

Flash du SEMIDE - avril 2013

Système Euro-Méditerranéen d'Information sur les savoir-faire dans le Domaine de l'Eau

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A LA UNE
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1- On the 16th of April, the Secretary General of the UfM took part in the 10th Ministerial Conference of the 5+5 Dialogue that took place in Mauritania. Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Mauritania, France, Malta, Libya, Tunis, Portugal and Deputy Ministers from Italy, Spain and Morocco took part in the Conference strengthening the cooperation in Western Mediterranean. The final declaration adopted praises the "key role of the UfM to reinforce regional and sub-regional cooperation through concrete projects". Particularly, Ministers mentioned the relevance of the Business Forum to be organized with the Secretariat of the UfM and the UFM projects in the field of Education, particularly the project of a Euro - Mediterranean University in Fez. Ministers welcomed the "advancement of the work of the Secretariat of the UfM and the implementation this year of concrete projects of regional and sub-regional dimension in the fields of water, higher education, women entrepreneurship, employment, transport and logistics". Ministers also stressed in the Declaration the importance of assuring the complementarity of the action of the 5+5 Dialogue and the Secretariat of the UfM. In his speech during the Ministerial Conference, the Secretary General offered the support of the UfM Secretariat to be a useful tool for the implementation of the projects decided in the 5+5 Dialogue and its readiness to assure synergies between different Mediterranean stakeholders. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

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2- The launch of an Annual Week of the Mediterranean, where voices and joint actions of citizens, parliaments, local authorities and civil society will be shared, was announced at the closing session of the Anna Lindh Forum that for the first time brought together in dialogue youth leaders, civil society, non-state actors, parliamentarians and elected officials. The Forum, held under the banner 'Citizens for the Mediterranean', opened a space for interaction, exchange and debate of the top issues facing the Euro-Med region today, with concrete plans for a better partnership across the region. Around 1500 citizens from 44 countries from across the Mediterranean participated in the Anna Lindh Forum, held in Marseille from 4 to 7 April. Addressing the Forum, European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy Štefan Füle underlined: "We are trying to move from rhetoric to reality, from assertion to action in a rapidly changing world. We may not have always chosen the best partners in our relations but the message to us from the people on the ground is clear: politicians make promises but it is people who make partnerships. That is why we are now putting a new emphasis on Civil Society in efforts to make our relations more inclusive." On his part President of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures André Azoulay said: "The potential of the region's abundant youthful energy and dynamism, coupled with its entrepreneurial and innovative spirit, is enormous. The very first summit of Presidents of Parliaments of the Union for the Mediterranean, held simultaneously in Marseilles, recognised the Anna Lindh Foundation as the leading Euro-Med institution for intercultural dialogue and participatory citizenship. The Anna Lindh Foundation for Inter-Cultural Dialogue promotes knowledge, mutual respect and intercultural dialogue between the people of the Euro-Mediterranean region, working through a network of more than 3,000 civil society organisations in 43 countries. Its budget is co-funded by the EU (€7 million) and the EU member states (€6 million). Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

3- Water is the most vital resource for human life. However, urbanisation, extensive irrigation and variations in rainfall patterns due to global climate change have led to serious water scarcity in many areas of the world. A European research project has developed a transport system consisting of water-bags and tugboats to bring fresh water to the hardest-hit coastal and island regions around the Mediterranean. Areas under increasing pressure from water scarcity, particularly in the summer months, include small cities and islands along the coasts of Spain, Greece and Italy, among others. It is estimated that 50 million European citizens - 18% of Europe's population - living in coastal cities and island communities around the Mediterranean are affected by water-stress problems. According to the European Environment Agency (EEA), 16 to 44 million additional people will suffer water scarcity in Southern Europe by 2070. The EU

has taken a leading role in tackling water scarcity both on a European and global scale. The Mediterranean region is a major concern. Coastal and island communities are facing serious water shortages, made worse by the annual influx of tourists. To meet growing demand for water in this region, an innovative, flexible and affordable solution is needed to transport large quantities of fresh water from 'water-rich' to 'water-poor' areas. The EU-funded Refresh project has come up with such a solution. The research team has developed and successfully tested a flexible and cost-effective system to transport fresh water by sea using flexible plastic containers - water-bags - towed by a tugboat. In a test carried out in November 2012, the Refresh prototype water-bag was successfully towed for 16 nautical miles on a voyage back and forth through the Gulf of Souda, off the island of Crete. The test proved that both the bag and towing system could deal with the stresses and strains of a number of seaborne manoeuvres. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

4- Can a water utility separate real losses (leakages) from commercial losses (water utilized by customers but not billed) and for what purposes? Is the non-revenue water indicator (NRW), which measures physical losses but also commercial losses, a relevant tool for a water utility manager? These were some of the questions, which were discussed and debated at a regional workshop on reducing water losses held at the CMI in late January. The World Bank and its CMI partners (AFD, EIB, Plan Bleu) organized the two-day event as part of its Water Losses Reduction Program which aims to promote efficient management of water utilities in the Mediterranean by reducing water losses, through exchanges of experiences and partnerships between utilities and stakeholders. More than 55 participants from 16 countries originating from the North, South and Eastern parts of the Mediterranean Sea, including several CEOs and directors of water utilities, participated in the workshop to reconsider the way this precious resource is delivered to consumers and ultimately accounted for. The workshop offered an opportunity to exchange about what has worked, and what has not in terms of utility performance and management and in particular, to hear about the preliminary results of five target countries of the region (Morocco, Tunisia, Malta, Albania and Cyprus) as well as other case studies from Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Italy, Portugal, and Marseille water utility (Société des Eaux de Marseille). Feedback from the workshop discussions and results of the case studies will be synthesized in a regional report and made available on the CMI website by the end of June. Looking ahead, participants including donors, water utilities and private sector representatives agreed to adopt a common framework to enable benchmarking, facilitate exchange between utilities through twinning arrangements and to prepare NRW action plans for a group of utilities that could be submitted to donors for financing. The World Bank and its CMI partners is currently preparing a road map for a phase two program (2013-2014) based on the feedback from the utilities managers at the workshop and a regional expert task force is being set up to spearhead this effort. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

5- Ministers from Lebanon, Egypt and Morocco discussed ways to use Natural Capital Accounting to encourage green growth in the Middle East and North Africa. They are among the first countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to consider natural capital accounting as a means to encourage green growth, poverty reduction and job creation. These countries, along with Tunisia and Jordan, came together at a regional workshop on Natural Capital Accounting for Green Growth in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that was held on March 26-27, 2013 at the Center for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) in Marseille, France. The two-day event in Marseille brought together high-level decision makers from the region and representatives from government institutions and data providers such as national statistic institutions, as well as users of data, such as development planning ministries or key line ministries (including ministries of water, energy, fisheries). Some of the attending countries have already initiated work on NCA (Morocco for instance on water accounts) and there is a widely shared view in the region that water scarcity and the degradation of natural capital, such as deforestation and land degradation, are hampering growth and job creation, as well as lowering welfare. Increasingly since the Arab Spring, demand is growing for a new paradigm of development, taking into account scarce and valuable natural resources. The recent Med Report on Green Growth in Mediterranean countries presents a set of policies to make growth processes more resource-efficient, clean, and resilient without necessarily slowing economic activity. One of the conclusions of the Med Report is that implementing green growth policies requires adapting the tools used to monitor economic activity. While natural assets and the services they provide are fundamental to the well-being of businesses and society, they are not well represented within Governments' economic accounting systems. The second day focused on technical applications including the methodology for natural capital accounting using the United Nation's System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and hands-on training sessions in environmental accounting, ecosystem valuation, and development policy. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

6- The Commission adopted an EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in April 2013 (Launch event - 29 April). By complementing the activities of its Member States, the strategy supports action by promoting greater coordination and information-sharing between Member States, and by ensuring that adaptation considerations are addressed in all relevant EU policies. Adaptation strategies are needed at all levels of administration: at the local, regional, national, EU and also the international level. Due to the varying severity and nature of climate impacts between regions in Europe, most adaptation initiatives will be taken at the regional or local levels. The ability to cope and adapt also differs across populations, economic sectors and regions within Europe. The EU's role can be particularly appropriate when climate change impacts transcend borders of individual states - such as with river basins - and when impacts vary

considerably across regions. The role of the EU can be especially useful to enhance solidarity among Member States and ensure that disadvantaged regions and those most affected by climate change are capable of taking the necessary measures to adapt. Strategy focuses on three key objectives: 1) Promoting action by Member States: The Commission will encourage all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies (currently 15 have strategies) and will provide funding to help them build up their adaptation capacities and take action. It will also support adaptation in cities by launching a voluntary commitment based on the Covenant of Mayors initiative; 2) 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level by further promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and cohesion policy, ensuring that Europe's infrastructure is made more resilient, and promoting the use of insurance against natural and man-made disasters; and 3) Better informed decision-making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation and further developing the European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT) as the 'one-stop shop' for adaptation information in Europe. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

7- Le ministre de l'eau palestinien a révélé dimanche 21 avril que l'Algérie contribuera au financement d'une station de dessalement de l'eau sur la côte de la bande de Ghaza. Une urgence pressante étant donné l'extrême pollution de la nappe phréatique ghazouie. Longtemps attendus, les travaux d'usine de dessalement de l'eau dans la bande de Ghaza pourraient enfin être lancés. C'est du moins ce que laisse espérer la visite du ministre palestinien chargé de l'eau, Shaddad Al-Attili, qui a rencontré dimanche à Alger son homologue algérien, Hocine Necib. Pour combattre la pénurie hydrique qui frappe la bande de Ghaza, l'Algérie promet de financer à hauteur de 10% cette usine, dont le coût total de construction s'élève à 400 millions de dollars. Une preuve de la longue amitié qui unit Algériens et Palestiniens. *« Personne n'oublie que c'est à partir d'Alger que l'Etat palestinien a été proclamé par le défunt Yasser Arafat »*, a rappelé Shaddad Al-Attili. *« Au prochain sommet des ministres arabes des Ressources en eau, nous allons discuter du projet de station de dessalement de l'eau à Ghaza avec l'ensemble des pays de la Ligue arabe. Le Koweït et l'Arabie Saoudite nous ont, eux aussi, confirmé leur contribution à ce projet »*, a-t-il révélé à nos confrères d'El Watan. L'Algérie formera également *« des cadres palestiniens pour gérer indépendamment la station de dessalement, la récupération et le traitement »*. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

8- L'importance du recyclage des déchets a été rappelée par la secrétaire d'Etat auprès du ministre de l'Aménagement du territoire, de l'environnement et de la ville, chargée de l'Environnement, Mme Dalila Boudjema, lundi à Annaba. La secrétaire d'Etat a encouragé, au cours d'une visite d'inspection dans cette wilaya, la création de petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) spécialisées dans le tri, la récupération et de l'exploitation des déchets, considérant que cette activité qui contribue à la préservation de l'environnement, est également source de richesses. Cette démarche permettrait, a-t-

elle soutenu, "une meilleure maîtrise de la gestion des déchets tout en favorisant l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations". Mme Boudjemaa avait entamé sa visite de travail dans la wilaya d'Annaba à l'entreprise FERTIAL de production d'ammoniac et d'engrais phosphatés où elle a pris connaissance du dispositif de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique et terrestre, mis en place dans cette unité industrielle. Ce dispositif qui a nécessité un investissement de plus de 1,4 milliard de dinars, a permis à l'entreprise FERTIAL de se mettre en conformité avec les standards internationaux en matière de lutte contre la pollution et de respect de l'environnement, selon les explications fournies à la secrétaire d'Etat. Dans ce contexte, Mme Boudjemaa a rappelé la mise en œuvre, depuis 2005, d'un programme national de lutte contre la pollution industrielle ciblant les grandes entreprises, y compris les complexes sidérurgique d'El Hadjar et l'usine ASMIDAL dans la wilaya d'Annaba. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

9- Un budget de l'ordre de 25 millions de dinars (MD) a été mobilisé pour mener des actions visant à éviter les coupures de l'eau potable durant l'été prochain ,dans les gouvernorats de Sidi Bouzid et de Sfax, a assuré Mohamed Ben Salem ministre de l'Agriculture ,samedi, devant les députés de l'ANC . Ce programme comporte un projet pour la construction, l'équipement, la connexion et l'exploitation de 10 nouveaux puits, pour renforcer les ressources hydrauliques dans les 2 gouvernorats indiqués, avec un coût est estimé 7,5 MD, pour une capacité globale de 180 litres d'eau par seconde. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

10- Un nouvel accord-cadre de coopération scientifique à été signé le 22 mars 2013, à Tunis, pour une durée de cinq ans, entre l'[Iresa](#) (*Institut de recherche et d'enseignement supérieur agricoles*) représenté par son président le docteur Mohamed Aziz Darghouth et le Cirad, représenté par Jean-Luc Battini, directeur régional adjoint en charge de la Méditerranée. Les activités de recherche menées par le Cirad en partenariat avec l'Iresa et ses instituts sont anciennes. Les deux institutions avaient déjà formalisé en 2009 un accord de coopération. Il s'est agi avec ce nouvel accord de prolonger la collaboration scientifique et notamment de préciser le statut des expatriés. Deux chercheurs du Cirad de l'Unité mixte de recherche G-eau ([Gestion de l'eau, acteurs et usages](#)) sont actuellement en poste en Tunisie : Serge Marlet à l'INRGREF d'Ariana et Julien Burte à l'INAT de Tunis, institutions dépendant de l'Iresa. Tous deux sont impliqués dans cinq projets du RCP SIRMA incluant recherche et enseignement supérieur, dont l'encadrement de thèses d'étudiants tunisiens. Le cadre thématique de cet accord cadre reste très vaste (sciences de la vie, sciences humaines et sociales, appliquées en particulier à l'agriculture, l'alimentation et l'environnement) laissant ainsi la porte ouverte à de nouvelles collaborations scientifiques. L'échange réciproque de scientifiques sera également développé en favorisant la participation de jeunes chercheurs. Ont été aussi proposées l'organisation conjointe d'ateliers et colloques, les

participations à réseaux européens ou internationaux de recherche et de formation, et plus classiquement, des échanges facilités de documents, données et matériels scientifiques. La gestion de l'eau figure bien sûr au cœur de l'accord signé. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

11- The deadline has passed for private operators to submit proposals for water and sewerage service contracts in 18 districts of Marseille - worth an estimated €3 billion over a period of 15 years. Four contracts are up for grabs - one for water and three for sewerage services - compared to 20-30 contracts under the existing public service delegation regime. A spokesman for the Société des Eaux de Marseille (SEM), a subsidiary of Veolia, confirmed to GWI that his company had submitted bids for the new contracts. SEM is the incumbent operator of many of the current contracts, which are due to expire at the end of 2013. Lyonnaise des Eaux subsidiary SERAM, meanwhile, is one of the main operators of the sewerage contracts. A spokesperson for the Marseille Provence Metropolitan Council (MPM) said the body could not disclose any information about the candidates, as the bids are currently under review. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

12- The French President closed the International Solidarity and Development sessions on 1 March 2013 with an explicit mention of water, alongside climate and health, as one of the action priorities to benefit from new development financing which has been or will be provided. This sector of activity, which has sometimes been neglected in recent times because of new challenges such as those associated with energy, can only be a source of satisfaction. But water is at the heart of almost all development strategies - and water shortages or poor water quality are still a brake slowing progress for many populations on our planet. The topics covered in these sessions also demonstrate that the concept of development covers many aspects and now needs to be looked at again in view of today's challenges and the new world order. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

13- Des nouvelles dispositions législatives ont permis d'introduire plus de diversité dans les tarifs de l'eau et de poursuivre plusieurs objectifs simultanément. Il sera désormais possible de moduler les tarifs avec la taille des ménages et leurs revenus et d'introduire aussi des incitations économiques à réduire la consommation d'eau. Cette réforme devra être menée avec prudence car le principe d'égalité de traitement des usagers interdit tout excès tarifaire. Par ailleurs, il ne sera plus possible de couper l'alimentation en eau des ménages ayant accumulé des impayés d'eau. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

14- Des clusters français très actifs dans le domaine de l'eau - notamment le groupement Swelia, Éa éco-entreprises, WSM (water sensors & membranes) et le pôle de compétitivité Eau - ont décidé de créer une marque commune France Water Team qui

a pour objet de faciliter la visibilité et le développement à l'international des compétences des PME de l'eau. Le lancement de cette marque sera détaillé à l'occasion du prochain salon Hydrogaïa à Montpellier mi-juin. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

15- For the first time in France, the data on the water quality of the rivers in the Rhone-Mediterranean and Corsica can be found on the ground. Created by the Water Agency "Rhône Méditerranée Corse" iPhone "Quality rivers" application allows fishermen, kayakers, hikers, vacationers knowing the health of rivers. On the other hand, the water agency "Rhone Mediterranean Corsica" has released its new report on the quality of streams and groundwater.

Half of the rivers has a good or very good ecological status, a result still far from the goal of 66% set for 2015 (EU-WFD). Physical deformations of rivers and pollution by micro always topped the list of causes of degradation of the aquatic fauna and flora. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

16- Malta Water Association (MWA) has proposed objectives for the National Water Plan, which they believe should be a 'top priority', as they state in their 2012 document 'Towards Integrated Water Management in Malta- Recommendations to Political Parties'. They report that 90% of Malta's aquifers do not meet good status today and it is unlikely that any of the current water management measures will restore Malta's groundwater to reinstate it as a major contributor of drinking water for the Islands. Proposed objectives for the National Water Plan are: to establish goals that will ensure the conservation of Malta's water resources; maximise the capture, storage and use of rainwater (and alleviate flooding); maximise the potential of treated sewage effluent; provide a water policy framework based on high quality data and analysis as a foundation for all future water planning, pricing, and public investment in the sector; ensure that all water sources are treated as a valued and scarce economic resource; replace current myths and incorrect assumptions about Malta's water supply with accurate and candid public education; improve Malta's managerial and analytical capacity for the water sector; and update the currently ambiguous and incomplete regulatory framework. Malta Water Association has embarked on a process towards the development of the Terms of Reference for such a plan, which would be forwarded to all three parties, who have confirmed their commitment to the plan. The Association hope that the National Water Plan will soon be started by the Government, charting the actions which Malta should take to ensure that water sustainability can be attained by no later than 2027, the date which coincides with Malta's request for an extension of its obligations with respect to the Water Framework Directive. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

17- A Jordanian senior official affirmed that his government supports the proposed Red Sea-Dead Sea Conduit and regards it as an essential step in battling the severe water

shortage in Jordan. Saad Abu Hamour - secretary general of the Jordan Valley Authority and Jordanian head of the Israel Jordan Joint Water Committee - assured participants of the Ashdod Sustainability Conference this week that Jordan would support the proposed conduit from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. The so-called Two Seas Canal is a joint Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian project intended to provide potable water to Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority. It would also bring sea water to stabilize the Dead Sea water level. Abu Hamour's statements follow previous reports in the Jordanian press that Jordan was not committed to full implementation of the project. Jordanian officials have said recently that they are still examining the feasibility of the conduit, but Abu Hamour was unequivocal this week in declaring Jordanian support for the Two Seas Canal. Under the proposal, Jordan would supply water to Israel's south from its Aqaba desalination plant in return for water from the Sea of Galilee, which would be used by Jordan's main population centers. The project has been examined by the World Bank and would include water desalination for Jordanian use, with the brine being directed to the Dead Sea. Abu Hamour said the conduit would be part of a long-term solution to his country's water shortage as well as an important project for regional cooperation. The crisis in Jordan has led to water rationing, he said, with each neighborhood receiving water for only 48 consecutive hours every week. During that time, residents collect water for use during the rest of the week. The Jordanian government subsidizes water for home consumption and agriculture. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

18- The National Agricultural Information System/Network (NAIS) of Jordan is an integrated, bilingual (Arabic/English) institutions-based web platform for information and knowledge sharing and exchange for agricultural research and development for the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). It is aimed at capturing and disseminating information about MOA institutes, experts and researchers working in those institutes, publications issued by those researchers, completed or currently active projects, national plans on agricultural and agricultural research in Jordan, success stories resulting from research and development, good practices to be followed and applied, news and events, extension bulletins produced for farmers, laws and agreements as information services for stakeholders, and other modules. It is a knowledge sharing and collaboration platform for the agriculture sector. NAIS was developed in partnership and collaboration with FAO within the framework of the Development of a National Agricultural Information System (NAIS) Project (TCP/JOR/3202), building on FAO tools and methodologies. NAIS is playing a significant role in disseminating the information and knowledge of MOA at institutional level. It is also playing a major role at national and regional level and this achieves a vision of MOA. The project has made some efforts to input information and extension products and research publications. However, the project still needs to make significant efforts to input further available information and extension products and research innovation. Further information on [EMWIS](#)

[website.](#)

19- After striking Water Ministry employees disrupted pumping from several water resources on Monday, the minister said there was enough staff to ensure a constant supply of water to subscribers. Newly appointed Water Minister Hazem Nasser said that the ministry is capable of operating its water resources across the Kingdom despite the strike. The striking employees stopped several main water resources on Monday for a brief time, the ministry's spokesperson, Omar Salameh told The Jordan Times. He said that pumping from some wells in Maan, Tafileh and Madaba, in addition to the Lajoun wells in Karak, was stopped briefly, adding that the protesters managed to stop the Khaw pumping station for a while, a main source of water for Amman and Zarqa from Al Azraq wells. The committee organising the strike has listed three main demands: raising overtime payments from 30 per cent to 50 per cent; distributing the "institution allowance", which is equal to 30 per cent of the basic salary; and paying transportation allowance to all employees. The Cabinet declined to approve the employees' demands, issuing a statement that employees of the ministry, the Jordan Valley Authority and the Water Authority of Jordan, will continue to receive their current overtime payment of 30 per cent. Following the Cabinet's decision, the employees threatened to stop water resources starting April 1, the date by which they said the ministry promised to meet their demands. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

20- Jordan is set to launch a national policy this month for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change, making it the first Arab country to do so, according to its environment ministry. The policy, a strategic document, recognises that women and children are particularly affected by climate change, for example because of its impact on food prices and the spread of disease at local and household levels. The policy assesses the barriers facing climate change adaptation and sets out recommendations for national research priorities, such as water and agriculture. It also suggests solutions for a country that the World Bank ranks as the fourth poorest in the world for water resources. The Ministry of Environment has drawn up the policy in cooperation with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility, a financial mechanism for UN conventions on environment. The policy will also suggest amendments to Jordan's environmental protection laws to strengthen its compliance with three UN conventions: on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

21- The nine countries sharing the Nile Basin may have specific variations in cultures, policies, and institutional frameworks, but climate change continues to be a cross-cutting factor impacting their socio-economic livelihoods - whether agriculture, energy production, mining safety, or water quantity and quality. The 2nd High-Level Regional

Policy Workshop focusing on "Adapting to Climate Change Induced Water Stress in the Nile River Basin," on 5 April 2013, in Kigali, Rwanda, aimed at validating the Climate Change Resilience Status Reports recommending keeping momentum toward adopting climate change resilient practices to reduce water stress in the Nile Basin. According to a representative from Rwanda: "existing regional cooperation in addressing shared challenges by managing transboundary water resources and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Partnering with GWP Eastern Africa helps in addressing some of the gaps in adapting to climate change, policy making, decision making and to adjust existing policies." The goal of the project is to build resilience of ecosystem and economies that are most vulnerable to climate change induced water stress in the Nile Basin Countries. The Nile Delta Region (Egypt), the Ethiopian highlands, Mount Elgon (Kenya) and Toska Depression were some of the identified hotspot areas of climate change areas needing focused attention. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

22- GWP Caribbean (GWP-C) and GWP Mediterranean (GWP Med) are building awareness on the importance of water conservation by implementing rainwater harvesting techniques. With islands surrounded by salt water, the rainwater harvesting model is critical for access to fresh water in both regions. From March 4-9, 2013, GWP-C participated in a national Community Science Week in Trinidad. The event, which took place in the rural community of Toco, is an initiative of GWP-C's partner, the National Institute of Higher Education Research Science and Technology (NIHERST). Through its participation in the Science Week, GWP-C used its Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) model to engage over 1000 students; more than 50 teachers; and members of the general public in the benefits of RWH and water conservation. GWP-C gave a practical demonstration of how an actual RWH system works. Water education packages were specially prepared for teachers which contained various water conservation activities that could be used in the classroom at the primary and secondary level. The packages also contained background information on GWP-C, the development of its RWH model, and associated online ToolBox. GWP-Med has released a video of the rainwater harvesting system installed in 2011 on the Greek island of Sikinos, which is a flagship application of the programme. The system collects storm water running off from the two settlements on the island through a drainage system and directs it to a 400 cubic meter reservoir. The water collected is available to all residents and is used for watering their animals, bees, and orchards, thus supporting the local economy. One year after the installation, the Mayor of Sikinos, Mr. Yannis Syrigos, reported the significant contribution to the local water security of this small island (273 permanent residents). The RWH system and a small desalination unit put in operation last year, allowed the island to cover their water needs for the first time in many years, avoiding water transfer by tankers, which is a common, yet costly and unreliable practice for the water scarce islands. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

23- The lack of location-specific scientific data on the degradation of land, and the dearth of networks through which to share such data where it does exist, are hampering the fight against desertification, a conference has heard. The absence of such data means that the global models that map land degradation and are used in policy and funding decisions misrepresent the situation in many regions, particularly in developing countries, heard the UN Convention to Combat Desertification's (UNCCD) 2nd Scientific Conference in Bonn this week (9-12 April). According to a participant, while this underrepresentation can be due to a dearth of data on such things as soil quality, plant cover and land use, or a lack of capacity to collect this information, often data exists but is inaccessible. For example, Morocco, Senegal and intergovernmental organisation the Sahara and Sahel Observatory have "huge" data sets. But these are not used. He believes that inadequate networks between scientists and institutions, as well as a lack of commitment by these institutions to incorporate data in their models, are to blame for this underutilisation. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

24- Le projet LinkSCEEM-2 vise à établir un écosystème de calcul haute performance (HPC) dans la région de la Méditerranée orientale par l'interconnexion et la coordination de calculs régionaux, les ressources de stockage et de visualisation pour former une e-infrastructure intégrée. L'objectif principal du projet est de permettre la recherche scientifique dans la région en engageant et en soutenant les communautés de recherche en insistant au départ dans les domaines de la recherche sur le climat, le patrimoine culturel numérique et les applications du synchrotron. Au cours des 2 dernières années, les partenaires LinkSCEEM ont développé et mis en œuvre un appel conjoint à propositions pour permettre aux utilisateurs régionaux de demander des ressources sur les deux grands systèmes HPC régionaux, *Cy-Tera at CaSToRC* à l'Institut de Chypre et un Sun cluster à la Bibliothèque d'Alexandrie, en Egypte. Les procédures d'application mises en œuvre dans LinkSCEEM suivent la pratique internationale, qui comprend un examen collégial. Cela préparera les utilisateurs régionaux à consulter également de plus grands centres internationaux Tier-0 quand l'activité de recherche aura dépassé les ressources régionales. L'utilisation des ressources offertes pour des projets de recherche par LinkSCEEM est entièrement gratuite. Deux appels à propositions ont été alloués avec succès, tandis qu'un 3ème appel est actuellement en cours d'évaluation. L'accès a déjà été donné à un total de 25 projets en Egypte, Jordanie, Grèce, Israël et Chypre. Le consortium LinkSCEEM-2 associe des institutions régionales (l'Institut chypriote en tant que coordinateur, l'Autorité nationale de télédétection et des sciences spatiales en Egypte, Bibliotheca Alexandrina en Egypte, SESAME en Jordanie, CYNET à Chypre, JUNET en Jordanie et IUCC en Israël) avec les principaux organismes de recherche internationale en Europe et aux Etats-Unis (Centre de Supercomputing Jülich en Allemagne, Centre national pour les applications de calcul intensif aux Etats-Unis, Max Planck Gesellschaft en Allemagne et le laboratoire Européen de Rayonnement synchrotron en France). Pour plus d'informations, visitez le site Web du projet à

l'adresse www.linksceem.eu. LinkSCEEM-2 est financé par le programme-cadre de la Commission européenne FP7 sous convention de subvention RI-261600. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

25- Un nouvel outil pour améliorer la mesure de la performance de la gestion des déchets a été présenté par une étude récente. Les chercheurs l'ont appliqué à trois villes à forte consommation qui aspirent à «zéro déchet», constatant que San Francisco est plus proche de parvenir à zéro déchet que Stockholm ou Adelaïde, en raison de l'accent mis sur la réutilisation des déchets solides. Les villes couvrent 2% de la surface du globe, mais génèrent 70% des déchets mondiaux. Avec l'augmentation de la population urbaine et de la consommation dans les pays en développement, on peut s'attendre à ce que les niveaux d'eaux usées urbaines continuent de croître. Cependant, le concept zéro déchet demande que « les déchets n'existent plus ». L'étude examine le concept et présente une méthode pour évaluer la performance zéro déchet. Les chercheurs sont en désaccord avec la croyance généralement répandue selon laquelle zéro déchet mis en décharge est la même chose que zéro déchet, et affirment que cette définition ne met pas suffisamment l'accent sur la manière dont les déchets peuvent être réutilisés comme une ressource matérielle (au lieu d'être incinérés, par exemple). En outre, ils ne croient pas que cela explique les aspects «en amont» de la hiérarchie des déchets, tels que la réduction des besoins en matières à travers le changement de comportement et de conception efficace de produits et services. Au lieu de cela, ils ont un regard plus large sur les ressources de la ville, croyant que le concept zéro déchet doit aller au-delà de zéro mise en décharge et vise le «zéro épuisement des ressources naturelles». Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

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NOMINATIONS et POSTES VACANTS

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26- Jordan: **Hazem Nasser** nominated Minister of Water and Irrigation and Minister of Agriculture after a royal decree that was issued approving the new 19-member government of Prime Minister Abdullah Ensour. Born in 1962 in Fuheis, Hazem Nasser holds a PhD in water resources from Technical University Munich. He has served as secretary general of the Water Ministry in 1997 and 1999. Nasser was minister of water and irrigation between 2001 and 2003, and minister of water and irrigation and minister of agriculture between 2003 and 2005. Nasser is recipient of the Kawkab Medal of the First Order and the Istiqlal Medal of the Second Order. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

26- WMO Launches PhD Partnership on Weather, Climate and Water: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has partnered with the Academy of Sciences for

the Developing World (TWAS) to support up to ten PhD fellowships per year focused on weather, climate and water-related hazards. The fellowships aim to support students from least-developed and developing countries particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. WMO Secretary-General Michel Jarraud underscored the "critical need for expertise in a wide range of climate-related subjects" across the developing world. Romain Murenzi, Executive Director of TWAS, noted that the agreement will provide "high-quality training opportunities to give developing countries the chance to build their own indigenous scientific capacity." The WMO-TWAS agreement will be in effect for the 2014 academic year, and the application process will begin in April-May 2013. Up to ten fellowships per year for full-time PhD study will be granted to successful applicants from developing countries who wish to study and research in one of the countries where TWAS has PhD programme partners, namely: Brazil, China, India, Kenya, Malaysia or Pakistan. The agreement came about through a meeting of UN Senior Fellowship Officials held at the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy, in October 2012. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

27- Marie Curie Individual Fellowships at Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. Internal deadline: **May 17th, 2013**: Candidates must be in possession of a doctoral degree or have at least 4 years of research experience (full-time equivalent) since obtaining a university degree giving access to doctoral studies. Eligible researchers can be of any nationality and must not have resided or carried out their main activity in Italy for more than 12 months since August 2010. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

28- Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) Announces 2013 Scholarship Fund for Students from the Middle East and North Africa. Application Deadline is **30 June, 2013**: Applicants must be nationals from a MENA country holding the equivalent of a B.Sc or M.Sc. Applicants must obtain acceptance from a relevant university to be eligible for a MEDRC scholarship. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

29- Job Announcement, Oxford University: Department Lecturer/ Course Director, MSc in Water Science, Policy and Management. The School of Geography and the Environment is seeking to appoint a Departmental Lecturer and MSc Course Director. You will be required to manage and deliver the MSc in Water Science, Policy and Management in conjunction with the programme's Academic Director and the Director of the International Graduate School. The focus of this Masters programme is to develop a critical understanding of natural water science and the socio-economic, political, cultural and institutional environments within which water management decisions are made. The closing date for all applications is 12.00 noon on **17 May 2013**. Interviews to be held during the week beginning 27 May 2013. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

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PUBLICATIONS

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30- Outcomes of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference: "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas": The Preliminary Conference Report describes in a total of 40 sections the most prominent and important outcomes and recommendations of the UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference, held from 9 - 12 April 2013 in Bonn, Germany. The specific thematic focus of the Conference was put on the "Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas", requiring the evaluation and analysis of current state-of-the-art knowledge on this topic and translating available scientific findings into recommendations for the use by policy and decision makers. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

31- New guide from WBCSD highlights watershed approach to water resource management: It emphasizes the crucial role of business in ensuring responsible management of water resources and encourages greater collaboration across sectors. The report cites alarming findings from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that, under business as usual, water demand will increase by 55 percent globally by 2050, leaving little scope to meet increasing water demands while respecting the needs of ecosystems. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

32- Selon une nouvelle étude publiée par la Conventions des Nations Unies sur la Désertification (UNCCD), une grave dégradation des sols affecte aujourd'hui 168 pays à travers le monde. Ce chiffre, basé sur des observations provenant de pays de l'ONU, est en augmentation par rapport à la dernière analyse au milieu des années 1990, qui estimait que 110 États étaient en danger. Dans une analyse économique publiée récemment la Convention met en garde également que la dégradation des sols coûte désormais 490 milliards de dollars par an et anéantit une superficie d'environ trois fois la taille de la Suisse par an. L'UNCCD espère adopter une résolution «dégradation zéro nette des sols d'ici à 2030», lors de sa Conférence 2013 des Parties, un peu plus tard cette année, en Namibie, et il y a des signes que la gestion durable des terres pourrait constituer l'un des objectifs de développement durable prêt à être annoncé en 2015. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

33- Capacity Development on Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture: As global demand for water and nutrients grows wastewater is increasingly being viewed as a resource for agricultural production. WHO recently completed a series of 5 regional workshops on Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture with partners FAO, UNEP, UNWDPC, UNU-

INWEH, IMWI and ICID. The workshops brought together multi-disciplinary groups to examine the opportunities and risks of wastewater use for the perspectives of health, agricultural productivity, environment, institutional and economic. The workshops covered 72 countries in 5 regions. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

34- Research and Innovation in support of the European Neighbourhood Policy: a compendium of projects in the Neighbourhood available online. The European Commission's DG Research and Innovation has published a booklet that describes projects implemented in the framework of Seventh Framework Programme (2007-13) (FP7) in the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood region. The booklet presents a selection of FP7 projects, which, among all those involving partners from the Mediterranean Partner Countries or the Eastern Partnership countries, directly contribute to the achievement of the Common Knowledge and Innovation Space (CKIS). Most of these projects are Activities of International Cooperation, a priority of the FP7 'Capacities' programme which supports international science and technology cooperation policies and reinforces scientific relations with third countries. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

35- New report: "Water Governance in the 21st Century: Lessons from Water Trading in the U.S. and Australia." It focuses on regions in which sophisticated institutional frameworks have been developed that recognize water as a limited resource and an economic good, and which facilitate the re-allocation of water through market mechanisms such as water trading. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

36- Preparing a Waste Prevention Programme: Guidance document: This handbook is designed to support EU Member States and other interested parties take advantage of the many opportunities in waste prevention and resource efficiency. The revised Waste Framework Directive requires the Member States to create national waste prevention programmes by 12 December 2013. The objective of these programmes is to present a coordinated national approach to waste prevention, delineating targets and policies, and aiming to decouple economic growth from the environmental impacts of waste generation. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

37- "Institutional innovations to reduce the use of pesticides in banana plantations and protect water resources": Technical innovation is conditioned by incentives received by farmers, the impact of technological innovations on their economic situation and adaptation of information tools and training to their needs (heterogeneous). Accelerate the transformation of production systems involves bringing in more of the technical object, the "institutional package" appropriate and adapted to the diversity of territories. Institutional innovation can therefore condition technical innovation. Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

38- "France : Les indicateurs de la stratégie nationale de développement durable 2010-2013 - Édition 2013": La stratégie nationale de développement durable (SNDD) a été adoptée pour la période 2010-2013. De nombreux partenaires publics et privés ont été associés à son élaboration. Pour faciliter le suivi de la SNDD et contribuer à sa large diffusion, 54 indicateurs de développement durable ont été choisis dans le cadre d'une concertation organisée selon le modèle de la gouvernance à cinq. Une commission constituée selon ce principe et présidée par Philippe Le Clézio, membre du Conseil économique, social et environnemental, a travaillé au cours de l'hiver 2010-2011 pour aboutir à ce tableau de bord. Cette concertation ouverte et animée traduit l'importance d'une large appropriation des indicateurs de développement durable et du rôle qu'ils peuvent jouer dans le débat citoyen. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

39- Strategic risks of quantitative water management in France and adaptation outlook by 2030: By 2030, despite the impact of climate change, France should not generally know major structural break in its balance needs / water resources. However, strong local differences are to be expected, some territories to suffer greater pressure on the resource. A number of structural measures are to commit today to face. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

40- « La recherche des fuites d'eau » d'Alex Gaspar: Synthèse de plus de 15 années d'expérience de l'auteur, ce nouveau livre présente tout ce qu'il faut savoir dans les domaines des conduites de diagnostics, de déploiement de sectorisations, de suivis de campagnes de recherche de fuites sur les réseaux d'eau potable. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

41- UNWais now offers information on more than 500 transboundary water projects. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

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APPELS D'OFFRES et PROPOSITIONS

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42- "Arid Lands Restoration and Combat of Desertification": funding for short-term scientific missions in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia from COST. 'STSM' is the acronym for Short-Term Scientific Mission. The aim of a Short-Term Scientific Mission is to contribute to the scientific objectives of a COST Action. These Missions (exchange visits) are aimed at strengthening the existing networks by allowing scientists to go to an institution or laboratory in another COST Country to foster collaboration, to learn a new technique or to take measurements using instruments and/or methods not available in their own institution/laboratory. They are particularly intended for young scientists. The Applicant should normally be engaged in a programme of research as a postgraduate student or postdoctoral fellow or be employed in an

institution of a COST Country having accepted the MoU of the Action. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

43- Le septième appel à propositions LIFE+ a été publié le 19 février 2013, avec un budget disponible jusqu'à 278 millions d'€ pour cofinancer des projets sous trois rubriques: Nature et Biodiversité (NAT); Politique Environnementale et Gouvernance (ENV); et Information et Communication (INF). Les propositions de projets doivent être soumises aux autorités nationales compétentes en utilisant l'outil eProposal avant 16:00 (heure de Bruxelles) le **25 juin 2013**. Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#)

44- Le CRDI (Fonds canadien de recherche sur la sécurité alimentaire internationale) vient d'annoncer l'appel à notes conceptuelles 2013 du Fonds canadien de recherche sur la sécurité alimentaire internationale. **La date butoir pour la présentation des notes conceptuelles est fixée au 5 juin 2013**. Cet appel a pour but d'appuyer de nouveaux projets de recherche susceptibles d'améliorer la production et la distribution des aliments ainsi que les aspects de la sécurité alimentaire touchant à la santé et à la nutrition dans les pays en développement. Par cet appel, le Fonds compte mobiliser les meilleurs éléments du secteur privé, du secteur public et du secteur non gouvernemental pour élargir son portefeuille de projets et préparer le terrain en vue du passage à grande échelle des résultats de recherche et des innovations - au sein d'un pays, d'une région et, peut-être, d'un continent à un autre. Il s'agit d'un appel à notes conceptuelles ouvert et concurrentiel, et tant les nouveaux partenariats que les partenariats déjà existants peuvent présenter des notes. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

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APPELS A COMMUNICATIONS

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45- Premier appel à communications et invitation: Colloque international sur «les polluants émergents dans les eaux d'irrigation: Origines, devenir, risques et mesures d'atténuation, 25 au 28 novembre 2013, Tunis, Tunisie. L'appel à communications pour le colloque international sur «les polluants émergents dans les eaux d'irrigation: Origines, devenir, risques et mesures d'atténuation" est maintenant ouvert et attend des résumés pour des présentations orales et par affiches. Les participants sont invités à soumettre leurs contributions en suivant les instructions. Les thèmes du symposium accorderont une attention particulière aux polluants émergents peu-usuels et aux eaux utilisées non-conventionnelles pour l'irrigation dans la région arabe et méditerranéenne en mettant l'accent sur les origines et la présence dans des matrices environnementales, les impacts et les risques respectifs, et les technologies d'atténuation. La date limite pour la soumission des résumés est le **30 juin 2013**. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

46- Appel à résumé pour la conférence CMTDE 2013: La 4ème Conférence du Maghreb

sur le Dessalement et le Traitement de l'Eau aura lieu à Hammamet en Tunisie du 15 au 18 décembre 2013. Date limite des résumés: **30 juin 2013**. Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

47- Semaine Internationale de l'Eau à Amsterdam (4-8 novembre 2013) - appel à communications **15 mai 2013**. Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#)

48- Appel à communication pour la Conférence IWA Water Loss 2014, à Vienne en Autriche, 30/03-02/04/2014: Date limite pour la soumission des communications: **31 mai 2013**. Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#)

49- Appel aux résumés pour le Colloque : "Modélisation Numérique en Hydraulique et Environnement: Enjeux, Incertitudes et Limites (SimHE2013)": L'organisation du colloque SimHE2013 a pour objectif principal de mettre en relief les enjeux de la simulation numérique dans les domaines de l'hydraulique et de l'environnement, d'analyser les incertitudes et la validité des résultats générés par les modèles numériques et d'assurer une prise de conscience des différents acteurs (chercheurs, gestionnaires, décideurs...) aux impacts de ces modèles sur la prise de décisions relatives à la conception et à la gestion des ouvrages, ainsi que sur la gestion des risques. L'Ecole Hassania des Travaux Publics organise , en collaboration avec l'Union International des Ingénieurs et Scientifiques utilisant la langue Française (UISF) et en partenariat avec la société Hydrotechnique de France (SHF) et l'Association Internationale d'Ingénierie et de Recherches Hydrauliques et Environnementales (AIRH), un colloque sous le thème: "**Modélisation Numérique en Hydraulique et Environnement: Enjeux, Incertitudes et Limites (SimHE2013)**", le **7 et 8 Novembre 2013** à l'EHTP à Casablanca (Maroc). 30/05/2013 : Fin d'inscription et notification des résumés acceptés. Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

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FORMATIONS

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50- Formation courte sur la sécurité de l'eau pour les décideurs politiques et les praticiens du 10 au 14 juin 2013 à l'Université East Anglia de Norwich au Royaume Uni pour un montant de £1,500 (hébergement compris). Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

51- Appel à candidatures pour la 16ème édition de l'université d'été internationale sur les services publics locaux: l'université d'été aura lieu à Turin en Italie du 9 au 20 septembre 2013. Candidatures avant le **14 juin** via le formulaire de candidature en ligne; 25 participants seront sélectionnés. Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

[2013/05/08 - 2013/05/10] Dessalement grâce à l'énergie solaire: Cours intensif de 3

jours, Almeria, Espagne

Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#)

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EVENEMENTS ([Full Agenda](#))

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[2013/06/12 - 2013/06/14] Inception meeting - Med-3R Project, Nice, France
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/12 - 2013/06/13] HydroGaia 2013, Montpellier, France
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/12 - 2013/06/13] French-Australian forum on water and land management:
"Food and water security shaping land-use futures", Canberra, Australia
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/10 - 2013/06/12] THESIS 2013: Symposium on Two-phase Modelling for
Sediment dynamics in Geophysical Flows, Chatou, France
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/09 - 2013/06/14] The seventh WEEC: Share on facebook Share on twitter
More Sharing Services World Environmental Education Congress, Marrakech, Morocco
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/09 - 2013/06/10] Inception meeting - Regional Knowledge Network on
Systemic Approaches to Water Resources Management Project, Rabat, Morocco
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/05 - 2013/06/07] Water Integrity Forum, Delft, The Netherlands
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/06/04 - 2013/06/06] Water Conference: "Eat, Drink... and Sustain!", Amman,
Jordan
Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/29 - 2013/05/31] International Exhibition on "Waste Management, Recycling
& Environment", Sofia, Bulgaria
Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/29 - 2013/05/31] 5th Delft Symposium on Water Sector Capacity
Development, Delft, The Netherlands

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/28 - 2013/05/29] UfM Launch of the 'Governance and Financing in the Mediterranean Water Sector' Project, Barcelona, Spain.

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/27 - 2013/05/30] Impacts World 2013- International Conference on Climate Change Effects, Potsdam, Germany

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/22 - 2013/05/25] La 3ème édition du Salon International de l'Eau et de l'irrigation 2013 " l'eau Expo & Forum 2013 ", Casablanca, Maroc

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/22 - 2013/05/24] Istanbul International Solid Waste, Water and Wastewater Congress (Istanbul3Wcongress), Istanbul, Turkey

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/21 - 2013/05/24] GWSP international conference: 'Water in the Anthropocene: Challenges for Science and Governance. Indicators, Thresholds and Uncertainties of the Global Water System"', Bonn, Germany

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/19 - 2013/05/23] Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (4th Session), Geneva, Switzerland

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/15 - 2013/05/18] GYA General Assembly Meeting 2013 and Trainings on Science Communication and Collective Leadership, Halle, Germany.

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/15 - 2013/05/16] Hydrométrie 2013 : Mesures et incertitudes, Cachan, France

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/15 - 2013/05/15] AQUAKNIGHT International Conference, Alexandria, Egypt

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/14 - 2013/05/16] Second International Drought Initiative (IDI) Meeting, Tehran, Iran

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/13 - 2013/05/14] SWIM - Sustain Water MED 2nd Regional Project Meeting, Irbid, Jordan

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/09 - 2013/05/10] The 1st International Congress on Energy & Environment (ICEE), Porto, Portugal

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/07 - 2013/05/09] Second international symposium on Analytical Chemistry for a Sustainable Development - ACSD 2013 and the 4th Federation of African Societies of Chemistry (FASC) Congress, Marrakech, Morocco

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/06 - 2013/05/09] Colloque International sur les Matériaux et le Développement Durable, Boumerdès, Algeria

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/06 - 2013/05/07] New Nile Perspectives - Scientific advances in the Eastern Nile Basin, Khartoum, Sudan.

Further information on [EMWIS website](#).

[2013/05/02 - 2013/05/04] Forum MedESS sur l'économie sociale et solidaire en Méditerranée, Tunis, Tunisie

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/04/30 - 2013/04/30] International Online Symposium: Pre-treatment for Reverse-Osmosis Seawater Desalination, Online

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/04/28 - 2013/05/02] 2013 NGWA Summit — The National and International Conference on Groundwater, San Antonio, Texas, US

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/04/27 - 2013/04/29] The SEARCH reflection workshop, Marrakech, Morocco

Further information on [EMWIS website](#)

[2013/05/07 - 2013/05/09] Deuxième symposium international sur la chimie analytique pour le développement durable - ACSD 2013 et le 4ème congrès de la fédération des sociétés africaines de chimie (FASC), Marrakech, Maroc

Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

[2013/05/06 - 2013/05/07] Nouvelles perspectives du Nil - Avancées scientifiques dans le bassin oriental du Nil, Khartoum, Soudan.

Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

[2013/05/01 - 2013/05/02] Réunion de lancement - Réseau régional de connaissances sur les approches systémiques pour les projets de gestion des ressources en eau, Marrakech, Maroc

Pour en savoir plus visitez le site Web du [SEMIDE](#).

[2013/04/30 - 2013/04/30] Symposium International en ligne: Prétraitement pour le dessalement de l'eau de mer par osmose inverse.

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[2013/04/28 - 2013/05/02] Sommet NGWA 2013 — Conférence Nationale et Internationale sur les eaux souterraines, San Antonio, Texas, US

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