

сфере борьбы с терроризмом. Охарактеризовано участие двух государств в международном многостороннем сотрудничестве в сфере безопасности и борьбы с терроризмом на Африканском континенте. Отмечается важность военного присутствия США в Сенегале как рычага влияния на африканские страны.

Ключевые слова: США, Сенегал, соглашение, сотрудничество, безопасность, терроризм, борьба, мир.

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The Impact of Natural and Geographical Factors on the Environmental Security Formation in Maghreb Countries

The impact of natural and geographical factors on the environmental security formation is an essential point to study and understand the common goals of the Maghreb countries in a sub-regional organization. Located in North Africa, the Maghreb region is the transiting zone between Africa and Europe; it has the most coveted natural resources in the world and a very frequent maritime border. However, the region is unstable due to the nature and geography of its environment. The research question is analyzing the impact of the natural and geographic factors that have influenced the environmental security formation in the Maghreb countries.

Key words: environmental security, climate change, desertification process, drought, the Maghreb region, evaporation, degradation.

Setting of Scientific Problem and its Importance. The geography of the Maghreb countries gives it an advantage over natural resources such as gas, oil, iron, phosphate and fisheries. Thus the region has become a strategic point for foreign investors and attraction for companies specializing in the exploitation of resources whose economies depend heavily on their development. However, countries are facing the most acute environmental problems in the world and continues to accentuate with the advent of climate change. Thus the negative effects on the environment generated by natural phenomena combined with geographical factors constitute a blockage for the security of the countries of the Maghreb. The environmental security becomes a necessity for the united countries (Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) within a sub-regional organization in order to ensure internal security and to satisfy the needs of the population.

The Analysis of the Latest Researches on the Problem. Such scientists as Alain Bourbouze [1], Mr. F. Mustapha [3], Tahitabet-Aoul [2], and others have studied the influence of natural and geographical factors on the activities of the Maghreb countries.

Alain Bourbouze in his work «Pastoralism in the Maghreb: The Silent Revolution» describes the physical characteristics of the Maghreb region, and the recent changes in the environment and the implications for agro-pastoral activities.

Mr. F. Mustapha in his thesis «The Policy of Security and Stability in the Maghreb» underlines environmental security as a priority in the stability policy of the subregion. The social and political unrests have also causes related to the environmental crisis whose governmental decisions are ineffective or insufficient to find adequate solutions.

Mahi Tabet-Aoul is one of the illustrious authors who has had to work on environmental issues in the Maghreb and has participated in numerous international symposiums and conferences of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. In his recent international communications and books («Climate change and risks on the Maghreb»), the author exposes the environmental crises of the Maghreb countries. Being also an expert in the physics of the atmosphere, he sounds an alarm on climate change and its impacts on the geographical vulnerability of the sub-region.

Despite the influence of the impact of natural and geographical factors on the formation of environmental security in the Maghreb, this article offers an overview on the environmental issues of the subregion. The environmental data are little known due to the lack of regular monitoring, the complexity of the territory,

lack of political will. However efforts are being made in the areas of investigation to have more results on the evolution of the physical environment and to take more effective technical and legal measures.

The aim of this article is to analyze the impact of the natural and geographic factors of the formation of environmental security of the countries of the Maghreb.

Basic tasks consists of solving the problem of the subject around the following points: to describe the natural and geographical characteristics of the Maghreb; to analyze the impact of natural and geographical factors in the formation of environmental security in the countries of the Maghreb; to study the current state of the environment and the strategies applied by countries for sustainable development.

Presentation of the Basic Material and the Results Received During the Research. The term Maghreb comes from the Arabic word «maghrib» which means the «sunset», the space encompasses the five arabo-berber countries of northern Africa (Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) and covers a total area of more than 6 million km². The countries of the Maghreb share in common cultural, linguistic, historical, religious and economic values which thus favored in 1989 the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union. The Arab Maghreb Union, by its geographical location and its natural resources, has become an important regional player in environmental security, the fight against terrorism and a strategic trading partner on the international arena.

Despite the diversity of their natural conditions, the countries of Maghreb have many similarities. The climate of this region is characterized by various influences: oceanic, mediterranean and especially Saharan Africa, which give it the character of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones for nearly 90 % of the land.

Only the marginal areas, mountains, steppes and arid regions, which currently carry most of the rangeland, are of a mainly steppe nature on the plains of arid and desert bioclimates and a little more diversified in the mountains. This steppe-like vegetation is characterized by the importance of perennial, woody or grass species, covering 10 to 80 % of the soil surface [1].

In the harsh winter zones of the mountainous regions of the Maghreb Atlas, steppe vegetation naturally extends to the semi-arid climate in a tree or shrub form. The mountains thus bear two main types of vegetation, one of high altitude mainly asylvatic is composed of «spineless xerophytes of no great value and some beaches of lawns» which offer a better appearance, the other is composed of a «“matorral” sported or genuine forests on the lower slopes of catchment areas» [2].

The degradation of natural resources in the Maghreb does not date from today and continues still nowadays. The geographical position of the Maghreb is one of the main factors of the environmental insecurity.

In fact, the Maghreb soils are generally fragile, for several reasons: irregular and often violent precipitation favors erosion; the importance of slopes in the many hilly and mountainous areas aggravates the phenomenon; high temperatures accelerate the mineralization of organic material; the vegetation cover is often reduced because of the harshness of the climate; in arid or semi-arid areas, wind erosion is often significant; in some coastal or alluvial plains, the presence of a salt water table can lead to salinization of soils.

The process of environmental degradation has intensified with the evolution of the climate during the last decades of the 20th century. During the decade of the last century, the problem of the environment new dimension and a decisive turning point with the occurrence of unprecedented droughts in the history that ravaged these semi-arid and arid countries including the Maghreb by causing large-scale humanitarian catastrophes scale: loss of crops, decimation of herds and sometimes irreversible degradation of farming lands. What has weakened their economies and the forced emigration of thousands of people to cities and other countries such as Europe. Since then, the countries have an alarming decline in water resources and a decline in the concomitant agricultural production. At the same time and at regular intervals, there are epidemics due to resurgence of old diseases (re-emerging diseases) called poverty tuberculosis, malaria, waterborne diseases [3].

It is the combination of these different natural factors linked to the geography of the Maghreb that the government of the union deemed necessary the creation of the environmental sector in the structure of the union. Before the Stockholm Conference in 1972 and the Rio Conventions in 1992 the African countries meeting in Algiers in «1968 adopted the Algiers Convention on the Environment» [3]. The existence of this convention since 1968, the day after the independence of the African countries, testified to the awareness of the African heads of State at that time on the priority to give to the environment. This convention aimed at the conservation of soil, water, flora and fauna resources. It urged Parties to take the necessary measures to conserve soils, prevent pollution, and protect the flora.

In 1992 a summit was held in Nouakchott (Mauritania) after the Rio conference gathering the 5 members of the «Arab Maghreb Union adopted a Charter for the Protection of the Environment and Development durable» [4]. The actions undertaken by Arab Maghreb Union States to protect the environment and sustainable development constitute a contribution to international efforts in this field. The States decided to:

- integrating the environmental dimension into development of economic, social and cultural development and give priority to it in the development;
- strengthen their administrative structures for the environment in the States of Arab Maghreb Union and provide them with the necessary and sufficient means to carry out the objectives of environmental protection;
- exchanging technical information and experiences related to the protection and the protection of nature and the environment between Arab Maghreb Union States and encourage training and research in this field;
- strengthening the participation of Arab Maghreb Union States in conferences of international organizations on the environment, while coordinating and unifying their proposals within international organizations;
- sensitize international institutions to the problems of the environment in the Arab Maghreb Union countries [4].

However, the current environment of the Maghreb countries is characterized by a water shortage. Among the factors of the water crisis in the subregion there is a large absorption by evapotranspiration. In the Maghreb, renewable resources are of the order of 43 km³ of which over 73 % is represented by surface water. The «pre-Saharan watersheds that Morocco shares with Algeria (Guir, Daoura and Draa) bring less than 200 hm³ / year to it» [1], in the form of floods that are largely absorbed by sand and evaporation. The water balance of the Maghreb countries has worsened with climate change. The Saharan part of the sub-region is the most affected with an increase of temperature that oscillates between 3,5 and 4,5°C. The result is an increase in the frequency of droughts and in particular of the considerable heat waves. The impacts are all the more marked given that the countries are located in climatic zones that are already marginal in terms of water resources and agricultural potential. Climate change in the Maghreb has accentuated the pressure on the waters and the degradation of the environments by the overexploitation of the resources (erosions wind and water of the soils). The recent increase in temperature and falling surface runoff are due to the decline in available water resources in the Maghreb. Dams are often impacted by solid sludge transport due to intense erosion of unprotected basins and sub-catchments. The decrease in rainfall and the rise in temperature not only result in a decline in water availability and an increase in demand, but also a deterioration in the quality of fresh water, contamination of freshwater in coastal areas by the intrusion of groundwater salt.

Given the similarity of the environmental problems of the Maghreb countries and in relation to the common regional agreements, the countries within their union have developed policies and strategies for environmental security. Several action plans have been developed to reduce the natural impacts of the environment, where the geography of the environment is the main indicator favoring the extension of the processes. The environmental security of the countries is adopted at different levels for a total and more decentralized integration: local, national and regional levels. The Maghreb countries have strengthened their presence in the Arab, African, Mediterranean and international space in all fields, including those relating to the conservation of natural resources and food security.

The Arab Maghreb Union also need to reduce the impacts of desertification on the environment, it created «the Sub-Regional Program of Action to Combat Desertification in connection with Agenda 21 of the Rio conference» [5]. The program aims at the conservation and improvement of natural resources and the fight against silting and the mobilization of water resources within the framework of the priorities of economic and social development. The main measures taken to combat desertification in the Maghreb countries are, on the one hand, technical in nature and include mainly reforestation, water and soil conservation, water mobilization, and on the other hand, of legislative and institutional nature, such as, in particular, codes and laws relating to the management of natural resources.

The Conclusions and the Prospects of the Further Researches. The success of socioeconomic activities and regional strategic influence of the Maghreb countries is based on its natural resources determined by the geography and its environment. To increase and preserve their regional influence, the security of the environment has recently become a necessity for the survival of the national and international interests of the Maghreb countries through policies and strategic measures, non-governmental and international cooperations for sustainable development.

Resources and Literature

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Коулібали Захарія. Дія природного й географічного факторів екологічного утворення безпеки чинників у магрибських країнах. Дія природних і географічних чинників на екологічне утворення безпеки – істотний факт для вивчення й розуміння спільних цілей магрибських країн у підрегіональній організації. Розміщений у Північній Африці регіон Магриб – це перехідна зона між Африкою і Європою, що має необхідні природні ресурси й дуже чітку морську межу. Проте регіон нестійкий через природу й географію його довкілля. Досліджено дію природних і географічних чинників, які мають вплив на екологічне утворення безпеки в магрибських країнах.

Ключові слова: екологічна безпека, зміна клімату, процес, посуха, Магрибський регіон, випари, деградація.

Коулибали Захарія. Воздействие естественного и географического факторов экологического образования безопасности факторов в магрибских странах. Воздействие естественных и географических факторов на экологическом образовании безопасности – существенный пункт к изучению и пониманию общих целей магрибских стран в подрегиональной организации. Расположен в Северной Африке регион Магриб – переходящая зона между Африкой и Европой; он имеет самые необходимые природные ресурсы в мире и очень четкую морскую границу. Однако регион нестойкий из-за природы и географии его окружающей среды. Исследуется воздействие естественных и географических факторов, которые имеют влияние на экологическое образование безопасности в магрибских странах.

Ключевые слова: экологическая безопасность, изменение климата, процесс, засуха, Магрибский регион, испарение, деградация.

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Marta Drabczuk

Instytucje demokracji bezpośredniej jako narzędzie zarządzania państwem w Republice Mołdowy

Mołdawia jest ciekawym obszarem badawczym, gdyż na jej terytorium, władzę sprawuje de facto trzech prezydentów, trzy parlamenty, trzy gabinety – Republiki Mołdowy, Autonomicznego Terytorium Gagauzji (Gagauzji) oraz Naddniestrzańskiej Republiki Mołdawskiej (Naddniestrza). Za podmiot prawa międzynarodowego uznawana jest tylko Republika Mołdowy. Autorka dokonuje analizy instytucji demokracji bezpośredniej w Republice Mołdowy po 1991 roku. Uwaga badawcza skupia się wokół uwarunkowań wykorzystania demokracji bezpośredniej w Mołdowie, na wymiarze prawnym podejmowania decyzji przy użyciu narzędzia, jakim jest referendum oraz praktycznym doświadczeniu wykorzystania tych narzędzi jako elementu zarządzania sprawami wagi państwowej. Wyniki analizy mogą zostać wykorzystane dla procesów rozwoju społeczeństwa obywatelskiego Mołdawian, dla rozwiązywania problemów ze zbyt słabą implementacją dodatkowych metod rozwiązywania wspólnych narodowych kwestii zgodnie z obowiązującym prawem.

Słowa kluczowe: demokracja bezpośrednia, referendum, plebiscyt.

Wprowadzenie. Minęło ćwierćwiecze, od kiedy była Mołdawska Socjalistyczna Republika Radziecka, utworzona po wojnie na trzech czwartych obszaru starej rumuńskiej prowincji – Besarabii, ogłosiła