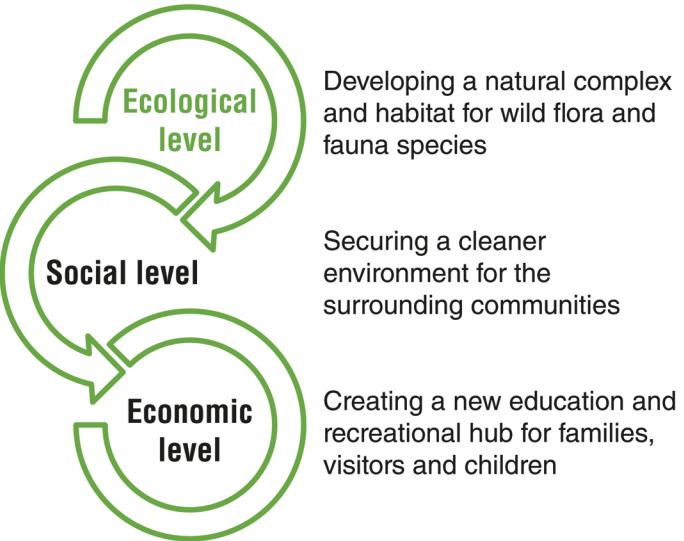
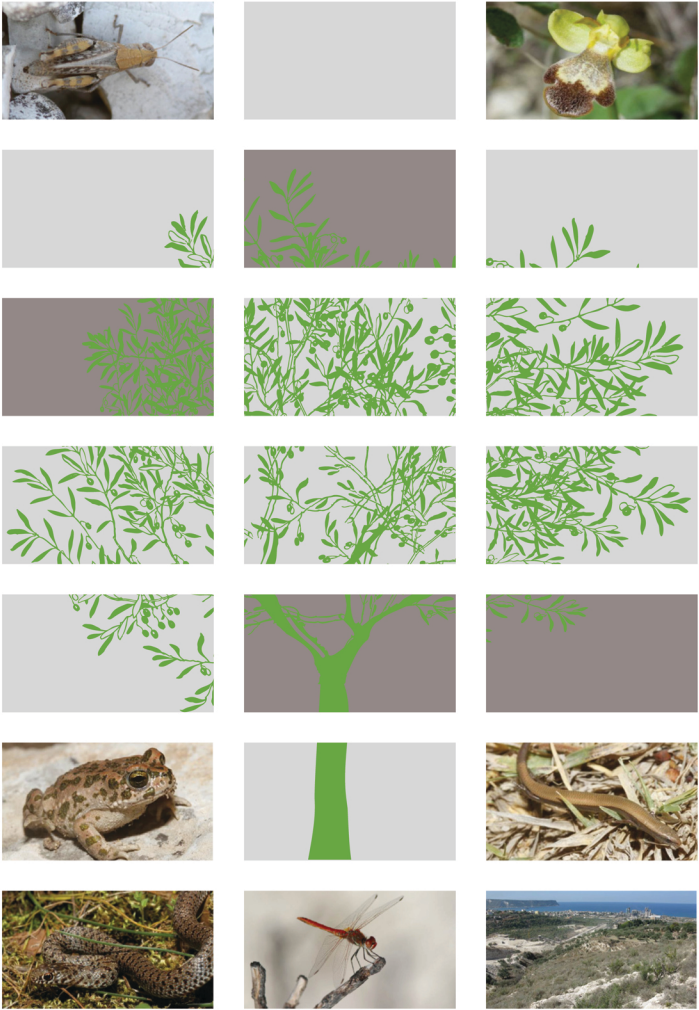


Better use of the land and resources in a sustainable manner with benefits on the ecological, social and economic levels



# The Green Belt

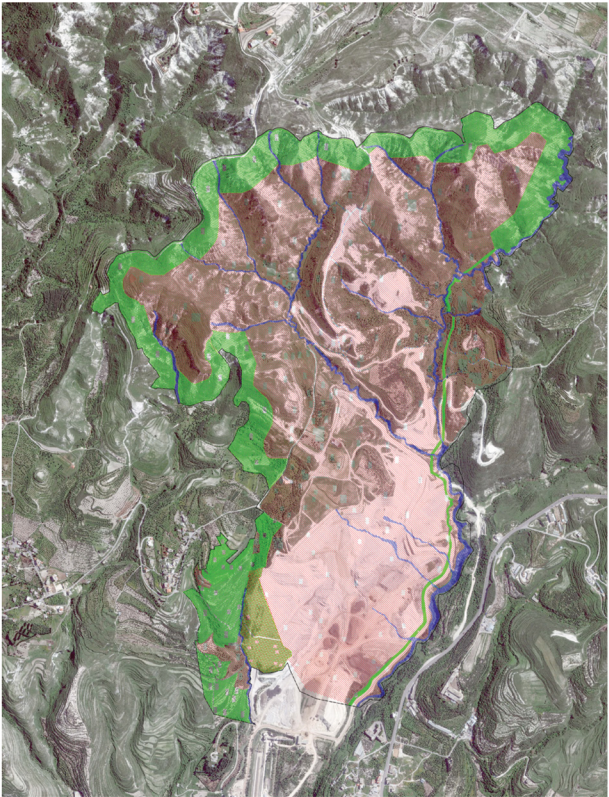
“Where People and Nature meet”



A pioneer & innovative, ecological, biological and social project initiated by the Cimenterie Nationale.

A visual “barrier” reducing the direct impacts of the quarrying activities on the natural environment and enhancing the public well-being of the surrounding villages

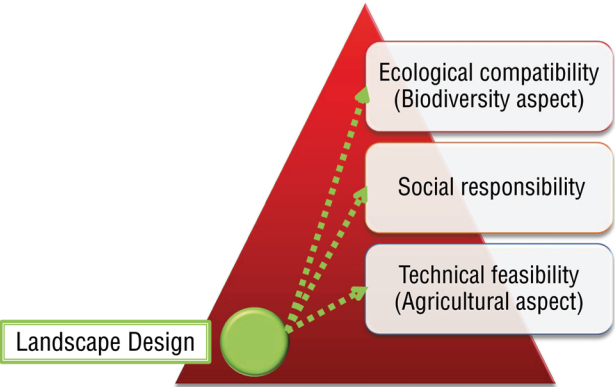
- An area of approximately 500 000 m<sup>2</sup> not to be included in the exploitation plan of the quarry
- A managed zone planted: with local species with respect to natural dynamics complying with people’s expectations
- An area made available for people and nature for educational and conservation purposes



The Green Belt: Approximately 500,000m<sup>2</sup>

## The Methodology:

A threefold approach



## Cimenterie Nationale

Over the years, “Cimenterie Nationale” has pioneered community service and played an increasingly active role in supporting and assisting the people living in the areas in which it operates.

“Cimenterie Nationale” undertakes a wide range of comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives to support local communities on many levels, and either sponsor or organize events that can improve the lives of people around it.





Ecological compatibility

A biodiversity screening (October 2011) highlighted the ecological functionalities of the site and guided the landscape design.

Among the seven types of discerned natural habitats, the Meso-xerophile grasslands and the seasonal river hold the higher ecological interest.

9 orchids among the noteworthy flora species



Orchis tridentate



Ophrys gr. marmmosa



Anacamptis coriophora fragrans



Spectacular Blepharopsis mendica mantis larvae



33 species of birds



More than 13 species of reptiles



2 species of amphibians

Social acceptance

Consultation (October 2011) in Badbhoun and Barghoun and with decision makers (Kaemakam, municipalities) of surrounding villages helped orienting the landscape design to fit the considerations of local communities.



Communities' expectations & suggestions

- Reduction of the dust and the noise
- Implementation of a visual "barrier" between the extraction site and the surrounding villages
- Foresee recreational area(s) within the green belt
- Planting species of economic value with benefits to the locals, and fast-growing trees
- Generating employment

Communities' fears

- Extension of the extraction site towards the villages
- Long-term commitment of the Cement plant
- Lack of water for the irrigation of the new plantations



Local decision-makers' expectations & suggestions

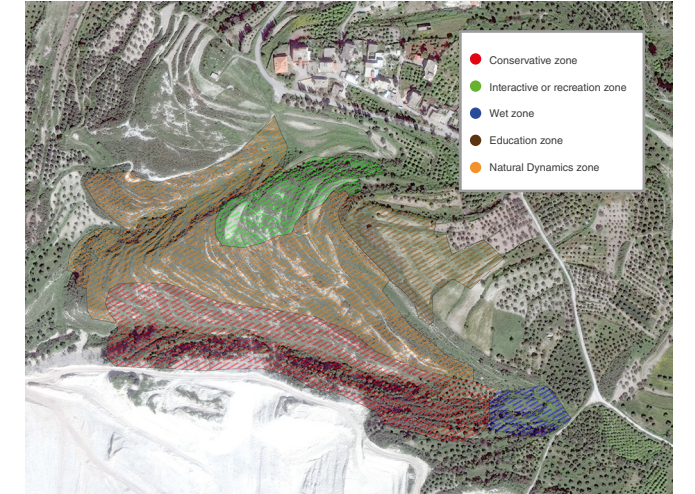
- Include, if possible, in phase 3 of the green belt private lands with prior authorization from corresponding landowners
- Raise public awareness on the green belt concept (to avoid expectation of forest)
- Include surrounding municipalities in the Promition strategy for the green belt to allow follow up, better visibility and accountability

Local decision-makers' fears

- Expansion of the extraction site towards the villages, mainly Afsedik
- Long-term commitment of the Cement plant once raw material are fully exploited in the extraction site

Technical feasibility

Agricultural engineers and landscape designers are involved in order to guarantee the implementation of the recommendations with regards to technical constraints



Phase 1 of the Green Belt :67800 m2 divided in 5 different zones

