

Belgium National Report to CSD-16/17

Africa

Drought and Desertification (Government focal point(s): Patrick.hollebosch@diplobel.fed.be)

1. Belgian cooperation on sustainable development in Africa

1. Preliminary remark

Non-African countries are requested to provide such information on any policies and programmes of cooperation with African countries in relation to the topics listed below

Poverty reduction

- Significant developments in strategies and policies
- Programmes and policies effective in reducing rural poverty
- Empowerment of the poor, including women and indigenous people
- Improving equitable access to education, health and other basic services
- Improving access to modern energy services, clean water and sanitation

Health priorities

- Health infrastructure improvements, urban and rural
- Childhood vaccination programmes
- Effective measures in combating HIV/AIDS
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Control of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases

Governance of natural resources

- Strategies for the investment of natural resource revenues in sustainable development
- New initiatives to improve transparency in revenue management and allocation
- Measures to strengthen participatory decision-making on the use of natural resource revenues
- Capacity building of local governments, communities to manage resources effectively
- Mechanisms for equitable resource revenue sharing

Means of implementation (Capacity-building, Education, Finance, Science & Technology)

- Improvements in domestic resource mobilization
- Improvements in access to international capital markets, foreign direct investment
- Enhanced effectiveness in management and use of official development assistance
- Strengthening of domestic financial sector; improved access to finance of the poor
- Strengthening agricultural, other research centers, institutions and capabilities
- Building institutions to support conformity with international health, sanitary and other product standards

- Improvements in scientific and technical education and skills training

NEPAD and other frameworks of cooperation

- Impacts on strengthening national governance and capacity building
- Regional cooperation initiatives (including regional trade agreements, cross-border infrastructure development)

Other issues of importance on which your country may wish to report (which are not covered by other CSD-16 themes)

- Natural disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- Promoting sustainable tourism
- Any additional sustainable development issues

2. Belgian Development Cooperation legal and implementing frameworks

2.1. Decision making framework

Decision-making in Belgium, in relation to policy, is shared among the Federal entity, the three Communities (the Flemish Community, the French Community and the German-speaking Community) and the three Regions (the Brussels-Capital Region, the Flemish Region and the Walloon Region). They are all equal in law and exercise their responsibilities independently in various fields. The three Communities deal with cultural matters, education, use of languages and “person related matters” such as some aspects of health. The three Regions have authority in respect of socio-economic matters such as economy, environment, agriculture and land planning. The three Communities are the. The three Regions are.

2.2 Legal frameworks

Federal Government

The Law of 25 May 1999 constitutes the legal framework for Belgian Development Cooperation, namely Federal cooperation. This law has defined the goal (primary) objective of the Belgian Development Cooperation, including the sectors and themes to be taken into account. Moreover, it has provided the basis for the geographic focus (selection of the priority partner countries) for implementing the development cooperation policy and strategy.

The primary objective of Belgian Development Cooperation is sustainable human development, to be achieved via poverty alleviation, based on the concept of partnership and compliance with relevant development criteria. In this context, Belgian Development Cooperation contributes towards attaining the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule-of-law state, including the principle of good governance, and towards the objective of respecting human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms, with specific focus on combating all forms of discrimination on the grounds of social status, ethnic origin, religion, philosophical beliefs or gender.

Federal cooperation promotes synergy with municipal, provincial, regional, Community-based and European cooperation in order to benefit from the wider effects which, in the long term, favour those populations receiving assistance. It integrates all together economic, social and environmental issues, including the strengthening of the foundations of society in the partner countries whilst at the same time raising awareness amongst Belgian public opinion.

Region-or Community-based framework

The Flemish has issued a legal framework for development cooperation which is complementary the Federal one. It consists of one general decree concerning development cooperation and three specific decrees concerning micro-financing, sensitization and North-South municipal cooperation. FICA (Flemish International Cooperation Agency) is in charge of implementation of Flemish development policy.

2.3. Implementing framework

The implementing framework of the Belgian Development Cooperation comprises international commitments made by Belgium, including those made by the Regions and Communities. This framework is supported by approaches to priority sectors and themes and to geographic focus.

International commitments

The Belgian Development Cooperation in relation with Africa puts a particular emphasis on the following international commitments:

- UN Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs (200);
- Monterrey Consensus on financing development (2002);
- Rome Declaration on harmonisation and alignment (2003);
- Paris declaration on aid effectiveness (2005).

It is important to recall that more than a statement of general principles, the Paris Declaration lays down a practical, action-orientated roadmap to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development. It is a set of 56 partnership commitments organised around the following five key principles: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability. The Paris Declaration indeed promotes a model of partnership that improves transparency and accountability on the use of development resources. It recognises that for aid to become truly effective, stronger and more balanced, accountability mechanisms are required at different levels. At the international level, the Paris Declaration constitutes a mechanism which donors and recipients of aid are held mutually accountable to each other and compliance in meeting the commitments will be publicly monitored. At the country level, the Paris Declaration encourages donors and partners to jointly assess mutual progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness by making best use of local mechanisms.

Priority sectors and themes

Belgian Federal Cooperation shall engage in direct bilateral cooperation in the following five sectors:

- Basic healthcare, including reproductive health;
- Education and training;
- Agriculture and food safety;
- Basic infrastructure;
- Conflict prevention and social consolidation, including support for respect for human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Each sector shall always take account of the following three cross-sectoral themes, including where appropriate the issues of HIV/AIDS:

- Re-establishing a balance between rights and opportunities for women and men;
- Respect for the environment;
- Social economy;
- Rights of the Children.

The Flemish Region focuses its development cooperation on the following sectors: food security, health and more specifically HIV/AIDS, technical and vocational education, development of SME's and job creation. The Flemish Government also actively supports Fair Trade, by encouraging a Fair Trade purchase and consumption policy within its own administration.

Partner (priority) countries

Belgian Federal Cooperation shall undertake direct bilateral cooperation in a maximum of 25 (twenty five) countries or regional organisations of countries, provided that the programmes are aimed at all member countries of such organisations. Since 2003, the number of priority countries is limited to 18 with 13 countries located in Africa, including 11 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Flemish Region will:

- Cooperate with its partner countries in order to reduce poverty; improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable groups and guarantee their right for development;
- Contribute to awareness raising and sensitisation of the Flemish public;
- Strive for policy coherence within the Flemish government on matters related to the international agenda.

The Flemish Region bilateral co-operation with developing countries is concentrated in Southern Africa, namely Mozambique, Republic of South Africa and recently Malawi. Development cooperation is set within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding, and five year country strategy papers which are developed jointly. WHO, UNAIDS and FAO receive funding for programmes in Southern Africa related to health, HIV/AIDS and food security.

Actors /Financing sources

The Belgian Development Cooperation comprises actions and contributions by the State of Belgium (Federal, Regions and Communities) in the context of direct bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation and indirect bilateral cooperation.

The direct bilateral cooperation is on the one hand referred to as programmes or projects in a partner country, funded by the State of Belgium, based on an agreement between the two countries. On the other hand, indirect bilateral cooperation is referred to as programmes or projects in a partner country, funded or co-funded by the State of Belgium based on an agreement with a third party, which is responsible for implementing the project or programme. This third party is most often a civil society organisation (NGOs, University, Scientific institution, etc.). The non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are organisations which may be approved by the Minister and which may receive subsidies from the State of Belgium for their activities in the context of development cooperation.

The multilateral cooperation is referred to as Programmes or projects funded by the State of Belgium and implemented by an international organisation. It includes the Belgian contributions to international organisations for their development programmes or projects.

3. Belgian official development assistance (ODA) devoted to programmes/projects in Africa in the framework of sustainable development

To recall, for the Belgian Law on development cooperation:

- A programme is a coherent set of short-term and medium-term objectives, focusing either directly or indirectly on structural and sustainable enhancement of the position of individuals and groups of individuals in poor social categories in partner countries;
- A project is an initiative which may, in particular, take the form of action, gifts, financial assistance or bursaries;

- Sustainable development is a development centred on meeting current requirements, without compromising the requirements of future generations and in respect of which achievement thereof requires a process of change to adapt the use of resources, allocation of investment, targeting of technological development and institutional structures to meet both current and future requirements.

The Belgian development cooperation policies and strategies, including the commitment to international development objectives, are translated on the ground in Africa by the temporal level of its ODA as shown by the table hereafter. This ODA encompasses all the themes and points of attention listed in paragraph 1 (Preliminary remarks).

| Total ODA | 2002 (x 1000 €) | 2005 (x 1000 €) | Ratio (2005/2002) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | 389000 | 536000 | 1.38 |
| Flemish Region | 5600 | 10660 | 1.90 |
| Walloon Region /French Community Wallonia – Brussels (CFWB) | 5850 | 9775 | 1.67 |
| Municipalities, etc. | 2870 | 3500 | 1.22 |
| <i>Belgian Development Cooperation selected sectors, including the cross-cutting themes.</i> | | | |
| Education and training. | 38500 | 42100 | 1.09 |
| Basic healthcare, including reproductive health. | 35900 | 54370 | 1.51 |
| Infrastructure (Water supply and sanitation). | 6620 | 17793 | 2.69 |
| Infrastructure (Energy) | 5355 | 2519 | 0.47 |
| Infrastructure (Transport et storage) | 3281 | 20733 | 6.32 |
| Infrastructure (communications - ICT) | 1583 | 4205 | 2.66 |
| Agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. | 31560 | 28670 | 0.91 |
| Industry, trade et tourism, and other SME's. | 3490 | 5260 | 1.51 |
| Social Economy (Informal Banks/Micro-finance). | 1240 | 4720 | 3.81 |
| Social services | 13320 | 28740 | 2.16 |
| Environmental management. | 1460 | 2039 | 1.40 |
| Integrated Rural Development | 3094 | 7006 | 2.26 |
| Conflict prevention and social consolidation, including support for respect for human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms. | 25516 | 32413 | 1.27 |

Remark

A special focus is being given, in the framework of the Belgian Development Cooperation in relation to Africa, to the effective governance of natural resource (combating desertification, integrated water resource management, sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry and renewable energy), HIV/AIDS, climate change, finance, science and technology, capacity development and institutional strengthening.

4. Prospects

The Belgian State has committed itself to reverse the current tendency and to increase gradually and substantially its ODA towards the 0.7% of the GNI by 2010, in particular to the benefit of Africa starting on 2001.

Moreover, for information the budget devoted to development cooperation by the Flemish Region amounts up to 21.8 million Euros in 2007. This amount is about 2% of the official development assistance of Belgium. The budget is provided by different departments of the Flemish government.

2. Africa, drought and desertification

1. Major Research Programmes at the Federal Level

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| “Science for a Sustainable Development (SSD)” programme |
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Implementation of actions falling under the federal science policy is mainly a responsibility of the *PPS Science Policy*.

Climate change Research in relation to Biodiversity and on adaptation and mitigation in the *PPS Science Policy* is mostly integrated into the “Science for a Sustainable Development (SSD)” programme. This programme was approved by the Council of Ministers on 4 March 2005. The SSD programme has a total budget of 65,4 MEUR and will end in December 2009.

This federal initiative benefits from the collaboration of the regional and local authority governments, which have a certain number of competences required for the envisioned scientific research’s outcomes to give rise to tangible innovations in the area of sustainable development. To this end, the federal government, Regions and Communities signed on 29 April 2005 a cooperation agreement to implement and follow up this Programme.

Project

- Climatic and Anthropogenic Impacts on African Ecosystems (CLANIMAE)

The magnitude and geographic reach of human impact on Earth’s biosphere has increased rapidly over the last 100 years, in particular in equatorial East Africa where rates of population growth and the intensification of agriculture are among the highest in the world, and where developing economies strongly depend on water and other goods and services provided by natural ecosystems. Economic development with conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning requires spatially and temporally explicit knowledge of the timing and relative magnitude of ancient and modern human impact on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This in order to 1) evaluate the current health of ecosystems and their resilience to anthropogenic impact, 2) model the range of their possible responses to future climate change, and from these 3) develop locally optimal strategies for land

and water-resource management.

Global studies of historical land use have focused on large-scale landscape modifications that can potentially affect global climate via their effects on surface albedo, aerosols, and the carbon cycle. These studies concluded that the impact of pre-colonial cultures on natural ecosystems in East Africa was limited, due to very low mean population density (~3% of today's population in 1700 AD). This contrasts with the common paradigms in archaeology that human ancestors impacted the East African landscape from Palaeolithic times onwards, and that the onset of significant anthropogenic deforestation must be situated at least 2500 years ago, following the introduction of iron metallurgy by Bantu immigrants.

CLANIMAE responds to the urgent need of a correct long-term perspective to today's climate-environment-human interactions in tropical East Africa, by simultaneous high-resolution reconstruction of both past climatic variability and the history of vegetation and water-quality changes through multi-disciplinary analyses of dated lake-sediment records.

Research programme for earth observation "STEREO"

Spanning a 5-year period, the "STEREO" programme is funded by the Belgian federal government and managed by the PPS Science Policy.

The objectives of the programme are:

- Maintaining and expanding the Belgian scientific expertise;
- Development of operational products and services;
- User support;
- Valorisation and promotion of Belgian know-how.

Description:

The programme fits within the framework of the overall Belgian research strategy for remote sensing, which aims at:

- Generalising use of satellite data as a source of information;
- Contributing simultaneously to infrastructure, to data support and data use;
- Introducing of remote sensing in operational services;
- Grouping researchers into poles of expertise of international standing.

The projects related to Africa are the following:

- A multi-approach tool for the volcanic risk management of the Goma region (North Kivu) (GORISK)

The region of Goma lies under the direct threat of volcanic hazards with the Nyiragongo and Niamulagira volcanoes that are amongst the most active in Africa. The recent eruption that occurred in January 2002 produced spectacular lava flows that destroyed part of the city. Although the amount of casualties was limited, hundred thousands of refugees were pushed out of the area which added some more pressure in a highly politically sensitive area at the border with neighbouring Rwanda. The mitigation of the direct volcanic risks is depending on the availability of an efficient volcanic activity monitoring system.

The GORISK project is oriented towards the improvement and implementation of techniques dedicated to the study and monitoring of the Nyiragongo. An important GORISK segment concerns the ground deformations monitoring that are amongst the most important parameters to monitor; it is addressed by both space borne and ground based observations. Volcanic plume fallouts are also a big concern as it causes damage to vegetation and cultivations.

- Development of a remote sensing derived tool to assess the impact of conservation policy measures and drought on East African ecosystems (ENDELEO)

In view of the importance of the services provided by natural ecosystems to key sectors, such as energy, tourism, and agriculture, there is an increasing interest from a large number of stakeholders to actively participate in natural ecosystems management and conservation. However, the involvement of the civil society in the conservation and management of those natural assets is still impeded by a lack of access to regularly updated information, such as on the location and extent of the threats to these ecosystems or on the impacts of past interventions. This is also one of the main obstacles for the management authorities to respond to emerging threats. In case of less productive ecosystems that sustain lower population densities, such as sub-humid, semi-arid and arid lands, the situation is further compounded by a lack of understanding or assessment of the impact of exogenous changes, including management policies.

The projects objectives are to:

- Assess the impact of a change in conservation policy and practices in drought vulnerable areas using space borne remote sensing imagery;
- Define, develop, and put in place remote sensing based information tools to enhance the capacity of managers and the civil society in monitoring the impacts of conservation policy and practices and to help them participate actively in environment conservation and management.

- Remote Sensing tools to study the EPIdemiology and Space/TIme dynamicS of diseases (EPISTIS)

The role of remote sensing and spatial analysis and modelling in epidemiology becomes increasingly important. Up to now, a variety of remote sensing tools has been developed for use in epidemiological studies, but little effort has been made to fine-tune these tools, exploit their complementarity, integrate their outputs in state-of-the-art spatial information systems and test their robustness in a data-driven decision support environment. The general objective of this proposal is to strengthen the Belgian pool of expertise on this topic through jointly providing tools improving the analysis of the space-time dynamics of diseases transmission.

To achieve this, two highly dynamic themes have been selected:

1) The presence and spread of bluetongue (and its main vector *C. imicola*) in Italy and in the Mediterranean Basin since 1998, which causes high economic losses due to both the disease in animals and banned animal movement. Key issues: which factors affect the establishment and spread of the vector and its associated pathogen, and is there a risk for further spread north. 2) The dynamics of pathogen transmission (foot & mouth disease) at the human/livestock/wildlife interface at the fringe of large wildlife conservation areas, such as the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in southern Africa. Key issues: interface typology, epidemiological hotspots and dynamic change drivers. These issues are addressed through a set of common approaches, and the final product will be an integrated system designed to produce risk maps.

- Global Agricultural Monitoring systems by integration of earth observation and modelling techniques (GLOBAM)

Nowadays, food security and crop production variability become a major concern. Moreover, in spite of major technological and methodological Earth Observation (EO) improvements observed since the late 1990's, very little change has been observed in the operational systems. A major gap exists between the remote sensing operationally used and the current scientific state of the art in EO crop monitoring. There is a lack of relevant field data over large areas, and these data are very much needed to gain a better understanding of potential improvements of the operational systems.

The overall objective of the project is to fill the gap between the current state of the art for local crop monitoring and the wide-scale operational system requirement. The research will develop an integrated approach providing area and crop production estimate by combining satellite remote sensing and crop modelling in a quantitative and physically-based approach. The performances of the proposed approach will be assessed for various agro-ecological environments thanks to extensive ground truthing and benchmarked with regards to existing operational systems. The robustness of the performances will be specifically investigated as it becomes more and more critical in a context of increasing inter-annual variability of meteorological conditions and of rapid change in emerging countries. This is also the reason why a conceptual research effort will then attempt to

develop more robust indicators of the crop production.

The overall research strategy is to adapt, integrate and test advanced methods for the different steps of the proposed crop monitoring system, i.e. croplands mapping and crop area estimation, EO monitoring, crop modelling and, assimilation of the EO-derived information. These developments will be completed on 3 large sites of 300 x 300 km distributed in Northern Europe, Africa and Asia. In each site, a calibration area of 60 x 60 km (typically a SPOT scene) will serve to tune the classification process, the retrieval algorithm and the crop model while their respective performances will be assessed over the 300 x 300 km site thanks to large validation survey. The overall performances of the system will be then compared to existing operational systems and, finally alternative robust indicators will be designed and tested.

- Climate change impact on the sustainable use of Lake Tanganyika fisheries (CLIMFISH)

The general objectives of CLIMFISH are to 1) investigate the impact of recent environmental changes on the fisheries of Lake Tanganyika using weather and limnological monitoring, fisheries statistics, remote sensing and eco-hydrodynamics modelling, 2) use those results and the ECO-SLIM model under expected climate change most likely scenarios to evaluate the future of the fisheries at Lake Tanganyika, 3) evaluate the feasibility of developing an ECO-FISH model as a forecasting tool for the managers of Lake Tanganyika fisheries.

The steps to reach those main objectives are to:

1. Insure a field monitoring (weather, limnology, fish statistics and biology) from November 2004 to April 2006 (continuation of a 3 years CLIMLAKE monitoring).
2. Develop a remote sensing study for the determination of lake surface T° and Chl-a.
3. Refine and validate the ECO-SLIM model using remote sensing and monitoring data.
4. Compare the model outputs with fish statistics for the recent period (2002-2006).
5. Use historical data (environment and fisheries) to check model adequacy.
6. Use model approach for preliminary scenarios useful for fisheries predictions.
7. Evaluate the possibility and usefulness to incorporate the fish variable into the model for a CLIMFISH2 project.

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| projects managed by the EC in which the <i>PPS Science Policy</i> participates |
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- VGT4AFRICA

The **VGT4AFRICA** project aims at setting up an operational and timely distribution system of VEGETATION data from the SPOT satellites and high level derived products to all African countries.

The goal is to set up, in the framework of GMES, an operational capacity based on the SPOT VEGETATION system in order to support sustainable development policies in Africa.

The project wants to produce and distribute operationally different kind of VEGETATION based data and information to a well identified user community in Africa (i.e. the PUMA network, that includes all national meteorological services of Africa, as well as regional institutions responsible for environmental monitoring) through the EUMETCAST telecommunication facility provided by EUMETSAT regarding the space segment, and the European Development Fund regarding the ground segments in Africa.

More specifically the proposed project in this general framework will cover the step between pre-operational products that were developed and tested within other projects and full operational implementation of the processing and distribution chain.

The main objectives of the proposed project can be defined as follows:

- Focus exclusively on the African continent.
- Ensure free of charge delivery.
- Be operational for a significant period of time (3+ years).
- Deliver advanced products.
- User driven approach.

- GMFS: Global Monitoring For Food Security

Understanding Africa's changing agro-environment...

GSE GMFS is a European Space Agency (ESA) funded project. It forms part of the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security Services Element (GSE).

GMFS aims to provide earth observation based services and encourage partnerships in monitoring Food Security and related environmental processes in Africa, by concerting efforts to bring data and information providers together, in order to assist stakeholders, nations and international organizations to better implement their policies towards sustainable development.

GMFS provides early warning, agricultural mapping and crop yield assessment services in support of food security monitoring activities in Africa. GMFS partners are key actors in the sector at the international (EC and UN), regional (Regional Economic Communities or key institutes) and national level (Ministries of Agriculture or national Food Security Monitoring groupings). At national level GMFS activities focus on Ethiopia, Sudan, Senegal, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Focus:

- GSE Co-location meeting 5 took place at ESRIN, Italy. The meeting convened all GSE projects to discuss on the future implementation of developed services

- The FAO and GMFS catalogues have been integrated. GMFS products can be explored through FAO geonetwork.

- The FAO/EC project on food information services has been launched in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. GMFS is part of the area estimates component.

2 . Projects in Morocco

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| Project: | Drylands in Morocco |
| Coordination (Belgium): | CGRI/DRI Commissariat général aux Relations Internationales – Division des Relations Internationales |
| Operation (Belgium): | |
| | 1. ULg – Université de Liège (Géographie) |
| | 2. ULg – Université de Liège (Botanique) |
| | 3. IRE (Institut des Radioéléments) |
| | 4. UCL (Université de Louvain-la-Neuve) |
| | 5. DGRNE (Direction Générale des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement) |
| | 6. ULg – Université de Liège (Géographie) |
| | 7. Faculté des Sciences Agronomique de Gembloux |
| | 8. UCL (Université de Louvain-la-Neuve) – Ecole interfacultaire des Bioingénieurs |
| | 9. ULg – Université de Liège (Géographie) |
| Coordination (Partner): | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'enseignement supérieur, de la Formation des cadres et de la Recherche scientifique (1, 2, 3, 8, 9)➤ Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement et des Pêches maritimes (4, 7)➤ Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification (5)➤ Agence pour la Promotion et le Développement économique et social des Préfectures et Provinces du Nord (6) |
| Operation (Partner): | |
| | 1. Université Hassan II – Mohammedia – Dép. Géographie |

2. Université Ibn Tofail – Kenitra – Fac. Sciences
3. CNESTEN (Centre national des énergies, des sciences et techniques nucléaires)
4. IAV (Institut Agronomiques et vétérinaire Hassan II – Rabat
5. Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification
6. Agence pour la Promotion et le Développement économique et social des Préfectures et Provinces du Nord
7. Centre régional de la Recherche agronomique – Meknès & IAV – Rabat
8. Université de Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah – Fès
9. Université de Tétouan, Fac. des Sciences

Objectives:

1. Dams in Morocco : teledetection for the study and follow-up of problems of silting – case of dams in oriental Morocco: erosion problems in the arid regions of oued (dry river) Moulouya, caused by short, heavy rains are followed by photographic images and satellite photos.
2. Strategy for the management, conservation and sustainable use of environment and biodiversity in humid regions: the humide depressions of the plain of the Gharb are in danger by demographic pressure. Therefore the project will realize an inventory of the fauna and flora, a socio-economic study of the possibilities of a sustainable management of the natural resources and a sensibilisation versus the local community.
3. Introduction of a oceanographical and radiological station in the Gibraltar strait: use of new apparatus in radiographical and radiological for the environmental impact studies (erosion, heavy metals...)
4. Management and follow-up of the quality of soils and water in irrigated zones (Tadla) in time and space: water is the limiting factor in arid and semi-arid zones, certainly in the region of Tadla. Different studies on the use of water has been realized in the past. This study aims to cover the whole region, as well the historical figures as the use of new sources.
5. The House of the cedar – Ifrane: creation of an ecological house in the center of the region where cedars are growing. Some of the outcomes: the book of the cedar, exchange of knowledge, introduction of indicators of sustainability and development of informatisation.
6. Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) on development projects in the northern region of Morocco (Tanger-Med and Mediterranean rocade): the construction of a new harbor on the Atlantic coast and a new highway at the northern coast have large impact on the environment. EIS, combined with GIS (Geopgraphic Information Systems) , will be used to set up a database on environmental impact in this region. Capacity building and transfer of technology are important parts in this project.
7. Performant agricultural production, soil conservation, water and energy management by economic use of labor of soil, rotation of cultures and water supply: better use of environmental resources by agro-systems. An important part goes to capacity building and transfer of technology.
8. Valorisation and treatment of solid/liquid wastes of olive factories: extraction of phénolic components: until now the treatment of this type of pollution has not been treated correctly (water and soil pollution). Pathways of biological treatment, with ore without extraction of the phenolic components will be tried out. Use of the by-products in agriculture will be foreseen.
9. Environmental use of natural clay in Morocco: the use of different types of clays is not performant in Morocco. Bentonites will be tried out in different domains: environmental, industrial...

Actual situation:

1. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of both universities are collaborating with experts.
2. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of the Belgian university are collaborating with experts
3. The second year of the project is under his way.
4. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of the Belgian university are collaborating with experts
5. Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification

6. Agence pour la Promotion et le Développement économique et social des Préfectures et Provinces du Nord
7. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of the Belgian university are collaborating with experts
8. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of the Belgian university are collaborating with experts
9. The second year of the project is under his way. Students of the Belgian university are collaborating with experts

Future collaborations:

- no information for all subprojects
- Project 5: Environmental Houses in Tafilalet and Meknès

Financial situatuion:

- no information for all subprojects

3. Cooperation Walloon region – Burkina Faso and Mauritanie

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Project: | Burkina-Faso and Mauretania |
| Coordination (Belgium): | CGRI/DRI Commissariat général aux Relations Internationales – Division des Relations Internationales |
| Operation (Belgium): | |
| | 10. FUL – Fondation Universitaire de Luxembourg (ULg : Université de Liège) |
| | 11. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) |
| Coordination (Partner): | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COPROD (local NGO Burkina-Faso) ➤ FAO - Mauretania |
| Operation (Partner): | |
| | 10. COPROD (local NGO Burkina-Faso) |
| | 11. FAO - Mauretania |

Objectives:

10. Preservation and protection of the forest galleries in the Sourou valley (Burkina-Faso): participative approach with local population for the protection of the slopes of the valley, water reserves and improvement of agricultural production
11. Protection of the village of Nouakchott against desertification: installment of plant breeding stations, andd stabilization of dunes. The methodology uses is participatory, with capacity building on forestry.

Actual situation:

10. first phase (2004-2005) is finished
11. pilote phase (2004-2006) is finished

Future collaborations:

1. second phase: 2007-2009
2. second phase: 2007-2009

Financial situatuion:

1. 20.000 EUR for first phase, 50.240 EUR for second phase
2. 600.000 eur for first phase, 140.000 EUR for second phase

Remarks:

Both projects will be used as model for further collaboration