation.	
Law No. 88-91 dated 2 August 1988 establishing the national environmental protection agency, amended by Law No. 92-115 dated 30 November 1992.	Establishes ANPE as a public institution with a mandate to protect the environment under the authority of the Minister in charge of the Environment. The agency's mission includes policy making and law enforcement on pollution, environmental protection, research, training and capacity building.	Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement (ANPE)

Law No. 95-72 dated 24 July 1995	Establishes the national coastal protection agency (APAL), which has a mandate for the protection of and planning in coastal areas.	Agence Nationale de Protection et d'Aménagement du littoral
Law No. 2005-90 dated 30 October 2005	Pertains to urban parcs	
Law No. 96-41 dated 10 June 1996	Provides regulation on waste management	
Law No. 83-87 dated 11 November 1983 amended by Law No. 90-45 dated 23 April 1990 and Law No. 96-104 dated 25 November 1996	Establishes the legal regime pertaining to the protection of agricultural land, including aspects pertaining to property.	
Mining Law	Provides regulation on exploration and extraction of minerals and specifies the rights and obligations of mining operators.	Office National des mines
Law No. 88-20 dated 13 April 1988 promulgating the Forestry code and amended by subsequent texts, notably Law No. 2005-13 dated 26 January 2005.	Relating to the Forestry Code, this law provides regulation on, inter alia, the forestry regime, the protection of wild fauna and flora. It extends to the public forestry domain, to the privately-owned forests and to rangelands.	
Law No. 2004-72	Provides regulation on energy efficiency and aims to facilitate Tunisia's transition to a higher use of renewable energy.	
Law No. 94-13	Provides regulation on fisheries.	
Law No. 99-42	Provides regulation on the production, import and trade of seeds and seedlings.	
Law No. 99-30 pertaining to bio-agriculture	Applies to agricultural products, natural or otherwise, to receive the biological production label. Provides regulation on the production, preparation, storage and trade of bio-products.	
Law No. 64-28 pertaining to collective lands	Defines the regime of collective lands	
Law No. 88-83	Establishes the national center of remote-sensing as a public institution whose mission is to acquire, disseminate, process and archive remote-sensing data.	
Decree No. 2005-1991		